

**Supplement dated October 11, 2020**

**to the Official Statement, dated October 8, 2020  
Relating to**

**\$900,000,000  
The City of New York  
General Obligation Bonds, Fiscal 2021 Series C**

**and to the Reoffering Circular, dated October 8, 2020  
Relating to**

**\$223,025,000  
The City of New York  
General Obligation Bonds  
\$80,485,000 Fiscal 2006 Series I, Subseries I-A  
\$25,305,000 Fiscal 2008 Series J, Subseries J-5  
\$41,245,000 Fiscal 2008 Series J, Subseries J-6  
\$54,255,000 Fiscal 2008 Series J, Subseries J-10  
\$21,735,000 Fiscal 2012 Series A, Subseries A-3**

Pursuant to a 2014 memorandum of agreement between the City and the United Federation of Teachers (“UFT”), the City and the UFT agreed to a schedule of deferred lump sum payments stemming from wage increases in the 2009-2011 round of collective bargaining to be made by the City to certain retired and active employees. The City is obligated to make payments from October 2015 through October 2020 pursuant to the deferred payment schedule. The final payment of approximately \$900 million, comprising 25% of the total amount of deferred payments, was due on October 16, 2020. The City has made all previously scheduled payments. The City notified the UFT on October 8, 2020 that the City would not make the payment due October 16, 2020 as a result of the pandemic and its impact on the City’s financial condition. On October 9, 2020, following arbitration, the City and the UFT agreed to a settlement whereby the City will make a lump sum payment equal to 50% (approximately \$450 million) of the final payment on or before October 31, 2020 with the remainder to be paid in July 2021. The City also agreed to not layoff any UFT employees prior to June 30, 2021 for budgetary reasons or due to abolition of programs or positions. Additionally, the settlement provides that if the City receives authorization for a net \$5 billion of budgetary relief, whether as a result of federal stimulus funding or State legislative approval for long-term borrowing to finance pandemic related costs, such job security provisions will be extended through June 30, 2022.

**NEW ISSUE**

*In the opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP and Bryant Rabbino LLP, Co-Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds will be exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof, including the City, and assuming continuing compliance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, with respect to the Bonds, as described herein, interest on the Bonds will be excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes. See “SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION—Tax Matters” herein for further information.*

**\$900,000,000**  
**THE CITY OF NEW YORK**  
**General Obligation Bonds, Fiscal 2021 Series C**

**Dated:** Date of Delivery

**Due:** As shown on the inside cover page

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds. The Bonds will be registered in the nominee name of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, which will act as securities depository for the Bonds.

Interest on the Bonds will be payable on each February 1 and August 1, commencing February 1, 2021. The Bonds can be purchased in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Other terms of the Bonds including redemption provisions are described herein. *A detailed schedule of the Bonds is set forth on the inside cover page.*

The Bonds are offered subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued by the City and accepted by the Underwriters. The issuance of the Bonds is subject to the approval of the legality of the Bonds by Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, New York, New York, and Bryant Rabbino LLP, New York, New York, Co-Bond Counsel, and to certain other conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the City by its Corporation Counsel. Certain legal matters in connection with the preparation of this Official Statement will be passed upon for the City by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, and Law Offices of Joseph C. Reid, P.A., New York, New York, Co-Special Disclosure Counsel to the City. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Nixon Peabody LLP, New York, New York, and D. Seaton and Associates, P.A., P.C., New York, New York, Co-Counsel to the Underwriters. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery in New York, New York, on or about October 15, 2020.

**Siebert Williams Shank & Co., LLC**

**BofA Securities**

**Citigroup**

**J.P. Morgan**

**Jefferies**

**Loop Capital Markets**

**Ramirez & Co., Inc.**

**RBC Capital Markets**

**Wells Fargo Securities**

**Academy Securities Inc.**

**Barclays**

**Blaylock Van, LLC**

**BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC**   **Cabrera Capital Markets LLC**   **Drexel Hamilton, LLC**

**Fidelity Capital Markets**   **Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC**   **Great Pacific Securities**

**Janney Montgomery Scott**   **Morgan Stanley**   **Oppenheimer & Co.**

**Raymond James**   **Rice Financial Products Company**   **Roosevelt & Cross Incorporated**

**Stern Brothers & Co.**   **Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated**   **TD Securities**

**UBS**

October 8, 2020

**\$900,000,000 General Obligation Bonds, Fiscal 2021 Series C<sup>(1)</sup>**

<b>August 1,</b>	<b>Principal Amount</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Yield</b>	<b>CUSIP<sup>(2)</sup> (Base CUSIP 64966Q)</b>
2022	\$20,790,000	5%	0.41%	PJ3
2023	21,830,000	5	0.54	PK0
2024	26,010,000	5	0.63	PL8
2025	27,310,000	5	0.77	PM6
2026	28,675,000	5	0.95	PN4
2027	30,110,000	5	1.16	PP9
2028	31,615,000	5	1.34	PQ7
2029	33,195,000	5	1.54	PR5
2030	34,855,000	5	1.67	PS3
2031	36,595,000	5	1.77 <sup>(3)</sup>	PT1
2032	38,425,000	5	1.87 <sup>(3)</sup>	PU8
2033	40,350,000	5	1.95 <sup>(3)</sup>	PV6
2034	42,365,000	5	2.01 <sup>(3)</sup>	PW4
2035	44,485,000	5	2.07 <sup>(3)</sup>	PX2
2036	46,710,000	4	2.29 <sup>(3)</sup>	PY0
2037	48,570,000	4	2.35 <sup>(3)</sup>	PZ7
2038	50,515,000	5	2.22 <sup>(3)</sup>	QA1
2039	53,045,000	4	2.44 <sup>(3)</sup>	QB9
2040	55,165,000	4	2.48 <sup>(3)</sup>	QC7
2041	1,345,000	3	2.71 <sup>(3)</sup>	QD5
2041	55,885,000	4	2.52 <sup>(3)</sup>	QE3
2042	59,635,000	5	2.37 <sup>(3)</sup>	QF0
2043	61,995,000	5	2.40 <sup>(3)</sup>	QG8
2044	10,525,000	2¾	2.88	QH6

<sup>(1)</sup> In addition to the Bonds, the City expects to convert from variable rates to fixed rates and reoffer \$223,025,000 aggregate principal amount of its Fiscal 2006 Series I, Subseries I-3 Bonds, Fiscal 2006 Series I, Subseries I-7 Bonds (which Subseries I-3 and Subseries I-7 Bonds will be redesignated as the Subseries I-A Bonds), Fiscal 2008 Series J, Subseries J-5 Bonds, Fiscal 2008 Series J, Subseries J-6 Bonds, Fiscal 2008 Series J, Subseries J-10 Bonds and Fiscal 2012 Series A, Subseries A-3 Bonds. Such bonds will be reoffered by a separate reoffering circular and are not offered hereby.

<sup>(2)</sup> Copyright, American Bankers Association (the "ABA"). CUSIP data herein are provided by CUSIP Global Services ("CGS"), operated on behalf of the ABA by S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. These data are not intended to create a database and do not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. CUSIP numbers listed above have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the City and are being provided solely for the convenience of Bondholders only at the time of issuance of the Bonds, and neither the City nor the Underwriters makes any representation with respect to such numbers or undertakes any responsibility for their accuracy now or at any time in the future. The CUSIP number for a specific maturity is subject to being changed after the issuance of the Bonds as a result of various subsequent actions including, but not limited to, a refunding in whole or in part of such maturity or as a result of the procurement of secondary market portfolio insurance or other similar enhancement by investors that is applicable to all or a portion of certain maturities of the Bonds.

<sup>(3)</sup> Priced to the first optional call date on August 1, 2030.

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No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized by the City or the Underwriters to give any information or to make any representations in connection with the Bonds or the matters described herein, other than those contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the City or the Underwriters. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. The information and expressions of opinion contained herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement, nor any sale made hereunder, shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the matters described herein since the date hereof. This Official Statement is submitted in connection with the sale of the Bonds referred to herein and may not be reproduced or used, in whole or in part, for any other purpose. The Underwriters may offer and sell Bonds to certain dealers and others at prices lower than the offering prices stated on the inside cover page hereof. The offering prices may be changed from time to time by the Underwriters. No representations are made or implied by the City or the Underwriters as to any offering of any derivative instruments.

The factors affecting the City's financial condition are complex. This Official Statement should be considered in its entirety and no one factor considered less important than any other by reason of its location herein. Where agreements, reports or other documents are referred to herein, reference should be made to such agreements, reports or other documents for more complete information regarding the rights and obligations of parties thereto, facts and opinions contained therein and the subject matter thereof. Any electronic reproduction of this Official Statement may contain computer-generated errors or other deviations from the printed Official Statement. In any such case, the printed version controls.

This Official Statement contains forecasts, projections and estimates that are based on expectations and assumptions which existed at the time such forecasts, projections and estimates were prepared. In light of the important factors that may materially affect economic conditions in the City, the inclusion in this Official Statement of such forecasts, projections and estimates should not be regarded as a representation by the City, its independent auditors or the Underwriters that such forecasts, projections and estimates will occur. Such forecasts, projections and estimates are not intended as representations of fact or guarantees of results. If and when included in this Official Statement, the words "expects," "forecasts," "projects," "intends," "anticipates," "estimates" and analogous expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements and any such statements inherently are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, general economic and business conditions, changes in political, social and economic conditions, regulatory initiatives and compliance with governmental regulations, litigation and various other events, conditions and circumstances, many of which are beyond the control of the City. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were prepared. The City disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in the City's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based between modifications to the City's financial plan required by law.

Grant Thornton LLP, the City's independent auditor, has not reviewed, commented on or approved, and is not associated with, this Official Statement. The report of Grant Thornton LLP relating to the City's financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, which is a matter of public record, is included in the CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, which is included by specific reference in this Official Statement. However, Grant Thornton LLP has not performed any procedures on any financial statements or other financial information of the City, including without limitation any of the information contained, or included by specific reference, in this Official Statement, since the date of such report and has not been asked to consent to the inclusion of its report in this Official Statement.

References to website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and may be in the form of a hyperlink solely for the reader's convenience. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Rule").

**IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, THE UNDERWRITERS MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN MARKET PRICES OF THE BONDS AT LEVELS ABOVE THOSE WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.**

**THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED BY ANY FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY. FURTHERMORE, THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND THE TERMS OF THE OFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED.**

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**OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

This Official Statement provides certain information concerning The City of New York (the “City”) in connection with the sale of \$900,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the City’s General Obligation Bonds, Fiscal 2021 Series C (the “Bonds”). Concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds, the City expects to convert from variable rates to fixed rates and reoffer \$223,025,000 aggregate principal amount of its Fiscal 2006 Series I, Subseries I-3 Bonds, Fiscal 2006 Series I, Subseries I-7 Bonds (which Subseries I-3 and Subseries I-7 Bonds will be redesignated as the Subseries I-A Bonds), Fiscal 2008 Series J, Subseries J-5 Bonds, Fiscal 2008 Series J, Subseries J-6 Bonds, Fiscal 2008 Series J, Subseries J-10 Bonds and Fiscal 2012 Series A, Subseries A-3 Bonds. Such bonds will be reoffered by a separate reoffering circular and are not offered hereby.

The factors affecting the City’s financial condition described throughout this Official Statement are complex and are not intended to be summarized in the Introductory Statement below. The economic and financial condition of the City may be affected by various changes in laws, including tax law, financial, social, economic, political, geo-political and environmental factors, cybersecurity threats, terrorist events, hostilities or war, outbreak of infectious diseases, and other factors which could have a material effect on the City’s economic and financial condition. For a discussion of additional factors affecting the City’s financial condition, see below under “INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT,” “SECTION I: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS—COVID-19” and “SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions.” This Official Statement should be read in its entirety.

Because the City is a large and complex entity, information about it changes on an ongoing basis. This Official Statement has been updated to include certain information reflecting changes since the Preliminary Official Statement dated September 29, 2020. “SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS—COVID-19” has been updated to reflect certain developments related to City public school operations. “SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS—The State” has been updated to describe a recent update to the State Annual Information Statement. “SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION—Litigation—*Miscellaneous*” has been updated to describe recent litigation developments.



## INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The Bonds are general obligations of the City for the payment of which the City has pledged its faith and credit. All real property subject to taxation by the City is subject to the levy of *ad valorem* taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount, to pay the principal of, applicable redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds.

The City, with an estimated population of approximately 8.3 million, is an international center of business and culture. Its non-manufacturing economy is broadly based, with the banking, securities, insurance, technology, information, publishing, fashion, design, retailing, education and health care industries accounting for a significant portion of the City's total employment earnings. Additionally, the City is a leading tourist destination. Manufacturing activity in the City is conducted primarily in apparel and printing.

For each of the 1981 through 2019 fiscal years, the City's General Fund had an operating surplus, before discretionary and other transfers, and achieved balanced operating results as reported in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), after discretionary and other transfers and except for the application of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 49 ("GASB 49"), as described below. City fiscal years end on June 30 and are referred to by the calendar year in which they end. The City has been required to close substantial gaps between forecast revenues and forecast expenditures in order to maintain balanced operating results. There can be no assurance that the City will continue to maintain balanced operating results as required by New York State (the "State") law without proposed tax or other revenue increases or reductions in City services or entitlement programs, which could adversely affect the City's economic base.

As required by the New York State Financial Emergency Act For The City of New York (the "Financial Emergency Act" or the "Act") and the New York City Charter (the "City Charter"), the City prepares a four-year annual financial plan, which is reviewed and revised on a quarterly basis and which includes the City's capital, revenue and expense projections and outlines proposed gap-closing programs for years with projected budget gaps. The City's current financial plan projects budget balance in the 2020 and 2021 fiscal years in accordance with GAAP except for the application of GASB 49 and without regard to changes in certain fund balances pursuant to GML Section 25 (as defined below). In 2010, the Financial Emergency Act was amended to waive the budgetary impact of GASB 49 by enabling the City to continue to finance with bond proceeds certain pollution remediation costs. In 2019, Section 25 of the State General Municipal Law ("GML Section 25") was amended to address the application to the City of GASB Statement No. 84, which contained updated requirements for fiduciary funds of state and local governments. Pursuant to GML Section 25, the City may, without violating Expense Budget (as defined below) balance requirements, carry forward to a subsequent fiscal year unspent fund balances that are restricted as to their use by requirements of State or federal law or regulation or by requirements of private or other governmental parties. The City may also continue to carry forward unspent balances held in its Health Stabilization Fund, School Crossing Guards Health Insurance Fund and Management Benefits Fund. The City's current financial plan projects budget gaps for the 2022 through 2024 fiscal years. A pattern of current year balance and projected future year budget gaps has been consistent through the entire period since 1982, during which the City has achieved an excess of revenues over expenditures, before discretionary transfers, for each fiscal year. For information regarding the current financial plan, see "SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS" and "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN." For information regarding the June 2010 amendment of the Financial Emergency Act with respect to the application of GASB 49 to the City budget, see "SECTION III: GOVERNMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTROLS." The City is required to submit its financial plans to the New York State Financial Control Board (the "Control Board"). For further information regarding the Control Board, see "SECTION III: GOVERNMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTROLS—City Financial Management, Budgeting and Controls—*Financial Review and Oversight.*"

For its normal operations, the City depends on aid from the State both to enable the City to balance its budget and to meet its cash requirements. There can be no assurance that there will not be delays or reductions in State aid to the City from amounts currently projected; that State budgets for future State fiscal years will be adopted by the April 1 statutory deadline, or interim appropriations will be enacted; or that any such reductions or delays will not have adverse effects on the City's cash flow or expenditures. In addition, the City and the State have made various assumptions with respect to federal aid. Future federal actions or inactions could have adverse effects on the City, both directly and indirectly through State aid to localities reductions that will need to be taken in the absence of additional federal aid to the State. See "SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS—2020-2024 Financial Plan."

The Mayor is responsible for preparing the City's financial plan which relates to the City and certain entities that receive funds from the City. The financial plan is modified quarterly. The City's projections set forth in the financial plan are based on various assumptions and contingencies which are uncertain and which may not materialize. Such assumptions and contingencies include the condition of the international, national, regional and local economies, the provision of State and federal aid, the impact on City revenues and expenditures of any future federal or State legislation and policies affecting the City and the cost of pension structures and healthcare. See "SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS."

Implementation of the financial plan is dependent on the City's ability to market successfully its bonds and notes. Implementation of the financial plan is also dependent upon the ability to market the securities of other financing entities including the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (the "Water Authority") and the New York City Transitional Finance Authority ("TFA"). See "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Financing Program." The success of projected public sales of City, Water Authority, TFA and other bonds and notes will be subject to prevailing market conditions. Future developments in the financial markets generally, as well as future developments concerning the City, and public discussion of such developments, may affect the market for outstanding City general obligation bonds and notes.

The City Comptroller and other agencies and public officials, from time to time, issue reports and make public statements which, among other things, state that projected revenues and expenditures may be different from those forecast in the City's financial plans. See "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Certain Reports."

## SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

For the 2019 fiscal year, the City's General Fund had a total surplus of \$4.2 billion, before discretionary and other transfers, and achieved balanced operating results in accordance with GAAP, except for the application of GASB 49 as described above, after discretionary and other transfers. The 2019 fiscal year was the thirty-ninth consecutive year that the City achieved balanced operating results when reported in accordance with GAAP, except for the application of GASB 49.

### COVID-19

The outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), referred to herein as "COVID-19," has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The Governor declared a state of emergency in the State on March 7, 2020 and the Mayor declared a state of emergency in the City on March 12, 2020, each of which is still in effect. On March 20, 2020, the Governor ordered the shut-down of all non-essential businesses and mandated that all employees, other than essential workers, remain at home. During the worst three weeks of the pandemic, March 22 to April 11, 2020, the City averaged over 33,000 new cases and 2,500 deaths each week. By September 1, 2020, the City had experienced a total of more than 230,000 COVID-19 cases and suffered more than 23,000 deaths, including those that were both confirmed and probably related to COVID-19, representing approximately 4% of COVID-19 cases in the U.S., 13% of deaths in the U.S., and 3% of deaths globally, with communities of color suffering disproportionately.

Unemployment applications throughout the State increased substantially, with over 1.8 million in the City since mid-March 2020. The City's unemployment rate reached 20.4% in June 2020 and was 16.3% as of August 2020. The sudden cessation of business activity, travel and tourism resulting from the pandemic, and the government's response to it, had a devastating impact on the retail, cultural, hospitality and the entertainment sectors in the City, particularly for the City's many restaurants. The City's hotel occupancy rate declined by approximately 80% at the end of March and beginning of April 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. For the week ending September 19, 2020, the City's hotel occupancy rate declined approximately 60% compared to the same period in 2019. Hotel tax revenue declined 24.0% in the quarter ending in March 2020 compared to the quarter ending March 2019, and 73.8% in the quarter ending in June 2020 compared to the quarter ending in June 2019. International arrivals to City airports declined 99% in both April and May 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, and declined 93% in July 2020, the most recent date for which such data is available, compared to the same period in 2019.

Certain real estate sectors could sustain losses as a result of the business distress and unemployment resulting from the pandemic. Residential rent delinquencies significantly higher than average have been reported and taxable residential sales in the City were down nearly 50% in April through July 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. The longer term impact on commercial real estate will depend on decisions of major office tenants regarding density, remote work and relocation of operations out of the City. It is not possible to predict whether a sustained loss of value in the City's real estate sector will occur or whether the City's real property tax revenues will be adversely affected.

Although COVID-19 cases and deaths declined significantly following the period from March 22 to April 11, 2020, they have shown an increase in recent weeks. Certain businesses and activities have been permitted to reopen although limitations on some activities, such as large indoor gatherings and indoor service at bars and restaurants, are still in effect. COVID-19 infections and positive test rates will likely fluctuate in the future and there can be no assurance that COVID-19 cases and deaths in the City will not increase above current levels or that business closures will not be reinstated during the course of the pandemic.

The current City school year began on September 21, 2020, with public schools operating at various levels of remote and in-person learning. Some schools located in areas in which cases of COVID-19 have increased have moved to full remote learning.

The COVID-19 pandemic and economic disruption resulting from measures to contain it have resulted in reductions in the City's fiscal year 2020 and projected revenues. Revenue projections included in this Official Statement are as set forth in the Financial Plan (as defined below). However, the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the amount and timing of collections of City revenues cannot be determined at this time. No assurance can be provided that the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic disruption will not result in revenues to the City that are lower than projected herein.

## 2020-2024 Financial Plan

On June 19, 2019, the City submitted to the Control Board the financial plan for the 2020 through 2023 fiscal years (the “June 2019 Financial Plan”), which was consistent with the City’s capital and expense budgets as adopted for the 2020 fiscal year. Subsequently, the June 2019 Financial Plan was modified during the 2020 fiscal year. On June 30, 2020, the City submitted to the Control Board the financial plan for the 2021 through 2024 fiscal years, which is consistent with the City’s capital and expense budgets as adopted for the 2021 fiscal year, and a further modification to the June 2019 Financial Plan with respect to the 2020 fiscal year (together, the “Financial Plan”).

The Financial Plan projects revenues and expenses for the 2020 and 2021 fiscal years balanced in accordance with GAAP, except for the application of GASB 49 and without regard to changes in certain fund balances pursuant to GML Section 25, and projects gaps of approximately \$4.18 billion, \$3.04 billion and \$3.18 billion in fiscal years 2022 through 2024, respectively. The June 2019 Financial Plan had projected revenues and expenses for the 2020 fiscal year balanced in accordance with GAAP, except for the application of GASB 49 and without regard to changes in certain fund balances pursuant to GML Section 25, and had projected gaps of approximately \$3.52 billion, \$2.88 billion and \$3.14 billion in fiscal years 2021 through 2023, respectively.

The Financial Plan reflects, since the June 2019 Financial Plan, decreases in projected net revenues of \$1.25 billion, \$6.37 billion, \$3.41 billion and \$2.55 billion in fiscal years 2020 through 2023, respectively, resulting primarily from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Changes in projected revenues include: (i) decreases in real property tax revenues of \$85 million, \$218 million, \$308 million and \$404 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2023, respectively; (ii) decreases in personal income tax revenues of \$114 million, \$1.76 billion, \$881 million and \$567 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2023, respectively; (iii) an increase in business tax revenues of \$135 million in fiscal year 2020 and decreases in business tax revenues of \$1.20 billion, \$539 million and \$272 million in fiscal years 2021 through 2023, respectively; (iv) decreases in sales tax revenues of \$919 million, \$1.54 billion, \$613 million and \$467 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2023, respectively, excluding the State intercept of \$250 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$150 million in fiscal year 2022 in sales tax revenues payable to the City for the aid of distressed hospitals and nursing homes, as described below; (v) decreases in real estate transaction tax revenues of \$371 million, \$1.11 billion, \$845 million and \$659 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2023, respectively; (vi) decreases in State School Tax Relief Program (“STAR Program”) revenues of \$7 million in fiscal year 2020 and \$13 million in each of fiscal years 2021 through 2023; (vii) decreases in hotel tax revenues of \$150 million, \$362 million, \$83 million and \$11 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2023, respectively; and (viii) an increase in other tax revenue of \$160 million in fiscal year 2020 and decreases in other tax revenues of \$122 million, \$49 million and \$64 million in fiscal years 2021 through 2023, respectively. Changes in projected revenues also include: (i) an increase in tax audit revenues of \$200 million in fiscal year 2021; (ii) an increase in federal aid of \$138 million in fiscal year 2020; and (iii) net decreases in non-tax revenues of \$37 million, \$237 million, \$81 million and \$88 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2023, respectively.

