

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2018

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2018

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)	1-8
Independent Auditor's Report	9-10
Financial Statements	
Balance Sheets - All Fund Types	11
Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Fund Types	12-13
Balance Sheet - Non-Current Governmental Liabilities Account Group	14
Notes to Financial Statements	15-56
Supplementary Information	
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Compared to Budget-General Fund	57
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Compared to Budget-Water Fund	58
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Compared to Budget-Sewer	59
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Compared to Budget-Recreation Fund	60
Schedules of Contributions and Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liabilities - Police and Fire Retirement System	61
Schedules of Contributions and Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liabilities - Employees Retirement System	62
Schedule of Changes in the City's Total Other Postemployment Benefit Liability and Related Ratios	63

INTRODUCTION

This discussion and analysis of financial performance provides an overview of the City of Schenectady, New York's (the "City") financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. Readers are asked to consider this information in conjunction with the City's financial statements.

Except as noted below, the financial statements of the City of Schenectady, New York have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles with the exception of the following:

Acquisitions of equipment and capital facilities should be recorded in the balance sheet in a non-current governmental asset account group to account for all land, buildings, improvements and equipment utilized by the City. The City maintains a general fixed assets account group, however it is at insurance appraised values and, as a result, is not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Further information can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

In April 2019, Standard & Poor's affirmed the City's general obligation bond A rating with a stable outlook. In February 2018, Moody's Investor Services affirmed the City's general obligation bond A3 rating, but removed the positive outlook.

General Fund

- Revenues of \$84,874,527 exceeded expenditures of \$83,063,866 resulting in a Surplus of \$1.8 million.
 - Transfer of reserves for capital use of \$0.1 million
 - Unplanned expenditures of
 - January 2018 mudslide for approximately \$206,000
 - December 2018 demolition of 6-8 Grand Street for \$110,000
 - Accrued expenses for two large pending tax certiorari cases for \$451,000
 - Settlement of union contracts with AFSCME, Local 1037 and CSEA for approximately \$331,000
 - Appropriation of Lawsuit Reserves of \$583,000 for the third installment of the ATF settlement.
 - The City received \$13.1 million in Sales Tax Revenue
 - The City received \$2 million from the sale of city owned property
 - The City received \$2.6 million from Casino Revenue Sharing (Reported as state aid revenue)
- Ending Fund Balance is \$15.3 million which is comprised of \$3.15 million of restricted funds, \$3.94 million of assigned funds and \$8.21 million of unrestricted funds.
 - Total Fund Balance increased approximately 13.43% when compared to last fiscal year.
 - Unrestricted Fund Balance is 9.47% of the 2019 Adopted Budget.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

Water Fund

- Actual Total Revenues were sufficient to support operations.
- Operations produced a surplus of \$1.1 million.
- Ending fund balance was \$8.7 million and was comprised of \$7.0 million of restricted funds and \$1.7 million of assigned funds.
 - Total fund balance increased approximately 14.6% when compared to last fiscal year.

Sewer Fund

- Actual Total Revenues were sufficient to support operations.
- Operations produced a surplus of \$1.4 million.
- Ending Fund Balance was \$12.4 million and was comprised of \$9.9 million of restricted funds and \$2.5 million of assigned funds.
 - Total Fund Balance increased approximately 12.3% when compared to last fiscal year.

Recreation Fund

- Operations, including a \$103.3 thousand reserve transfer used for capital needs, resulted in a slight deficit of \$10.4 thousand.
- Ending fund balance of \$928.1 thousand is comprised of \$687 thousand of restricted funds, \$231.9 thousand of assigned funds and \$9.3 thousand that is unspendable (pro shop inventory).
 - Total fund balance decreased approximately 1.11%, when compared to last fiscal year.

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

The City's Funds

The table, in millions, that follows illustrates the recent changes in the City's General, Water, Sewer and Recreation funds' balance sheets. The General Fund and Business Type Funds, when combined, represent an increase in fund balance. When these funds are combined, fund balance increased 12.91%.

	Governmental Activities <u>(General Fund)</u>		Other Governmental Activities <u>(Water, Sewer, Recreation)</u>		<u>Grand Total *</u>	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash	20.9	20.3	2.3	2.4	23.2	22.7
Restricted Cash	3.1	3.5	17.6	15.4	20.7	18.9
Receivables (Net)	<u>12.3</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>15.4</u>	<u>14.8</u>
Total Assets	<u>36.3</u>	<u>35.7</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>20.7</u>	<u>59.3</u>	<u>56.4</u>
Total Short Term Liabilities	19.7	20.2	0.7	0.6	20.4	20.8
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1.3</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	<u>21.0</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>23.4</u>
Net Assets:						
Restricted	3.1	3.5	17.6	15.4	20.7	18.9
Assigned	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.1	8.4	7.9
Unrestricted	<u>8.2</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>6.2</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>15.3</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>37.3</u>	<u>33.0</u>

* Excludes Capital Project Fund Activity wherein financial resources used for acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and equipment is recorded. Information regarding the City's Bonds and BANs follow.

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)(CONTINUED)
DECEMBER 31, 2018

The City's Funds (Continued)

	Governmental Activities (General Fund)		Other Governmental Activities (Water, Sewer, Recreation)		Grand Total *	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Revenues						
Real Property Taxes	29.6	28.2	-	-	29.6	28.2
Real Property Tax Items	4.3	4.1	-	-	4.3	4.1
Non Property Tax Items	14.7	14.6	-	-	14.7	14.6
Departmental Income	8.5	8.6	22.3	20.7	30.8	29.3
Intergovernmental						
Charges	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
Use of Money and Property	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
Licenses and Permits	2.1	2.0	-	-	2.1	2.0
Fines and Forfeitures	0.9	0.8	-	-	0.9	0.8
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	3.1	3.1	-	-	3.1	3.1
Misc Local Sources	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
Interfund Revenue	5.5	5.1	-	-	5.5	5.1
State Aid	14.7	14.2	-	-	14.7	14.2
Federal Aid	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1
Total Revenues	<u>84.6</u>	<u>81.7</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>107.2</u>	<u>102.6</u>
Program Expenses						
General Government						
Support	8.0	8.2	1.3	1.3	9.3	9.5
Public Safety	31.0	30.9	-	-	31.0	30.9
Transportation	5.0	4.9	-	-	5.0	4.9
Culture and Recreation	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.4
Home and Community						
Service	5.3	5.2	11.5	10.8	16.8	16.0
Employee Benefits	27.8	27.6	2.4	1.9	30.2	29.5
Debt Service	5.1	5.6	3.7	3.8	8.8	9.4
Total Expenses Before Transfers	<u>82.9</u>	<u>83.1</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>102.6</u>	<u>101.6</u>
Excess (Deficiency) Before Transfers						
	<u>1.7</u>	<u>(1.4)</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Transfers In	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.3
Transfers Out	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.7)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	<u>1.8</u>	<u>(1.7)</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>

* Excludes Capital Project Fund Activity wherein financial resources used for acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and equipment is recorded. Information regarding the City's Bonds and BANs follow.

The City's Funds (Continued)

The table on the preceding page illustrates the operation of the City's General, Water, Sewer and Recreation Funds, in millions, over a two-year period. Across all the funds represented, Net Assets remained relatively unchanged. Further details for those funds as well as other City funds are as follows:

Governmental

General Fund

This is the chief operating fund of the City. The 2018 operations, including transfer of reserves for capital use, produced a \$1.8 million surplus. The Actual Total Revenues, excluding Appropriated Fund Balance and Interfund Transfers, exceeded the Total Revised Revenue budget by approximately \$3.9 million and Actual Total Expenditures were under the Revised Total Expenditure budget by approximately \$3.15 million. In the 2018 Adopted Budget, \$4.2 million of Fund Balance was appropriated to support expenditures. None of these funds were needed to support overall expenditures. Regarding expenditures, most departments were within budget due to efficient operations (the exception is the Transportation department, which was over budget by \$11,002).

During 2018 the City, as planned, used \$103 thousand of its capital project reserve that was funded with previous years' surplus, to fund certain of its capital needs instead of bonding. The City anticipates continuance of this practice and with the close of fiscal year 2018 has a capital project reserve of \$1.25 million. The current fiscal year end's Unassigned Fund Balance is \$8.2 million and the Total Fund Balance is \$15.3 million. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, the Unassigned Fund Balance is 9.89% of the 2018 Total Expenditures and Other Uses and the Total Fund Balance is 18.42%.

Special Revenue Funds

Water

Operations of the City's water district are reported here. The 2018 operations produced a \$1.1 million surplus.

The 2018 Year End Restricted Fund Balance includes a capital project reserve that has been increased by \$1.18 million. The current year end's Total Fund Balance is \$8.7 million, compared to \$7.6 million in the previous year.

The City's Funds (Continued)

Governmental (Continued)

Special Revenue Funds (Continued)

Sewer

Operations of the City's sewer district are reported here. The 2018 operations produced a \$1.4 million surplus.

The 2018 Year End Restricted Fund Balance includes a capital project reserve that has been increased by \$1.325 million. The current year end's Total Fund Balance is \$12.4 million, compared to \$11.0 million in the previous year.

Recreation

Operations of the City's golf course are reported here. The 2018 operations produced a \$10.4 thousand deficit.

The 2018 Year End Restricted Fund balance includes a capital project reserve that has been increased by \$80 thousand. The current year end's Total Fund Balance is \$928.1 thousand, compared to \$938.6 thousand in the previous year.

Miscellaneous Revenue Fund

This fund is for all other activities that do not fall into the definition of the other funds; the largest of which are as follows:

- Activities related to the Revitalization of the Upper Union Street area. The City implementation of billing and collection of a component of the Upper Union Street Business District annual revenue is represented within this fund.
- Activities related to the City working with DSIC on the revitalization of Downtown Schenectady. The City implementation of billing and collection of a component of DISC's annual revenue is presented within this fund.
- Great Flats Aquifer fund - agreement with the Town of Niskayuna as per Note 5B.
- Handicap ADA improvement activities funded from Handicap parking violation tickets.

Special Grant Fund

Reflects accounting of special federal, state or local grants wherein expenditures are restricted for a specific purpose. The City managed approximately 35 grants through this fund. The fund's receivables and deferred revenues are largely comprised of loan activities through the Community Development Agency, Schenectady Local Development Corporation and the Schenectady Housing Development Fund Corporation.

The City's Funds (Continued)

Governmental (Continued)

Special Revenue Funds (Continued)

Capital Projects Fund

Reflects accounting of financial resources used or available for capital facilities or equipment. The fund has a deficit totaling \$21,463,743, which reflects the temporary financing of project costs through the issuance of bond anticipation notes (BANs). The deficit will be offset when permanent financing is issued and/or BAN principal payments are budgeted and paid in the governmental fund(s) responsible for the debt.

Fiduciary Funds

Agency

Reflects accounting of funds and/or property held in capacity as a trustee, custodian or agent. The City manages approximately 8 Agency Accounts in support of various activities to benefit its facilities and neighborhoods. An additional 39 accounts are used in support of various operational needs, fringe benefits, etc.