The Financial Plan also reflects, since the June 2019 Financial Plan, decreases in projected net expenditures of \$5.07 billion, \$6.07 billion, \$2.11 billion and \$2.64 billion in fiscal years 2020 through 2023, respectively. Changes in projected expenditures include: (i) increases in agency expenses of \$1.21 billion, \$668 million, \$512 million and \$615 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2023, respectively; (ii) an increase of \$376 million in fiscal year 2021 as a result of City Council initiatives; (iii) decreases in pension contributions of \$176 million, \$189 million, \$89 million and \$252 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2023, respectively, primarily as a result of strong investment earnings in fiscal year 2019; (iv) increases in federal aid of \$968 million and \$605 million in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, respectively, as a result of the U.S. Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) and FEMA aid; (v) increases of \$34 million, \$763 million, \$233 million and \$83 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2023, respectively, primarily reflecting the impact of the State 2021 Budget (defined below), including the State intercept of \$250 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$150 million in fiscal year 2022 in sales tax revenues payable to the City for the aid of distressed hospitals and nursing homes, as described below; (vi) decreases in the general reserve of \$1.13 billion and \$900 million in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, respectively; (vii) increases in the reserve for collective bargaining of \$17 million and \$8 million in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, respectively, and decreases in the reserve for collective bargaining of \$68 million and \$363 million in fiscal years 2022 and 2023, respectively; (viii) decreases in the capital stabilization reserve of \$250 million in each of fiscal years 2020 and 2021; (ix) a decrease of \$400 million in fiscal year 2020 reflecting a re-estimate of prior years’ expenses and receivables; and (x) decreases of \$1 billion and \$1.60 billion in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, respectively, in contributions to the Retiree Health Benefits Trust.

For further information on the Retiree Health Benefits Trust, see “SECTION IX: PENSION SYSTEMS AND OPEB—Other Post-Employment Benefits.”

Decreases in projected net expenditures also reflect decreases in labor expenses of \$1 billion in each of fiscal years 2021, 2022 and 2023 from concessions to be negotiated with labor unions. The Mayor has announced that, without such concessions, additional federal stimulus funding for the City, or State authorization of long-term borrowing for costs and lost revenues relating to COVID-19 (described below), the City will have to lay off 22,000 employees. Achieving certain types of reductions in labor expenses in fiscal year 2021 becomes increasingly challenging as the fiscal year progresses. For further information on labor expenses, see “SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—*Expenditure Assumptions*—1. PERSONAL SERVICE COSTS.”

Changes in projected net expenditures also include decreases in net expenditures of \$2.41 billion, \$3.34 billion, \$1.70 billion and \$1.73 billion in fiscal years 2020 through 2023, respectively, to be achieved as a result of the Citywide Savings Program (which includes increases in miscellaneous revenue of \$350 million in fiscal year 2020, \$263 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$21 million in each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023, that are not reflected within the revenue changes described above).

The Financial Plan reflects, since the June 2019 Financial Plan, provision for \$3.82 billion for the prepayment in fiscal year 2020 of fiscal year 2021 expenses and an expenditure reduction of \$3.82 billion in fiscal year 2021.

The Financial Plan reflects, since the June 2019 Financial Plan, federal aid relating to the outbreak of COVID-19, inclusive of the \$968 million and \$605 million in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, respectively, described above, of \$4.13 billion in fiscal year 2020 and \$30.63 million in fiscal year 2021, including, in fiscal year 2020, approximately \$1.45 billion in CARES Act funding, all which has been received, and \$2.65 billion in FEMA funding, all of which has been appropriated and \$199.6 million of which has been received. The Financial Plan reflects total federal aid, inclusive of the federal aid relating to the outbreak of COVID-19 described above, of \$12.49 billion, \$7.37 billion, \$6.97 billion, \$6.92 billion and \$6.92 billion in fiscal years 2020 through 2024, respectively. For further information, see the discussion of restricting eligibility of or otherwise disfavoring “anarchist jurisdictions” in the receipt of federal grants below in this subsection and “SECTION VI: FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Forecast of 2020 Results” and “SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN.”

The Financial Plan also reflects funding to cover the cost of the collective bargaining patterns established in the agreements between the City and District Council 37 of AFSME (“DC 37”), the United Federation of Teachers (“UFT”), and others. The Financial Plan also reflects funding to cover the pattern for uniformed force employees as established by the recently negotiated agreement with the Uniformed Officers Coalition. The Financial Plan further reflects the elimination of the previously assumed 1% annual wage increases for the first two fiscal years following the expiration of the current labor contracts covering the 2017-2021 round of collective bargaining. For further information, see “SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—*Expenditure Assumptions*—1. PERSONAL SERVICE COSTS.”

The Financial Plan reflects \$41 million in funding in fiscal year 2021 for the cost of the Fair Fares Program, which provides reduced fares to low income subway and bus riders, but does not reflect funding beyond fiscal year 2021. It is expected that funding sources for the continuation of the program will be identified in coordination with the City Council.

The Financial Plan assumes the continued sale of real property tax liens through the lien sale program in each fiscal year, including the fiscal year 2020 lien sale, which has been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Financial Plan reflects revenues from the fiscal year 2020 lien sale program of \$98 million. The Financial Plan further assumes that, due to COVID-19, real property tax delinquencies as a percentage of property tax levy will increase from 1.5 percent in fiscal year 2020 to 2.2 percent and 2.3 percent in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, respectively, and 1.7 percent in each of fiscal years 2023 and 2024. The authorization to sell real property tax liens, if not extended by the City Council, expires on December 31, 2020. In the event that the program is not re-authorized, real property tax delinquencies would be expected to increase beyond the rates assumed in the Financial Plan. Each 1 percent increase in delinquencies would reduce property tax revenues by \$334 million in fiscal year 2021, \$344 million in fiscal year 2022, \$352 million in fiscal year 2023, and \$356 million in fiscal year 2024. For further information, see “SECTION IV: SOURCES OF CITY REVENUES—Collection of the Real Estate Tax.”

The Financial Plan reflects the impact of the State fiscal year 2021 budget, passed by the State legislature on April 2, 2020 (the “State 2021 Budget”), with the exception of: (i) estimated school aid that is at least \$415 million, \$474 million, and \$58 million lower than assumed in the Financial Plan in fiscal years 2022 through 2024, respectively; (ii) a requirement that the City vacate Pier 76 in Manhattan by December 2020 or pay a penalty of \$12 million, with an additional penalty of \$3 million per month after such date, which penalties can be waived by the Governor if the City demonstrates a good faith effort to vacate the pier; (iii) the potential impact on the City of a State initiative to redesign its Medicaid program to achieve \$2.5 billion in savings Statewide, which is unknown at this time; and (iv) \$2.8 billion of the \$3 billion the City is required to contribute to the Metropolitan Transportation Authority’s (“MTA”) 2020-2024 capital plan, on a schedule concurrent with the State’s \$3 billion contribution to be set by the State Budget Director, which schedule is not known at this time. The Financial Plan also does not reflect the impact, in fiscal years 2022 through 2024, respectively, of a requirement that the City increase its funding of the MTA’s net paratransit operating deficit from 33% to 50%. The Financial Plan reflects \$238 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$175 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024 to cover the City’s contributions for paratransit services, compared to MTA’s estimate of such costs of \$230 million, \$252 million, \$292 million and \$311 million in such fiscal years. For further information on New York City Transit, see “SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—New York City Transit.”

The Financial Plan reflects the intercept by the State of \$250 million and \$150 million in sales taxes in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, respectively, otherwise payable to the City, to provide assistance to distressed hospitals and nursing homes.

The Governor invoked executive powers to implement a Medicaid savings plan with a projected cost to New York City Health and Hospitals (“NYCHH”) of approximately \$20 million in fiscal year 2020 and \$45 million in fiscal year 2021.

The State 2021 Budget authorizes the State Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to nearly all State spending, including State Aid, in the event that actual State revenues come in below 99% percent of estimates or if actual disbursements exceed 101% of estimates. Specifically, the legislation provides that the State Budget Director will determine whether the State 2021 Budget is balanced during three “measurement periods”: April 1 to April 30, May 1 to June 30, and July 1 to December 31. According to the legislation, if a State General Fund imbalance has occurred during any measurement period, the State Budget Director will be empowered to adjust or reduce any general fund and/or State special revenue fund appropriation and related cash disbursement by any amount needed to maintain a balanced budget. The legislation further provides that prior to making any adjustments or reductions, the State Budget Director must notify the Legislature in writing and the Legislature has 10 days following receipt of such notice to prepare and approve its own plan. If the Legislature fails to approve its own plan, the State Budget Director’s reductions will take effect automatically. On April 25, 2020 the New York State Division of the Budget announced that the State fiscal year 2021 Enacted State Budget Financial Plan projects a \$13.3 billion shortfall as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. To date the State has not implemented cuts or presented a plan. However, the State has delayed payments of approximately \$800 million of State aid (including education aid and other aid), which the City had expected to receive prior to September 2020. Although the City expects to receive payment of such State aid prior to the end of fiscal year 2021, there can be no assurance that such aid will not be further delayed or withheld. Reductions or delays in the payment of State aid as described above could adversely affect the financial condition of the City. The magnitude of reductions in the payment of State aid will depend on, among other things, the availability of unrestricted federal aid to the State.

On September 23, 2020, the Mayor announced five-day furloughs for over 9,000 City managerial employees, to be taken between October 2020 and March 2021. The furloughs are projected to result in budget savings of over \$21 million, which is not currently reflected in the Financial Plan.

The State budget for fiscal year 2020 (the “State 2020 Budget”) included enactment of congestion tolling for vehicles entering a designated congestion zone in Manhattan below 60th Street, with a start date no earlier than December 31, 2020, the revenues from which will be directed to the MTA for transit improvements. Details of the plan, including pricing and the start date, have yet to be determined. The start date is expected to be later than December 31, 2020 on account of a delay in receiving guidance from the federal government on an environmental assessment.

The Financial Plan does not reflect future increases in the charter school per-pupil tuition rate, which, if not offset by changes to State education aid to the City that occur each year during the State budget process, are preliminarily estimated to cost the City \$154 million in fiscal year 2022, \$282 million in fiscal year 2023, and \$433 million in fiscal year 2024. These figures are based on preliminary data. Final figures that would determine the actual costs to the City will not be finalized until the time of the State budget process for the applicable year. The Financial Plan also does not reflect approximately \$37 million in increased charter school costs in fiscal year 2021 attributable to a potential increase in enrollment for such year.

State legislation was previously introduced to authorize the TFA to issue up to \$7 billion of bonds to finance costs of the City related to and arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, including lost City revenues. Subsequently, the City sought authorization for the TFA to issue up to a total of \$5 billion for such purposes. Such legislation was not enacted. The City expects to continue to seek legislation authorizing the TFA to borrow for such purposes in a maximum amount that has not yet been determined.

The Financial Plan also does not reflect funding to cover projected increases in the annual operating deficit of the MTA Bus Company, which the City is obligated to fund. The Financial Plan reflects \$456 million in each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024, compared to MTA's estimate of such costs of \$558 million, \$704 million, \$664 million and \$646 million in such fiscal years.

The City's Ten Year Capital Strategy (as defined below) reflects approximately \$1.6 billion for reconstruction work on the Brooklyn Queens Expressway Triple Cantilever. The ultimate cost and scope of such reconstruction are uncertain at this time, but costs could be significantly higher than currently provided in the City's Capital Budget.

On January 31, 2019, New York City Housing Authority ("NYCHA"), the City and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") entered into an agreement relating to lead-based paint and other health and safety concerns in NYCHA's properties. Pursuant to this agreement, a federal monitor has been appointed to oversee NYCHA's compliance with the terms of the agreement and federal regulations and the City will provide additional funding. Pursuant to the agreement, the 2020-2024 Capital Commitment Plan (defined herein) reflects \$1.2 billion in additional City capital funds, with an additional \$1 billion in City capital funds reflected in the remaining years of the Ten-Year Capital Strategy for fiscal years 2020 through 2029. NYCHA has announced that it may be out of compliance with federal requirements beyond the regulations concerning lead-based paint and other health and safety concerns that were the subject of such agreement. NYCHA's 2017 Physical Needs Assessment estimated its projected capital costs at approximately \$32 billion over the next five years. In January 2020, NYCHA's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer stated that such costs were \$40 billion. In July 2020, NYCHA announced a plan to carry out capital improvements to approximately 110,000 public housing units through a federal disposition process that would utilize a newly created public entity, the creation of which would require State legislative approval. The plan seeks to generate funds by borrowing against pooled federal Tenant Protection Vouchers, which are federal rental vouchers with a higher value than the Section 9 operating subsidy that NYCHA currently receives. The plan does not explicitly require City investment or directly impact the Financial Plan.

The Financial Plan assumes that the City's direct costs (including costs of NYCHH and NYCHA) as a result of Superstorm Sandy ("Sandy") will largely be paid from non-City sources, primarily the federal government. For further information, see "SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION—Environmental Matters."

On May 31, 2018, the Mayor and the Speaker of the City Council established the New York City Advisory Commission on Property Tax Reform (the "Commission") to consider changes to the City's property taxation system, without reducing property tax revenues to the City. On January 31, 2020, the Commission released its preliminary report and recommendations which, among other things, would align the taxable value of certain properties more closely with market value. The Commission is expected to hold public hearings to solicit public input on its preliminary report. The implementation of a new property tax system would require State legislation.

Under State law, the Control Board annually reviews the City's budget and Financial Plan to determine compliance by the City with the provisions of the Financial Emergency Act. At its meeting on August 6, 2020, the Control Board made such determination, and the Executive Director of the Control Board proposed a supplemental meeting to review the City's next quarterly update to the Financial Plan. Such a meeting has not been scheduled.

Section 1518 of the City Charter provides that tax warrants authorizing the imposition of property taxes by the City are to be signed by the Public Advocate and counter-signed by the City Clerk. On July 1, 2020, Public Advocate Jumaane Williams announced he would not sign tax warrants for City property taxes due on January 1, 2021 and April 1, 2021 for policy reasons related to the City budget but unrelated to the imposition of property taxes. The City maintains that the City Charter requirement that the Public Advocate sign the tax warrants is ministerial in nature. The City intends to issue, and collect on, as regularly scheduled, the bills for property taxes that will be due on January 1, 2021 and April 1, 2021.

On September 2, 2020, the President of the United States sent a memorandum to the Attorney General of the United States and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget of the United States (the “U.S. OMB Director”) directing such officials to identify “anarchist jurisdictions,” and the U.S. OMB Director to issue guidance on restricting eligibility of or otherwise disfavoring “anarchist jurisdictions” in the receipt of federal grants. On September 21, 2020, the Attorney General identified the City, along with Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Washington as “anarchist jurisdictions.” Historically, the City has received significant aid from the federal government. The City intends to challenge the authority of the President, the Attorney General and the U.S. OMB Director to designate the City as an “anarchist jurisdiction” and to restrict federal funding on such basis and believes it will ultimately be successful in such challenge.

From time to time, the City Comptroller, the Control Board staff, the Office of the State Deputy Comptroller for the City of New York (“OSDC”), the Independent Budget Office (“IBO”) and others issue reports and make public statements regarding the City’s financial condition, commenting on, among other matters, the City’s financial plans, projected revenues and expenditures and actions by the City to eliminate projected operating deficits. It is reasonable to expect that reports and statements will continue to be issued and may contain different perspectives on the City’s budget and economy and may engender public comment. For information on reports issued on the Financial Plan and to be issued on the Financial Plan by the City Comptroller and others reviewing, commenting on and identifying various risks therein, see “SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Certain Reports.”

## **The State**

The State ended its 2020 fiscal year with a balance of \$8.9 billion in its general fund (the “General Fund”), an increase of \$1.7 billion from fiscal year 2019. The State Legislature completed action on the \$177.5 billion State 2021 Budget for its 2021 fiscal year on April 2, 2020. The State 2021 Budget provided for balanced operations on a cash basis in the General Fund, as required by law. The State Annual Information Statement, dated June 3, 2020 and as updated by the Update to the Annual Information Statement dated October 1, 2020 (the “Annual Information Statement”), reflects the State 2021 Budget and the State’s First Quarterly Update to the State Financial Plan for fiscal years 2021-2024 released on August 13, 2020 (the “Financial Plan Update”).

The Financial Plan Update and the Annual Information Statement reflect assumptions at the respective times of publication concerning the financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The State has been an epicenter of the outbreak of COVID-19. The Annual Information Statement states that since the peak of the pandemic in the State, the spread has been slowed through extensive governmental restrictions and reasonably widespread compliance. However, the State continues to face significant risks to budget balance in the current fiscal year and projects large budget gaps in the future years as a result of the pandemic. In the Financial Plan Update, the fiscal year 2021 estimate for General Fund receipts has been reduced by \$14.5 billion in comparison to the State’s Fiscal Year 2021 Executive Budget Financial Plan proposed in January 2020 and amended in February 2020, and a cumulative loss of \$62.1 billion is projected through fiscal year 2024 compared to the Fiscal Year 2021 Executive Budget.

In the Financial Plan Update, the State projects a balanced budget, on a cash basis, in fiscal year 2021 and budget gaps of \$8.4 billion, \$9.8 billion and \$9.4 billion in fiscal years 2022 through 2024, respectively. Those projected results reflect actions outlined in a gap-closing plan. The gap-closing plan for fiscal year 2021 must cover an estimated General Fund receipts shortfall of \$14.5 billion. The estimate for a balanced budget in fiscal year 2021 is dependent on many factors, including the accuracy of the tax receipts forecast, which is subject to many uncertainties as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and recession; the successful implementation of the gap-closing plan, including reduction to aid-to-localities disbursements described below; and the receipt of federal funding. In addition, the State’s projections for fiscal year 2021 and thereafter reflect an assumption that the Governor will continue to propose, and



the State Legislature will continue to enact, balanced budgets in future years that limit annual growth in State operating funds to no greater than 2%.

The gap-closing plan is outlined in the State 2021 Budget, the Annual Information Statement and the Financial Plan Update. Budget control actions, expected to be authorized when the budget is deemed out of balance, constitute \$10.1 billion of the fiscal year 2021 gap-closing plan. The budget control actions consist of reductions to aid-to-localities programs (\$8.2 billion), State agency operations (\$1.6 billion), and other savings, primarily from expected reductions to debt service costs (\$293 million). The State 2021 Budget granted the State Budget Director the authority to reduce aid-to-localities appropriation and disbursements by any amount needed to achieve a balanced State budget, as estimated by the State Department of the Budget. In addition the State Budget Director is authorized to withhold and reduce specific local aid payments during fiscal year 2021 if the State budget is deemed unbalanced and the State Budget Director deems, in his sole discretion, that such withholding is necessary to respond to the direct and indirect economic, financial, and social effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The State budget is deemed out of balance for the fiscal year, and the State Budget Director's powers are activated, if actual tax receipts are less than 99 percent of estimated tax receipts, or actual disbursements are more than 101 percent of estimated disbursements, as measured at three points during 2020 (April 1-30, May 1-June 30, and July 1-December 31). As of the initial measurement period (April 1-30), the State budget was deemed out of balance for the fiscal year and the State Budget Director's powers have been activated and are in force for the entire State fiscal year 2021. The Financial Plan Update noted that the magnitude of reductions in the aid-to-localities savings plan will depend on the programs that are included or excluded from reductions, the level of targeted reductions in certain areas that are achievable, and the availability of unrestricted federal aid. No agreement on additional federal recovery legislation had been reached as of the date of the Annual Information Statement, and therefore the earliest that a detailed aid-to-localities reduction plan is expected to be transmitted to the State legislature is sometime in the third quarter of State fiscal year 2021. In the interim, the State Budget Director has begun withholding a minimum of 20 percent of most local aid payments to achieve the cash flow savings anticipated in the Financial Plan Update pursuant to the reduction authority. Through the end of the first quarter of State fiscal year 2021, the State estimates that withholdings, including withholdings of local aid payments, interfund transfers and scheduled salary increases, have totaled a minimum of \$1.9 billion. The State expects that, in the absence of unrestricted federal aid, the State will continue to withhold a range of payments. Through August 31, 2020, the State Division of Budget estimates that approximately \$300 million in additional local aid payments have been withheld.

The gap-closing plan also provides that spending for State agency operations will be significantly reduced, with hiring, salary increases, and purchasing all put on hold. State spending, excluding the impact of special liquidity financing, is expected to decline by \$8.5 billion in State fiscal year 2021, a decrease of 8.3 percent from State fiscal year 2020 results. The Annual Information Statement and Financial Plan Update note that the wide-ranging economic, health, and social disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic are having an adverse impact on State authorities and localities, including the MTA and the City, and that the aid-to-localities reductions may materially and adversely affect the financial position of the MTA, the City, and other localities.

The Annual Information Statement and the Financial Plan Update identify a number of additional risks inherent in the implementation of the State 2021 Budget and the State Financial Plan. Such risks include, but are not limited to, the performance of the national and State economies, and the collection of economically sensitive tax receipts in the amounts projected; national and international events; ongoing financial risks in the Euro-zone; changes in consumer confidence, oil supplies and oil prices; cybersecurity threats; major terrorist events, hostilities or war; climate change and extreme weather events; federal statutory and regulatory changes concerning financial sector activities; changes to federal programs; changes concerning financial sector bonus payouts and any future legislation governing the structure of compensation; shifts in monetary policy affecting interest rates and the financial markets; credit rating agency actions; the impact of financial and real estate market developments on bonus income and capital gains realizations; tech industry developments and employment; the effect of household debt on consumer spending and State tax collections; the outcome of litigation and other claims affecting the State; wage and benefit increases for State employees that exceed projected annual costs; changes in the size of the State's workforce; the realization of the projected rate of return for pension fund assets and current assumptions with respect to wages for State employees affecting the State's required pension fund contributions; the willingness and ability of the federal government to provide the aid expected in the State Financial Plan; the ability of the State to implement cost reduction initiatives and the success with which the State controls expenditures; and the ability of the State and public authorities to issue securities successfully in the public credit markets.

## SECTION II: THE BONDS

### General

The Bonds will be general obligations of the City issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State, including the Local Finance Law (the “LFL”), and the City Charter and in accordance with bond resolutions of the Mayor and a certificate of the Deputy Comptroller for Public Finance (with related proceedings, the “Certificate”). The Bonds will mature and bear interest as described on the cover and inside cover page of this Official Statement. Interest on the Bonds, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of 30-day months, will be payable to the registered owners thereof as shown on the registration books of the City on the Record Date, the fifteenth day of the calendar month immediately preceding the applicable interest payment date.

The State Constitution requires that the City pledge its faith and credit to the payment of its bonds and notes. All real property subject to taxation by the City will be subject to the levy of *ad valorem* taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount, to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. The City is not permitted by the State Constitution to issue revenue bonds.

### Payment Mechanism

Pursuant to the Financial Emergency Act, a general debt service fund (the “General Debt Service Fund” or the “Fund”) has been established for City bonds and certain City notes. Pursuant to the Act, payments of the City real estate tax must be deposited upon receipt in the Fund, and retained under a statutory formula, for the payment of debt service (with exceptions for debt service, such as principal of seasonal borrowings, that is set aside under other procedures). The statutory formula has in recent years resulted in retention of sufficient real estate taxes to comply with the City Covenants (as defined in “—Certain Covenants and Agreements”). If the statutory formula does not result in retention of sufficient real estate taxes to comply with the City Covenants, the City will comply with the City Covenants either by providing for early retention of real estate taxes or by making cash payments into the Fund. The principal of and interest on the Bonds will be paid from the Fund until the Act terminates, and thereafter from a separate fund maintained in accordance with the City Covenants. Since its inception in 1978, the Fund has been fully funded at the beginning of each payment period.

If the Control Board determines that retentions in the Fund are likely to be insufficient to provide for the debt service payable therefrom, it must require that additional real estate tax revenues be retained or other cash resources of the City be paid into the Fund. In addition, the Control Board is required to take such action as it determines to be necessary so that the money in the Fund is adequate to meet debt service requirements. For information regarding the termination date of the Act, see “SECTION III: GOVERNMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTROLS—City Financial Management, Budgeting and Controls—*Financial Emergency Act and City Charter*.”

### Enforceability of City Obligations

As required by the State Constitution and applicable law, the City pledges its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on all City indebtedness. Holders of City debt obligations have a contractual right to full payment of principal and interest when due. If the City fails to pay principal or interest, the holder has the right to sue and is entitled to the full amount due, including interest to maturity at the stated rate and at the rate authorized by law thereafter until payment. Under the New York General Municipal Law, if the City fails to pay any money judgment, it is the duty of the City to assess, levy and cause to be collected amounts sufficient to pay the judgment. Decisions indicate that judicial enforcement of statutes such as this provision in the New York General Municipal Law is within the discretion of a court. Other judicial decisions also indicate that a money judgment against a municipality may not be enforceable against municipal property devoted to public use.