DEBT-BONDS AND BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES

The Bonds mature over time, 2019-2043, and have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0%. The BANs mature May 09, 2019 with a 1.75% interest rate.

The table that follows shows that Total Debt Outstanding has increased by approximately 6.95% when compared to 2017. The City continues to use capital reserves created from surpluses to assist in the funding of its capital projects.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Bonds	\$ 83,305,000	\$ 86,624,815
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>40,249,425</u>	<u>28,901,055</u>
Total Debt Outstanding	<u>\$ 123,554,425</u>	<u>\$ 115,525,870</u>

ECONOMIC FACTORS

Economic factors that influence the City's operations include:

- Creation of Mohawk Harbor
 - \$480 million project on a 60-acre waterfront site, hosting:
 - Casino
 - Hotels
 - Apartments and Condominiums
 - Retail and Office Space
- A re-energized Downtown
 - Home to Proctors Theatre and
 - Containing new restaurants and diverse corporations added during the last few years.
- Reliance on state aid
- Rising healthcare and retirement costs
- Distressed housing stock in many neighborhoods

CONTACTING THE CITY'S MANAGEMENT

The City's financial statements are designed to provide all interested parties with a general overview of the City's finances as well as to reflect accountability for all funds/property managed by the City. The address of the City's Commissioner of Finance and Administration is:

City of Schenectady
105 Jay Street-Room 103
Schenectady, NY 12305-1938

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MEMBERS OF:
NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of
the City Council - City of Schenectady
Schenectady, New York

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the general fund, water fund, sewer fund, recreation fund, special grant/revenue funds, capital project fund, debt service fund, fiduciary fund and the schedule of non-current governmental liabilities account group of the City of Schenectady, New York (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, as listed in the accompanying table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Unmodified Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the general fund, water fund, sewer fund, recreation fund, special

grant/revenue funds, capital projects fund, debt service fund, fiduciary fund and the schedule of non-current governmental liabilities account group for the City of Schenectady, New York, as of December 31, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis Matters

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the general fund, water fund, sewer fund, recreation fund, special grant/revenue funds, capital projects fund, debt service fund, fiduciary fund and the schedule of non-current governmental liabilities account group and do not purport to, and do not present fairly the government-wide financial position of the City as of December 31, 2018, or the changes in its government-wide financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Retrospective Application of Change in Accounting Principles

As indicated in Note 5A to the financial statements, the City implemented GASB No. 75, resulting in the change in which postemployment benefits other than pensions are valued, accounting for and reported. The change also resulted in a restatement to the previously reported noncurrent governmental liabilities at December 31, 2017.

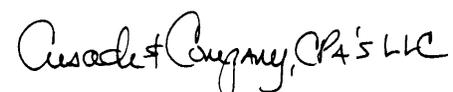
Other Matters

Supplementary Information

Management's discussion and analysis on pages 1-8 and the supplementary information on pages 57-62 is presented to supplement the basic financial statements. We have applied certain limited procedures to the other information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 20, 2019, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



CUSACK & COMPANY, CPA'S LLC

Latham, New York
May 20, 2019

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

BALANCE SHEETS

ALL FUND TYPES

DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Governmental Fund Types						Fiduciary	Memorandum
	General Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Recreation Fund	Special Grant/ Revenue Funds	Capital Projects	Fund Type Agency	Only City Wide Total
Assets								
Cash	\$ 20,884,788	\$ 327,693	\$ 1,694,773	\$ 266,054	\$ 1,011,475	\$ 26,460,681	\$ 399,291	\$ 51,044,755
Cash - restricted	3,144,006	7,008,454	9,917,558	686,948	-	-	-	20,756,966
Taxes receivable, net	2,579,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,579,084
Other receivables, net	2,869,146	1,506,326	1,532,022	5,351	227,569	-	-	6,140,414
State and federal receivables	733,667	-	-	-	1,229,925	1,583,444	-	3,547,036
Due from other funds	1,764,010	-	-	-	-	419,662	-	2,183,672
Due from other governments	4,266,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,266,096
Inventory	-	-	-	9,325	-	-	-	9,325
Total Assets	<u>36,240,797</u>	<u>8,842,473</u>	<u>13,144,353</u>	<u>967,678</u>	<u>2,468,969</u>	<u>28,463,787</u>	<u>399,291</u>	<u>90,527,348</u>
Liabilities								
Accounts payable	1,661,681	81,840	482,057	29,874	558,055	3,753,261	-	6,566,768
Accrued liabilities	2,058,012	15,922	111,847	-	-	-	-	2,185,781
Retainage payable	-	-	-	-	59,941	598,998	-	658,939
Bond anticipation and other notes	-	-	-	-	-	44,155,802	-	44,155,802
Due to other funds	-	-	-	875	807,332	1,375,465	-	2,183,672
Other liabilities	2,729,755	-	20,941	8,787	-	-	-	2,759,483
Due to other governments	13,237,111	-	-	-	17,591	-	-	13,254,702
Agency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	399,291	399,291
Total Liabilities	<u>19,686,559</u>	<u>97,762</u>	<u>614,845</u>	<u>39,536</u>	<u>1,442,919</u>	<u>49,883,526</u>	<u>399,291</u>	<u>72,164,438</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,257,887</u>	<u>63,917</u>	<u>172,741</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>624,814</u>	<u>44,004</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,163,363</u>
Fund Balance (Net Deficit)								
Not in spendable form	-	-	-	9,325	-	-	-	9,325
Restricted	3,144,006	7,008,454	9,917,558	686,948	-	-	-	20,756,966
Assigned	3,935,663	1,672,340	2,439,209	231,869	401,236	-	-	8,680,317
Unassigned - deficit	-	-	-	-	-	(21,463,743)	-	(21,463,743)
Unassigned	8,216,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,216,682
Total Fund Balance (Net Deficit)	<u>15,296,351</u>	<u>8,680,794</u>	<u>12,356,767</u>	<u>928,142</u>	<u>401,236</u>	<u>(21,463,743)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,199,547</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balance (Net Deficit)	<u>\$ 36,240,797</u>	<u>\$ 8,842,473</u>	<u>\$ 13,144,353</u>	<u>\$ 967,678</u>	<u>\$ 2,468,969</u>	<u>\$ 28,463,787</u>	<u>\$ 399,291</u>	<u>\$ 90,527,348</u>

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
 GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Governmental Fund Types						Memorandum
	General Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Recreation Fund	Special Grant/ Revenue Funds	Capital Projects	Only City Wide Total
Revenues							
Real property tax	\$ 29,614,992	\$ -	\$ 8,755	\$ -	\$ 321,094	\$ -	\$ 29,944,841
Real property tax items	4,282,866	-	-	-	-	-	4,282,866
Non-property tax items	14,687,730	-	-	-	-	-	14,687,730
Departmental income	8,486,848	8,598,456	12,574,519	1,145,630	229,949	-	31,035,402
Intergovernmental charges	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Use of money and property	333,282	93,555	142,265	11,112	307	587	581,108
Licenses and permits	2,093,935	-	-	-	-	-	2,093,935
Fines and forfeitures	912,737	-	-	-	-	-	912,737
Sales of property and compensation for loss	3,152,354	-	-	-	92,423	-	3,244,777
Miscellaneous local sources	579,055	-	7,228	-	688,837	-	1,275,120
Interfund revenues	5,537,028	42,778	-	-	-	-	5,579,806
State aid	14,689,814	-	-	-	2,518,130	1,100,040	18,307,984
Federal aid	176,040	-	-	-	4,225,550	4,038,894	8,440,484
Total revenues	84,646,681	8,734,789	12,732,767	1,156,742	8,076,290	5,139,521	120,486,790
Other Sources							
Interfund transfers in	227,846	946	47	-	46,000	556,711	831,550
Notes redeemed from appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	605,000	605,000
Installment purchase debt	-	-	-	-	-	329,136	329,136
Total revenues and other financing sources	84,874,527	8,735,735	12,732,814	1,156,742	8,122,290	6,630,368	122,252,476
Expenditures							
General government support	7,981,083	888,110	428,597	10,996	351,750	3,710,871	13,371,407
Public safety	31,038,327	-	-	-	-	1,274,197	32,312,524
Transportation	4,959,609	-	-	-	-	4,205,945	9,165,554
Economic assistance and opportunity	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
Culture and recreation	734,569	-	-	826,405	-	824,655	2,385,629
Home and community services	5,288,029	4,926,230	6,523,932	-	7,740,195	9,256,910	33,735,296
Employee benefits	27,826,731	768,152	1,564,717	77,532	-	-	30,237,132
Debt service (principal and interest)	5,127,797	899,114	2,613,886	148,935	-	-	8,789,732
Total expenditures	82,960,645	7,481,606	11,131,132	1,063,868	8,091,945	19,272,578	130,001,774

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)
GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Governmental Fund Types						Memorandum
	General Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Recreation Fund	Special Grant/ Revenue Funds	Capital Projects	Only City Wide Total
Other Uses							
Interfund transfers out	\$ 103,221	\$ 148,322	\$ 247,845	\$ 103,322	\$ -	\$ 228,840	\$ 831,550
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>83,063,866</u>	<u>7,629,928</u>	<u>11,378,977</u>	<u>1,167,190</u>	<u>8,091,945</u>	<u>19,501,418</u>	<u>130,833,324</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	1,810,661	1,105,807	1,353,837	(10,448)	30,345	(12,871,050)	(8,580,848)
Fund Balance (Deficit), January 1, 2018	<u>13,485,690</u>	<u>7,574,987</u>	<u>11,002,930</u>	<u>938,590</u>	<u>370,891</u>	<u>(8,592,693)</u>	<u>24,780,395</u>
Fund Balance (Deficit), December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 15,296,351</u>	<u>\$ 8,680,794</u>	<u>\$ 12,356,767</u>	<u>\$ 928,142</u>	<u>\$ 401,236</u>	<u>\$ (21,463,743)</u>	<u>\$ 16,199,547</u>

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF NON-CURRENT GOVERNMENTAL LIABILITIES ACCOUNT GROUP
DECEMBER 31, 2018

Assets

Provisions to be made in future budgets \$ 365,750,052

Liabilities

Net pension liability-proportionate share	\$ 9,827,424
Other post-employment benefits	251,252,110
Installment purchase debt	4,416,469
Judgments and claims payable	8,882,389
Other debt	2,555,000
Compensated absences	2,310,273
Due to retirement system	2,719,867
Due to other governments	481,520
Bonds payable	<u>83,305,000</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 365,750,052</u>

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Schenectady, New York (the City) has prepared its general, water, sewer, recreation, special grant/revenues, capital projects, debt service and fiduciary funds and the non-current governmental liabilities account group financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to government units (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standards setting body for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Standards and Interpretation).

The City does not comply with GASB Statement No. 34, which requires the City to present the government-wide financial statements on a full accrual government-wide basis as well as the fund basis. The financial statements present only the general, water, sewer, recreation, special revenue grant, capital projects, debt service and fiduciary funds and the non-current governmental liabilities and long-term assets account group, and do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position or changes in financial position of the City.

A summary of the significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

A. *Financial Reporting Entity*

The City of Schenectady was incorporated in 1789 and is governed by the City Charter, other general laws of the State of New York and various local laws and ordinances. The City Council, which is the legislative body of the City, consists of seven council members. The Mayor serves as chief executive officer and the Commissioner of Finance and Administration serves as the chief fiscal officer of the City.

The City provides the following basic services: police and law enforcement, fire protection, maintenance of city streets, water and sewer utilities, parks and recreation programs, health services and refuse and garbage services.

GASB Statement No. 61 defines the financial reporting entity for the City to include all funds, account groups, agencies, boards, commissions and authorities where the elected officials (the Mayor and/or the City Council, respectively) are financially accountable and for which a financial benefit or burden relationship exists. The following terms are used to describe the components of a reporting entity:

- Primary Government

A legally separate state, general purpose local or special purpose government with a separately elected governing body. It must be fiscally independent of other primary governments.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A. *Financial Reporting Entity (Continued)*

- Component Unit

A legally separate organization for which the elected officials are financially accountable. Also the primary government is able to impose its will on the component unit or there is a potential for the component unit to provide a financial benefit or incur a financial burden on the primary government.

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, the financial statements include the City of Schenectady as the primary government and its blended component units. The blended component units discussed below are included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the City. Blended component units have been included in the special revenue and grant funds of the City.

Operational or financial responsibility is determined on the basis of financial interdependency, selection of governing authority, designation of management, ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters.

- Blended Component Units

The City of Schenectady Community Development Agency ("CDA"), a legally separate entity, is governed by a board appointed by the City Council. The CDA is reported as if it were part of the City's operations because its sole activity is to administer federal funds received by the City for urban renewal. The CDA has been included in the City's Special Grant Fund since it was established.

The Schenectady Urban Renewal Agency ("SURA") is governed by a board that consists of the members of the City Council of the City of Schenectady and the Mayor of the City of Schenectady. The SURA was formed to undertake activities which benefit the City of Schenectady, and influence is assumed due to the composition of the board.

The SURA blended component unit's financial statements were audited as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 by auditors whose report expressed an unmodified opinion.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A. *Financial Reporting Entity (Continued)*

- Blended Component Units (Continued)

The Schenectady Housing Development Fund Corporation (“SHDFC”) provides down-payment loans to low and moderate income people to purchase homes within the City of Schenectady. The initial funding comes from the CDA. The board is comprised of the Mayor of the City of Schenectady and two Schenectady City Council members who then elect eight other members. The day-to-day operations are performed by City of Schenectady personnel.

The SHDFC blended component unit’s financial statements were audited as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 by auditors whose report expressed an unmodified opinion.

B. *Basis of Presentation*

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds or account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for within a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance, revenues and expenditures which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. The following fund types and account group are used:

1. Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the City are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City’s expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus of the governmental funds is based upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position. The following are the City’s governmental fund types:

General Fund - The general fund is the principal fund and includes all operations not required to be recorded in other funds.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

1. Governmental Funds (Continued)

Special Revenue Funds - Used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally or otherwise restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The Special Revenue Funds are:

Water Fund - used to account for water district operations.

Sewer Fund - used to account for sewer district operations.

Recreation Fund - used to account primarily for golf course operations and other similar operations.

Special Grant/Revenue Fund - used to account for federal, state or local grants that are legally restricted to expenditures for a specific grant purpose.

Debt Service Fund - used to account for the advance refunding of serial bonds.

Capital Projects Fund - Used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and equipment.

2. Fiduciary Fund

Agency Fund - Used to account for money and/or property received and held in the capacity of trustee, custodian or agent.

3. Account Group

Used to establish accounting control and accountability for general long-term debt. Account groups are not “funds.” They are concerned with measurement of financial position and not results of operations.

The Non-Current Governmental Liabilities Account Group is used to account for general obligation bonds and other forms of long-term debt not required to be recorded in other funds. The bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the City and are supported by general revenues to be provided for in future budgets. Other obligations include: compensated absences, amounts due to employee retirement systems, other post-employment benefits, claims and judgments and capital leases to be provided for in future budgets. The account group does not constitute a fund as such but is a supplementary self-balancing group of accounts. Non-Current Governmental Assets include capital assets used in governmental activities.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

4. Fixed Assets

Capital assets include land, buildings and their contents, machinery and equipment. The non current governmental assets fund does not include infrastructure items or depreciation. Land is recorded at historical value - the amount is based on a valuation done in 2004. Buildings and their contents are based on General Liability Insurance Policy values as of January 1, 2019. Machinery and equipment values are based on purchase price as listed on the General Liability insurance policy dated January 1, 2019.

C. Basis of Accounting/Measurement Focus

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures and the related assets and liabilities are recognized in the accounts and reported in the regulatory basis financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus. Measurement focus is the determination of what should be measured.

Modified Accrual Basis - All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Under this basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter, within one year, to be used to pay liabilities of the current period with the exception of property taxes, water and sewer rents in which a sixty day collection period is utilized.

Material revenues that are accrued include state and federal aid and certain user charges. If expenditures are the prime factor for determining eligibility, revenues from federal and state grants are accrued when the expenditure is made unless it has not been received within one year after the fiscal year has ended.

Expenditures are recorded when the fund liability is incurred except that:

- a. Principal and interest on indebtedness are recognized as an expenditure when due.
- b. Compensated absences, such as vacation and sick leave which vest or accumulate, are charged as an expenditure if anticipated to be paid with available current resources.
- c. Non-current government liabilities are recorded at the par value of the principal amount; no liability is recorded for interest payable to maturity.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Excluded from the Financial Reporting Entity

The following potential component units have been excluded from the financial statements based on the criteria established by GASB 61.

a. Municipal Housing Authority (“MHA”)

The Housing Authority of the City of Schenectady (“MHA”) is organized under the laws of the State of New York by the City of Schenectady for the purpose of providing adequate housing for qualified low-income individuals. To accomplish this purpose, the City appoints a Governing Board for five-year staggered terms but the Board designates its own management. Additionally, the MHA has entered into annual contribution contracts with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) to be the administrator of the housing and housing related programs.

The MHA is considered to be a potential component unit because five of the members are appointed by the Mayor of the City of Schenectady, and the MHA must receive City Council approval to expand their operations. Additionally, all assets and operations can revert to the City after 40 years, if the City Council chooses to take up operations.

The MHA is not considered a blended component unit and, therefore, not included in the reporting entity as the day-to-day operations are independent of City personnel. The MHA’s financial statements can be obtained from City Hall, Schenectady, New York, 12305.

b. City of Schenectady Industrial Development Agency

The City of Schenectady Industrial Development Agency (“IDA”) was created in 1977 by the City Council of the City of Schenectady under the provisions of Chapter 783, Section 856.1-a of General Municipal Laws of New York State for the purpose of encouraging economic growth in the City of Schenectady. The IDA is a separate entity and operates independently of the City of Schenectady.

The IDA is not considered a blended component unit and, therefore, not included in the reporting entity as the day-to-day operations are independent of City personnel. The IDA’s financial statements can be obtained from City Hall, Schenectady, New York, 12305.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Excluded from the Financial Reporting Entity (Continued)

The following organizations are also excluded from the reporting entity.

a. Schenectady City School District

The Schenectady City School District was created by State legislation which designates the school board as the governing authority. School board members are elected by the qualified voters of the District. The school board designates management and exercises complete responsibility for all fiscal matters. The City Council exercises no oversight over school district operations.

b. Land Reutilization Corporation of the Capital Region

The Land Reutilization Corporation of the Capital Region (the “Land Bank”) was incorporated in June 2012. The Land Bank was organized and operates as a not-for-profit corporation under the provisions of Article 16 of New York’s Not-For-Profit Corporation Law and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Agreement by and between participating foreclosing governmental entities.

The Land Bank was created by three governmental entities: The City of Schenectady, the County of Schenectady and the City of Amsterdam. The governments will make foreclosed properties available to the Corporation with remuneration being made in the future as the properties are sold, based on a profit margin sharing formula.

Since the City of Schenectady does not appoint a majority of the board members to the Land Bank, and the Land Bank is not financially dependent on the City of Schenectady, the Land Bank is not considered a component unit to be reported in the City financial statements.

The Land Bank is currently operated under contract by Schenectady Metroplex Development Authority and the 2018 financial statements have been audited by an independent CPA firm engaged by the Land Bank. The Land Bank’s financial statements can be obtained from Schenectady Metroplex Development Authority, 433 State Street, Schenectady, New York, 12305.

E. Property Taxes and Collections

City property taxes are levied annually on January 1st on real property in the City. The annual levy includes City and County taxes, water and sewer rents, and delinquent metered charges for water and sewer. The Schenectady City School District returns its delinquent taxes to the City for collection. The City assumes the responsibility of collection of all unpaid taxes.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Budgetary Data

1. Budget Policies - The budget policies are as follows:
 - a. No later than October 1, the Mayor submits a tentative budget to the City Council for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The tentative budget includes proposed expenditures and the proposed means of financing for all governmental funds, except for the Downtown Schenectady Improvement Fund, Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund and the Special Grant Fund.
 - b. After public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments, but no later than November 1st, the City Council adopts the budget.
 - c. The Commissioner of Finance and Administration, with the approval of the Mayor, is authorized to transfer certain budgeted amounts within departments; however, all revisions that alter appropriations of any department or fund must be approved by the Mayor and City Council.
 - d. Budgetary controls are established for the capital project fund through resolutions authorizing individual projects and a capital program budget which remains in effect for the life of the project.

2. Encumbrances

Encumbrances are reservations of fund balance for outstanding purchase commitments. Expenditures for such commitments are recorded in the period in which the liability is incurred.

3. Budget Basis of Accounting
 - a. Except as indicated below, budgets are adopted annually on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the amount of encumbrances carried forward from the prior years.
 - b. Budgetary controls for the Special Grant Fund are established in accordance with applicable grant agreements which generally cover a period other than the City's fiscal year.
 - c. Budgetary controls for the component units are established in accordance with internal policies and applicable grant agreements which may cover a period other than the City's fiscal year.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

G. Departure from Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Acquisitions of equipment and capital facilities are appropriately recorded as expenditures in the various governmental funds of the City. These acquisitions should also be recorded in the balance sheet in a non-current governmental assets account group, as required by generally accepted accounting principles, to account for all land, buildings, improvements and equipment utilized by the City. The City does not maintain a non-current governmental assets account group and the amount that should be recorded in this account group is not known.

H. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The significant estimates included in the regulatory basis financial statements include the estimated incurred but not recorded (“IBNR”) liability for workers’ compensation, health insurance and the realizable value of the taxes receivable. It is at least reasonably possible that a condition, situation, or set of circumstances that existed at the date of the regulatory basis financial statements will change in the near term due to one or more future events.