The rights of the owners of Bonds to receive interest, principal and applicable redemption premium, if any, from the City could be adversely affected by a restructuring of the City’s debt under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code. No assurance can be given that any priority of holders of City securities (including the Bonds) to payment from money retained in the Fund or from other sources would be recognized if a petition were filed by or on behalf of the City under the Federal Bankruptcy Code or pursuant to other subsequently enacted laws relating to creditors’ rights;

such money might then be available for the payment of all City creditors generally. Judicial enforcement of the City's obligation to make payments into the Fund, of the obligation to retain money in the Fund, of the rights of holders of bonds and notes of the City to money in the Fund, of the obligations of the City under the City Covenants and of the State under the State Pledge and Agreement (in each case, as defined in "—Certain Covenants and Agreements") may be within the discretion of a court. For further information concerning rights of owners of Bonds against the City, see "SECTION VIII: INDEBTEDNESS—Indebtedness of the City and Certain Other Entities."

### **Certain Covenants and Agreements**

The City will covenant that: (i) a separate fund or funds for the purpose of paying principal of and interest on bonds and interest on notes of the City (including required payments into, but not from, City sinking funds) shall be maintained by an officer or agency of the State or by a bank or trust company; and (ii) not later than the last day of each month, there shall be on deposit in a separate fund or funds an amount sufficient to pay principal of and interest on bonds and interest on notes of the City due and payable in the next succeeding month. The City currently uses the debt service payment mechanism described above to perform these covenants. The City will further covenant in the Bonds to provide a general reserve for each fiscal year to cover potential reductions in its projected revenues or increases in its projected expenditures during each such fiscal year, to comply with the financial reporting requirements of the Act, as in effect from time to time, and to limit its issuance of bond anticipation notes and tax anticipation notes as required by the Act, as in effect from time to time, and to include as terms of the Bonds the applicable multi-modal provisions and to comply with such provisions and with the statutory restrictions on multi-modal rate bonds in effect from time to time.

The State pledges and agrees in the Financial Emergency Act that the State will not take any action that will impair the power of the City to comply with the covenants described in the preceding paragraph (the "City Covenants") or any right or remedy of any owner of the Bonds to enforce the City Covenants (the "State Pledge and Agreement"). The City will covenant to make continuing disclosure with respect to the Bonds (the "Undertaking") to the extent summarized in "SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION—Continuing Disclosure Undertaking." In the opinion of Co-Bond Counsel, the enforceability of the City Covenants, the Undertaking and the State Pledge and Agreement may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights heretofore or hereafter enacted and may also be subject to the exercise of the State's police powers and of judicial discretion in appropriate cases. The City Covenants, the Undertaking and the State Pledge and Agreement shall be of no force and effect with respect to any Bond if there is a deposit in trust with a bank or trust company of sufficient cash or equivalents to pay when due all principal of, applicable redemption premium, if any, and interest on such Bond.

### **Use of Proceeds**

The proceeds of the Bonds will be used for capital purposes and for the payment of certain costs of issuance.

### **Optional Par Redemption and Mandatory Tender of Bonds**

The Bonds maturing on or before August 1, 2030 are not subject to optional redemption or mandatory tender prior to their stated maturity dates.

The Bonds maturing after August 1, 2030 are subject to redemption or mandatory tender, at the option of the City, in whole or in part, on any date (the "Call Date") on or after August 1, 2030 upon 30 days' notice, at a price of 100% of their principal amount plus accrued interest to the Call Date.

Any Bonds that are subject to optional redemption or mandatory tender and are escrowed to maturity will remain subject to optional redemption or mandatory tender by the City.

### **Tender of Multi-Modal Bonds in the Fixed Rate Mode**

The Bonds are being issued as multi-modal bonds in the Fixed Rate Mode. The City may cause a mandatory tender of the Bonds at the applicable optional redemption price on any date such Bonds are subject to optional redemption by giving 30 days' written notice to the Holders, subject to the City's providing a source of payment

therefor in accordance with law. If notice of mandatory tender has been given and funds prove insufficient, the Bonds not purchased shall continue in the Fixed Rate Mode, without change in interest rate, maturity date or other terms. Other modes to which the Bonds may be converted following a mandatory tender are not described in this Official Statement.

### **Notice of Redemption or Tender; Selection of Bonds to be Redeemed or Tendered**

On or after any redemption date or successful tender date, interest will cease to accrue on the Bonds called for redemption or successfully tendered.

The particular series and subseries, if applicable, maturities, amounts and interest rates of the Bonds to be redeemed or called for mandatory tender at the option of the City will be determined by the City in its sole discretion.

Notice of redemption or tender will be given by mail to the Holders of the Bonds to be redeemed or tendered not less than 30 days prior to the date set for redemption or tender. Failure by a particular Holder to receive notice, or any defect in the notice to such Holder, will not affect the redemption or purchase of any other Bond.

If less than all of the Bonds of a series and maturity, amount and interest rate are called for prior redemption or tender, such Bonds will be selected for redemption or tender, in accordance with DTC procedures, by lot.

### **Book-Entry Only System**

The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York, acts as securities depository for the Bonds. Reference to the Bonds under this caption “Book-Entry Only System” shall mean all Bonds held through DTC. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered bonds registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds of a series or subseries, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

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

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond (under this caption, “Book-Entry Only System,” a “Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive

certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

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

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

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

Redemption notices will be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within a series, subseries, maturity or interest rate are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such series, subseries, maturity or interest rate to be redeemed.

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

The services of DTC as securities depository with respect to the Bonds of a series or subseries may be discontinued at any time by giving reasonable notice to the City or the Fiscal Agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, Bond certificates of such series or subseries will be printed and delivered.

No assurance can be given by the City that DTC will make prompt transfer of payments to the Participants or that Participants will make prompt transfer of payments to Beneficial Owners. The City is not responsible or liable for payment by DTC or Participants or for sending transaction statements or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing records maintained by DTC or Participants.

For every transfer and exchange of the Bonds, the Beneficial Owners may be charged a sum sufficient to cover any tax, fee or other charge that may be imposed in relation thereto.

Unless otherwise noted, certain of the information contained under this caption "Book-Entry Only System" has been extracted from information furnished by DTC. None of the City or the Underwriters make any representation as to the completeness or the accuracy of such information or as to the absence of material adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof.

## SECTION III: GOVERNMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTROLS

### Structure of City Government

The City of New York is divided into five counties, which correspond to its five boroughs. The City, however, is the only unit of local government within its territorial jurisdiction with authority to levy and collect taxes, and is the unit of local government primarily responsible for service delivery. Responsibility for governing the City is currently vested by the City Charter in the Mayor, the City Comptroller, the City Council, the Public Advocate and the Borough Presidents.

- *The Mayor.* Bill de Blasio, the Mayor of the City, took office on January 1, 2014 and was elected to a second term commencing on January 1, 2018. The Mayor is elected in a general election for a four-year term and is the chief executive officer of the City. The Mayor has the power to appoint the commissioners of the City's various departments. The Mayor is responsible for preparing and administering the City's annual Expense and Capital Budgets (as defined below) and financial plan. The Mayor has the power to veto local laws enacted by the City Council, but such a veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the City Council. The Mayor has powers and responsibilities relating to land use and City contracts and all residual powers of the City government not otherwise delegated by law to some other public official or body. The Mayor is also a member of the Control Board.
- *The City Comptroller.* Scott M. Stringer, the Comptroller of the City, took office on January 1, 2014 and was elected to a second term commencing on January 1, 2018. The City Comptroller is elected in a general election for a four-year term and is the chief fiscal officer of the City. The City Comptroller has extensive investigative and audit powers and responsibilities which include keeping the financial books and records of the City. The City Comptroller's audit responsibilities include a program of performance audits of City agencies in connection with the City's management, planning and control of operations. In addition, the City Comptroller is required to evaluate the Mayor's budget, including the assumptions and methodology used in the budget. The Office of the City Comptroller is responsible under the City Charter and pursuant to State law and City investment guidelines for managing and investing City funds for operating and capital purposes. The City Comptroller is also a member of the Control Board and is a trustee, the custodian and the delegated investment advisor of the City's five pension systems.
- *The City Council.* The City Council is the legislative body of the City and consists of the Public Advocate and 51 members elected for four-year terms who represent various geographic districts of the City. Under the City Charter, the City Council must annually adopt a resolution fixing the amount of the real estate tax and adopt the City's annual Expense Budget and Capital Budget. The City Council does not, however, have the power to enact local laws imposing other taxes, unless such taxes have been authorized by State legislation. The City Council has powers and responsibilities relating to franchises and land use and as provided by State law.
- *The Public Advocate.* Jumaane Williams was elected as Public Advocate in a special election and took office in March 2019 to hold office until December 31, 2019. Through a second special election held in November 2019, Mr. Williams was elected to complete the remainder of a four year term which began on January 1, 2018. The Public Advocate is elected in a general election for a four-year term. The Public Advocate is first in the line of succession to the Mayor in the event of the disability of the Mayor or a vacancy in the office, pending an election to fill the vacancy. The Public Advocate appoints a member of the City Planning Commission and has various responsibilities relating to, among other things, monitoring the activities of City agencies, the investigation and resolution of certain complaints made by members of the public concerning City agencies and ensuring appropriate public access to government information and meetings.
- *The Borough Presidents.* Each of the City's five boroughs elects a Borough President who serves for a four-year term concurrent with other City elected officials. The Borough Presidents consult with the Mayor in the preparation of the City's annual Expense Budget and Capital Budget. Five percent of discretionary increases proposed by the Mayor in the Expense Budget and, with certain exceptions, five percent of the appropriations supported by funds over which the City has substantial discretion proposed by the Mayor in the Capital

Budget, must be based on appropriations proposed by the Borough Presidents. Each Borough President also appoints one member to the Panel for Educational Policy (as described below) and has various responsibilities relating to, among other things, reviewing and making recommendations regarding applications for the use, development or improvement of land located within the borough, monitoring and making recommendations regarding the performance of contracts providing for the delivery of services in the borough and overseeing the coordination of a borough-wide public service complaint program.

On November 2, 2010, the City Charter was amended to provide that no person shall be eligible to be elected to or serve in the office of Mayor, Public Advocate, City Comptroller, Borough President or Council member if that person has previously held such office for two or more consecutive full terms, unless one full term or more has elapsed since that person last held such office. Such term limit applies only to officials first elected to office on or after November 2, 2010.

### **City Financial Management, Budgeting and Controls**

The Mayor is responsible under the City Charter for preparing the City's annual expense and capital budgets (as adopted, the "Expense Budget" and the "Capital Budget," respectively, and collectively, the "Budgets") and for submitting the Budgets to the City Council for its review and adoption. The Expense Budget covers the City's annual operating expenditures for municipal services, while the Capital Budget covers expenditures for capital projects, as defined in the City Charter. Operations under the Expense Budget must reflect the aggregate expenditure limitations contained in financial plans.

The City Council is responsible for adopting the Expense Budget and the Capital Budget. Pursuant to the City Charter, the City Council may increase, decrease, add or omit specific units of appropriation in the Budgets submitted by the Mayor and add, omit or change any terms or conditions related to such appropriations. The City Council is also responsible, pursuant to the City Charter, for approving modifications to the Expense Budget and adopting amendments to the Capital Budget beyond certain latitudes allowed to the Mayor under the City Charter. However, the Mayor has the power to veto any increase or addition to the Budgets or any change in any term or condition of the Budgets approved by the City Council, which veto is subject to an override by a two-thirds vote of the City Council, and the Mayor has the power to implement expenditure reductions subsequent to adoption of the Expense Budget in order to maintain a balanced budget. In addition, the Mayor has the power to determine the non-property tax revenue forecast on which the City Council must rely in setting the property tax rates for adopting a balanced City budget.

#### *Office of Management and Budget*

The City's Office of Management and Budget ("OMB"), with a staff of approximately 340, is the Mayor's primary advisory group on fiscal issues and is also responsible for the preparation, monitoring and control of the City's Budgets and four-year financial plans which encompass the City's revenue, expenditure, cash flow and capital projections. In addition, OMB is responsible for the preparation of a Ten-Year Capital Strategy.

State law and the City Charter require the City to maintain its Expense Budget balanced when reported in accordance with GAAP with the exception of GASB 49 and without regard to changes in certain fund balances pursuant to GML Section 25. All Covered Organizations (as defined below) are also required to maintain budgets that are balanced when reported in accordance with GAAP. From time to time certain Covered Organizations have had budgets providing for operations on a cash basis but not balanced under GAAP.

To assist in achieving the goals of the financial plan and budget, the City reviews its financial plan periodically and, if necessary, prepares modifications to incorporate actual results and revisions to projections and assumptions to reflect current information. The City's revenue projections are continually reviewed and periodically updated with the benefit of discussions with a panel of private economists analyzing the effects of changes in economic indicators on City revenues and information from various economic forecasting services.

### *Office of the Comptroller*

The City Comptroller is the City's chief fiscal officer and is responsible under the City Charter for reviewing and commenting on the City's Budgets and financial plans, including the assumptions and methodologies used in their preparation. The City Comptroller, as an independently elected public official, is required to report annually to the City Council on the state of the City's economy and finances and periodically to the Mayor and the City Council on the financial condition of the City and to make recommendations, comments and criticisms on the operations, fiscal policies and financial transactions of the City. Such reports, among other things, have differed with certain of the economic, revenue and expenditure assumptions and projections in the City's financial plans and Budgets. See "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Certain Reports."

The Office of the City Comptroller establishes the City's accounting and financial reporting practices and internal control procedures. The City Comptroller is also responsible for the preparation of the City's annual financial statements, which, since 1978, have been required to be reported in accordance with GAAP.

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Comptroller (the "CAFR") for the 2019 fiscal year, which includes, among other things, the City's financial statements for the 2019 and 2018 fiscal years, was issued on October 31, 2019. The CAFR for the 2018 fiscal year received the Government Finance Officers Association award of the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting, the thirty-ninth consecutive year the CAFR has won such award.

All contracts for goods and services requiring the expenditure of City monies must be registered with the City Comptroller. No contract can be registered unless funds for its payment have been appropriated by the City Council or otherwise authorized. The City Comptroller also prepares vouchers for payments for such goods and services and cannot prepare a voucher unless funds are available in the Budgets for its payment.

The City Comptroller is also required by the City Charter to audit all City agencies and has the power to audit all City contracts. The Office of the Comptroller conducts both financial and management audits and has the power to investigate corruption in connection with City contracts or contractors.

The Mayor and City Comptroller are responsible for the issuance of City indebtedness. The City Comptroller oversees the payment of such indebtedness and is responsible for the custody of certain sinking funds.

### *Financial Reporting and Control Systems*

Since 1978, the City's financial statements have been required to be audited by independent certified public accountants and to be presented in accordance with GAAP. The City has completed thirty-eight consecutive fiscal years with a General Fund surplus when reported in accordance with then applicable GAAP, except with regard to the application of GASB 49.

Both OMB and the Office of the Comptroller utilize a financial management system which provides comprehensive current and historical information regarding the City's financial condition. This information, which is independently evaluated by each office, provides a basis for City action required to maintain a balanced budget and continued financial stability.

The City's operating results and forecasts are analyzed, reviewed and reported on by each of OMB and the Office of the Comptroller as part of the City's overall system of internal control. Internal control systems are reviewed regularly, and the City Comptroller requires an annual report on internal control and accountability from each agency. Comprehensive service level and productivity targets are formulated and monitored for each agency by the Mayor's Office of Operations and reported publicly in a semiannual management report.

The City has developed and utilizes a cash forecasting system which forecasts its daily cash balances. This enables the City to predict its short-term borrowing needs and maximize its return on the investment of available cash balances. Monthly statements of operating revenues and expenditures, capital revenues and expenditures and cash flow are reported after each month's end, and major variances from the financial plan are identified and explained.



City funds held for operating and capital purposes are managed by the Office of the City Comptroller, with specific guidelines as to investment vehicles. The City invests primarily in obligations of the United States Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, high grade commercial paper and repurchase agreements with primary dealers. The repurchase agreements are collateralized by United States Government treasuries, agencies and instrumentalities, held by the City's custodian bank and marked to market daily.

More than 97% of the aggregate assets of the City's five defined benefit pension systems are managed by outside managers, supervised by the Office of the City Comptroller, and the remainder is held in cash or managed by the City Comptroller. Allocations of investment assets are determined by each fund's board of trustees. As of July 31, 2020, aggregate pension assets were allocated approximately as follows: 30% U.S. equity; 26% fixed income; 19% international equity; 10% alternative credit; 6% private equity; 5% private real estate; 2% hedge funds; 1% real estate investment trusts; 1% infrastructure investments; and 1% cash (percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding).

#### *Financial Emergency Act and City Charter*

The Financial Emergency Act requires that the City submit to the Control Board, at least 50 days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year (or on such other date as the Control Board may approve), a financial plan for the City and certain State governmental agencies, public authorities or public benefit corporations which receive or may receive monies from the City directly, indirectly or contingently (the "Covered Organizations") covering the four-year period beginning with such fiscal year. The New York City Transit Authority and the Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority (collectively, "New York City Transit" or "NYCT" or "Transit Authority"), NYCHH and NYCHA are examples of Covered Organizations. The Act requires that the City's four-year financial plans conform to a number of standards. Subject to certain conditions, the Financial Emergency Act and the City Charter require the City to prepare and balance its budget covering all expenditures other than capital items so that the results of such budget will not show a deficit when reported in accordance with GAAP. Provision must be made, among other things, for the payment in full of the debt service on all City securities. The budget and operations of the City and the Covered Organizations must be in conformance with the financial plan then in effect.

From 1975 to June 30, 1986, the City was subject to a Control Period, as defined in the Act, which was terminated upon the satisfaction of the statutory conditions for termination, including the termination of all federal guarantees of obligations of the City, a determination by the Control Board that the City had maintained a balanced budget in accordance with GAAP for each of the three immediately preceding fiscal years and a certification by the State and City Comptrollers that sales of securities by or for the benefit of the City satisfied its capital and seasonal financing requirements in the public credit markets and were expected to satisfy such requirements in the 1987 fiscal year. With the termination of the Control Period, certain Control Board powers were suspended including, among others, its power to approve or disapprove certain contracts (including collective bargaining agreements), long-term and short-term borrowings, and the four-year financial plan and modifications thereto of the City and the Covered Organizations. Pursuant to the Act and the City Charter, the City is required to develop a four-year financial plan each year and to modify the plan as changing circumstances require. Under current law, prior to July 1, 2008, the Control Board was required to reimpose a Control Period upon the occurrence or substantial likelihood and imminence of the occurrence of any one of certain events specified in the Act. These events were (i) failure by the City to pay principal of or interest on any of its notes or bonds when due or payable, (ii) the existence of a City operating deficit of more than \$100 million, (iii) issuance by the City of notes in violation of certain restrictions on short-term borrowing imposed by the Act, (iv) any violation by the City of any provision of the Act which substantially impaired the ability of the City to pay principal of or interest on its bonds or notes when due and payable or its ability to adopt or adhere to an operating budget balanced in accordance with the Act, or (v) joint certification by the State and City Comptrollers that they could not at that time make a joint certification that sales of securities in the public credit market by or for the benefit of the City during the immediately preceding fiscal year and the current fiscal year satisfied its capital and seasonal financing requirements during such period and that there was a substantial likelihood that such securities could be sold in the general public market from the date of the joint certification through the end of the next succeeding fiscal year in amounts that would satisfy substantially all of the capital and seasonal financing requirements of the City during such period in accordance with the financial plan then in effect.

In 2003, the State Legislature amended the Act to change its termination date from the *earlier* of July 1, 2008 or the date on which certain bonds are discharged to the *later* of July 1, 2008 or the date on which such bonds are

discharged. The bonds referred to in the amended section of the Act are all bonds containing the State pledge and agreement authorized under section 5415 of the Act (the “State Covenant”).

The State Covenant is authorized to be included in bonds of the City. Since the 2003 enactment of this amendment to the Act, the City has not issued bonds containing the State Covenant. However, many City bonds issued prior to the amendment do contain the State Covenant. Because the City has issued such bonds with maturities as long as 30 years, the effect of the amendment was to postpone termination of the Act from July 1, 2008 to 2033 (or earlier if all City bonds containing the State Covenant are discharged). The State Legislature could, without violation of the State Covenant contained in the City’s outstanding bonds, enact legislation that would terminate the Control Board and the Act because, at the time of issuance of those bonds, the latest termination date of the Act was July 1, 2008.

While the State Legislature amended the Act to extend the termination date of the Control Board, the power to impose or continue a Control Period terminated July 1, 2008. The power to impose or continue a Control Period is covered by a section of the Act that provides that no Control Period shall continue beyond July 1, 2008. The State Legislature did not amend this provision. Therefore, under current law, although the Act continues in effect, no Control Period may be imposed.

#### *Financial Review and Oversight*

The Control Board, with the OSDC, reviews and monitors revenues and expenditures of the City and the Covered Organizations. In addition, the IBO has been established pursuant to the City Charter to provide analysis to elected officials and the public on relevant fiscal and budgetary issues affecting the City.

The Control Board is required to: (i) review the four-year financial plan of the City and of the Covered Organizations and modifications thereto; (ii) review the operations of the City and the Covered Organizations, including their compliance with the financial plan; and (iii) review certain contracts, including collective bargaining agreements, of the City and the Covered Organizations. The requirement to submit four-year financial plans and budgets for review was in response to the severe financial difficulties and loss of access to the credit markets encountered by the City in 1975. The Control Board must reexamine the financial plan on at least a quarterly basis to determine its conformance to statutory standards.

The *ex officio* members of the Control Board are the Governor of the State of New York (Chairman); the Comptroller of the State of New York; the Mayor of The City of New York; and the Comptroller of The City of New York. In addition, there are three private members appointed by the Governor. The Executive Director of the Control Board is appointed jointly by the Governor and the Mayor. The Control Board is assisted in the exercise of its responsibilities and powers under the Financial Emergency Act by the State Deputy Comptroller.

## SECTION IV: SOURCES OF CITY REVENUES

The City derives its revenues from a variety of local taxes, user charges and miscellaneous revenues, as well as from federal and State unrestricted and categorical grants. State aid as a percentage of the City's revenues has remained relatively constant over the period from 1980 to 2019, while federal aid has been sharply reduced. The City projects that local revenues will provide approximately 70.7% of total revenues in the 2020 fiscal year, while federal aid, including categorical grants, will provide 12.8%, and State aid, including unrestricted aid and categorical grants, will provide 16.5%. Adjusting the data for comparability, local revenues provided approximately 60% of total revenues in 1980, while federal and State aid each provided approximately 20%. A discussion of the City's principal revenue sources follows. For additional information regarding assumptions on which the City's revenue projections are based, see "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions." For information regarding the City's tax base, see "APPENDIX A—ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION."

### Real Estate Tax

The real estate tax, the single largest source of the City's revenues, is the primary source of funds for the City's General Debt Service Fund. The City expects to derive approximately 47.6% of its total tax revenues and 30.2% of its total revenues for the 2020 fiscal year from the real estate tax. For information concerning tax revenues and total revenues of the City for prior fiscal years, see "SECTION VI: FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—2015-2019 Summary of Operations."

The State Constitution authorizes the City to levy a real estate tax without limit as to rate or amount (the "debt service levy") to cover scheduled payments of the principal of and interest on indebtedness of the City. However, the State Constitution limits the amount of revenue which the City can raise from the real estate tax for operating purposes (the "operating limit") to 2.5% of the average full value of taxable real estate in the City for the current and the last four fiscal years, which amount may be further limited by the State Constitution or laws. On June 24, 2011 the Governor signed into law the State's tax levy limitation law which restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes that may be levied by or on behalf of a municipality in a particular year. Such law does not apply to the City. Although legislation applying such law to the City has been proposed in each year since it was enacted, it has never passed. Were it to be enacted into law, it would have a material adverse impact on projected City revenues. The table below sets forth the percentage the debt service levy represents of the total levy. The City Council has adopted a distinct tax rate for each of the four categories of real property established by State legislation.