I. Self-Insurance, Risk Retention, Workers’ Compensation and Health Insurance Plans

Excluding certain vision coverage, the City is self-insured for the healthcare benefits offered and all workers’ compensation.

The City has retained a portion of the liability to cover losses under §207-C and §207-A of the Workers’ Compensation Law for police officers and firefighters. Employees are entitled to their full pay when out on leave. The City is required to cover any amount of losses not reimbursed by workers’ compensation.

Workers’ compensation claims are subject to approval by a Workers’ Compensation board. Approved claims are paid and charged to the appropriate fund.

The City maintains general liability insurance which carries a deductible of \$50,000 to \$100,000 per claim based on the type of claim.

The City pays health insurance on a cost-reimbursement basis. The plan allows for an up to 20% coinsurance by the employee/subscriber. Each fund is responsible for the claims incurred for their employees. In 2018, the City is self-insured up to \$150,000 per individual, and is commercially insured for claims exceeding \$150,000 up to \$1,000,000 per subscriber per year. Individual claims exceeding \$1,000,000 per subscriber per year are self-insured. The risk of future claims is retained by the City.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Self-Insurance, Risk Retention, Workers' Compensation and Health Insurance Plans (Continued)

The City establishes workers compensation and health insurance claims liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims, including future claim adjustment expenses, that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. Because actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards, the process used in computing claim liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claim liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claims frequency and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claims costs is implicit in the calculations because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflects past inflation and on other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to the liability in the periods in which they are made.

As discussed above, the City establishes a liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related claim adjustment expenses. The following represents changes in those aggregate liabilities for the City during the past year:

	<u>Workers' Compensation</u>	<u>Health Insurance</u>	<u>Risk Retention</u>
Unpaid Claims and Claims Adjustment Expenses at Beginning of Year	\$ 9,114,235	\$ 946,692	\$ 1,844,709
Provision for Incurred Claims Expense for Events of the Current and Prior Years	2,232,570	12,254,962	308,204
Payments Made During the Current Year	<u>(2,074,176)</u>	<u>(12,254,962)</u>	<u>(817,613)</u>
Total Unpaid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses at End of Year	<u>\$ 9,272,629</u>	<u>\$ 946,692</u>	<u>\$ 1,335,300</u>
Reflected as Follows:			
General Fund	\$ 1,759,945	\$ 946,692	\$ 667,650
Non-Current Government Liability Account Group	<u>7,512,684</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>667,650</u>
	<u>\$ 9,272,629</u>	<u>\$ 946,692</u>	<u>\$ 1,335,300</u>

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Capital Projects Fund

Capital Projects Fund had deficits totaling \$21,463,743 at December 31, 2018, which was caused by the temporary financing of project costs through the issuance of bond anticipation notes (BANs). The deficit will be offset when permanent financing is issued and/or BAN principal payments are budgeted and paid in the governmental fund(s) responsible for the debt.

B. Overdrawn Appropriations

General Fund:

Transportation	\$ 11,002
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Water Fund:

Employee Benefits	\$ 39,199
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The over expended amounts were due to the City's approval of expenditures without budgetary transfers or amendments to finance the payments. Both the General Fund and the Water Fund had total revenues that exceeded total expenditures.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

A. Assets

Cash and Investments

The City's investment policies are governed by State statutes. The City's monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The City is authorized to use demand accounts, certificates of deposit, obligations of the United States of America, New York State and local municipalities and school districts, certificates of participation and repurchase agreements with certain restrictions.

Collateral is required for demand deposits and certificates of deposit for all deposits not covered by federal deposit insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of any state and its municipalities and school districts.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

A. Assets (Continued)

Cash and Investments (Continued)

At December 31, 2018, the book amount of the primary government's deposits (excluding \$6,900 in petty cash) was \$71,794,171 and the bank balances were \$72,506,404. The insured and collateral status of the year-end bank balances was as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>
Covered by federal deposit insurance	\$ 537,045
Collateralized with securities held by a third party custodian for the benefit of the City, pursuant to a three-party custody agreement (\$72,431,164 available).	<u>71,257,126</u>
Total	<u>\$ 71,794,171</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the SURA's book and bank balance amount was \$8,798.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the SHDFC's book balance was \$28,740 and bank balance was \$28,246.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

B. Cash Restricted

Cash restricted consists of the following at December 31, 2018:

<u>General Fund</u>	
Reserve for Debt	\$ 831,749
Capital Reserve	1,253,978
Snow and Ice Removal	206,274
Tax Stabilization	8,841
Tax Certiorari	175,514
Litigation and Claims	<u>667,650</u>
	<u>3,144,006</u>
<u>Water Fund</u>	
Reserve for Debt	17,964
Reserve for Capital	<u>6,990,490</u>
	<u>7,008,454</u>
<u>Sewer Fund</u>	
Reserve for Capital	9,288,854
Reserve for Repairs	218,563
Reserve for Debt	<u>410,141</u>
	<u>9,917,558</u>
<u>Recreation Fund</u>	
Reserve for Debt	2,246
Reserve for Capital	<u>684,702</u>
	<u>686,948</u>
 Total Cash - Restricted	 <u>\$ 20,756,966</u>

C. Property Taxes

The City tax levy may be paid in four equal installments due January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st.

At December 31, 2018, the total real property tax receivable of \$10,987,983 is reduced by an allowance for uncollectible and unavailable taxes in the amount of \$8,408,899 resulting in net realizable taxes receivable of \$2,579,084.

The above-mentioned net realized taxes receivable at December 31, 2018 also include the amount of taxes the City must collect on behalf of the Schenectady City School District. At December 31, 2018 the City is obligated to pay the Schenectady School District \$5,283,418 which is reflected in the Due to Other Governments on the general fund balance sheet.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

C. Property Taxes (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 77 requires municipalities to disclose agreements with various taxpayers to reduce the amount of taxes they would otherwise have to pay. The agreements may call for Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) payments, Payment in Lieu of Services payments, reduced taxable assessed value or no tax payments at all. These agreements place certain limitations on a government's ability to raise revenues from property taxes (or other tax revenue sources).

The City of Schenectady has a number of Payments in Lieu of Taxes ("PILOTS") and other tax abatement agreements in place with local businesses. All agreements are for abatement of property taxes. Most of these agreements are entered into by agencies other than the City of Schenectady.

1. The City of Schenectady Industrial Development Agency (IDA) enters into such agreements under Article 18-A of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York. They are located at: Center City Plaza; Schenectady, NY 12305; Jayme Lahut, Executive Director.
2. There are a small number of agreements under the Moral & Mental Health Improvements Law (under the IDA, under Title 1 of Article 18-A of GML, Chapter 24 of consolidated Laws of NYS, Chapter 389 of 1978 Laws, Section 874 of the act and Section 412-a of the Real Property Tax Law).
3. The Schenectady Metroplex Development Authority enters into such agreements under Title 28-B of Article 8 of the Public Authorities Law of NYS. They are located at: Center City Plaza; Schenectady, NY 12305; Ray Gillen, Chairman.
4. There are a small number of agreements under Section 125 of the Private Housing Finance Law of the State of New York (City agreement).

Items one and three above are for commercial or industrial development for the purpose of attracting or retaining businesses within their jurisdictions. PILOT agreements normally provide for payment of amounts lesser than would have been collected for real estate taxes for a number of years.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the City recognized \$2,188,927 in PILOT revenue for all programs listed above. Abated property taxes amounted to \$2,154,729 under these programs.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

C. Property Taxes (Continued)

<u>Parcel Count</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Full Tax Potential</u>	<u>Pilot/Abatement Revenue Paid</u>	<u>Lost (Gained)</u>
46	IDA	\$ 3,167,940	\$ 1,920,393	\$ 1,247,547
2	IDA/Moral and Mental Health Improvements	162,665	26,065	136,600
50	Metroplex	994,022	208,366	785,656
1	City of Schenectady/PHF Law 125	<u>19,029</u>	<u>34,103</u>	<u>(15,074)</u>
99	Total	<u>\$ 4,343,656</u>	<u>\$ 2,118,927</u>	<u>\$ 2,154,729</u>

The City of Schenectady will identify all individual tax abatements over 10% of the total abatements of \$2,154,729 (\$215,473). They are as follows:

The Schenectady Industrial Development Agency has an agreement with DMN Realty Associates, LLC for a property located at 526 Altamont Avenue, for which the amount of abated property taxes is \$240,303 (at 11.2% of the total abatements).

The Schenectady Metroplex Development Authority has an agreement with BN Partners Associates LLC for a property at 461-467 Nott Street, for which the amount of abated property taxes is \$241,001 (at 11.2% of the total abatements).

D. Other Receivables and Deferred Inflows of Resources

A majority of the other receivables and deferred inflows of resources in the City's Special Grant Fund is comprised of the following loan activities at December 31, 2018.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

D. Other Receivables and Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

Community Development Agency (a blended component unit)

The CDA is the recipient of Community Development Entitlement Grants to operate revolving loan funds. These funds are to be loaned to industry, not-for-profit organizations and individuals for the purpose of creating and retaining permanent jobs within the City or for rehabilitation of property. Loans outstanding at December 31, 2018 require periodic payments of principal and interest, or interest only for loans that have not been fully drawn down. The principal loan balances at December 31, 2018 are as follows:

Total Loans Outstanding	\$ 344,199
Less Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	<u>(344,199)</u>
Net Loans Receivable	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

Loans are recorded as a receivable with a corresponding entry to deferred inflows of resources. When the loan payments are received, revenue is recognized to the extent of principal received. As funds are reloaned a corresponding expenditure is recorded. When a loan is written off as uncollectible, a corresponding decrease in the amount of deferred inflows of resources is made in the same period, the effect of which is to reduce the overall amount of funds available for future loans.

Schenectady Housing Development Fund Corporation (a blended component unit)

The SHDFC is a subrecipient of federal funds received by the City through its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). Draw down requests are made to the City as CDBG funds are needed to meet loans commitments, and revenue is recognized when received by the SHDFC.

Loans are recorded as a receivable with a corresponding entry to deferred inflows of resources. As loans are repaid, the principal is recognized as revenue to be used for future housing loans. As funds are reloaned, a corresponding expenditure is recorded. Many of these loans are subject to a higher than normal risk of default.

Loans receivable consist of the following at December 31, 2018:

Loans receivable, January 1	\$ 32,338
Add new loans made	37,390
Less principal payments received	(21,049)
Write-offs and adjustments	<u>3,369</u>
Loans Receivable, December 31	<u><u>\$ 52,048</u></u>

See Note 3E6 for other deferred inflows of resources in the special grant fund.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

Schenectady Housing Development Fund Corporation (a blended component unit) (Continued)

Other receivables in the general fund are comprised primarily of franchise, trash and code violation fees, while other receivables in the water and sewer funds are comprised primarily of rents and metered sales.