On April 24, 2017, a lawsuit was filed challenging the City's real property tax system and valuation methodology. See "SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION—Litigation—*Taxes*."

On May 31, 2018, the Mayor and the Speaker of the City Council established the Commission to consider changes to the City's property taxation system, without reducing property tax revenues to the City. See "SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS."

**COMPARISON OF REAL ESTATE TAX LEVIES, TAX LIMITS AND TAX RATES**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Total Levy<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Levy Within Operating Limit</b>	<b>Debt Service Levy<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>Debt Service Levy as a Total Levy</b>	<b>Operating Limit</b>	<b>Levy Within Operating Limit as a Percentage of Operating Limit</b>	<b>Rate Per \$100 of Full Valuation<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>Average Tax Rate Per \$100 of Assessed Valuation</b>
<b>(Dollars in Millions, except for Tax Rates)</b>								
2016 .....	\$ 24,145.0	\$ 20,761.2	\$ 2,310.6	9.6%	\$ 21,130.6	98.3%	\$ 2.45	\$ 12.28
2017 .....	25,794.1	22,303.5	2,353.6	9.1	22,377.8	99.7	2.45	12.28
2018 .....	27,726.2	24,005.2	2,599.9	9.4	24,448.7	98.2	2.38	12.28
2019 .....	29,574.7	26,274.6	2,095.6	7.1	26,437.7	99.4	2.36	12.28
2020 .....	31,629.8	27,803.8	2,448.5	7.7	28,936.2	96.1	2.30	12.28
2021 .....	33,371.4	28,960.9	2,872.0	8.6	30,614.3	94.6	2.34	12.28

<sup>(1)</sup> As approved by the City Council.

<sup>(2)</sup> The debt service levy includes a portion of the total reserve for uncollected real estate taxes.

<sup>(3)</sup> Full valuation is based on the special equalization ratios (discussed below) and the billable assessed valuation. Special equalization ratios and full valuations are revised periodically as a result of surveys by the State Office of Real Property Tax Services.

*Assessment*

The City has traditionally assessed real property at less than market value. The State Office of Real Property Tax Services (the “State Office”) is required by law to determine annually the relationship between taxable assessed value and market value which is expressed as the “special equalization ratio.” The special equalization ratio is used to compute full value for the purpose of measuring the City’s compliance with the operating limit and general debt limit. For a discussion of the City’s debt limit, see “SECTION VIII: INDEBTEDNESS—Indebtedness of the City and Certain Other Entities—*Limitations on the City’s Authority to Contract Indebtedness.*” The ratios are calculated by using the most recent market value surveys available and a projection of market value based on recent survey trends, in accordance with methodologies established by the State Office from time to time. Ratios, and therefore full values, may be revised when new surveys are completed. The ratios and full values shown in the table below, which were used to compute the 2021 fiscal year operating limit and general debt limit, have been established by the State Office and include the results of the fiscal year 2019 market value survey.

**BILLABLE ASSESSED AND FULL VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL ESTATE<sup>(1)</sup>**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Billable Assessed Valuation of Taxable Real Estate<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>÷</b>	<b>Special Equalization Ratio</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Full Valuation<sup>(2)</sup></b>
2017 .....	\$ 210,130,499,481		0.1981		\$ 1,060,729,426,961
2018 .....	225,863,036,909		0.1937		1,166,045,621,626
2019 .....	240,777,862,121		0.1990		1,209,939,005,633
2020 .....	257,509,634,870		0.1997		1,289,482,397,947
2021 .....	271,688,749,747		0.1907		1,424,691,923,162
				<b>Average:</b>	<b>\$ 1,230,177,675,066</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Also assessed by the City, but excluded from the computation of taxable real estate, are various categories of property exempt from taxation under State law. For the 2020 fiscal year (the most recent fiscal year for which such categorical data are available), the billable assessed value of all real estate (taxable and exempt) was \$418.6 billion, comprised of \$138.0 billion of fully exempt real estate, \$76.2 billion of partially taxable real estate (including both taxable and exempt real estate) and \$204.4 billion of fully taxable real estate.

<sup>(2)</sup> Figures are based on estimates of the special equalization ratio which are revised annually. These figures are derived from official City Council Tax Resolutions adopted with respect to the 2021 fiscal year. These figures differ from the assessed and full valuation of taxable real estate reported in the CAFR, which excludes veterans’ property subject to tax for school purposes and is based on estimates of the special equalization ratio which are not revised annually.

State law provides for the classification of all real property in the City into one of four statutory classes. Class one primarily includes one-, two- and three-family homes; class two includes certain other residential property not included in class one; class three includes most utility real property; and class four includes all other real property. The total tax levy consists of four tax levies, one for each class. Once the tax levy is set for each class, the tax rate for each class is then fixed annually by the City Council by dividing the levy for such class by the billable assessed value for such class.

Assessment procedures differ for each class of property. For fiscal year 2021, class one was assessed at approximately 6% of market value and classes two, three and four were each assessed at 45% of market value. In addition, individual assessments on class one parcels cannot increase by more than 6% per year or 20% over a five-year period. Market value increases and decreases for most of class two and all of class four are phased in over a period of five years. Increases in class one market value in excess of applicable limitations are not phased in over subsequent years. There is also no phase in for class three property.

Class two and class four real property have three assessed values: actual, transitional and billable. Actual assessed value is established for all tax classes without regard to the five-year phase-in requirement applicable to most class two and all class four properties. The transitional assessed value reflects this phase-in. Billable assessed value is the basis for tax liability and is the lower of the actual or transitional assessment.

The share of the total levy that can be borne by each class is regulated by the provisions of the State Real Property Tax Law. Each class share of the total tax levy is updated annually to reflect new construction, demolition, alterations or changes in taxable status and is subject to limited adjustment to reflect market value changes among the four classes. Class share adjustments are limited to a 5% maximum increase per year. Maximum class increases below 5% must be, and typically are, approved by the State Legislature. Fiscal year 2021 tax rates were set on June 30, 2020 and reflect a 0.5% limitation on class share adjustment for 2020. The average tax rate for fiscal year 2021 was maintained at \$12.28 per \$100 of assessed value. For fiscal year 2021, the State had pre-authorized the City to approve any rate of increase as long as the increase is below 5%. Property tax bills sent out during the second week of June 2020 with fiscal year 2020 tax rates will be revised with the new tax rates for fiscal year 2021 and will be sent to taxpayers in November 2020.

City real estate tax revenues may be reduced in future fiscal years as a result of tax refund claims asserting overvaluation, inequality of assessment and illegality. The State Office annually certifies various class ratios and class equalization rates relating to the four classes of real property in the City. "Class ratios" are determined for each class by the State Office by calculating the ratio of assessed value to market value. Various proceedings challenging assessments of real property for real estate tax purposes, and one action challenging the constitutionality of the real property tax system, are pending. For further information regarding the City's potential exposure in certain of these proceedings, see "SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION—Litigation—*Taxes*" and "APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT—Notes to Financial Statements—Note D.5."

#### *Trend in Taxable Assessed Value*

State law provides for increases in assessed values of most properties to be phased into property tax bills over five-year periods. The billable assessed valuation, as determined by the City Department of Finance, rose to \$208.6 billion, \$224.5 billion, \$239.7 billion, \$256.6 billion and \$270.8 billion for fiscal years 2017 through 2021, respectively. With a weaker outlook in the class two and class four market values combined with a deflated level of existing pipeline of deferred assessment increases yet to be phased in, the billable assessed valuations are forecast to grow by 3.2%, 2.1% and 1.1% in fiscal years 2022 through 2024, respectively.

#### *Collection of the Real Estate Tax*

Real estate tax payments are due each July 1 and January 1. Owners of all properties assessed at \$250,000 or less are eligible to make tax payments in quarterly installments on July 1, October 1, January 1 and April 1. An annual interest rate as approved by the City Council is imposed upon late payments on properties with an assessed value of \$250,000 or less except in the case of (i) any parcel with respect to which the real estate taxes are held in escrow and paid by a mortgage escrow agent and (ii) parcels consisting of vacant or unimproved land. In addition, a separate annual interest rate as approved by the City Council is imposed upon late payments on all other properties.

In order to provide relief to property owners due to the impact of COVID-19, the City has lowered the above-referenced late payment interest rates as discussed below and has allowed property owners to request and receive a deferment for the payment of real estate taxes for the first quarterly installment, in the case of properties with an assessed value of under \$250,000 or for the first semi-annual installment, for properties with an assessed value over \$250,000. For eligible property owners with an assessed value of less than \$250,000, who have been granted a deferment, the late payment interest rate has been decreased from 5% to 0% for the first quarterly installment. For property owners with an assessed value of less than \$250,000, who have not been granted a deferment, the late payment interest rate has been decreased from 5% to 3.25% for the first quarterly installment. The remaining quarterly installments for property owners with an assessed value under \$250,000 will be 5%. For eligible property owners with an assessed value of greater than \$250,000, who have been granted a deferment, the late payment interest rate has been decreased from 18% to 7.5%. For eligible property owners with an assessed value of greater than \$250,000, who have not been granted a deferment, the late interest rate payment will be 18%.

The City primarily uses two methods to enforce the collection of real estate taxes. The City has been authorized to sell real estate tax liens on class one properties which are delinquent for at least three years and class two, three and four properties which are delinquent for at least one year. The authorization to sell real estate tax liens, if not extended by the City Council, expires on December 31, 2020. In addition, the City is entitled to foreclose delinquent tax liens by in rem proceedings after one year of delinquency with respect to properties other than one- and two-family dwellings and condominium apartments for which the annual tax bills do not exceed \$2,750, as to which a three-year delinquency rule is in effect.

The real estate tax is accounted for on a modified accrual basis in the General Fund. Revenue accrued is limited to prior year payments received, offset by refunds made, within the first two months of the following fiscal year. In deriving the real estate tax revenue forecast, a reserve is provided for cancellations or abatements of taxes and for nonpayment of current year taxes owed and outstanding as of the end of the fiscal year.

The following table sets forth the amount of delinquent real estate taxes (owed and outstanding as of the end of the fiscal year of levy) for each of the fiscal years indicated. Delinquent real estate taxes do not include real estate taxes subject to cancellation or abatement under various exemption or abatement programs. Delinquent real estate taxes generally increase during a recession and when the real estate market deteriorates. Delinquent real estate taxes generally decrease as the City's economy and real estate market recover.

From time to time, the City sells tax liens to separate statutory trusts. In fiscal years 2015 through 2019, the City's tax lien program resulted in net proceeds of approximately \$96 million, \$80 million, \$95.5 million, \$101.1 million and \$60.8 million, respectively. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the tax lien sale for fiscal year 2020 was delayed. The Financial Plan, which includes the impacts of the delay of the fiscal year 2020 tax lien sale, reflects receipt of \$98.0 and \$112.0 million in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, respectively, from the tax lien program. See "SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS."

### REAL ESTATE TAX COLLECTIONS AND DELINQUENCIES

Fiscal Year	Tax Levy <sup>(1)</sup>	Tax Collections on Current Year Levy	Tax Collections as Percentage of Tax Levy	Prior Year (Delinquent Tax) Collections	Refunds	Cancellations, Net Credits, Abatements, Exempt Property Restored and Shelter Rent	Delinquent as of End of Fiscal Year	Delinquency as a Percentage of Tax Levy	Lien Sale Program
(Dollars In Millions)									
2016	\$ 24,145.0	\$ 22,835.8	94.6%	\$ 281.0	\$ (222.9)	\$ (975.4)	\$ (333.8)	1.38%	\$ 80.0
2017	25,794.1	24,283.6	94.1	317.1	(220.7)	(1,185.9)	(324.6)	1.26	95.5
2018	27,726.2	26,166.0	94.4	324.0	(372.2)	(1,219.2)	(341.0)	1.23	101.1
2019	29,574.7	27,681.2	93.6	338.8	(377.4)	(1,501.6)	(415.2)	1.40	60.8
2020 <sup>(2)</sup>	31,629.8	29,557.0	93.4	280.0	(405.0)	(1,588.1)	(484.7)	1.53	98.0
2021 <sup>(2)</sup>	33,371.4	30,799.0	92.3	270.0	(490.0)	(1,831.9)	(740.5)	2.22	112.0

<sup>(1)</sup> As approved by the City Council.

<sup>(2)</sup> Forecast.

## Other Taxes

The City expects to derive 52.4% of its total tax revenues for the 2020 fiscal year from a variety of taxes other than the real estate tax, such as: (i) the 4.5% sales and compensating use tax, which commenced August 1, 2009, in addition to the 4% sales and use tax imposed by the State upon receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and certain services in the City; (ii) the personal income tax on City residents; (iii) a general corporation tax levied on the income of corporations doing business in the City; and (iv) a banking corporation tax imposed on the income of banking corporations doing business in the City.

For local taxes other than the real estate tax, the City may adopt and amend local laws for the levy of local taxes to the extent authorized by the State. This authority can be withdrawn, amended or expanded by State legislation.

Revenues from taxes other than the real estate tax in the 2019 fiscal year increased by \$913 million from the 2018 fiscal year. The following table sets forth, by category, revenues from taxes, other than the real estate tax, for each of the City's 2015 through 2019 fiscal years.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	(In Millions)				
Personal Income <sup>(1)</sup> .....	\$ 11,264	\$ 11,340	\$ 11,230	\$ 13,372	\$ 13,344
General Corporation .....	2,873	3,354	3,527	3,454	4,269
Banking Corporation <sup>(2)</sup> .....	1,214	268	(82)	(17)	(70)
Unincorporated Business Income .....	1,962	2,040	2,005	2,182	2,029
Sales <sup>(3)</sup> .....	6,742	6,911	7,017	7,443	7,810
Commercial Rent.....	735	779	816	853	907
Real Property Transfer .....	1,765	1,775	1,415	1,388	1,547
Mortgage Recording .....	1,155	1,234	1,118	1,050	1,097
Utility .....	384	354	371	371	369
Cigarette .....	50	45	37	36	30
Hotel.....	556	565	579	597	625
All Other <sup>(4)</sup> .....	591	614	654	630	833
Audits .....	1,132	1,161	1,296	1,337	818
Total.....	<u>\$ 30,423</u>	<u>\$ 30,440</u>	<u>\$ 29,983</u>	<u>\$ 32,696</u>	<u>\$ 33,609</u>

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) Personal Income includes the personal income tax revenues of \$556 million, \$180 million, \$297 million, \$181 million and \$443.9 million in fiscal years 2015 through 2019, respectively, retained by the TFA for funding requirements associated with TFA Future Tax Secured Bonds. Personal income taxes flow directly from the State to the TFA, and from the TFA to the City only to the extent not required by the TFA for debt service, operating expenses and contractual and other obligations incurred pursuant to the TFA indenture. In fiscal years 2015 through 2017, Personal Income includes \$635 million, \$607 million and \$166 million, respectively, which was provided to the City by the State as a reimbursement for the reduced personal income tax revenues resulting from the STAR Program.

(2) With the enactment of corporate tax reform that merged the general corporation tax with the banking corporation tax in 2015, most banking corporation tax payments are now being reported as business corporation taxes. However, refunds arising from prior year returns filed as banking corporation taxes are still paid out as refunds under the banking corporation tax. In fiscal years 2017, 2018 and 2019, the amount refunded exceeded the gross receipts resulting in net negative revenues for such fiscal years.

(3) A portion of sales tax revenues payable to the City would be paid to the TFA if personal income tax revenues did not satisfy specified debt service ratios.

(4) All Other includes, among others, beer and liquor taxes and the automobile use tax, but excludes the STAR Program aid of \$835 million, \$814 million, \$370 million, \$189 million and \$181 million in fiscal years 2015 through 2019, respectively.

## Miscellaneous Revenues

Miscellaneous revenues include revenue sources such as charges collected by the City for the issuance of licenses, permits and franchises, interest earned by the City on the investment of City cash balances, tuition and fees at the Community Colleges, reimbursement to the City from the proceeds of water and sewer rates charged by the New York City Water Board (the "Water Board") for costs of delivery of water and sewer services and paid to the City by the Water Board for its lease interest in the water and sewer system, rents collected from tenants in City-owned property and from The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (the "Port Authority") with respect to airports and the

collection of fines. The following table sets forth amounts of miscellaneous revenues for each of the City’s 2015 through 2019 fiscal years.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
	(In Millions)				
Licenses, Permits and Franchises .....	\$ 703	\$ 728	\$ 770	\$ 776	\$ 802
Interest .....	30	79	73	125	226
Charges for Services .....	974	1,001	1,033	1,027	1,030
Water and Sewer .....	1,439	1,297	1,385	1,390	1,470
Rental .....	284	279	253	261	273
Fines and Forfeitures .....	959	995	985	1,027	1,109
Other .....	1,827	725	565	413	1,087
Total .....	<u>\$ 6,216</u>	<u>\$ 5,104</u>	<u>\$ 5,064</u>	<u>\$ 5,019</u>	<u>\$ 5,997</u>

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Rental income in fiscal years 2015 through 2019 includes approximately \$128.5 million, \$128.5 million, \$144.5 million, \$153.6 million and \$153.6 million, respectively, in Port Authority lease payments for the City airports.

Fees and charges collected from the users of the water and sewer system of the City are revenues of the Water Board, a body corporate and politic, constituting a public benefit corporation, all of the members of which are appointed by the Mayor. The Water Board currently holds a long-term leasehold interest in the water and sewer system pursuant to a lease between the Water Board and the City.

Other miscellaneous revenues for fiscal years 2015 through 2019 include \$113.4 million, \$229 million, \$100.3 million, \$108.7 million and \$103 million, respectively, of tobacco settlement revenues (“TSRs”) from the settlement of litigation with certain cigarette manufacturers that were not retained by TSASC. Other miscellaneous revenues for fiscal years 2015 through 2019 do not include TSRs retained by TSASC for debt service and operating expenses totaling \$68 million, \$137 million, \$60 million, \$65 million and \$61 million, respectively. Pursuant to the TSASC indenture, less than 40% of the TSRs are pledged to the TSASC bondholders and the remainder flow to the City. For further information see “SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—Revenue Assumptions—4. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES” and “SECTION VIII: INDEBTEDNESS—Indebtedness of the City and Certain Other Entities.”

Other miscellaneous revenues for fiscal year 2016 include \$74 million from a deferred prosecution agreement under the Manhattan District Attorney’s Office and the US Department of Justice related to sanctions violations against Credit Agricole and Investment Bank. Other miscellaneous revenues for fiscal year 2017 include \$78 million from the Department of Education and \$30 million from the sale of the Brooklyn Heights library development rights. Other miscellaneous revenues for fiscal year 2018 include \$39 million from affordable housing development fees.

Other miscellaneous revenues for fiscal year 2019 include \$78 million and \$142 million from a deferred prosecution agreement under the Manhattan District Attorney’s office and the US Department of Justice related to sanctions violations by Societe Generale and Standard Chartered Bank, and the sale of a building located at 101 Barclay Street for \$117 million.

### **Unrestricted Intergovernmental Aid**

Unrestricted federal and State aid are not subject to any substantial restriction as to their use and are used by the City as general support for its Expense Budget. For a further discussion of federal and State aid, see “SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—Revenue Assumptions—5. FEDERAL AND STATE CATEGORICAL GRANTS.”

The following table sets forth amounts of unrestricted federal and State aid received by the City in each of its 2015 through 2019 fiscal years.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	(In Millions)				
Unrestricted Intergovernmental Aid.....	\$1	\$6	\$59	—	\$151

### Federal and State Categorical Grants

The City makes certain expenditures for services required by federal and State mandates which are then wholly or partially reimbursed through federal and State categorical grants. State categorical grants are received by the City primarily in connection with City welfare, education, higher education, health and mental health expenditures. The City also receives substantial federal categorical grants in connection with the federal Community Development Block Grant Program (“Community Development”). The federal government also provides the City with substantial public assistance, social service and education grants as well as reimbursement for all or a portion of certain costs incurred by the City in maintaining programs in a number of areas, including housing, criminal justice and health. All City claims for federal and State grants are subject to subsequent audit by federal and State authorities. Certain claims submitted to the State Medicaid program by the City are the subject of investigation by the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Department of Health and Human Services (“OIG”). For a discussion of claims for which a final audit report has been issued by OIG, see “SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION—Litigation—Miscellaneous.” The City provides a reserve for disallowances resulting from these audits which could be asserted in subsequent years. Federal grants are also subject to audit under the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996. For a further discussion of federal and State categorical grants, see “SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—Revenue Assumptions—5. FEDERAL AND STATE CATEGORICAL GRANTS.” For information regarding certain recent developments relating to federal aid, see “SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS.”

The following table sets forth amounts of federal and State categorical grants received by the City for each of the City’s 2015 through 2019 fiscal years.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	(In Millions)				
<b>Federal<sup>(1)</sup></b>					
Community Development <sup>(2)</sup> .....	\$ 537	\$ 780	\$ 1,108	\$ 1,081	\$ 506
Social Services.....	3,076	3,225	3,454	3,362	3,553
Education.....	1,677	1,698	1,709	1,786	1,876
Other <sup>(3)</sup> .....	1,692	1,691	1,656	1,737	1,784
Total.....	<u>\$ 6,982</u>	<u>\$ 7,394</u>	<u>\$ 7,927</u>	<u>\$ 7,966</u>	<u>\$ 7,719</u>
<b>State</b>					
Social Services.....	\$ 1,410	\$ 1,490	\$ 1,709	\$ 1,611	\$ 1,698
Education.....	9,131	9,612	10,250	10,710	11,185
Higher Education.....	227	239	248	255	263
Health and Mental Health.....	364	535	573	535	523
Other.....	965	1,126	1,210	1,342	1,301
Total.....	<u>\$ 12,097</u>	<u>\$ 13,002</u>	<u>\$ 13,990</u>	<u>\$ 14,453</u>	<u>\$ 14,970</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Federal funding includes amounts received under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of \$230 million, \$203 million, \$199.8 million, \$198 million and \$197 million in fiscal years 2015 through 2019, respectively.

<sup>(2)</sup> Amounts represent actual funds received and may be lower or higher than the appropriation of funds actually provided by the federal government for the particular fiscal year due either to underspending or the spending of funds carried forward from prior fiscal years. Community Development includes \$338.7 million, \$669.4 million, \$874.8 million, \$884.4 million and \$432.6 million in fiscal years 2015 through 2019, respectively, in disaster recovery funding for storm damage remediation as a result of Superstorm Sandy.

<sup>(3)</sup> Other includes \$48.0 million, \$74.5 million, \$51.7 million, \$20.1 million and \$70.9 million in fiscal years 2015 through 2019, respectively, of FEMA funding for expenditures for storm damage remediation as a result of Superstorm Sandy.

## SECTION V: CITY SERVICES AND EXPENDITURES

### Expenditures for City Services

Three types of governmental agencies provide public services within the City's borders and receive financial support from the City. One category is the mayoral agencies established by the City Charter which include, among others, the Police, Fire and Sanitation Departments. Another is the independent agencies which are funded in whole or in part through the City Budget by the City but which have greater independence in the use of appropriated funds than the mayoral agencies. Included in this category are certain Covered Organizations such as NYCHH and the Transit Authority. A third category consists of certain public benefit corporations ("PBCs") which were created to finance the construction of housing, hospitals, dormitories and other facilities and to provide other governmental services in the City. The legislation establishing this type of agency contemplates that annual payments from the City, appropriated through its Expense Budget, may or will constitute a substantial part of the revenues of the agency. Included in this category is, among others, the City University Construction Fund ("CUCF"). For information regarding expenditures for City services, see "SECTION VI: FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—2015-2019 Summary of Operations."