E. Liabilities

1. Pension Plans

General Information

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

Plan Description and Benefits Provided

The Systems provide retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the Systems are held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund, which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the Systems. The Comptroller of the State of New York (the "Comptroller") serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the Systems. System benefits are established under provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Laws ("NYSRSSL"). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The Systems issue a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

The Systems are noncontributory except for ERS employees who joined the System after July 27, 1976 who contribute 3% of their salary, for the first ten years of membership and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 who generally must contribute 3% of their salary for their entire length of service. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems' fiscal year ending March 31.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

***Schenectady Housing Development Fund Corporation (a blended component unit)
 (Continued)***

E. Liabilities (Continued)

1. Pension Plans (Continued)

Plan Description and Benefit Provided (Continued)

The City is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Required contributions for the current and preceding two years were:

	ERS		PFRS	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate*</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Police/Fire Rates*</u>
2018	\$ 1,939,680	15.8%	\$ 6,788,031	24.0/29.6%
2017	\$ 1,949,704	16.0%	\$ 6,615,325	24.6/30.3%
2016	\$ 2,118,360	16.0%	\$ 6,456,476	24.1/29.7%

* Reflects rates of most populated tier.

The City's contributions made to the Systems were equal to 100 percent of the contributions required for 2018. In 2013 the City, as anticipated in its adopted budget, elected to amortize (pay over time) \$3,250,427, the maximum allowed. In 2014 the City, as anticipated in its adopted budget, elected to amortize the amount of \$1,489,734, a portion of the amount allowed. All amortizations were done under the NYS Original Contribution Stabilization Program.

Pursuant to the Chapter 260 of the Laws of 2002, the state legislature authorized local governments to make available retirement incentive programs. Additional retirement incentive programs were authorized in 2004 and 2007. The costs of these programs are being billed and paid over ten years and include interest at 8.75%.

The outstanding balance as of December 31, 2018 for the all pension liabilities was \$2,719,867, of which \$1,771,260 is for the 2013 amortization and \$948,607 is for the 2014 amortization.

Covered Payroll

The City of Schenectady's covered payrolls (as defined in GASB 85) for 2018 are as follows:

ERS	\$ 14,659,565
PFRS	<u>25,997,961</u>
	<u>\$ 40,657,526</u>

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

1. Pension Plans (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2018, the City reported a liability in the schedule of non-current governmental liabilities account group of \$1,513,253 for ERS and \$8,314,171 for PFRS for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined, and is reflected in the non-current government liability group at December 31, 2018.

At December 31, 2018, the City's proportion was 0.04688% ERS and 0.82256% PFRS.

At December 31, 2018, the City reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,961,758
Change in assumptions	7,302,902
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	8,927,226
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	<u>6,545,783</u>
	<u>\$26,737,669</u>

At December 31, 2018, the City reported deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual expenses	\$ 2,655,277
Net difference projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	17,890,932
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>2,905,275</u>
	<u>\$ 23,451,484</u>

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

1. Pension Plans (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Differences between expected and actual experience

The net amount of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

December 31, 2019	\$ 7,767,909
December 31, 2020	960,290
December 31, 2021	(3,484,950)
December 31, 2022	(2,106,373)
December 31, 2023	149,309
	<u>\$ 3,286,185</u>

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability at March 31, 2018 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2017, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2018. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Interest rate	7%
Salary increase	4.5% (3.8% ERS)
Decrement tables	April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015 System's Experience
Inflation rate	2.5%
Cost of living adjustment	1.3%

Annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2011 - March 31, 2015 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on MP-2014.

The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2017 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period August 1, 2011 - March 31, 2015.

The long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

1. Pension Plans (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of March 31, 2018 were as follows:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>
Domestic equity	4.55%	36%
International equity	6.35%	14%
Private equity	7.5%	10%
Real estate	5.55%	10%
Absolute return strategies	3.75%	2%
Opportunistic portfolio	5.68%	3%
Real assets	5.29%	3%
Bonds and mortgages	1.31%	17%
Cash	(.25%)	1%
Inflation-indexed bonds	1.25%	4%
		<hr/> 100%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 7% for ERS and PFRS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

1. Pension Plans (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Assets/Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension asset/liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate:

	<u>1%</u> <u>Decrease</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>Assumption</u>	<u>1%</u> <u>Increase</u>
<u>ERS</u>			
Employers' proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	<u>\$ (11,449,678)</u>	<u>\$ (1,513,253)</u>	<u>\$ 6,892,566</u>

<u>PFRS</u>			
Employers' proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	<u>\$ (40,725,059)</u>	<u>\$ (8,314,171)</u>	<u>\$ 18,870,961</u>

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the net pension liability of the Systems as of March 31, 2018 was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
Systems total pension liability	\$ 183,400,590	\$ 32,914,423
Systems net position	<u>180,173,145</u>	<u>31,903,666</u>
Systems net pension liability	<u><u>3,227,445</u></u>	<u><u>1,010,757</u></u>
Ratio of systems net position to the employers' total pension liability	<u><u>98.24%</u></u>	<u><u>96.93%</u></u>

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

1. Pension Plans (Continued)

Deferred Compensation

The City offers its employees two deferred compensation plans created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plans, available to all City employees, permit them to defer a portion of their current salary (up to \$18,500 for participants under age 50 and \$25,000 for those 50 years of age and older) until future years. During the past year, the employees contributed approximately \$1,303,167. The deferred compensation amounts are not available to the employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

The City has significant administrative involvement for the assets of the deferred compensation plan and is involved in the investment function of the plan. The City has entered into two separate agreements with the trustees of the two plans who invest the funds in accordance with the trust agreements. The City appoints a committee of employees that represent the City in all matters concerning the administration of the plan. The committee has full power and authority to adopt rules and regulations for the administration of the plan. The committee also contracts with providers to manage the investment of plan assets and is responsible for selecting the plan investment options. Additionally, the committee reviews and approves withdrawals, terminations and benefit payments.

The City accounts for and reports its deferred compensation plan under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 32, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans."

The plans issue separate financial reports that include financial statements and required supplementary information. Those reports may be obtained by writing to the City of Schenectady.

2. Compensated Absences

Pursuant to contractual agreements, City employees are entitled to accrue sick, vacation and personal leave. The maximum accrual of these absences depends upon the contractual agreement each employee falls under. All employees who leave the employment of the City are entitled to be paid for unused vacation leave up to a maximum of 10 weeks. Unused sick leave, at rates ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five percent, depending on the contract and hire date, is paid to all employees, except police and fire, upon retirement, layoff or death.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

2. Compensated Absences (Continued)

The expenditure is recorded at the time the benefit is paid or when anticipated to be paid with available current resources. Estimated vested vacation and sick leave and compensated absences accumulated by City employees have been recorded in the General Fund, for those amounts anticipated to be paid with available current resources, with the remainder recorded in the Non-Current Government Liability account group.

The City has accrued compensated absences for vacation, vesting sick leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Pronouncement Number 16 - Accounting for Compensated Absences. In accordance with GASB No. 16, additional amounts for employees who are expected to attain vested status and the related fringe benefits have also been accrued.

3. Short-Term Debt

Liabilities for bond anticipation notes (BANs) are generally accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund. State law requires that BANs issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term obligations within five years after the original issue date.

At December 31, 2018, BANs outstanding of \$40,249,426 are reflected in the Capital Projects Fund. The BANs fund various improvements and have a maturity date of May 09, 2019 with an interest rate of 1.75%. In addition, at December 31, 2018 short-term borrowings on an interest-free loan with the NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation amounted to \$3,906,377.

The following is a summary of changes in short-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2018:

	Payable at January 1, 2018	Issued	Redeemed	Payable at December 31, 2018
NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation	\$ 34,686	\$ 3,871,691	\$ -	\$ 3,906,377
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>28,901,055</u>	<u>11,953,370</u>	<u>605,000</u>	<u>40,249,425</u>
	<u>\$ 28,935,741</u>	<u>\$ 15,825,061</u>	<u>\$ 605,000</u>	<u>\$ 44,155,802</u>

4. Long -Term Debt

At December 31, 2018 the total outstanding serial bonds of the primary government was \$83,305,000.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

4. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Serial Bonds - The local government, like most governmental units, borrows money in order to acquire land or equipment or construct buildings and improvements. This policy enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of these capital assets. These long-term liabilities, which are full faith and credit debt of the local government, are recorded in the Non-Current Government Liability Account Group. The provision to be made in future budgets for capital indebtedness represents the amount, exclusive of interest, authorized to be collected in future years from taxpayers and others for liquidation of the long-term liabilities.

Other Debt - Other debt at December 31, 2018 includes the total outstanding of \$2,555,000 on a \$3,000,000 US Department of Housing and Urban Development contract for loan guarantee assistance provided under section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5308. \$2,500,000 is to be used for the acquisition of real property in fee or by long-term lease pursuant to 24 CFR 570.703 (a), including acquisition of properties from the Schenectady Urban Renewal Agency, which may include costs of surveys, appraisals, the preparation of legal documents, recording fees and other similar costs that are necessary to effect the acquisition; and the clearance, demolition, and removal of building and improvements on real property acquired with Guaranteed Loan Funds. The remaining \$500,000 was utilized in support of the development and redevelopment of a low-income residential facility.

In addition to the above long-term debt the City has the following noncurrent liabilities:

Due to Retirement Systems - Represents amounts accrued for early retirement incentives adopted by the City Council and the amortization of a portion of the bills due in 2013 and 2014 under the contribution stabilization program.

Compensated Absences - Represents the value of earned and unused portion of the liability for compensated absences.

Installment Purchase Debt- Represents the future minimum lease payments on capital leases.

Judgments and Claims - Represents legal judgments, claims and tax certiorari proceedings that are anticipated to be settled against the City. In addition, the judgment and claim liability represents the estimate of the City's share of incurred but not reported claim costs for the self-insured workers' compensation and health insurance obligations, net of the amounts recorded in the general fund. See Note 1 I.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

4. Long -Term Debt (Continued)

Due to Other Governments - Represents the estimated net present value of the liability to the Downtown Schenectady Improvement Corporation.

Net Pension Liability - Represents the City of Schenectady's proportionate share of the NYS pension liability under GASB 68.

Postemployment Benefits - Represents the actuarial present value for the continuation of certain medical and dental insurance for current and future retirees and their spouses.