Federal and State laws require the City to provide certain social services for needy individuals and families who qualify for such assistance. The City receives federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ("TANF") block grant funds through the State for the Family Assistance Program. The Family Assistance Program provides benefits for households with minor children subject, in most cases, to a five-year time limit. The Safety Net Assistance Program provides benefits for adults without minor children, families who have reached the Family Assistance Program time limit, and others, including certain immigrants, who are ineligible for the Family Assistance Program but are eligible for public assistance. Historically, the cost of the Safety Net Assistance Program was borne equally by the City and the State. In the 2011-2012 State Budget the State implemented new funding formulas, increasing the City share of the Safety Net Assistance Program to 71% and eliminating the City Share of 25% for the Family Assistance Program by fully funding it with TANF block grant funds.

The City also provides funding for many other social services, such as day care, foster care, family planning, services for the elderly and special employment services for welfare recipients, some of which are mandated, and may be wholly or partially subsidized, by either the federal or State government. See "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—*Revenue Assumptions*—5. FEDERAL AND STATE CATEGORICAL GRANTS."

In July 2002, the Board of Education was replaced by the City's Department of Education (the "DOE") which is overseen by a Chancellor, appointed by the Mayor, and the 13-member Panel for Educational Policy where the Mayor appoints eight members including the Chancellor, and the Borough Presidents each appoint one member. The number of pupils in the school system is estimated to be approximately 1.1 million in each of the 2020 through 2024 fiscal years. Actual enrollment in fiscal years 2015 through 2019 has been 1,073,445, 1,081,324, 1,086,672, 1,082,555 and 1,074,318, respectively. See "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—*Expenditure Assumptions*—2. OTHER THAN PERSONAL SERVICES COSTS—*Department of Education*." The City's system of higher education, consisting of its Senior Colleges and Community Colleges, is operated under the supervision of the City University of New York ("CUNY"). The City is projected to provide approximately 44.8% of the costs of the Community Colleges in the 2020 fiscal year. The State has full responsibility for the costs of operating the Senior Colleges, although the City is required initially to fund these costs which are then reimbursed by the State.

The City administers health services programs for the care of the physically and mentally ill and the aged. NYCHH maintains and operates the City's 11 municipal acute care hospitals, five long-term care facilities, six free standing diagnostic and treatment centers, a certified home health-care program, many hospital-based and neighborhood clinics and a health maintenance organization. NYCHH is funded primarily by third party reimbursement collections from Medicare and Medicaid and by payments from bad debt/charity care pools, with significant contributions from the City. See "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—*Expenditure Assumptions*—2. OTHER THAN PERSONAL SERVICES COSTS—*New York City Health and Hospitals*."

Medicaid provides basic medical assistance to needy persons. The City is required by State law to furnish medical assistance through Medicaid to all City residents meeting eligibility requirements established by the State. Prior to State legislation in fiscal year 2006 capping City Medicaid payments, the State had assumed 81.2% of the non-federal

share of long-term care costs, all of the costs of providing medical assistance to the mentally disabled, and 50% of the non-federal share of Medicaid costs for all other clients. As a result of State legislation in fiscal years 2006 and 2012 capping City Medicaid payments, the State percentage of the non-federal share may vary. The federal government pays 50% of Medicaid costs for federally eligible recipients and a higher share for federally eligible childless adults.

The City's Expense Budget increased during the five-year period ended June 30, 2019, due to, among other factors, the increasing costs of pensions and Medicaid, the costs of labor settlements and the impact of inflation on various other than personal services costs.

## Employees and Labor Relations

### *Employees*

The following table presents the number of full-time and full-time equivalent employees of the City, including the mayoral agencies, the DOE and CUNY, at the end of each of the City's 2015 through 2019 fiscal years.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Education.....	137,078	141,311	144,740	146,134	146,776
Police.....	50,851	51,929	52,976	53,755	53,486
Social Services, Homeless and Children's Services.....	21,639	21,805	22,047	22,003	22,145
City University Community Colleges and Hunter Campus Schools.....	8,749	8,979	9,184	9,414	9,385
Environmental Protection and Sanitation.....	15,258	15,710	16,000	16,152	16,545
Fire.....	16,301	16,845	17,463	17,228	17,405
All Other.....	53,527	56,513	59,997	60,983	60,997
Total.....	<u>303,403</u>	<u>313,092</u>	<u>322,407</u>	<u>325,669</u>	<u>326,739</u>

The following table presents the number of full-time employees of certain Covered Organizations, as reported by such Organizations, at the end of each of the City's 2015 through 2019 fiscal years.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Transit Authority.....	46,862	47,354	48,495	49,415	49,283
Housing Authority.....	11,251	10,796	10,737	10,491	10,597
NYCHH.....	36,691	37,650	36,213	35,484	36,735
Total <sup>(1)</sup> .....	<u>94,804</u>	<u>95,800</u>	<u>95,445</u>	<u>95,390</u>	<u>96,615</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> The definition of "full-time employees" varies among the Covered Organizations and the City.

The foregoing tables include persons whose salaries or wages are paid by certain public employment programs, including programs funded under the Workforce Investment Act, which support employees in non-profit and State agencies as well as in the mayoral agencies and the Covered Organizations.

### *Labor Relations*

Substantially all of the City's employees are members of labor unions. For those employees, wages, hours or working conditions may be changed only as provided for under collective bargaining agreements. Although State law prohibits strikes by municipal employees, strikes and work stoppages by employees of the City and the Covered Organizations have occurred.

Collective bargaining for City employees is under the jurisdiction of either the New York City Office of Collective Bargaining, which was created under the New York City Collective Bargaining Law, or the New York State Public Employment Relations Board ("PERB"), which was created under the State Employees Fair Employment Act. Collective bargaining matters relating to police, firefighters and pedagogical employees are under the jurisdiction of PERB. Under applicable law, the terms of future wage settlements could be determined through an impasse procedure

which, except in the case of pedagogical employees, can result in the imposition of a binding decision. Pedagogical employees do not have access to binding arbitration but are covered by a fact-finding impasse procedure under which a binding decision may not be imposed. Although the impasse procedure may not impose a binding settlement, it may influence ongoing collective bargaining.

For information regarding the City's assumptions with respect to the current status of the City's agreements with its labor unions, the cost of future labor settlements and related effects on the Financial Plan, see "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—*Expenditure Assumptions*—1. PERSONAL SERVICES COSTS."

### *Pensions*

The City maintains a number of pension systems providing benefits for its employees and employees of various independent agencies (including certain Covered Organizations). For further information regarding the City's pension systems and the City's obligations thereto, see "SECTION IX: PENSION SYSTEMS AND OPEB."

### **Capital Expenditures**

The City makes substantial capital expenditures to reconstruct, rehabilitate and expand the City's infrastructure and physical assets, including City mass transit facilities, water and sewer facilities, streets, bridges and tunnels, and to make capital investments that will improve productivity in City operations. For additional information regarding the City's infrastructure, physical assets and capital program, see "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Long-Term Capital Program" and "—Financing Program."

The City utilizes a three-tiered capital planning process consisting of the Ten-Year Capital Strategy (previously, the Ten-Year Capital Plan), the four-year capital plan and the current-year Capital Budget. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy, which is published once every two years in conjunction with the Executive Budget as required by the City Charter, is a long-term planning tool designed to reflect fundamental allocation choices and basic policy objectives. The four-year capital plan, which is updated three times a year, as required by the City Charter, translates mid-range policy goals into specific projects. The Capital Budget defines for each fiscal year specific projects and the timing of their initiation, design, construction and completion.

On April 25, 2019, the City published the Ten-Year Capital Strategy for fiscal years 2020 through 2029. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy totals \$116.9 billion, of which approximately 95% would be financed with City funds. See "SECTION VIII: INDEBTEDNESS—Indebtedness of the City and Certain Other Entities—*Limitations on the City's Authority to Contract Indebtedness*."

The Ten-Year Capital Strategy includes, among other items: (i) \$24.8 billion to construct new schools and improve existing educational facilities, including CUNY; (ii) \$20.1 billion for improvements to the water and sewer system; (iii) \$12.8 billion for expanding and upgrading the City's housing stock; (iv) \$6.6 billion for reconstruction or resurfacing of City streets; (v) \$509.8 million for continued City-funded investment in mass transit; (vi) \$8.3 billion for the continued reconstruction and rehabilitation of all four East River bridges and 108 other bridge structures; (vii) \$10.0 billion to design and construct new jail facilities as well as to upgrade equipment, vehicles, and necessary systems; and (viii) \$2.0 billion for construction and improvement of court facilities.

Those programs in the Ten-Year Capital Strategy financed with City funds are currently expected to be funded primarily from the issuance of bonds by the City, the Water Authority and the TFA. From time to time, during recessionary periods when operating revenues have come under increasing pressure, capital funding levels have been reduced from those previously contemplated in order to reduce debt service costs. For information concerning the City's long-term financing program for capital expenditures, see "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Financing Program."

The City's capital expenditures, including expenditures funded by State and federal grants, totaled \$45.2 billion during the 2015 through 2019 fiscal years. City-funded expenditures, which totaled \$38.2 billion during the 2015 through 2019 fiscal years, have been financed through the issuance of bonds by the City, the TFA and the Water

Authority. The following table summarizes the major categories of capital expenditures in the City’s 2015 through 2019 fiscal years.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<b>(In Millions)</b>					
Education.....	\$ 2,631	\$ 2,475	\$ 2,706	\$ 2,353	\$ 2,830	\$ 12,995
Environmental Protection.....	1,373	1,378	1,454	1,688	1,992	7,885
Transportation .....	758	1,032	1,139	1,461	1,301	5,691
Transit Authority <sup>(1)</sup> .....	115	231	91	55	311	803
Housing .....	561	753	950	1,412	1,681	5,357
Hospitals.....	136	104	130	217	306	893
Sanitation.....	246	324	324	290	243	1,427
All Other <sup>(2)</sup> .....	<u>2,016</u>	<u>1,784</u>	<u>2,032</u>	<u>2,164</u>	<u>2,185</u>	<u>10,180</u>
Total Expenditures <sup>(3)</sup> .....	<u>\$ 7,836</u>	<u>\$ 8,080</u>	<u>\$ 8,826</u>	<u>\$ 9,640</u>	<u>\$ 10,848</u>	<u>\$ 45,231</u>
City-funded Expenditures <sup>(4)</sup> .....	<u>\$ 5,949</u>	<u>\$ 6,676</u>	<u>\$ 7,444</u>	<u>\$ 8,887</u>	<u>\$ 9,278</u>	<u>\$ 38,234</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes the Transit Authority’s non-City portion of the MTA capital program.

<sup>(2)</sup> All Other includes, among other things, parks, correction facilities, public structures and equipment.

<sup>(3)</sup> Total Expenditures for the 2015 through 2019 fiscal years include City, State and federal funding and represent amounts which include an accrual for work-in-progress. These figures are derived from the CAFR.

<sup>(4)</sup> City-funded Expenditures do not include accruals, but represent actual cash disbursements occurring during the fiscal year.

The City annually issues a condition assessment and a proposed maintenance schedule for the major portion of its assets and asset systems which have a replacement cost of \$10 million or more and a useful life of at least ten years, as required by the City Charter. For information concerning a report which sets forth the recommended capital investment to bring certain identified assets of the City to a state of good repair, see “SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Long-Term Capital Program.”

## SECTION VI: FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

The City's CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 is included by specific reference in this Official Statement as "APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT." The CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 is available for inspection at the Office of the City Comptroller and at <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/comprehensive-annual-financial-reports/> and is available on EMMA (as defined herein) (<https://emma.msrb.org>). For a summary of the City's significant accounting policies, see "APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT—Notes to Financial Statements—Note A." For a summary of the City's operating results for the previous five fiscal years, see "2015-2019 Summary of Operations" below.

Except as otherwise indicated, all of the financial data relating to the City's operations contained herein, although derived from the City's books and records, are unaudited. In addition, neither the City's independent auditors, nor any other independent accountants, have compiled, examined or performed any procedures with respect to the Financial Plan or other estimates or projections contained elsewhere herein, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such prospective financial information or its achievability, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaim any association with, all such prospective financial information.

The Financial Plan is prepared in accordance with standards set forth in the Financial Emergency Act and the City Charter. The Financial Plan contains projections and estimates that are based on expectations and assumptions which existed at the time such projections and estimates were prepared. The estimates and projections contained in this Section and elsewhere herein are based on, among other factors, evaluations of historical revenue and expenditure data, analyses of economic trends and current and anticipated federal and State legislation affecting the City's finances. The City's financial projections are based upon numerous assumptions and are subject to certain contingencies and periodic revisions which may involve substantial change. This prospective information is not fact and should not be relied upon as being necessarily indicative of future results. The City makes no representation or warranty that these estimates and projections will be realized. The estimates and projections contained in this Section and elsewhere herein were not prepared with a view towards compliance with the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants with respect to prospective financial information.

### **2015-2019 Summary of Operations**

The following table sets forth the City's results of operations for its 2015 through 2019 fiscal years in accordance with GAAP.

The information regarding the 2015 through 2019 fiscal years has been derived from the City's audited financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the notes accompanying this table and the City's 2018 and 2019 financial statements included in "APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT." The 2015 through 2017 financial statements are not separately presented herein. For further information regarding the City's revenues and expenditures, see "SECTION IV: SOURCES OF CITY REVENUES" and "SECTION V: CITY SERVICES AND EXPENDITURES."

	Fiscal Year <sup>(1)</sup>				
	Actual				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	(In Millions)				
<b>Revenues and Transfers</b>					
Real Estate Tax <sup>(2)</sup> .....	\$ 21,518	\$ 23,181	\$ 24,679	\$ 26,408	\$ 27,885
Other Taxes <sup>(3)(4)</sup> .....	30,423	30,440	29,983	32,696	33,609
Miscellaneous Revenues <sup>(3)</sup> .....	6,216	5,104	5,064	5,019	5,997
Other Categorical Grants.....	908	861	1,208	1,255	1,340
Unrestricted Federal and State Aid .....	1	6	59	—	151
Federal Categorical Grants.....	6,982	7,394	7,927	7,966	7,719
State Categorical Grants.....	12,097	13,002	13,990	14,453	14,970
Disallowances Against Categorical Grants	(110)	(1)	558	139	113
<b>Total Revenues and Transfers<sup>(5)</sup> .....</b>	<b>\$ 78,035</b>	<b>\$ 79,987</b>	<b>\$ 83,468</b>	<b>\$ 87,936</b>	<b>\$ 91,784</b>
<b>Expenditures and Transfers</b>					
Social Services.....	\$ 13,844	\$ 13,801	\$ 14,485	\$ 15,208	\$ 15,833
Board of Education .....	20,458	21,974	23,318	25,026	26,905
City University.....	904	956	1,067	1,087	1,114
Public Safety and Judicial .....	8,827	9,326	9,694	10,024	10,358
Health Services .....	1,708	2,667	2,233	2,401	2,656
Pensions <sup>(6)</sup> .....	8,490	9,171	9,281	9,513	9,829
Debt Service <sup>(3)(7)</sup> .....	7,421	5,874	5,890	6,673	6,373
All Other <sup>(8)</sup> .....	16,378	16,213	17,495	17,999	18,711
<b>Total Expenditures and Transfers<sup>(5)</sup> .....</b>	<b>\$ 78,030</b>	<b>\$ 79,982</b>	<b>\$ 83,463</b>	<b>\$ 87,931</b>	<b>\$ 91,779</b>
<b>Surplus<sup>(9)</sup> .....</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>	<b>\$ 5</b>

- (1) The City's results of operations refer to the City's General Fund revenues and transfers reduced by expenditures and transfers. The revenues and assets of PBCs included in the City's audited financial statements do not constitute revenues and assets of the City's General Fund, and, accordingly, the revenues of such PBCs are not included in the City's results of operations. Expenditures required to be made and revenues earned by the City with respect to such PBCs are included in the City's results of operations. For further information regarding the particular PBCs included in the City's financial statements, see "APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT—Notes to Financial Statements—Note A."
- (2) In fiscal years 2015 through 2019, Real Estate Tax includes \$201 million, \$207 million, \$204 million, \$188.7 million and \$181.3 million respectively, which was provided to the City by the State as a reimbursement for the reduced property tax revenues resulting from the State's STAR Program.
- (3) Other Taxes includes as revenues to the City the personal income tax revenues retained by the TFA of \$556 million, \$180 million, \$297 million, \$181 million and \$443.9 million in fiscal years 2015 through 2019, respectively. Debt Service includes as a debt service expense the funding requirements associated with TFA Future Tax Secured Bonds of \$556 million, \$180 million, \$297 million, \$181 million and \$443.9 million in fiscal years 2015 through 2019, respectively. Debt Service does not include debt service on TSASC bonds. Miscellaneous Revenues includes TSRs that are not retained by TSASC for debt service and operating expenses.
- (4) Other Taxes includes tax audit revenues. For further information regarding the City's revenues from Other Taxes, see "SECTION IV: SOURCES OF CITY REVENUES—Other Taxes."
- (5) Total Revenues and Transfers and Total Expenditures and Transfers exclude Inter-Fund Revenues.
- (6) For information regarding pension expenditures, see "SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION."
- (7) Debt Service includes discretionary transfers of \$1.976 billion, \$1.760 billion, \$1.560 billion, \$1.902 billion and \$1.702 billion into the General Debt Service Fund in fiscal years 2015 through 2019, respectively, and grants from the City to the TFA of \$1.578 billion, \$1.734 billion, \$1.909 billion, \$2.174 billion and \$2.319 billion in fiscal years 2015 through 2019, respectively, which were used by the TFA to pay debt service in the following fiscal year thereby decreasing the TFA funding requirements.
- (8) All Other includes payments into the Retiree Health Benefits Trust Fund of \$955 million, \$500 million, \$100 million, \$100 million and \$100 million in fiscal years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively, and payment of \$200 million of subsidies to NYCHH in fiscal year 2019 otherwise due in fiscal year 2020.
- (9) Surplus is the surplus after discretionary and other transfers and expenditures. The City had general fund operating revenues exceeding expenditures of \$3.606 billion, \$4.043 billion, \$4.185 billion, \$4.581 billion and \$4.226 billion before discretionary and other transfers and expenditures for the 2015 through 2019 fiscal years, respectively. Discretionary and other transfers are included in Debt Service and All Other.

## Forecast of 2020 Results

The following table compares the forecast for the 2020 fiscal year contained in the financial plan, submitted to the Control Board in June 2019 (the “June 2019 Forecast”), with the forecast contained in the Financial Plan, which was submitted to the Control Board on June 30, 2020 (the “June 2020 Forecast”). Each forecast was prepared on a basis consistent with GAAP except for the application of GASB 49 and GASB 84. For information regarding recent developments, see “SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS.”

	<u>June 2019 Forecast</u>	<u>June 2020 Forecast</u>	<u>Increase/(Decrease) from June 2019 Forecast</u>
	(In Millions)		
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Taxes			
General Property Tax.....	\$ 29,615	\$ 29,530	\$ (85)
Other Taxes .....	32,807	31,541	(1,266) <sup>(1)</sup>
Tax Audit Revenues .....	999	999	—
Subtotal – Taxes.....	<u>\$ 63,421</u>	<u>\$ 62,070</u>	<u>\$ (1,351)</u>
Miscellaneous Revenues .....	6,957	7,563	606 <sup>(2)</sup>
Unrestricted Intergovernmental Aid.....	—	253	253
Less: Intra-City Revenue.....	(1,820)	(2,228)	(408)
Disallowances Against Categorical Grants .....	(15)	(15)	—
Subtotal – City Funds.....	<u>\$ 68,543</u>	<u>\$ 67,643</u>	<u>\$ (900)</u>
Other Categorical Grants.....	928	1,088	160 <sup>(3)</sup>
Inter-Fund Revenues .....	735	660	(75)
Federal Categorical Grants.....	7,228	12,487	5,259 <sup>(4)</sup>
State Categorical Grants.....	15,338	15,882	544 <sup>(5)</sup>
Total Revenues.....	<u>\$ 92,772</u>	<u>\$ 97,760</u>	<u>\$ 4,988</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Personal Services .....			
Salaries and Wages.....	\$ 30,041	\$ 29,743	\$ (298) <sup>(6)</sup>
Pensions.....	9,963	9,786	(177) <sup>(7)</sup>
Fringe Benefits .....	11,342	11,284	(58)
Retiree Health Benefits Trust .....	—	(1,000)	(1,000) <sup>(8)</sup>
Subtotal – Personal Services.....	<u>\$ 51,346</u>	<u>\$ 49,813</u>	<u>\$ (1,533)</u>
Other Than Personal Services .....			
Medical Assistance.....	5,915	6,186	271
Public Assistance.....	1,651	1,601	(50)
All Other.....	31,272	35,986	4,714 <sup>(9)</sup>
Subtotal – Other Than Personal Services.....	<u>\$ 38,838</u>	<u>\$ 43,773</u>	<u>\$ 4,935</u>
Debt Service.....	7,229	6,784	(445) <sup>(10)</sup>
FY 2019 Budget Stabilization .....	(4,221)	(4,221)	— <sup>(11)</sup>
FY 2020 Budget Stabilization .....	—	3,819	3,819 <sup>(12)</sup>
Capital Stabilization Reserve .....	250	—	(250)
General Reserve .....	1,150	20	(1,130)
Less: Intra-City Revenue.....	(1,820)	(2,228)	(408)
Net Total Expenditures .....	<u>\$ 92,772</u>	<u>\$ 97,760</u>	<u>\$ 4,988</u>

Footnotes on next page



*Footnotes from previous page*

- (1) The decrease in Other Taxes is due to decreases of \$919 million in sales tax, \$419 million in unincorporated business tax, \$362 million in real property transfer tax, \$150 million in hotel tax, \$114 million in personal income taxes, \$54 million in commercial rent tax, \$51 million in utility tax, \$31 million in banking corporation tax, \$9 million in mortgage recording tax, \$9 million in cigarette tax and \$5 million in STAR Program aid offset by increases of \$585 million in general corporation tax, \$272 million in all other taxes.
- (2) The increase in Miscellaneous Revenues is due to increases of \$178 million in water and sewer charges, \$159 million in miscellaneous and other revenues, \$57 million in fines and forfeitures, \$6 million in rental charges and \$408 million in intra-city revenues offset by a decrease of \$97 million in interest income. \$54 million in franchise charges \$48 million in charges for services and \$3 million in permit revenues.
- (3) The increase in Other Categorical Grants is due to increases of \$19 million in parks department funding, \$52 million in health and mental hygiene funding, \$20 million in miscellaneous funding, \$16 million in police funding, \$15 million in technology and telecommunications funding, \$14 million in education funding, \$11 million in housing preservation and development funding and \$30 million in other agencies funding, offset by a decrease of \$17 million in debt service funding relating to interest exchange agreements.
- (4) The increase in Federal Categorical Grants is due to increases of \$4.134 billion in funding relating to the outbreak of COVID-19 (including approximately \$1.45 billion in CARES Act funding, all of which has been received, and \$2.65 billion in FEMA funding, \$199.6 million of which has been received), \$547 million in community development funding, primarily disaster recovery funding, \$202 million in police funding, \$75 million in housing preservation and development funding, \$64 million in fire department funding, \$56 million in emergency management services funding, \$50 million in transportation funding, \$32 million in sanitation funding, \$31 million in youth and community development funding, \$24 million in health and mental hygiene funding, \$23 million in social services funding, \$19 million in children services funding, \$19 million in small business services funding, \$17 million in education funding, \$15 million in health and hospitals funding, \$13 million in department for the aging funding and \$27 million in other agencies funding, offset by a decrease of \$89 million in homeless services funding.
- (5) The increase in State Categorical Grants is due to increases of \$167 million in education funding, \$115 million in children services funding, \$70 million in miscellaneous agency funding, \$58 million in police funding, \$40 million in social services funding, \$24 million in health and mental hygiene funding, \$19 million in transportation funding, \$14 million in district attorney funding, \$11 million in board of elections funding and \$26 million in other agencies funding.
- (6) The decrease in Salaries and Wages is due to lower than projected personnel costs.
- (7) The decrease in Pensions is primarily due to change in methodology for funding the guaranteed annual returns of the Tax Deferred Annuity funds of the Teachers' Retirement System and the Board of Education Retirement System.
- (8) The decrease in fiscal year 2020 Retiree Health Benefits Trust reflects a reduction of approximately \$1 billion in the Retiree Health Benefits Trust to pay for OPEB costs.
- (9) The increase in Other Than Personal Services—All Other is due to expense increases to be funded in part by \$4.098 billion of Federal Categorical Grants, \$480 million of State Categorical Grants, \$492 million of other funds, offset by a decrease of \$356 million of City Funds.
- (10) The decrease in General Obligation, Lease and TFA Debt Service is primarily due to lower actual interest rates on floating rate obligations.
- (11) FY 2019 Budget Stabilization reflects the discretionary transfer of \$1.702 billion into the General Debt Service Fund, payment of \$200 million of subsidies to NYCHH in fiscal year 2019 otherwise due in fiscal year 2020 and a grant of \$2.319 billion to the TFA in fiscal year 2019 for debt service due in fiscal year 2020.
- (12) FY 2020 Budget Stabilization reflects the discretionary transfer of \$1.27 billion into the General Debt Service Fund and a grant of \$2.55 billion to the TFA in fiscal year 2020 for debt service due in fiscal year 2021.

## SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN

The following table sets forth the City’s projected operations on a basis consistent with GAAP, except for the application of GASB 49 and without regard to changes in certain fund balances described in GML Section 25, for the 2020 through 2024 fiscal years as contained in the Financial Plan. This table should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes, “Actions to Close the Remaining Gaps” and “Assumptions” below. For information regarding recent developments, see “SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS.”

	Fiscal Years <sup>(1)(2)</sup>				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(In Millions)				
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Taxes					
General Property Tax <sup>(3)</sup> .....	\$ 29,530	\$ 30,691	\$ 31,842	\$ 32,706	\$ 33,071
Other Taxes <sup>(4)</sup> .....	31,541	27,030	31,185	33,236	34,150
Tax Audit Revenue.....	999	921	721	721	721
Subtotal – Taxes.....	<u>\$ 62,070</u>	<u>\$ 58,642</u>	<u>\$ 63,748</u>	<u>\$ 66,663</u>	<u>\$ 67,942</u>
Miscellaneous Revenues <sup>(5)</sup> .....	7,563	6,960	6,844	6,829	6,829
Unrestricted Intergovernmental Aid.....	253	—	—	—	—
Less: Intra-City Revenue.....	(2,228)	(1,842)	(1,837)	(1,834)	(1,834)
Disallowances Against Categorical Grants.....	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
Subtotal – City Funds.....	<u>\$ 67,643</u>	<u>\$ 63,745</u>	<u>\$ 68,740</u>	<u>\$ 71,643</u>	<u>\$ 72,922</u>
Other Categorical Grants.....	1,088	975	989	988	986
Inter-Fund Revenues <sup>(6)</sup> .....	660	677	675	675	675
Federal Categorical Grants.....	12,487	7,370	6,966	6,922	6,917
State Categorical Grants.....	15,882	15,425	16,284	16,739	16,788
Total Revenues.....	<u>\$ 97,760</u>	<u>\$ 88,192</u>	<u>\$ 93,654</u>	<u>\$ 96,967</u>	<u>\$ 98,288</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Personal Service					
Salaries and Wages.....	\$ 29,743	\$ 29,749	\$ 29,972	\$ 30,536	\$ 30,815
Pensions.....	9,786	9,932	10,482	10,374	10,070
Fringe Benefits.....	11,284	10,565	11,456	12,255	13,060
Retiree Health Benefits Trust.....	(1,000)	(1,600)	—	—	—
Subtotal – Personal Service.....	<u>\$ 49,813</u>	<u>\$ 48,646</u>	<u>\$ 51,910</u>	<u>\$ 53,165</u>	<u>\$ 53,945</u>
Other Than Personal Service					
Medical Assistance.....	6,186	5,238	5,915	5,915	5,915
Public Assistance.....	1,601	1,628	1,651	1,650	1,650
All Other <sup>(7)</sup> .....	35,986	30,871	30,939	31,153	31,399
Subtotal – Other Than Personal Service.....	<u>\$ 43,773</u>	<u>\$ 37,737</u>	<u>\$ 38,505</u>	<u>\$ 38,718</u>	<u>\$ 38,964</u>
Debt Service <sup>(8)</sup> .....	6,784	7,370	8,006	8,711	9,145
FY 2019 Budget Stabilization & Discretionary Transfers <sup>(9)</sup> ...	(4,221)	—	—	—	—
FY 2020 Budget Stabilization <sup>(10)</sup> .....	3,819	(3,819)	—	—	—
Capital Stabilization Reserve <sup>(11)</sup> .....	—	—	250	250	250
General Reserve.....	20	100	1,000	1,000	1,000
Less: Intra-City Expenses.....	(2,228)	(1,842)	(1,837)	(1,834)	(1,834)
Total Expenditures.....	<u>\$ 97,760</u>	<u>\$ 88,192</u>	<u>\$ 97,834</u>	<u>\$ 100,010</u>	<u>\$ 101,470</u>
Gap to be Closed.....	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (4,180)</u>	<u>\$ (3,043)</u>	<u>\$ (3,182)</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> The four year financial plan for the 2021 through 2024 fiscal years, as submitted to the Control Board on June 30, 2020, contained the following projections for the 2021-2024 fiscal years: (i) for 2021, total revenues of \$88.192 billion and total expenditures of \$88.192 billion; (ii) for 2022, total revenues of \$93.654 billion and total expenditures of \$97.834 billion, with a gap to be closed of \$4.180 billion; (iii) for 2023, total revenues of \$96.967 billion and total expenditures of \$100.010 billion, with a gap to be closed of \$3.043 billion; and (iv) for 2024, total revenues of \$98.288 billion and total expenditures of \$101.470 billion, with a gap to be closed of \$3.182 billion.

The four year financial plan for the 2020 through 2023 fiscal years, as submitted to the Control Board on June 19, 2019, contained the following projections for the 2020-2023 fiscal years: (i) for 2020, total revenues of \$92.772 billion and total expenditures of \$92.772 billion; (ii) for 2021, total revenues of \$94.421 billion and total expenditures of \$97.942 billion, with a gap to be closed of \$3.521 billion; (iii) for

2022, total revenues of \$96.992 billion and total expenditures of \$99.871 billion, with a gap to be closed of \$2.879 billion; and (iv) for 2023, total revenues of \$99.352 billion and total expenditures of \$102.493 billion, with a gap to be closed of \$3.141 billion.

The four year financial plan for the 2019 through 2022 fiscal years, as submitted to the Control Board on June 14, 2018, contained the following projections for the 2019-2022 fiscal years: (i) for 2019, total revenues of \$89.158 billion and total expenditures of \$89.158 billion; (ii) for 2020, total revenues of \$91.238 billion and total expenditures of \$94.498 billion, with a gap to be closed of \$3.260 billion; (iii) for 2021, total revenues of \$94.048 billion and total expenditures of \$96.973 billion, with a gap to be closed of \$2.925 billion; and (iv) for 2022, total revenues of \$96.257 billion and total expenditures of \$98.542 billion, with a gap to be closed of \$2.285 billion.

The four year financial plan for the 2018 through 2021 fiscal years, as submitted to the Control Board on June 7, 2017, contained the following projections for the 2018-2021 fiscal years: (i) for 2018, total revenues of \$85.239 billion and total expenditures of \$85.239 billion; (ii) for 2019, total revenues of \$87.820 billion and total expenditures of \$91.293 billion, with a gap to be closed of \$3.473 billion; (iii) for 2020, total revenues of \$90.941 billion and total expenditures of \$93.748 billion, with a gap to be closed of \$2.807 billion; and (iv) for 2021, total revenues of \$93.614 billion and total expenditures of \$95.944 billion, with a gap to be closed of \$2.330 billion.

- (2) The Financial Plan combines the operating revenues and expenditures of the City, the DOE and CUNY. The Financial Plan does not include the total operations of NYCHH, but does include the City's subsidy to NYCHH and the City's share of NYCHH revenues and expenditures related to NYCHH's role as a Medicaid provider. Certain Covered Organizations and PBCs which provide governmental services to the City, such as the Transit Authority, are separately constituted and their revenues, are not included in the Financial Plan; however, City subsidies and certain other payments to these organizations are included. Revenues and expenditures are presented net of intra-City items, which are revenues and expenditures arising from transactions between City agencies.
- (3) For a description of the STAR Program, and other real estate tax assumptions, see "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—*Revenue Assumptions*—2. REAL ESTATE TAX."
- (4) Personal income taxes flow directly from the State to the TFA, and from the TFA to the City only to the extent not required by the TFA for debt service, reserves, operating expenses and contractual and other obligations incurred pursuant to the TFA indenture. Sales taxes will flow directly from the State to the TFA to the extent necessary to provide statutory coverage. Other Taxes includes amounts that are expected to be retained by the TFA for its funding requirements associated with TFA Future Tax Secured Bonds.
- (5) Miscellaneous Revenues reflects the receipt by the City of TSRs not used by TSASC for debt service and other expenses. For information on TSASC, see "SECTION IV: SOURCES OF CITY REVENUES—Miscellaneous Revenues."
- (6) Inter-Fund Revenues represents General Fund expenditures, properly includable in the Capital Budget, made on behalf of the Capital Projects Fund pursuant to inter-fund agreements.
- (7) For a discussion of the categories of expenditures in Other Than Personal Services—All Other, see "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—*Expenditure Assumptions*—2. OTHER THAN PERSONAL SERVICES COSTS."
- (8) For a discussion of the debt service in General Obligation, Lease and TFA Debt Service, see "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—*Expenditure Assumptions*—3. GENERAL OBLIGATION, LEASE AND TFA DEBT SERVICE."
- (9) FY 2019 Budget Stabilization reflects the discretionary transfer of \$1.702 billion into the General Debt Service Fund, payment of \$200 million of subsidies to NYCHH in fiscal year 2019 otherwise due in fiscal year 2020 and a grant of \$2.319 billion to the TFA in fiscal year 2019 for debt service due in fiscal year 2020.
- (10) FY 2020 Budget Stabilization reflects the discretionary transfer of \$1.27 billion into the General Debt Service Fund and a grant of \$2.550 billion to the TFA in fiscal year 2020 for debt service due in fiscal year 2021.
- (11) The Capital Stabilization Reserve reflects a capital reserve which will be available to make capital projects more efficient or for debt retirement in an economic downturn.

Implementation of various measures in the Financial Plan may be uncertain. If these measures cannot be implemented, the City will be required to take actions to decrease expenditures or increase revenues to maintain a balanced financial plan. See "Assumptions" and "Certain Reports" below.

### **Actions to Close the Remaining Gaps**

Although the City has maintained balanced budgets in each of its last 38 fiscal years, except for the application of GASB 49 with respect to fiscal years 2010 through 2019, and is projected to achieve balanced operating results for the 2020 fiscal year, except for the application of GASB 49 and without regard to changes in certain fund balances described in GML Section 25, there can be no assurance that the Financial Plan or future actions to close projected outyear gaps can be successfully implemented or that the City will maintain a balanced budget in future years without additional federal or State aid, revenue increases or expenditure reductions. Additional tax increases and reductions in essential City services could adversely affect the City's economic base.

### **Assumptions**

The Financial Plan is based on numerous assumptions, including the condition of the City's and the region's economies and the concomitant receipt of economically sensitive tax revenues in the amounts projected. The Financial Plan is subject to various other uncertainties and contingencies relating to, among other factors, the extent, if any, to which wage increases for City employees exceed the annual wage costs assumed; realization of projected earnings for pension fund assets and current assumptions with respect to wages for City employees affecting the City's required pension fund contributions; the willingness and ability of the State to provide the aid contemplated by the Financial

Plan and to take various other actions to assist the City; the ability of NYCHH and other such entities to maintain balanced budgets; the willingness of the federal government to provide the amount of federal aid contemplated in the Financial Plan; the impact on City revenues and expenditures of federal and State legislation affecting Medicare or other entitlement programs; adoption of the City’s budgets by the City Council in substantially the forms submitted by the Mayor; the ability of the City to implement cost reduction initiatives, and the success with which the City controls expenditures; the impact of conditions in the real estate market on real estate tax revenues; the ability of the City and other financing entities to market their securities successfully in the public credit markets; and the impact of the outbreak of COVID-19. See “SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS.” Certain of these assumptions are reviewed in reports issued by the City Comptroller and other public officials. See “SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN— Certain Reports.”

The projections and assumptions contained in the Financial Plan are subject to revision, which may be substantial. No assurance can be given that these estimates and projections, which include actions the City expects will be taken but are not within the City’s control, will be realized. For information regarding certain recent developments, see “SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS.”

*Revenue Assumptions*

1. GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Financial Plan assumes a decline in economic activity in calendar year 2020 compared to calendar year 2019. The following table presents a forecast of the key economic indicators for the calendar years 2019 through 2024. This forecast is based upon information available in April 2020.

**FORECAST OF KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

	Calendar Years					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b><u>U.S. ECONOMY</u></b>						
Real GDP (billions of 2012 dollars): .....	19,073	18,047	19,189	19,956	20,280	20,549
Percent Change .....	2.3	-5.4	6.3	4.0	1.6	1.3
Non-Agricultural Employment (millions) .....	150.9	144.1	142.7	150.9	154.1	154.5
Percent Change .....	1.4	-4.5	-0.9	5.7	2.1	0.3
CPI-All Urban (1982-84=100) .....	256	257	263	270	277	284
Percent Change .....	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.4
Wage Rate (\$ per year).....	61,601	62,441	65,301	67,499	69,545	71,965
Percent Change .....	3.2	1.4	4.6	3.4	3.0	3.5
Personal Income (\$ billions).....	18,602	18,913	19,494	20,406	21,176	21,992
Percent Change .....	4.4	1.7	3.1	4.7	3.8	3.9
Pre-Tax Corp Profits (\$ billions).....	2,068	1,648	2,482	2,542	2,589	2,754
Percent Change .....	0.2	-20.3	50.6	2.4	1.8	6.4
Unemployment Rate (Percent) .....	3.7	8.0	7.9	4.3	3.6	4.0
10-year Treasury Bond Rate.....	2.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8
Federal Funds Rate.....	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b><u>NYC ECONOMY</u></b>						
Real Gross City Product (billions of 2012 dollars): .....	893	778	871	878	880	890
Percent Change .....	3.5	-12.9	12.0	0.8	0.2	1.1
Non-Agricultural Employment (thousands) .....	4,655	4,305	4,518	4,648	4,721	4,777
Percent Change .....	2.2	-7.5	5.0	2.9	1.6	1.2
CPI- All Urban NY-NJ Area (1982-84=100).....	278	280	286	293	300	307
Percent Change .....	1.7	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.4
Wage Rate (\$ per year).....	95,796	92,507	94,855	97,984	100,297	102,540
Percent Change .....	3.3	-3.4	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.2
Personal Income .....	668	662	694	716	740	769
Percent Change .....	3.6	-1.0	4.9	3.1	3.4	4.0

	Calendar Years					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b><u>NYC REAL ESTATE MARKET</u></b>						
<i>Manhattan Primary Office Market</i> .....						
Asking Rental Rate (\$ per square feet).....	79.81	71.67	76.73	79.28	81.22	83.08
Percent Change .....	1.2	-10.2	7.1	3.3	2.4	2.3
Vacancy Rate – Percent.....	11.1	17.6	14.0	13.9	14.2	13.2

Source: OMB

## 2. REAL ESTATE TAX

Projections of real estate tax revenues are based on a number of assumptions, including, among others, assumptions relating to the tax rate, the assessed valuation of the City’s taxable real estate, the delinquency rate, debt service needs, a reserve for uncollectible taxes, the operating limit and the impact of the outbreak of COVID-19. See “SECTION IV: SOURCES OF CITY REVENUES—Real Estate Tax.”

Projections of real estate tax revenues include net revenues from the sale of real property tax liens of \$98 million in fiscal year 2020, \$112 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$80 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024. Projections of real estate tax revenues include the effects of the STAR Program which will reduce the real estate tax revenues by an estimated \$165 million in fiscal year 2020 and \$161 million, \$159 million, \$157 million and \$155 million in fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively. Projections of real estate tax revenues reflect the estimated cost of extending the current tax reduction for owners of cooperative and condominium apartments amounting to \$614 million, \$644 million, \$667 million, \$682 million and \$692 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2024, respectively.

The delinquency rate was 1.6% in fiscal year 2015, 1.4% in fiscal year 2016, 1.3% in fiscal year 2017, 1.2% in fiscal year 2018 and 1.4% in fiscal year 2019. The Financial Plan projects delinquency rates of 1.5% in fiscal year 2020, 2.2% in fiscal year 2021, 2.3% in fiscal year 2022, 1.7% in fiscal year 2023 and 1.8% in fiscal year 2024. For information concerning the delinquency rates for prior years, see “SECTION IV: SOURCES OF CITY REVENUES—Real Estate Tax—*Collection of the Real Estate Tax.*” For a description of proceedings seeking real estate tax refunds from the City, see “SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION—Litigation—*Taxes.*”

On April 24, 2017, a lawsuit was filed challenging the City’s real property tax system and valuation methodology. See “SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION—Litigation—*Taxes.*”

## 3. OTHER TAXES

The following table sets forth amounts of revenues (net of refunds) from taxes other than the real estate tax projected to be received by the City in the Financial Plan. The amounts set forth below exclude the Criminal Justice Fund and audit revenues.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<b>(In Millions)</b>				
Personal Income <sup>(1)</sup> .....	\$13,253	\$11,671	\$12,975	\$13,729	\$14,270
General Corporation.....	4,307	3,161	3,850	4,069	3,960
Banking Corporation.....	(28)	—	—	—	—
Unincorporated Business Income.....	1,719	1,657	1,753	1,889	1,980
Sales <sup>(2)</sup> .....	7,348	6,764	8,089	8,667	8,916
Commercial Rent.....	816	768	851	879	910
Real Property Transfer.....	1,124	794	1,000	1,150	1,200
Mortgage Recording.....	949	564	690	791	828
Utility.....	346	363	400	401	416
Cigarette.....	25	26	25	24	23
Hotel Tax <sup>(3)</sup> .....	477	268	560	647	659
All Other <sup>(4)</sup> .....	1,205	994	992	990	988
<b>Total.....</b>	<b><u>\$31,541</u></b>	<b><u>\$27,030</u></b>	<b><u>\$31,185</u></b>	<b><u>\$33,236</u></b>	<b><u>\$34,150</u></b>

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

- (1) Personal Income includes \$512 million, \$685 million, \$3.568 billion, \$3.922 billion and \$4.059 billion of personal income tax revenues projected to be retained by the TFA for debt service and other expenses in the 2020 through 2024 fiscal years, respectively.
- (2) Sales Tax reflects the imposition of sales tax on certain additional internet sales starting in fiscal year 2020 and providing that sales tax revenues in the amount of \$127.5 million in State fiscal year 2020 (reflecting the portion of the year in which it is effective) and \$170 million in State fiscal year 2021 and thereafter increasing by one percent per year, will be directed to the MTA for transit improvements. Revenues from such additional sales tax are currently estimated to be approximately \$170 million per year and are in addition to existing sales taxes attributable to certain other internet transactions. In addition, fiscal years 2021 and 2022 reflect State intercept of \$250 million and \$150 million, respectively, to fund the “Distressed Provider Assistance Account” to provide assistance to hospitals and nursing homes.
- (3) Hotel includes the impact of an additional temporary hotel occupancy tax of 0.875 percent resulting in additional revenues of \$71 million, \$40 million, \$83 million, \$96 million and \$98 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2024, respectively.
- (4) All Other includes, among others, beer and liquor taxes and the automobile use tax. All Other also includes \$165 million, \$161 million, \$159 million, \$157 million and \$155 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2024, respectively, to be provided to the City by the State as reimbursement for the reduced property tax resulting from the STAR Program.

The Financial Plan reflects the following assumptions regarding projected baseline revenues from Other Taxes, including the projected impacts of the outbreak of COVID-19: (i) with respect to the personal income tax, a sharp decrease in fiscal year 2021 reflecting a decline in both withholding and non-wage components as the full effects of layoffs as well as reduced capital gains and business earnings are realized, slight growth in fiscal year 2022 revenues and moderate growth resuming in fiscal years 2023 and 2024; (ii) with respect to the business corporation tax, weak growth in fiscal year 2020, as the strong tax payments from a healthy City economy seen in the first three quarters of the fiscal year are followed by a drop in the final quarter as businesses face losses due to the outbreak of COVID-19, a steep decline in growth in fiscal year 2021 reflecting a worsening economic situation in the City due to the outbreak of COVID-19, a rebound in growth in fiscal year 2022 as the impact of COVID-19 wanes, growth in fiscal year 2023 and 2024 reflecting economic growth; (iii) with respect to the unincorporated business income tax, a steep drop for fiscal year 2020 following the prior year’s decline, reflecting lower tax payments for the first three quarters of fiscal year 2020 followed by a steeper drop in tax payments in the fourth quarter due to the impact of the outbreak of COVID-19 on many industry sectors such as the hospitality industry, entertainment, food and beverage and general retail, additional contraction in fiscal year 2021 reflecting the economic strain caused by the outbreak of COVID-19, a return to growth in fiscal years 2022 through 2024 reflecting the control of the outbreak of COVID-19 and consequently, economic growth; (iv) with respect to the sales tax, a decline in growth in fiscal year 2020 reflecting a strong start in the first two quarters of the fiscal year from a healthy labor market and high levels of consumer confidence, with the outbreak of COVID-19 significantly affecting collections for the remainder of the fiscal year as many businesses are either significantly limited or forced to shut down completely, the hospitality and entertainment industries shuttered and the tourism industry collapsed, a decline in growth in fiscal year 2021 reflecting constrained consumer spending through most of fiscal year 2021 as economic uncertainty and job loss will influence individuals to save and spend mainly on essentials, as well as constrained tourism, hospitality and entertainment spending due to the impacts from the outbreak of COVID-19, a rebound in growth in fiscal year 2022 from increased consumer spending due to pent-up demand and the recovery of the tourism, hospitality and entertainment industries as the outbreak of COVID-19 is controlled, growth in fiscal year 2023 and 2024 reflecting economic growth; (v) with respect to the real property transfer tax, a steep decline in fiscal year 2020 reflecting the outbreak of COVID-19, as well as weakness in high end residential transactions that existed before the outbreak of COVID-19, a continued decline in

fiscal year 2021 as the City begins with partial reopening, with the restoration of full normalcy later in the year leading to stabilization and then growth in fiscal years 2022 through 2024 reflecting steady economic growth; (vi) with respect to the mortgage recording tax, decline in fiscal year 2020 mirroring the weakness in real property sales transaction activity, continued decline in fiscal years 2021, and returning to growth in fiscal years 2022 through 2024 reflecting steady economic growth; and (vii) with respect to the commercial rent tax, decline in fiscal year 2020 reflecting the outbreak of COVID-19, the effects of which is expected to continue in fiscal year 2021, growth in fiscal years 2022 through 2024 as the local office market improves with employment gains.

#### 4. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES

The following table sets forth amounts of miscellaneous revenues projected to be received by the City in the Financial Plan.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<b>(In Millions)</b>				
Licenses, Permits and Franchises .....	\$ 701	\$ 694	\$ 695	\$ 695	\$ 697
Interest Income .....	138	12	13	13	13
Charges for Services .....	970	1,013	1,044	1,044	1,044
Water and Sewer Payments <sup>(1)</sup> .....	1,694	1,726	1,566	1,560	1,549
Rental Income.....	260	245	243	243	243
Fines and Forfeitures .....	1,073	1,028	1,103	1,098	1,098
Other.....	499	400	343	342	341
Intra-City Revenues.....	2,228	1,842	1,837	1,834	1,834
	<u>\$ 7,563</u>	<u>\$ 6,960</u>	<u>\$ 6,844</u>	<u>\$ 6,829</u>	<u>\$ 6,829</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Received from the Water Board. The Financial Plan reflects a request by the City for rental payments from the Water Board of \$128 million and \$137 million in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, respectively, with no additional rental payment requests for fiscal years 2022 through 2024. For further information regarding the Water Board, see “SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Financing Program.”