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2018:

	<u>Payable at</u> <u>January 1, 2018</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Redeemed</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>	<u>Payable at</u> <u>December 31, 2018</u>
Serial Bonds	\$ 86,624,815	\$ -	\$ 3,319,815	\$ -	\$ 83,305,000
Due to Retirement Systems	3,179,039	-	459,172	-	2,719,867
Compensated Absences	2,230,888	-	-	79,385	2,310,273
Installment Purchase Debt	4,990,614	329,136	903,281	-	4,416,469
Judgment and Claims Payable	8,606,043	-	-	276,346	8,882,389
Due to Other Governments	787,670	-	306,150	-	481,520
Other Debt	2,710,000	-	155,000	-	2,555,000
Net Pension Liability	21,801,495	-	-	(11,974,071)	9,827,424
Post-employment Benefits	100,329,689	-	8,393,827	159,316,248	251,252,110
Total	<u>\$ 231,260,253</u>	<u>\$ 329,136</u>	<u>\$ 13,537,245</u>	<u>\$ 147,697,908</u>	<u>\$ 365,750,052</u>

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

4. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Serial bonds are comprised of the following at December 31, 2018:

<u>Payable From/ Description</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Original Amounts</u>	<u>Interest Rate (%)</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Balance Outstanding 2018</u>
General Fund					
General Purpose	2010	\$ 3,768,600	2.00%-3.00%	2019	\$ 108,000
General Purpose	2014	\$ 28,340,209	3.5%	2038	25,145,725
General Purpose	2016	\$ 5,677,245	4.0%	2030	4,707,681
General Purpose	2016	\$ 2,140,000	3.0%	2043	2,056,910
General Purpose	2017	\$ 3,700,190	4%	2038	3,698,445
General Purpose	2017	\$ 7,203,751	3%	2036	7,029,148
Water Fund					
Water Fund	2010	\$ 3,220,000	2.00%-3.00%	2019	90,000
Water Fund	2014	\$ 1,469,558	3.5%	2038	1,303,911
Water Fund	2016	\$ 1,930,575	4.00%	2030	1,557,247
Water Fund	2016	\$ 1,595,000	3.0%	2043	1,533,080
Water Fund	2017	\$ 1,788,285	4%	2038	1,787,410
Water Fund	2017	\$ 3,180,797	3%	2036	3,103,700
Sewer Fund					
Sewer Fund	2010	\$ 3,492,800	2.00%-3.00%	2019	102,000
Sewer Fund	2014	\$ 6,779,671	3.5%	2038	6,015,475
Sewer Fund	2016	\$ 5,849,721	4.00%	2030	5,085,933
Sewer Fund	2016	\$ 4,250,000	3.0%	2043	4,085,010
Sewer Fund	2017	\$ 10,855,267	3%	2036	10,592,152
Sewer Fund	2017	\$ 4,821,525	4%	2038	4,819,145
Recreation Fund					
Golf Course	2014	\$ 495,771	3.5%	2038	439,889
Golf Course	2016	\$ 67,459	4.0%	2030	<u>44,139</u>
Total Serial Bonds					<u>\$ 83,305,000</u>

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

4. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Serial bond maturities, and the related interest, are as follows:

	<u>Serial Bonds</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2019	\$ 3,750,000	\$ 2,835,963
2020	3,565,000	2,717,578
2021	3,695,000	2,590,394
2022	3,835,000	2,449,056
2023	3,990,000	2,300,688
2024-2028	21,235,000	9,128,503
2029-2033	21,055,000	5,540,194
2034-2038	20,130,000	2,010,084
2039-2044	<u>2,050,000</u>	<u>157,350</u>
Total	<u>\$ 83,305,000</u>	<u>\$ 29,729,810</u>

Other Long-Term Debt

Principal payments and interest due are as follows:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2019	\$ 155,000	\$ 77,185
2020	155,000	74,272
2021	155,000	71,202
2022	155,000	67,560
2023	155,000	63,763
2024-2028	795,000	250,323
2029-2034	<u>985,000</u>	<u>126,910</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,555,000</u>	<u>\$ 731,215</u>

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

4. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Installment Purchase Debt (Continued)

Minimum future lease payments for vehicles and energy improvements are:

2019		\$ 1,057,447
2020		1,636,022
2021		683,748
2022		905,584
2023		<u>395,189</u>
Total Payments		4,677,990
Less: interest		<u>261,521</u>
Total		<u>\$ 4,416,469</u>

Due to Employees' Retirement Systems and Police and Fire Retirement Systems

The due to retirement systems maturities are as follows:

The principal payment schedule from the New York State Retirement Systems for the amortization of its retirement payment as described in Note 3 E1 is reflected below.

2019		\$ 475,288
2020		491,971
2021		509,242
2022		527,123
2023		545,635
Thereafter		<u>170,608</u>
		<u>\$ 2,719,867</u>

5. Postemployment Benefits Payable

A. General Information about the OPEB Plan

Retroactive Application of Change in Accounting Principles and Prior Period Adjustment Relating to Change in Accounting Principles - During the year ended December 31, 2018, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 75 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." The implementation of this statement resulted in a change in the manner in which postemployment benefits other than pensions are valued, accounted and reported, including the reporting of deferred outflows and inflows of resources reflected to the City's postemployment benefits other than pensions. The City's non-current governmental liabilities at December 31, 2017 have been restated and increased by \$165,113,712 to reflect the cumulative increase in the OPEB liability from change in accounting from GASB 45 to GASB 75.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

5. Postemployment Benefits Payable (Continued)

A. General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan Description - The City's defined benefit OPEB plan, provides OPEB for all permanent full-time general and public safety employees of the City. The plan is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by the City. Article 11 of the State Compiled Statutes grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements to the City Council. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

Benefits Provided - The City provides healthcare and life insurance benefits for retirees and their dependants. The benefit terms are dependent on which contract each employee falls under. The specifics of each contract are on file at the City offices and are available upon request.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms - At January 1, 2018, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	8
Active employees	516
Total	 524

B. Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$251,252,110 was measured as of December 31, 2018, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs - The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.25 percent
Salary Increases	2.0 percent, average, including inflation
Discount Rate	3.71 percent

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

5. Postemployment Benefits Payable (Continued)

B. Total OPEB Liability (Continued)

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

Assumed pre-65 medical trend rates at end of year

Healthcare cost trend rate assumed for next measurement period	7.000%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	3.784%
Measurement period that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2075

Assumed post 65 Medicare Advantage medical trend rates at end of year

Healthcare cost trend rate assumed for next measurement period	5.000%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	3.784%
Measurement period that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2075

Assumed prescription drug trend rates at end of year

Healthcare cost trend rate assumed for next measurement period	9.500%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	3.784%
Measurement period that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2075

Assumed Medicare Part B trend rates at end of year

Healthcare cost trend rate assumed for next measurement period	4.600%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	3.784%
Measurement period that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2075

Assumed trend rates for additional benefits at end of year

Trend for administrative fees per annum	3.250%
Trend for dental benefit costs per annum	4.000%

Sensitivity to Discount Rate and Healthcare trend rate

Discount Rate at Measurement Date	3.71%
Net OPEB Liability (NOL) at Current Discount Rate and Healthcare Trend Rates	\$ 251,252,110

Net OPEB Liability (NOL) at 1% Decrease in Discount Rate	\$ 295,710,573
Net OPEB Liability (NOL) at 1% Increase in Discount Rate	\$ 216,227,974

Net OPEB Liability (NOL) at 1% Decrease in Healthcare Trend Rates	\$ 211,586,213
Net OPEB Liability (NOL) at 1% Increase in Healthcare Trend Rates	\$ 305,824,832

As of December 31, 2018, the discount rate was updated from 3.31% to 3.71%. The change in discount rate resulted in a decrease in liabilities.

As of December 31, 2018, the mortality assumption was revised to the sex-distinct RPH-2014 Mortality Tables for employees and healthy annuitants, adjusted backward to 2006 with Scale MP-2014, and then adjusted for mortality improvements with Scale MP-2018 mortality improvement scale on a generational basis. The revised assumption resulted in a decrease in liabilities.

As of December 31, 2018, the annual rate of increase in healthcare costs was revised to better reflect future expectations, including updating long-term rates based on the SOA Long Term Healthcare Cost Trends Model V2019-b. A review of published National trend survey data in relation to the retiree health plan offerings and an update to the SOA Long Term Healthcare Cost Trends Model (the Getzen model) released in November 2018 was the basis for this change. The revised assumption resulted in a decrease in liabilities.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

5. Postemployment Benefits Payable (Continued)

B. Total OPEB Liability (Continued)

Retirees' Share of Benefit-Related Costs

Firefighters hired after October 2006 will pay 5% for medical and dental. Police Officers hired after April 2010 will pay 5% for medical and dental. Management hired after January 2008 will pay 20% of medical and dental. Everyone else hired after 2006 will pay 20% for medical and 100% for dental.

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20 Year Municipal Bond Index.

As of January 1 2018: The sex-distinct RPH-2014 Mortality Tables for employees and healthy annuitants, adjusted backward to 2006 with Scale MP-2014, and then adjusted for mortality improvements with Scale MP-2017 mortality improvement scale on a fully generational basis. This assumption was based on a review of published mortality tables and demographics of the plan.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018.

C. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance at December 31, 2017, as adjusted	<u>\$ 265,443,401</u>
<u>Change for the Year -</u>	
Service cost	9,634,136
Interest	8,966,149
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	551,159
Change in assumptions or other inputs	(24,948,908)
Benefit payments	<u>(8,393,827)</u>
Net Changes	<u>(14,191,291)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u><u>\$ 251,252,110</u></u>

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.31 percent in 2017 to 3.71 percent in 2018.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

5. Postemployment Benefits Payable (Continued)

C. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	Current Discount Rate (3.71%)	<u>1% Increase</u>
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 295,710,573</u>	<u>\$ 251,252,110</u>	<u>\$ 216,227,974</u>

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates - The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current healthcare care trend rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	Current Discount Rate (3.71%)	<u>1% Increase</u>
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 211,586,213</u>	<u>\$ 251,252,110</u>	<u>\$ 305,824,832</u>

D. OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$14,931,451. At December 31, 2018, the City reported deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Changes of assumptions of other inputs	<u>\$ 21,197,193</u>

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

5. Postemployment Benefits Payable (Continued)

D. OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between Expected and Actual Expenses	<u>\$ 468,278</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31, 2018	<u>Inflows</u>	<u>Outflows</u>
2019	\$ 3,751,715	\$ 82,881
2020	3,751,715	82,881
2021	3,751,715	82,881
2022	3,751,715	82,881
2023	3,751,715	82,881
Thereafter	<u>2,438,618</u>	<u>53,873</u>
	<u>\$ 21,197,193</u>	<u>\$ 468,278</u>

6. Deferred Inflows of Resources and Unearned Revenues

Deferred inflows of resources arise when potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, the deferred inflows of resources is reduced and revenue is recognized.

Unearned revenue arises when resources are received before the City has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, or when the City has legal claim to the resources, the liability is removed and revenue is recognized.