Rental Income reflects approximately \$153.6 million in each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 for lease payments for the City’s airports.

Other reflects \$118.0 million, \$120.8 million, \$119.6 million, \$118.6 million and \$117.8 million of projected resources in fiscal years 2020 through 2024, respectively, from the receipt by the City of TSRs. For more information, see “SECTION IV: SOURCES OF CITY REVENUES—Miscellaneous Revenues.” Economic and legal uncertainties relating to the tobacco industry and the settlement may significantly affect the receipt of TSRs by TSASC and the City.

5. FEDERAL AND STATE CATEGORICAL GRANTS

The following table sets forth amounts of federal and State categorical grants projected to be received by the City in the Financial Plan.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
	(In Millions)				
Federal					
Community Development .....	\$ 947	\$ 411	\$ 290	\$ 261	\$ 261
Social Services .....	3,301	3,421	3,281	3,281	3,281
Education.....	2,123	2,125	2,087	2,087	2,087
Other.....	6,116	1,413	1,308	1,293	1,288
Total .....	<u>\$ 12,487</u>	<u>\$ 7,370</u>	<u>\$ 6,966</u>	<u>\$ 6,922</u>	<u>\$ 6,917</u>
State					
Social Services .....	\$ 1,987	\$ 1,810	\$ 1,820	\$ 1,820	\$ 1,820
Education.....	11,562	11,448	12,263	12,715	12,715
Higher Education.....	287	283	283	282	282
Health and Mental Hygiene.....	528	508	508	508	508
Other.....	1,518	1,376	1,410	1,414	1,463
Total .....	<u>\$ 15,882</u>	<u>\$ 15,425</u>	<u>\$ 16,284</u>	<u>\$ 16,739</u>	<u>\$ 16,788</u>

The Financial Plan assumes that all existing federal and State categorical grant programs will continue, unless specific legislation provides for their termination or adjustment, and assumes increases in aid where increased costs are projected for existing grant programs. For information concerning federal and State aid and the possible impacts on the Financial Plan, see “INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT” and “SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS.”

As of May 31, 2020, approximately 15.5% of the City’s full-time and full-time equivalent employees (consisting of employees of the mayoral agencies and the DOE) were paid by Community Development funds, water and sewer funds and from other sources not funded by unrestricted revenues of the City.

A major component of federal categorical aid to the City is the Community Development program. Pursuant to federal legislation, Community Development grants are provided to cities primarily to aid low and moderate income persons by improving housing facilities, parks and other improvements, by providing certain social programs and by promoting economic development. These grants are based on a formula that takes into consideration such factors as population, age of housing and poverty.

The City’s receipt of categorical aid is contingent upon the satisfaction of certain statutory conditions and is subject to subsequent audits, possible disallowances and possible prior claims by the State or federal governments. The general practice of the State and federal governments has been to deduct the amount of any disallowances against the current year’s payment, although in some cases the City remits payment for disallowed amounts to the grantor. Substantial disallowances of aid claims may be asserted during the course of the Financial Plan. The City estimates probable amounts of disallowances of recognized grant revenues and makes the appropriate adjustments to recognized grant revenue for each fiscal year. The amounts of such downward adjustments to revenue for disallowances attributable to prior years increased from \$124 million in the 1977 fiscal year to \$542 million in the 2006 fiscal year. The amounts of such disallowances were \$103 million and \$114 million in fiscal years 2007 and 2008, respectively. There were no adjustments for estimated disallowances in fiscal years 2009 and 2010. In fiscal year 2011 the downward adjustment for disallowances was \$113 million and in fiscal year 2012 an upward adjustment of \$166 million was made, reflecting a reduced estimate of disallowances attributable to prior years as of June 30, 2012. In fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018 downward adjustments of \$59 million, \$19 million, \$110 million, \$1 million, \$558 million and \$139 million, respectively, were made. In fiscal years 2017 and 2019, upward adjustments of \$558 million and \$113 million, respectively, were made. As of June 30, 2019, the City had an accumulated reserve of \$297 million for all disallowances of categorical aid.



*Expenditure Assumptions*

1. PERSONAL SERVICES COSTS

The following table sets forth projected expenditures for personal services costs contained in the Financial Plan.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<b>(In Millions)</b>				
Wages and Salaries.....	\$ 29,083	\$ 28,044	\$ 29,130	\$ 29,580	\$ 29,672
Pensions.....	9,786	9,932	10,482	10,374	10,070
Other Fringe Benefits .....	11,284	10,565	11,456	12,255	13,060
Retiree Health Benefits Trust .....	(1,000)	(1,600)	—	—	—
Reserve for Collective Bargaining .....	660	1,705	842	956	1,143
Total.....	<u>\$ 49,813</u>	<u>\$ 48,646</u>	<u>\$ 51,910</u>	<u>\$ 53,165</u>	<u>\$ 53,945</u>

The Financial Plan projects that the authorized number of City-funded full-time and full-time equivalent employees will decrease from an estimated level of 280,851 as of June 30, 2020 to an estimated level of 276,066 by June 30, 2024.

Other Fringe Benefits includes \$1.697 billion, \$1.206 billion, \$3.021 billion, \$3.219 billion and \$3.426 billion in fiscal years 2020 through 2024, respectively, for post-employment benefits other than pensions (“OPEB”) expenditures for current retirees, which costs are currently paid by the City on a pay-as-you-go basis. For information on deposits to the Retiree Health Benefits Trust to fund a portion of the future cost of OPEB for current and future retirees, see “SECTION VI: FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—2015-2019 Summary of Operations.”

The Financial Plan reflects contract settlements with DC 37 and the UFT and others (which, together, represent nearly 84% of the City’s unionized workforce) and the application of the pattern increases established in those settlements to the entire workforce over a 43-month contract period. The pattern framework provides for a 2% wage increase on the first month of the contract, a 2.25% wage increase on the 13th month, and a 3% wage increase on the 26th month. The pattern also provides funding equivalent to 0.5% of wages to be used to fund benefit items. The DC 37 Settlement covers the period from September 26, 2017 through May 25, 2021. The UFT Settlement covers the period from February 14, 2019 through September 13, 2022. Such settlements also include health insurance savings as part of a new Municipal Labor Committee (“MLC”) agreement (the “2018 MLC Agreement”), in addition to those previously agreed upon. Negotiations with unsettled unions are ongoing.

In December 2019, the Uniformed Officers Coalition, consisting of eight uniformed unions, reached a settlement with the City. The settlement set the pattern for uniformed force employees in the 2017-2021 round of collective bargaining over a 36-month period, with increases of 2.25% effective the first day, 2.5% as of the 13th month, and 3% as of the 25th month. The cost of the uniformed pattern settlement is reflected in the reserve for collective bargaining in the Financial Plan. Contracts with the five remaining uniformed unions remain unsettled. One of the unsettled unions, the Police Benevolent Association, has filed for arbitration over new contract terms.

The amounts in the Financial Plan reflect the offsets from health insurance savings of \$300 million in fiscal year 2020, and \$600 million in fiscal year 2021 and thereafter. These savings are pursuant to the 2018 MLC Agreement. The City has the right to enforce the agreement through a binding arbitration process. If total health insurance savings in fiscal year 2021 are greater than \$600 million, the first \$68 million of such additional savings will be used by the City to make a \$100 per member per year increase to welfare funds effective July 1, 2021. If a savings amount over \$600 million but less than \$668 million is achieved, the \$100 per member per year increase will be prorated. Any savings thereafter are to be divided equally between the City and the unions.

These savings are in addition to the \$3.4 billion of health insurance savings the City achieved in fiscal years 2015 through 2018, \$1.3 billion of which are recurring, which were negotiated pursuant to a previous MLC agreement.

The Financial Plan further reflects decreases in labor expenses of \$1 billion in each of fiscal years 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024. Without either additional federal stimulus funding to the City or State approval for long term

borrowing for operating costs, the Mayor has announced the need for such \$1 billion of savings in ongoing labor costs to avoid the layoff of 22,000 workers in the early fall of 2020. Over the coming months, the City intends to work with labor unions to achieve this targeted \$1 billion of savings.

For additional information, see “SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS.”

For a discussion of the City’s pension systems, see “SECTION IX: PENSION SYSTEMS AND OPEB” and “APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT—Notes to Financial Statements—Note E.5.”

## 2. OTHER THAN PERSONAL SERVICES COSTS

The following table sets forth projected other than personal services (“OTPS”) expenditures contained in the Financial Plan.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<b>(In Millions)</b>				
Administrative OTPS and Energy .....	\$ 29,482	\$ 24,649	\$ 24,721	\$ 24,904	\$ 25,053
Public Assistance.....	1,601	1,628	1,651	1,650	1,650
Medical Assistance.....	6,186	5,238	5,915	5,915	5,915
NYCHH Support .....	1,224	1,163	1,246	1,264	1,273
Other.....	5,280	5,059	4,972	4,985	5,073
Total.....	<u>\$ 43,773</u>	<u>\$ 37,737</u>	<u>\$ 38,505</u>	<u>\$ 38,718</u>	<u>\$ 38,964</u>

### *Administrative OTPS and Energy*

The Financial Plan contains estimates of the City’s administrative OTPS expenditures for general supplies and materials, equipment and selected contractual services, and the impact of agency gap-closing actions relating to such expenditures in the 2020 fiscal year. Thereafter, to account for inflation, administrative OTPS expenditures are projected to rise by 2.5% annually in fiscal years 2020 through 2024. Energy costs for each of the 2020 through 2024 fiscal years are assumed to vary annually, with total energy expenditures projected at \$847 million in fiscal year 2020 and increasing to \$1 billion by fiscal year 2024.

### *Public Assistance*

Of total cash assistance expenditures in the City, the City-funded portion is projected to be \$780 million in fiscal year 2020 and \$891 million in each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024.

### *Medical Assistance*

Medical assistance payments projected in the Financial Plan consist of payments to voluntary hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, home care providers, pharmacies, managed care organizations, physicians and other medical practitioners. The City-funded portion of medical assistance payments is estimated at \$6.1 billion for the 2020 fiscal year.

The City-funded portion of medical assistance payments is expected to be \$5.1 billion in fiscal year 2021 and \$5.8 billion in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024. Such payments include the City’s capped share of local Medicaid expenditures as well as Supplemental Medicaid payments to NYCHH.

### *New York City Health and Hospitals*

NYCHH, which provides essential services to over 1.1 million New Yorkers annually, faces near- and long-term financial challenges resulting from, among other things, changes in hospital reimbursement under the Affordable Care Act and the statewide transition to managed care. On April 26, 2016, the City released “One New York: Health Care for Our Neighborhoods,” a report outlining the City’s plan to address NYCHH’s financial shortfall.

In January 2020, NYCHH released a cash-based financial plan, which projected City-funded expenditures of \$794 million, \$899 million, \$1.1 billion, \$1.1 billion and \$1.1 billion in fiscal year 2020 through 2024, respectively, in addition to the forgiveness of debt service and the City's contribution to supplemental Medicaid payments which is consistent with the City's Financial Plan. NYCHH's financial plan projected total receipts of \$8.6 billion, \$8.1 billion, \$8.0 billion, \$8.1 billion and \$8.1 billion, and total disbursements of \$8.6 billion, \$8.0 billion, \$8.2 billion, \$8.4 billion and \$8.4 billion in fiscal years 2020 through 2024, respectively.

NYCHH relies on significant projected revenue from Medicaid, Medicare and other third-party payor programs. Future changes to such programs could have adverse impacts on NYCHH's financial condition.

#### *Other*

The projections set forth in the Financial Plan for OTPS-Other include the City's contributions to NYCT, NYCHA and CUNY and subsidies to libraries and various cultural institutions. They also include projections for the cost of future judgments and claims which are discussed below under "Judgments and Claims." In the past, the City has provided additional assistance to certain Covered Organizations which had exhausted their financial resources prior to the end of the fiscal year. No assurance can be given that similar additional assistance will not be required in the future.

#### *New York City Transit*

NYCT operates under its own section of the Financial Plan as a Covered Organization. A financial plan for NYCT covering its 2020 through 2024 fiscal years was published in July 2020 (the "2020 NYCT Financial Plan"). The NYCT fiscal year coincides with the calendar year. The 2020 NYCT Financial Plan reflects the impacts of the outbreak of COVID-19 on MTA costs and the resulting ridership decline. The 2020 NYCT Financial Plan reflects City assistance to the NYCT operating budget of \$424.5 million in 2020, increasing to \$544.2 million in 2024. In addition, the 2020 NYCT Financial Plan projects real estate transfer tax revenue dedicated for NYCT use of \$384.3 million in 2020, increasing to \$438.2 million in 2024. The 2020 NYCT Financial Plan includes decreased expected fare box revenue based on projected lower ridership and reflects funding for MTA's COVID relief efforts. Based on OMB review and analysis, the NYCT accrual-based financial plan reflects \$9.1 billion in revenues and \$14.4 billion in expenses for 2020, leaving a budget gap of \$5.4 billion. After accounting for accrual adjustments and cash carried over from 2019, operating budget gaps of \$1.8 billion in 2020, \$6.3 billion in 2021, \$9.0 billion in 2021, \$10.8 billion in 2023 and \$12.9 billion in 2024 are projected.

In 2009, a Payroll Mobility Tax ("PMT") was enacted into State law to provide \$0.34 for every \$100 of payroll in the MTA's twelve-county service area. The PMT is currently expected to generate revenues for the MTA in the amount of \$531.7 million in 2020, increasing to \$703.3 million in 2024.

The MTA faces serious budget shortfalls from historic declines in fare, toll, and tax revenues as a result of the outbreak of COVID-19. City-subsidized services such as Paratransit, the MTA Bus Company, and Staten Island Rapid Transit Operating Authority have been negatively impacted by the outbreak of COVID-19. While CARES Act funding has offset shortfalls in revenues and helped to pay for additional cleaning costs, the impact on the City's payments to the MTA is dependent on future uncertainties such as additional federal funding and ridership trends.

The 2015-2019 Capital Program currently includes \$33.9 billion for all MTA agencies, including \$16.7 billion to be invested in the NYCT core system and \$1.7 billion for NYCT network expansion.

The State has agreed to contribute \$8.6 billion towards the 2015-2019 Capital Program. The City has agreed to contribute \$2.656 billion. Of the City's contribution, \$2.056 billion has been reflected in the City's Capital Commitment Plan, including \$164.0 million for the Subway Action Plan. The remaining \$600 million will come from joint ventures, such as development deals, which will not flow through the City budget.

On September 19, 2019, the MTA released its 2020-2024 Capital Program, which took effect by default in January 2020. The program includes \$54.8 billion for all MTA agencies, including \$37.3 billion to be invested in subways and

\$3.5 billion for buses. The entire 2020-2024 Capital Program is on hold indefinitely as the MTA seeks emergency federal funding.

Legislation adopted in 2019 includes the enactment of congestion tolling for vehicles entering a designated congestion zone in Manhattan below 60th Street, with a start date no earlier than December 31, 2020, the revenues from which will be directed to the MTA for transit improvements. Details of the plan, including pricing and the start date, have yet to be determined. The December 31, 2020 start date does not appear to be achievable given federal government inaction on providing guidance on environmental assessment.

In addition, the State 2020 Budget included legislation authorizing the imposition of sales tax on certain additional internet sales and providing that City sales tax revenues in the amount of \$127.5 million in State fiscal year 2020 (reflecting the portion of the year in which it is effective) and \$170 million in State fiscal year 2021 and thereafter increasing by one percent per year, will be directed to the MTA for transit improvements. Revenues from such additional sales tax are currently estimated to be approximately \$170 million per year and are in addition to existing sales taxes attributable to certain other internet transactions. Additionally, such legislation provides that State sales tax revenues in the amount of \$112.5 million in State fiscal year 2020 and \$150 million in State fiscal year 2021 and thereafter increasing by one percent per year, will be directed to the MTA for transit improvements. The State 2020 Budget also includes legislation increasing real estate transfer taxes on properties valued at more than \$2 million, which will also be directed to the MTA for transit improvements.

The State 2021 Budget requires the City to contribute \$3 billion towards the 2020-2024 Capital Program, concurrent with the State's \$3 billion contribution. Neither the City nor the State can use operating funds dedicated to the MTA to supplant their capital commitment and must pay on a schedule determined by the State Budget Director. \$2.8 billion of the City's \$3 billion contribution has not yet been appropriated. Because the 2020-2024 Capital Program is on hold indefinitely and the payment schedule has not yet been set by the State Budget Director, OMB does not anticipate the appropriations will be needed within the current City fiscal year.

The State 2021 Budget included a requirement that the City increase its funding of the MTA's net paratransit operating deficit from 33% to 50%. The Financial Plan reflects \$238 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$175 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024 to cover the City's contributions for paratransit services, compared to MTA's estimate of such costs of \$230 million, \$252 million, \$292 million and \$311 million in fiscal years 2021 through 2024. Spending on paratransit is significantly impacted by ridership levels, and it is unknown what the long-term impacts of COVID-19 will be on use. The City will continue to monitor the anticipated paratransit costs for future years.

#### *Department of Education*

State law requires the City to provide City funds for the DOE each year in an amount not less than the amount appropriated for the preceding fiscal year, excluding amounts for debt service and pensions for the DOE. Such City funding must be maintained, unless total City funds for the fiscal year are estimated to be lower than in the preceding fiscal year, in which case the mandated City funding for the DOE may be reduced by an amount up to the percentage reduction in total City funds.

#### *Judgments and Claims*

In the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2019, the City expended \$705.8 million for judgments and claims. The Financial Plan includes provisions for judgments and claims of \$732.5 million, \$727.1 million, \$742.3 million, \$758.2 million and \$774.6 million for the 2020 through 2024 fiscal years, respectively. These projections incorporate a substantial amount of claims costs attributed to NYCHH, estimated to be \$140 million in each year of the Financial Plan, for which NYCHH reimburses the City unless otherwise forgiven by the City, which was the case in fiscal years 2013 and 2016. The City is a party to numerous lawsuits and is the subject of numerous claims and investigations. The City has estimated that its potential future liability on account of outstanding claims against it as of June 30, 2019 amounted to approximately \$6.8 billion. This estimate was made by categorizing the various claims and applying a statistical model, based primarily on actual settlements by type of claim during the preceding ten fiscal years, and by supplementing the estimated liability with information supplied by the City's Corporation Counsel. For further information regarding certain of these claims, see "SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION—Litigation."

In addition to the above claims, numerous real estate tax *certiorari* proceedings involving allegations of inequality of assessment, illegality and overvaluation are currently pending against the City. The City's Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 include an estimate that the City's liability in the *certiorari* proceedings, as of June 30, 2019, could amount to approximately \$997 million. Provision has been made in the Financial Plan for estimated refunds of \$405 million in fiscal year 2020, \$490 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$400 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024, respectively. For further information concerning these claims, certain remedial legislation related thereto and the City's estimates of potential liability, see "SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION—Litigation—Taxes" and "APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT—Notes to Financial Statements—Note D.5."

### 3. GENERAL OBLIGATION, LEASE AND TFA DEBT SERVICE

Debt service estimates for fiscal years 2020 through 2024 include debt service on outstanding general obligation bonds and conduit debt, and the funding requirements associated with outstanding TFA Future Tax Secured Bonds, and estimates of debt service costs of, or funding requirements associated with, future general obligation, conduit and TFA Future Tax Secured debt issuances based on projected future market conditions. Such debt service estimates also include estimated payments pursuant to interest rate exchange agreements but do not reflect receipts pursuant to such agreements.

In July 2009, the State amended the New York City Transitional Finance Authority Act to expand the borrowing capacity of the TFA by providing that it may have outstanding \$13.5 billion of Future Tax Secured Bonds (excluding Recovery Bonds) and may issue additional Future Tax Secured Bonds provided that the amount of such additional bonds, together with the amount of indebtedness contracted by the City, does not exceed the debt limit of the City. The City currently expects to continue to finance approximately half of its capital program through the TFA, exclusive of Department of Environmental Protection capital budget items financed by the Water Authority.

The Financial Plan reflects general obligation debt service of \$3.85 billion, \$4.01 billion, \$4.31 billion, \$4.64 billion and \$4.97 billion in fiscal years 2020 through 2024, respectively, conduit debt service of \$101 million, \$125 million, \$125 million, \$148 million and \$118 million in fiscal years 2020 through 2024, respectively, and TFA debt service of \$2.83 billion, \$3.23 billion, \$3.57 billion, \$3.92 billion and \$4.06 billion in fiscal years 2020 through 2024, respectively, in each case prior to giving effect to prepayments. Such debt service requirements are projected to be below 15% of projected City tax revenues for each year of the Financial Plan.

#### **Certain Reports**

On August 3, 2020, the City Comptroller released a report entitled "Comments on New York City's Fiscal Year 2021 Adopted Budget." The report notes that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact on the national and local economies.

The economy of the City, which was the epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic at its onset, has been hit harder than the nation thus far. City jobs declined faster than the nation through June. From February to April U.S. employment declined by 14.5 percent, but bounced back by 5.8 percent from April to June, for a net decline of 9.6 percent from February to June. City employment plunged by about 20 percent from February to April and grew by a smaller 3.4 percent from April to June. This 20 percent decline in City employment was equivalent to the loss of an unprecedented 921,100 jobs between February and April.

The report states that the City's fiscal year 2021 adopted budget (the "FY 2021 Budget") reflects the ravaging of the City's economy and tax revenues by the pandemic. The FY2021 Budget of \$88.19 billion is \$9.57 billion less than the modified fiscal year 2020 budget, a drop of almost 10 percent. The sharp reduction eclipsed the drop of \$1.8 billion, or approximately 3 percent, in fiscal year 2009, following the 2008 financial crisis. Revenues are \$7.1 billion less than forecasted in the Mayor's preliminary budget released in January, before the COVID-19 outbreak in the City. The drop in revenues, along with State budgetary actions, City Council initiatives and additional agency expenditures opened an \$8.33 billion shortfall in the FY 2021 budget.

The report also states that of the \$2.83 billion in savings actions proposed by the City to bridge the shortfall, less than half have recurring outyear value. Non-recurring initiatives for fiscal year 2021 include savings from closed or cancelled programs due to COVID-19 restrictions; non-recurring savings, such as the \$328 million reduction in police department overtime; and one-time revenues such as a \$137 million rental payment from the Water Board, and \$40 million from the sale of residual interest from securitized loan transactions by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development.

Other significant actions to close the shortfall include the use of \$2.75 billion of reserves. The City will draw down \$1.6 billion from the Retiree Health Benefits Trust to partially pay for fiscal year 2021 retiree health benefits. Additionally, the City reduced budgeted reserves by \$1.15 billion leaving the statutory minimum of \$100 million in budgeted reserves for the year. The FY 2021 Budget also relies on \$1 billion in unspecified labor savings. The Mayor has threatened up to 22,000 layoffs if savings are not found by October 1, 2020. These additional resources, coupled with the use of \$605 million of federal funding under the Family First Coronavirus Response Act to pay the City's share of Medicaid payments in fiscal year 2021 and an additional \$1.1 billion prepayment of fiscal year 2021 debt service allow the City to close the \$8.33 billion shortfall in the fiscal year 2021 budget.

In the report, the City Comptroller projects net risks of \$543 million, \$662 million, \$504 million, and \$412 million in fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively, which, when added to the results projected in the Financial Plan, would result in gaps of approximately \$543 million, \$4.84 billion, \$3.55 billion, and \$3.59 billion in fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively.