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Liabilities (Continued)

6. Deferred Inflows of Resources and Unearned Revenues (Continued)

Deferred inflows of resources and unearned revenues at December 31, 2018 consists of the following:

<u>General Fund</u>		
Real property taxes	\$ 402,859	
Parking fees and unpaid municipal voucher billings	855,028	
	<u>\$ 1,257,887</u>	
<u>Water Fund</u>		
Water rents	<u>\$ 63,917</u>	
<u>Sewer Fund</u>		
Sewer rents	<u>\$ 172,741</u>	
<u>Special Grant/Revenue Funds</u>		
Community Development Agency Federal Aid	\$ 180	
Community Development Agency State Aid	20,922	
Community Development Agency Program Income	75,068	
Schenectady Housing Development Fund Corporation (see Note 3 D)	52,048	
Miscellaneous Grants	152,734	
Special Revenue - Fund Held for Future Use	<u>323,862</u>	
Total	<u>\$ 624,814</u>	
<u>Capital Project Fund-Federal Aid</u>	<u>\$ 44,004</u>	

F. Interfund Balances

Interfund transfers and receivables and payables at December 31, 2018 and for the year then ended are as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>	<u>Receivables</u>	<u>Payables</u>
General	\$ 227,846	\$ 103,221	\$ 1,764,010	\$ -
Water	946	148,322	-	-
Sewer	47	247,845	-	-
Recreation	-	103,322	-	875
Special Grant	46,000	-	-	807,332
Capital Projects	<u>556,711</u>	<u>228,840</u>	<u>419,662</u>	<u>1,375,465</u>
Total	<u>\$ 831,550</u>	<u>\$ 831,550</u>	<u>\$ 2,183,672</u>	<u>\$ 2,183,672</u>

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

G. Fund Equity and Reserves

The City has implemented GASB 54 “Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions.”

GASB 54 defines five categories of fund balances as follows:

- **Non-spendable** fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The City’s non-spendable fund balance includes \$9,325 in inventory expenses recorded in the recreation fund at December 31, 2018.
- **Restricted** fund balance includes amounts restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The City’s restricted fund balance consists of the following at December 31, 2018:

	General Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Recreation Fund
Reserve for Debt	\$ 831,749	\$ 17,964	\$ 410,141	\$ 2,246
Capital Reserve	1,253,978	6,990,490	9,288,854	684,702
Snow and Ice Removal	206,274	-	-	-
Tax Stabilization	8,841	-	-	-
Tax Certiorari	175,514	-	-	-
Litigation and Claims	667,650	-	-	-
Repair Reserve	-	-	218,563	-
	<u>\$ 3,144,006</u>	<u>\$ 7,008,454</u>	<u>\$ 9,917,558</u>	<u>\$ 686,948</u>

- **Committed** fund balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Council. The City had no committed fund balances at December 31, 2018.
- **Assigned** fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the City to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Assigned fund balances include funds that are legally mandated to be accounted for separately as well as amounts that have been contractually obligated by the City or designated by the City for the ensuing year’s budget. Assigned fund balance includes the following:

3. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND GROUPS (CONTINUED)

G. Fund Equity and Reserves (Continued)

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Recreation Fund</u>	<u>Special Grant</u>
Encumbrances	\$ 533,358	\$ 206,645	\$ 16,369	\$ 470	\$ -
Appropriated Fund Balance	3,402,305	-	-	-	-
Home and Community Services	-	1,465,695	2,422,840	-	401,236
Culture and Recreation	-	-	-	231,399	-
	<u>\$ 3,935,663</u>	<u>\$ 1,672,340</u>	<u>\$ 2,439,209</u>	<u>\$ 231,869</u>	<u>\$ 401,236</u>

- **Unassigned** fund balance represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the fund.

The City determines whether restricted, committed or unassigned amounts are considered to have been spent first when resources are available from multiple constraint levels. The default policy is that resources are first spent from the highest constraint level.

4. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- A. Grants** - The City has received several federal and state grants for special purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to request for reimbursements to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based upon prior experience, City management believes such disallowances, if any, would not be material.
- B. Parking Lots** - In 2004, the City of Schenectady entered into an agreement with Schenectady Metroplex Authority (Metroplex) for the sale of five parking lots and the Broadway Center Garage facility for \$1,000,000 with an option for the purchase of two additional parking lots for \$4 that expired June 2014.

As part of the sale agreement the City has agreed to pay the Downtown Schenectady Improvement Corporation the total sum of \$1,000,000 in annual installments of \$50,000 per year for a term of twenty years. The estimated net present value of the liability of \$210,618, calculated using an assumed rate of interest of 6%, has been recorded in the Non-Current Government Liability Account Group at December 31, 2018.

- C. Tax review cases** - Tax review cases are pending against the City for reductions in the assessed value of property. The petitions are for taxes collected in 2009 through 2016. Management believes that the likelihood of reductions is probable. Provision for losses for cases settled to date of \$877,569 are included in the Non-Current Government Liability Account Group in judgments and claims payable of \$702,055 and in a General Fund reserve of \$175,514 that comprise the balance.

4. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

- D. *Litigation*** - The City has been named defendant in various actions. A review of these actions with the City's Attorney indicates that the risk of loss to the City is probable for certain cases, reasonably possible for other cases or unable to assess the risk of loss. The remaining cases are either fully covered by insurance or without substantial merit. Provision for losses for these cases that have a probable risk of loss are included in the Non-Current Government Liability Account Group of \$667,500 and those that are reasonably possible for which a range of loss has been estimated are included in the miscellaneous reserves in the General Fund of \$667,500 at December 31, 2018.
- E. *Downtown Schenectady Improvement Corporation*** - The City has entered into an agreement with the Downtown Schenectady Improvement Corporation (the "Corporation") to provide certain services to the Downtown Special Assessment District (the "District"). If unanticipated expenses are incurred by the Corporation as a result of performing the contracted services, the District would be required to pay the Corporation the additional amount. For the year ended December 31, 2018, no additional amount was owed.
- F. *Environmental Concerns*** - The City is engaged in many activities (*e.g.*, water and sewer service, refuse collection, gasoline storage), in the normal course of operations, that are potentially hazardous to the environment. As of December 31, 2018, the City is not aware of any significant environmental conditions that should be disclosed in the financial statements.

In May 2014, the City received a Consent Order from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to remedy sewer overflow events. Under the Consent Order, the City has until December 2023 to complete the necessary infrastructure changes.

4. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

G. Union Contracts - Police, Fire Department and general city employees are each represented by collective bargaining agents. The agents that represent them and the dates of expiration of their agreements are as follows:

<u>Bargaining Unit</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Date</u>
AFSCME - Local 1037A	December 31, 2020
Civil Service Employees Association - Local 1000	December 31, 2019
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, Local 146	December 31, 2019
Brotherhood of Electrical Works - Local 236	December 31, 2019
Schenectady Police Benevolent Association	December 31, 2017
IAFF, Local 28 (City Fire Fighters Union)	December 31, 2018
National Union of Painters & Allied Tradesman, Local 62	December 31, 2019
IOUE, Local 106 (Operating Engineers)	December 31, 2020

The Schenectady Police Benevolent Association and IAFF, Local 28 (City Fire Firefighters Union) are currently under negotiation.

H. Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

During 2015, the City became aware of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) concerns regarding Community Development Block Grant (“CDBG”) revenue drawn by the City for neighborhood assistance and police activity. Specifically, 2013 and 2014 activity was reviewed by HUD and, as a result, the City is revisiting its plan for use of certain CDBG revenue and will have to repay \$812,706 to HUD. The repayment has to be taken from City funds (non-federal funds) and placed into a CDBG line of credit in the City’s name to utilize for an eligible project. This amount is represented in the Non-Current Government Liability Account Group under Due to Other Governments. The remaining payments are due as follows:

2019	\$ <u>270,902</u>
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I. Constitutional Debt Limit - As of December 31, 2018, the City had exhausted 49.08% of its constitutional debt limit.

5. JOINT VENTURES

The following activities are undertaken jointly with other municipalities. These activities are excluded from the financial statements of all participating municipalities. Separate financial statements are issued for such joint ventures.

5. JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

A. Intermunicipal Watershed Rules and Regulations Board

The City of Schenectady and the Towns of Niskayuna, Glenville, Rotterdam and the Village of Scotia, New York, jointly comprise the Intermunicipal Watershed Rules and Regulations Board. The venture operates under the terms of an agreement dated July 11, 1991. The agreement is for the period of five years with an option for renewal increments of five year periods. The first option for renewal was executed in 1996. Although no written extension has been negotiated since, the venture has been operating as if renewal options have been exercised. Significant provisions of the agreement are as follows:

1. The board of each municipality jointly act as the governing body for the joint venture.
2. The governing body has established a contribution formula to fund the costs of the Board. The initial formula for municipal contributions to the operating budget of the Board was based upon the total number of gallons pumped from the aquifer by each of the municipalities between 1980 and 1989. In subsequent years the allocation has been based on actual gallons used during that year. The fee based on the water used by the Town of Niskayuna was initially reported and paid for by the City of Schenectady and is included in the cost of the water purchased by the Town of Niskayuna from the City of Schenectady.

The following is an unaudited summary of financial information included in financial statements issued for the joint venture for the year ended November 1, 2018:

Total Assets	\$	4,564
Total Liabilities	\$	1,986
Joint Venture Equity	\$	2,278
Total Revenues	\$	-
Total Expenses	\$	2,986

B. Great Flats Aquifer

In 1987, the City of Schenectady and the Town of Niskayuna entered into an agreement on the use of \$300,000 received from a developer as a settlement of a legal proceeding. The two parties agreed to use the proceeds for matters related to the Great Flats Aquifer and to require all expenditures of these funds and the related interest earned to be approved by the Chief Executive Officer of each municipality.

The following is an unaudited summary of financial information included in financial statements issued for the joint venture for the year ended December 31, 2018:

Total Assets	\$	191,962
Joint Venture Equity	\$	191,962
Total Revenues	\$	1,909
Total Expenses	\$	-

6. SALES TAX

The City renewed its sales tax agreement with the County of Schenectady effective December 1, 2012 providing the City with an annual sales tax of \$11,700,000 in fiscal year 2013 and then in each fiscal year through November 30, 2020, the same percentage of the 3% tax revenue collected as received in fiscal year 2013.

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events and transactions as to potential material impact on operations or financial position occurring through May 20, 2019, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. The following were noted:

- A. The City has a \$40,249,425 BAN due May 09, 2019. After reflecting a principal paydown of \$1,260,000 it anticipates it will permanently finance \$27,036,055 with Serial Bonds and refinance \$11,953,370 of that amount with a BAN. In addition, the City will include in the May 2019 BAN issuance funding for the capital projects listed in the 2019 adopted budget; the projects' cost, including cost of issuance, total approximately \$7.2 million.
- B. The City settled a lawsuit with American Tax Funding, LLC. In January 2017, the City Council passed resolution 2017-16 as amended by resolution 2017-22) for \$1,750,000 to be paid to American Tax Funding, LLC over a period of three years. The final contract was executed on April 10, 2017. The City accrued the first two installments in 2017. The third installment has been accrued in 2018 and is reflected in the 2018 General Fund financial statements.
- C. In January 2017, the City entered into an agreement with NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation to assist the City with complying with the NYS DEC consent order mentioned in Note 4. This agreement has a \$5,000,000 grant component, a \$15,000,000 zero interest loan and a \$3,480,500 low interest loan. The funds will be drawn upon to offset expenditures by the City. The debt repayment schedule will be established based on the draw down schedule. During 2017, the City received \$2.5 million of the grant component and has borrowed \$34,686 of the zero interest loan. In 2018, the City borrowed an additional \$3,871,691 from the zero interest loan. Both these amounts are reflected in the capital project short term liabilities. In early 2019, the City borrowed an additional \$4,451,346 (related to 2018 expenses).
- D. There are two large pending tax certiorari claims pending for Home Depot and Rite Aid Corporation. The City accrued the approximate value of these settlements in the 2018 financial statements (approximately \$452,000) (expense and liability in general fund). This is separate from the amounts disclosed in Note 4.

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (CONTINUED)

- E. GASB 87 - Leases. The official start date for this pronouncement is for fiscal year 2020 - however, the City of Schenectady has opted to start disclosing information on operational leases currently. The City has multiple operational leases for copiers and mail related machines across many departments (General Fund, Water Fund, and Sewer Fund). These are not reported in the long term debt fund and are expensed at the department level. The current yearly cost for these operational leases is \$37,089.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE COMPARED TO BUDGET

GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Modified Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Revenues				
Real property tax	\$ 28,391,940	\$ 28,391,940	\$ 29,614,992	\$ 1,223,052
Real property tax items	4,030,803	4,030,803	4,282,866	252,063
Non-property tax items	14,391,530	14,391,530	14,687,730	296,200
Departmental income	9,129,998	8,908,998	8,486,848	(422,150)
Intergovernmental charges	122,389	122,389	100,000	(22,389)
Use of money and property	89,800	89,800	333,282	243,482
Licenses and permits	1,672,700	1,672,700	2,093,935	421,235
Fines and forfeitures	996,200	996,200	912,737	(83,463)
Sales of property and compensation for loss	1,968,500	1,968,500	3,152,354	1,183,854
Miscellaneous local sources	245,000	245,000	579,055	334,055
Interfund revenues	5,537,028	5,537,028	5,537,028	-
State aid	14,294,299	14,294,299	14,689,814	395,515
Federal aid	<u>115,000</u>	<u>115,000</u>	<u>176,040</u>	<u>61,040</u>
Total Revenues	<u>80,985,187</u>	<u>80,764,187</u>	<u>84,646,681</u>	<u>3,882,494</u>
Other Sources				
Interfund Transfer	-	-	227,846	227,846
Appropriated Fund Balance	<u>4,256,758</u>	<u>5,182,331</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,182,331)</u>
Total Revenue, Other Sources and Appropriated Fund Balance	<u>85,241,945</u>	<u>85,946,518</u>	<u>84,874,527</u>	<u>(1,071,991)</u>
Expenditures				
General government support	7,453,662	8,084,115	7,981,083	103,032
Public Safety	32,354,003	32,473,717	31,038,327	1,435,390
Transportation	4,908,039	4,948,607	4,959,609	(11,002)
Economic assistance and opportunity	5,000	5,000	4,500	500
Culture and recreation	986,278	1,002,061	734,569	267,492
Home and community services	5,741,338	6,024,682	5,288,029	736,653
Employee benefits	28,665,681	28,444,681	27,826,731	617,950
Debt service (principal and interest)	<u>5,127,944</u>	<u>5,127,944</u>	<u>5,127,797</u>	<u>147</u>
Total Expenditures	85,241,945	86,110,807	82,960,645	3,150,162
Other Uses/Transfers to Capital Project Fund	<u>-</u>	<u>103,221</u>	<u>103,221</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>85,241,945</u>	<u>86,214,028</u>	<u>83,063,866</u>	<u>3,150,162</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (267,510)</u>	1,810,661	<u>\$ 2,078,171</u>
Fund Balance, January 1, 2018			<u>13,485,690</u>	
Fund Balance, December 31, 2018			<u>\$ 15,296,351</u>	

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE COMPARED TO BUDGET

WATER FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Modified Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Revenues				
Departmental Income	\$ 8,199,376	\$ 8,199,376	\$ 8,598,456	\$ 399,080
Use of money and property	14,500	14,500	93,555	79,055
Interfund revenue	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>42,778</u>	<u>(17,222)</u>
Total Revenues	<u>8,273,876</u>	<u>8,273,876</u>	<u>8,734,789</u>	<u>460,913</u>
Interfund Transfer Revenue	-	-	946	946
Appropriated Fund Balance	<u>-</u>	<u>184,819</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(184,819)</u>
Total Revenues and Appropriated Fund Balance	<u>8,273,876</u>	<u>8,458,695</u>	<u>8,735,735</u>	<u>277,040</u>
Expenditures				
General government support	1,110,749	1,146,984	888,110	258,874
Home and community services	5,535,054	5,760,304	4,926,230	834,074
Employee benefits	728,953	728,953	768,152	(39,199)
Debt service (principal and interest)	<u>899,120</u>	<u>899,120</u>	<u>899,114</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>8,273,876</u>	<u>8,535,361</u>	<u>7,481,606</u>	<u>1,053,755</u>
Other Uses/Transfer to Other Funds	<u>-</u>	<u>148,322</u>	<u>148,322</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>8,273,876</u>	<u>8,683,683</u>	<u>7,629,928</u>	<u>1,053,755</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Over Revenues Expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (224,988)</u>	<u>1,105,807</u>	<u>\$ 1,330,795</u>
Fund Balance, January 1, 2018			<u>7,574,987</u>	
Fund Balance, December 31, 2018			<u>\$ 8,680,794</u>	

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE COMPARED TO BUDGET
 SEWER FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Modified Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Revenues				
Real property tax	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 8,755	\$ 1,755
Departmental income	12,005,807	12,005,807	12,574,519	568,712
Use of money and property	12,250	12,250	142,265	130,015
Miscellaneous local sources	3,500	3,500	7,228	3,728
Interfund revenues	<u>7,800</u>	<u>7,800</u>	-	<u>(7,800)</u>
Total Revenues	12,036,357	12,036,357	12,732,767	696,410
Appropriated Fund Balance	-	323,958	-	(323,958)
Interfund Transfers	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>47</u>
Total Revenue and Appropriated Fund Balance	<u>12,036,357</u>	<u>12,360,315</u>	<u>12,732,814</u>	<u>372,499</u>
Expenditures				
General government support	511,794	511,794	428,597	83,197
Home and community services	7,213,644	7,296,057	6,523,932	772,125
Employee benefits	1,697,029	1,697,029	1,564,717	132,312
Debt service (principal and interest)	<u>2,613,890</u>	<u>2,613,890</u>	<u>2,613,886</u>	<u>4</u>
Total Expenditures	12,036,357	12,118,770	11,131,132	987,638
Other Uses/Transfers to Other Funds	<u>-</u>	<u>247,845</u>	<u>247,845</u>	<u>-</u>
Grand Total Expenditures	<u>12,036,357</u>	<u>12,366,615</u>	<u>11,378,977</u>	<u>987,638</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (6,300)</u>	1,353,837	<u>\$ 1,360,137</u>
Fund Balance, January 1, 2018			<u>11,002,930</u>	
Fund Balance, December 31, 2018			<u>\$ 12,356,767</u>	

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE COMPARED TO BUDGET
 RECREATION FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Modified Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Revenues				
Departmental income	\$ 1,144,025	\$ 1,144,025	\$ 1,145,630	\$ 1,605
Use of money and property	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>11,112</u>	<u>9,612</u>
Total Revenues	1,145,525	1,145,525	1,156,742	11,217
Appropriated Fund Balance				
	<u>-</u>	<u>103,323</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(103,323)</u>
Total Revenue and Appropriated Fund Balance	<u>1,145,525</u>	<u>1,248,848</u>	<u>1,156,742</u>	<u>(92,106)</u>
Expenditures				
General government support	15,000	15,000	10,996	4,004
Culture and recreation	899,720	899,720	826,405	73,315
Employee benefits	81,868	81,868	77,532	4,336
Debt service (principal and interest)	<u>148,937</u>	<u>148,937</u>	<u>148,935</u>	<u>2</u>
Total Expenditures	1,145,525	1,145,525	1,063,868	81,657
Other Uses/Interfund Transfers	<u>-</u>	<u>103,323</u>	<u>103,322</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>1,145,525</u>	<u>1,248,848</u>	<u>1,167,190</u>	<u>81,658</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over Expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	(10,448)	<u>\$ (10,448)</u>
Fund Balance, January 1, 2018			<u>938,590</u>	
Fund Balance, December 31, 2018			<u>\$ 928,142</u>	

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK
SCHEDULES OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
POLICE AND FIRE RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016-2018

Schedule of Contributions	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total bill	\$ 6,456,476	\$ 6,615,325	\$ 6,788,031
Less prior year debt	(525,413)	(446,804)	(446,804)
Net current bill	<u>5,931,063</u>	<u>6,168,521</u>	<u>6,341,227</u>
Amortization for this year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amount of current bill paid	\$ 5,931,063	\$ 6,168,521	\$ 6,341,227
Contribution deficit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	\$ 24,802,158	\$ 25,531,570	\$ 25,997,961
Contributions as % of covered payroll	23.91%	24.16%	24.39%
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability			
% proportionate share of net pension and liability	0.845%	0.831%	0.823%
\$ proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 25,017,585	\$ 17,233,283	\$ 8,314,171
Covered payroll	\$ 24,802,158	\$ 25,531,570	\$ 25,997,961
% proportionate share of net pension liability as % of covered payroll	100.87%	67.50%	31.98%
Plan fiduciary net position as a % of total pension liability	90.20%	93.50%	96.93%

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK
SCHEDULES OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016-2018

Schedule of Contributions	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total bill	\$ 2,118,360	\$ 1,949,704	\$ 1,939,680
Less prior year debt	<u>(123,371)</u>	<u>(123,371)</u>	<u>(123,371)</u>
Net current bill	1,994,989	1,826,333	1,816,309
Amortization for this year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amount of current bill paid	\$ 1,994,989	\$ 1,826,333	\$ 1,816,309
Contribution deficit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	\$ 14,298,820	\$ 14,035,676	\$ 14,659,565
Contributions as % of covered payroll	13.95%	13.01%	12.39%
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability			
% proportionate share of net pension and liability	0.052%	0.049%	0.047%
\$ proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 8,285,607	\$ 4,568,212	\$ 1,513,253
Covered payroll	\$ 14,298,820	\$ 14,035,676	\$ 14,659,565
% proportionate share of net pension liability as % of covered payroll	57.95%	32.55%	10.32%
Plan fiduciary net position as a % of total pension liability	90.70%	94.70%	98.24%

CITY OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S TOTAL OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

DECEMBER 31, 2018

	<u>2018</u>
Other Postemployment Benefit Liability Beginning of Year	\$ 265,443,401
Service Costs	9,634,136
Interest	8,966,149
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	551,159
Change in Assumptions or Other Inputs	(24,948,908)
Benefit Payments	<u>(8,393,827)</u>
Other Postemployment Benefit Liability Ending of Year	<u>\$ 251,252,110</u>
Covered Payroll	<u>\$ 41,282,500</u>
Total Other Postemployment Benefit Liability as Percentage of Payroll	<u>608.62%</u>