The differences from the Financial Plan projections result in part from the City Comptroller's net expenditure projections, which are higher than the Financial Plan projections by \$764 million, \$744 million, \$986 million, and \$1.27 billion in fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively, as a result of: (i) additional overtime expenditures of \$661 million in fiscal year 2021, and \$130 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024; (ii) increased expenditures associated with increases in charter school tuition rates of \$35 million, \$205 million, \$380 million and \$600 million in fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively; (iii) increased expenditures associated with payments to parents who legally seek reimbursement for placing special needs children in non-public schools of \$125 million in each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024; (iv) increased expenditures for student transportation of \$75 million in each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024; (v) uncertainty of federal Medicaid reimbursement for special education services of \$20 million in each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024; (vi) increased expenditures to fund the Fair Fares program of \$100 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024; (vii) increased homeless shelter operation expenditures of \$73 million in each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024; and (viii) increased expenditures associated with pension contributions of \$66 million, \$133 million and \$200 million in fiscal years 2022 through 2024, respectively. The report also projects: (i) decreased expenditures associated with pre-K special education of \$50 million in each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024, and (ii) anticipated debt service savings from low interest rates on variable rate bonds of \$175 million in fiscal year 2021.

The differences from the Financial Plan projections also result from the City Comptroller's net revenue projections, which are higher than the Financial Plan projections by \$221 million, \$82 million, \$482 million, and \$861 million in fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The report projects that: (i) property tax revenues will be higher by \$268 million, \$349 million, \$738 million, and \$1.08 billion in fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively; (ii) personal income tax revenues will be higher by \$216 million in fiscal year 2021; (iii) business tax revenues will be higher by \$152 million and \$332 million in fiscal years 2023 and 2024, respectively; (iv) sales tax revenues will be higher by \$20 million in fiscal year 2021; (v) real-estate-related tax revenues will be higher by \$100 million and \$128 million in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, respectively; (vi) all other tax revenues, combined, will be higher by \$86 million, \$14 million, and \$56 million in fiscal years 2022 through 2024, respectively; and (vii) revenues from audit collections will be higher by \$154 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024. The report also identifies certain risks to projected revenues that result in the following differences from the Financial Plan: (i) personal income tax revenues will be lower by \$131 million, \$271 million, and \$410 million in fiscal years 2022 through 2024, respectively; (ii) business tax revenues will be lower by \$383 million and \$245 million in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, respectively; (iii) sales tax revenues will be lower by \$259 million, \$265 million, and \$277 million in fiscal years 2022 through 2024, respectively; and (iv) real estate-related tax revenues will be lower by \$40 million and \$72 million in fiscal years 2023 and 2024, respectively.

Additionally, the report identifies risks to the City's budget beyond those quantified in its analysis. Most immediately, a failure by the federal government to provide adequate fiscal relief to state and local governments could upend the State budget — and by extension, the City's. The State has threatened to reduce local aid by as much as 20 percent if Congress does not appropriate additional, unrestricted aid to states and local governments, using executive powers included in the enacted State budget.

Other risks identified in the report stem from the uncertainty surrounding the trajectory of COVID-19 itself. A recurring surge of the virus could lead to another round of business shutdowns and stay-at-home orders. Longer-term, changes in work patterns and behavior could impact the City's tax base, even with the eventual development of a vaccine.

On August 4, 2020, the OSDC released a review of the Financial Plan. The report describes the unprecedented social, economic and budgetary impacts of COVID-19 on the City. The report states that methods aimed at slowing the spread of the disease, such as social distancing measures and restrictions of nonessential businesses, resulted in a sharp decline in economic activity and an estimated two-year revenue loss of \$9.6 billion. Additionally, in March and April, the City lost one-fifth of its jobs, and the unemployment rate rose from a record low of 3.4% to a 44-year high of 20.4%. The report notes that while the City was able to free up \$11.4 billion in resources in order to offset the two-year revenue loss, \$4.1 billion of this sum came from reliance on reserves, such as the Retiree Health Benefits Trust, and the report further notes that the City should commit to replenish such sources when conditions permit. Other monies relied upon include federal aid, and an increase in the citywide savings program. The report notes that the declining size of the City's yearly surplus, which is usually relied upon to balance the following year's budget, is of concern. The fiscal year 2020 surplus included \$1.1 billion in federal budget relief and \$1 billion from Retiree Health Benefits Trust and was still \$2.5 billion less than in FY 2019. In total, the City's reliance on nonrecurring resources to balance this year's budget results in a budget gap of \$4.2 billion in FY 2022. The report notes that the City will be forced to close the remaining budget gap in the absence of additional federal aid, which would likely have a large adverse impact on the City's budget and its residents. In sum, the report describes the City as facing an unprecedented fiscal and economic challenge that could make balancing the budget difficult and recommends preparing additional actions in order to balance the budget given the budget risks and the City's diminished reserves.

The OSDC report quantifies certain risks to the Financial Plan. The report identifies net risks of \$1.81 billion, \$2.32 billion, \$2.38 billion, and \$2.45 billion in fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively. When combined with the results projected in the Financial Plan, the report estimates budget gaps of \$1.81 billion, \$6.50 billion, \$5.43 billion, and \$5.63 billion in fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The risks to the Financial Plan identified in the report include: (i) reduction in labor savings of \$1.00 billion in each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024; (ii) increased uniform services overtime costs of \$450 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$100 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024; (iii) increased expenditures associated with education funding of \$258 million in fiscal year 2021, and \$618 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024; (iv) reduction in tax revenues of \$250 million in fiscal year 2021, and \$325 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024; (v) increased expenditures to fund the Fair Fares program of \$106 million in each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2024; (vi) increased cost of providing MTA Paratransit Funding of \$100 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024; and (vii) increased expenditures associated with pension contributions of \$66 million, \$133 million and \$200 million in fiscal years 2022 through 2024, respectively. The report also identifies additional debt service savings of \$150 million fiscal year 2021.

On July 29, 2020, the staff of the Control Board issued a report reviewing the Long-Term Budgetary Risks From COVID-19. The report states that the City made its initial attempt to deal with the economic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic with the submission of the executive budget in April, which forecasted a massive economic contraction for the first three quarters of calendar year 2020 with a gradual recovery beginning in the fourth quarter of calendar year 2020. Declines in City-fund revenues were forecasted to be \$986 million, \$5.6 billion, \$3.2 billion, \$2.6 billion, and \$3 billion in fiscal years 2020 through 2024, respectively. In May, without changing its economic assumptions, the City further reduced its fiscal year 2021 tax projections by approximately \$1.5 billion.

The report states the City ended fiscal year 2020 with a surplus of \$3.8 billion, due in part to reliance on reserves and federal aid as well as an additional agency savings plan, which was used to prepay fiscal year 2021 expenses and help reduce the significant revenue loss. The City reduced its general reserve to the statutory minimum of \$100 million, removed the entire \$250 million capital stabilization reserve and reduced the Retiree Health Benefits Trust by an additional \$1.6 billion in order to balance fiscal year 2021. Additionally, the City implemented an additional agency

expense savings program for fiscal year 2021 to produce over \$1.5 billion in savings or additional revenues, with recurring savings of only \$500 million in each of the outyears of the Financial Plan. The City also changed its assumptions with respect to the next round of collective bargaining. After all assumptions, the report notes that the City still had a \$1 billion deficit in fiscal year 2021, and the fiscal year 2021 adopted budget assumes \$1 billion in unspecified labor savings to be negotiated by October 2020 in order to close that gap.

The report identifies net risks to the Financial Plan of \$1.98 billion, \$2.32 billion, \$2.65 billion, and \$2.73 billion in fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively, resulting in estimated gaps of \$1.98 billion, \$6.50 billion, \$5.69 billion and \$5.91 billion in fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively. Such net risks and offsets result from: (i) a reduction in nonproperty tax revenues of \$500 million and \$750 million in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, respectively, and \$1 billion in each of fiscal years 2023 and 2024; (ii) increased uniform services overtime expenses of \$114 million and \$123 million in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, respectively, and \$125 million in each of fiscal years 2023 and 2024; (iii) increased expenses due to reductions in State education aid of \$360 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024; (iv) increased pension contributions of \$82 million, \$164 million, and \$246 million in fiscal years 2022 through 2024, respectively; (v) uncertainty with respect to the implementation of unspecified labor savings of \$1 billion in each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024; and (vi) uncertainty with respect to the implementation of police and correction uniform overtime savings of \$361 million in fiscal year 2021.

Such risk assessments do not account for any State aid reductions, which may occur if there is a reduction or disruption in federal assistance. Additionally, the report notes that the City has never achieved reductions in overtime spending of the magnitude assumed in the Financial Plan and that such reductions are unlikely to be achieved without a detailed management plan. Further, negotiations over the unspecified labor savings of \$1 billion in each year have just begun and there are no details on how such savings are expected to be achieved. The City still maintains available reserves in the Retiree Health Benefits Trust and potential debt service savings due to low interest rates, and in the outyears has maintained a \$1 billion general reserve and a \$250 million capital stabilization reserve in each year. However, given the many uncertainties, including the duration of restrictions on indoor activity, levels of federal assistance, restrictions on international tourism and the scarcity of commercial property transactions, the report recommends the City develop a plan to deal with risks in the current fiscal year and in order to tackle growing outyear gaps. The report notes the City would benefit from a multi-billion-dollar plan with recurring savings in order to deal with the large projected budget deficits.

### **Long-Term Capital Program**

The City makes substantial capital expenditures to reconstruct and rehabilitate the City's infrastructure and physical assets, including City mass transit facilities, water and sewer facilities, streets, bridges and tunnels, and to make capital investments that will improve productivity in City operations.

The City utilizes a three-tiered capital planning process consisting of the Ten-Year Capital Strategy, the four-year capital plan and the current-year Capital Budget. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy is a long-term planning tool designed to reflect fundamental allocation choices and basic policy objectives. The four-year capital plan, which is updated three times a year as required by the City Charter, translates mid-range policy goals into specific projects. The Capital Budget defines specific projects and the timing of their initiation, design, construction and completion. On April 16, 2020, the City released the five-year capital commitment plan for fiscal years 2020 through 2024 which covers the current fiscal year and the four-year capital plan for fiscal years 2021 through 2024 (the "2020-2024 Capital Commitment Plan").

City-funded commitments, which were \$344 million in fiscal year 1979, are projected to reach \$10.1 billion in fiscal year 2020. City-funded expenditures are forecast at \$8.8 billion in fiscal year 2020; total expenditures are forecast at \$9.7 billion in fiscal year 2020. For additional information concerning the City's capital expenditures and the Ten-Year Capital Strategy covering fiscal years 2020 through 2029, see "SECTION V: CITY SERVICES AND EXPENDITURES—Capital Expenditures."



The following table sets forth the major areas of capital commitment projected in the 2020-2024 Capital Commitment Plan.

	2020-2024 CAPITAL COMMITMENT PLAN											
	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		TOTALS	
	City Funds	All Funds	City Funds	All Funds	City Funds	All Funds	City Funds	All Funds	City Funds	All Funds	City Funds	All Funds
Mass Transit <sup>(1)</sup> .....	\$ 704	\$ 723	\$ 750	\$ 750	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 1,575	\$ 1,593
Roadway, Bridges.....	1,005	1,239	1,355	1,529	1,697	1,982	1,938	2,051	2,209	2,274	\$8,203	\$9,076
Environmental Protection <sup>(2)</sup> .....	2,225	2,271	2,529	2,728	1,876	1,878	2,014	2,075	1,943	1,961	\$10,587	\$10,912
Education.....	3,575	3,873	2,893	3,221	3,809	4,135	3,688	4,014	2,914	3,240	\$16,879	\$18,484
Housing.....	872	902	709	741	1,573	1,605	1,326	1,358	1,251	1,283	\$5,732	\$5,890
Sanitation.....	262	264	680	690	357	357	589	589	213	213	\$2,100	\$2,112
City Operations/Facilities.....	5,060	6,033	5,304	6,126	6,719	7,436	6,098	6,330	5,780	5,982	\$28,961	\$31,907
Economic Development.....	581	703	811	947	658	732	470	473	370	382	\$2,889	\$3,238
Subtotal Commitments.....	14,284	16,008	15,030	16,733	16,728	18,166	16,162	16,929	14,719	15,375	\$76,925	\$83,211
Reserve for Unattained Commitments.....	(4,221)	(4,221)	(1,631)	(1,631)	(2,050)	(2,050)	(519)	(519)	323	323	(\$8,100)	(\$8,098)
Total Commitments <sup>(3)</sup> .....	\$10,063	\$11,786	\$13,399	\$15,102	\$14,678	\$16,115	\$15,643	\$16,411	\$15,042	\$15,698	\$68,825	\$75,112
Total Expenditures <sup>(4)</sup> .....	\$ 8,835	\$ 9,736	\$ 9,670	\$11,083	\$11,173	\$12,711	\$12,792	\$13,970	\$13,538	\$14,537	\$56,008	\$62,037

Note: Individual items may not add to totals due to rounding.

(1) Excludes NYCT's non-City portion of the MTA capital program.

(2) Includes water supply, water mains, water pollution control, sewer projects and related equipment.

(3) Commitments represent contracts registered with the City Comptroller, except for certain projects which are undertaken jointly by the City and State.

(4) Expenditures represent cash payments and appropriations planned to be expended for capital costs, excluding amounts for original issue discount.

Currently, if all City capital projects were implemented, expenditures would exceed the City's financing projections in the current fiscal year and subsequent years. The City has therefore established capital budgeting priorities to maintain capital expenditures within the available long-term financing. Due to the size and complexity of the City's capital program, it is difficult to forecast precisely the timing of capital project activity so that actual capital expenditures may vary from the planned annual amounts.

On November 15, 2017, the Mayor issued Housing New York 2.0, which updates and revises the Mayor's previously announced affordable housing initiatives. The updated plan, inclusive of prior commitments, proposes to build or preserve 300,000 affordable units by 2026, reflecting an increase of 100,000 units above what was previously announced. The expected costs associated with these revisions are reflected in the 2020-2024 Capital Commitment Plan, with additional resources as necessary to be reflected in future commitment plans.

On February 4, 2016, the Mayor announced a plan to build the Brooklyn-Queens Connector, a streetcar line which would run along the East River waterfront between Astoria, Queens and Red Hook, Brooklyn. The direct costs of the project, which are estimated to be \$2.7 billion, are not reflected in the Financial Plan or the Ten-Year Capital Strategy. The City has conducted an in-depth study of this project and is proceeding with the environmental assessment.

In December 2019, the City issued an Asset Information Management System Report (the "AIMS Report"), which is its annual assessment of the asset condition and a proposed maintenance schedule for its assets and asset systems which have a replacement cost of \$10 million or more and a useful life of at least ten years, as required by the City Charter. This report does not reflect any policy considerations which could affect the appropriate amount of investment, such as whether there is a continuing need for a particular facility or whether there have been changes in the use of a facility. The AIMS Report estimated that \$9.9 billion in capital investment would be needed for fiscal years 2021 through 2024 to bring the assets to a state of good repair. The report also estimated that \$521 million, \$233 million, \$280 million and \$260 million should be spent on maintenance in fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively.

The recommended capital investment for each inventoried asset is not readily comparable to the capital spending allocated by the City in the 2020-2024 Capital Commitment Plan and the Ten-Year Capital Strategy. Only a portion of the funding set forth in the 2020-2024 Capital Commitment Plan is allocated to specifically identified assets, and

funding in the subsequent years of the Ten-Year Capital Strategy is even less identifiable with individual assets. Therefore, there is a substantial difference between the amount of investment recommended in the report for all inventoried City assets and amounts allocated to the specifically identified inventoried assets in the 2020-2024 Capital Commitment Plan. The City also issues an annual report (the “Reconciliation Report”) that compares the recommended capital investment with the capital spending allocated by the City in the four-year capital plan to the specifically identified inventoried assets.

The most recent Reconciliation Report, issued in September 2019, concluded that the capital investment in the five-year capital plan for fiscal years 2019 through 2023, released on April 25, 2019, for the specifically identified inventoried assets, funded 71% of the total investment recommended in the preceding AIMS Report issued in December 2018. Capital investment allocated in the Ten-Year Capital Strategy published in April 2019 funded an additional portion of the recommended investment. In the same Reconciliation Report, OMB estimated that 57% of the expense maintenance levels recommended were included in the financial plan.

### Financing Program

The following table sets forth the amount of bonds issued and expected to be issued during the 2020 through 2024 fiscal years (as set forth in the Financial Plan) to implement the 2020-2024 Capital Commitment Plan. See “SECTION VIII: INDEBTEDNESS—Indebtedness of the City and Certain Other Entities.” From time to time, the City and its related issuers also issue bonds to refinance existing debt for economic savings. Such refunding bonds are not included in the following table.

#### 2020-2024 FINANCING PROGRAM

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
	<b>(In Millions)</b>					
City General Obligation Bonds .....	\$ 3,780	\$ 3,820	\$ 4,580	\$ 5,420	\$ 5,760	\$ 23,360
TFA Future Tax Secured Bonds.....	3,576	3,820	4,580	5,420	5,760	23,156
Water Authority Bonds.....	2,367	1,689	1,711	1,649	1,692	9,108
Total .....	<u>\$ 9,723</u>	<u>\$ 9,329</u>	<u>\$ 10,871</u>	<u>\$ 12,489</u>	<u>\$ 13,212</u>	<u>\$ 55,624</u>

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

The City’s financing program includes the issuance of water and sewer revenue bonds by the Water Authority which is authorized to issue bonds to finance capital investment in the City’s water and sewer system. Pursuant to State law, debt service on Water Authority indebtedness is secured by water and sewer fees paid by users of the water and sewer system. Such fees are revenues of the Water Board, which holds a lease interest in the City’s water and sewer system. After providing for debt service on obligations of the Water Authority and certain incidental costs, the revenues of the Water Board are paid to the City to cover the City’s costs of operating the water and sewer system and as rental for the system. In fiscal years 2017, 2018 and 2019, the City did not request the rental payment due to the City from the Water Board. In fiscal year 2020, on account of the outbreak of COVID-19, the City requested a rental payment of \$128 million. The Financial Plan further reflects the City requesting a rental payment of \$137 million in fiscal year 2021, with no additional rental payment requests for fiscal years 2022 through 2024. The City’s Ten-Year Capital Strategy applicable to the City’s water and sewer system covering fiscal years 2020 through 2029, projects City-funded water and sewer investment (which is expected to be financed with proceeds of Water Authority debt) at approximately \$20.5 billion. The 2020-2024 Capital Commitment Plan reflects total anticipated City-funded water and sewer commitments of \$10.9 billion which are expected to be financed with the proceeds of Water Authority debt.

The TFA is authorized to have outstanding \$13.5 billion of Future Tax Secured Bonds (excluding Recovery Bonds). The TFA may have outstanding Future Tax Secured Bonds in excess of \$13.5 billion provided that the amount of the Future Tax Secured Bonds, together with the amount of indebtedness contracted by the City, do not exceed the debt limit of the City. Future Tax Secured Bonds are issued for general City capital purposes and are secured by the City’s personal income tax revenues and, to the extent such revenues do not satisfy specified debt ratios, sales tax revenues. In addition, the TFA is authorized to have outstanding \$9.4 billion of Building Aid Revenue Bonds to pay for a portion of the City’s five-year educational facilities capital plan. Building Aid Revenue Bonds are secured by

State building aid, which the Mayor has assigned to the TFA. The Financial Plan reflects the issuance of \$250 million, \$394 million, \$178 million, \$155 million and \$201 million of Building Aid Revenue Bonds by TFA in fiscal years 2020 through 2024. The City has sought and expects to continue to seek legislation authorizing the TFA to borrow to finance costs related to and arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, including lost revenues. See “SECTION I: RECENT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS.”

Implementation of the financing program is dependent upon the ability of the City and other financing entities to market their securities successfully in the public credit markets which will be subject to prevailing market conditions at the times of sale. No assurance can be given that the credit markets will absorb the projected amounts of public bond sales. A significant portion of bond financing is used to reimburse the City’s General Fund for capital expenditures already incurred. If the City and such other entities are unable to sell such amounts of bonds, it would have an adverse effect on the City’s cash position. In addition, the need of the City to fund future debt service costs from current operations may also limit the City’s capital program. The Ten-Year Capital Strategy for fiscal years 2020 through 2029 totals \$116.9 billion, of which approximately 95% is to be financed with funds borrowed by the City and such other entities. See “INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT” and “SECTION VIII: INDEBTEDNESS—Indebtedness of the City and Certain Other Entities—*Limitations on the City’s Authority to Contract Indebtedness.*” Congressional developments affecting federal taxation generally could reduce the market value of tax-favored investments and increase the debt-service costs of carrying out the major portion of the City’s capital plan which is currently eligible for tax-exempt financing.

### **Interest Rate Exchange Agreements**

In an effort to reduce its borrowing costs over the life of its bonds, the City began entering into interest rate exchange agreements commencing in fiscal year 2003. For a description of such agreements, see “APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT—Notes to Financial Statements—Note A.12.” As of June 30, 2020, the aggregate notional amount of the City’s interest rate exchange agreements was \$511,090,000 and the total marked-to-market value of such agreements was (\$85,577,428).

In addition, in connection with its Courts Facilities Lease Revenue Bonds (The City of New York Issue) Series 2005A and B, the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (“DASNY”) entered into interest rate exchange agreements with Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative Products, L.P. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association. The City is obligated, subject to appropriation, to make lease payments to DASNY reflecting DASNY’s obligations under these interest rate exchange agreements. Under such agreements, with a notional amount of \$125,500,000, an effective date of June 15, 2005 and a termination date of May 15, 2039, DASNY pays a fixed rate of 3.017% and receives payments based on a LIBOR-indexed variable rate. As of June 30, 2020, the total marked-to-market value of the DASNY agreements was (\$48,381,787).

### **Seasonal Financing Requirements**

The City since 1981 has fully satisfied its seasonal financing needs, when necessary, in the public credit markets, repaying all short-term obligations within their fiscal year of issuance. The City has not issued short-term obligations to finance projected cash flow needs since fiscal year 2004. The City regularly reviews its cash position and the need for short-term borrowing. The Financial Plan does not reflect the issuance of short-term obligations.

## SECTION VIII: INDEBTEDNESS

### Indebtedness of the City and Certain Other Entities

#### *Outstanding City and PBC Indebtedness*

The following table sets forth outstanding City and PBC indebtedness as of June 30, 2020. “City indebtedness” refers to general obligation debt of the City, net of reserves. “PBC indebtedness” refers to obligations of the City, net of reserves, to the following PBCs: the New York City Educational Construction Fund (“ECF”), and DASNY (for health facilities, court facilities and CUCF as described below). PBC indebtedness is not debt of the City. However, the City has entered into agreements to make payments, subject to appropriation, to PBCs to be used for debt service on certain obligations constituting PBC indebtedness. Neither City indebtedness nor PBC indebtedness includes outstanding debt of the TFA, TSASC, Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corp. or STAR Corp., which are not obligations of, and are not paid by, the City; nor does such indebtedness include obligations of the Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation (“HYIC”), for which the City has agreed to pay, as needed and subject to appropriation, interest on but not principal of such obligations.

	<b>(In Thousands)</b>	
Gross City Long-Term Indebtedness <sup>(1)</sup> .....	\$ 38,783,665	
Less: Assets Held for Debt Service <sup>(2)</sup> .....	<u>(1,268,985)</u>	
Net City Long-Term Indebtedness .....		37,514,680
PBC Indebtedness.....		
Bonds Payable.....	247,434	
Capital Lease Obligations .....	<u>758,245</u>	
Gross PBC Indebtedness.....	1,005,679	
Less: Assets Held for Debt Service .....	<u>(70,526)</u>	
Net PBC Indebtedness .....		935,153
Combined Net City and PBC Indebtedness .....		<u><u>\$ 38,449,832</u></u>

- <sup>(1)</sup> Reflects capital appreciation bonds at accreted values as of June 30, 2019.  
<sup>(2)</sup> Assets Held for Debt Service consists of General Debt Service Fund assets.

#### *Trend in Outstanding Net City and PBC Indebtedness*

The following table shows the trend in the outstanding net City and PBC indebtedness as of June 30 of each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2020.

	<u>City Indebtedness</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Long-Term</u>	<u>Short-Term</u>	<u>PBC Indebtedness<sup>(1)</sup></u>	
	<b>(In Millions)</b>			
2011.....	\$ 41,737	—	\$ 1,550	\$ 43,287
2012.....	40,913	—	1,486	42,399
2013.....	38,844	—	1,413	40,257
2014.....	41,033	—	1,347	42,380
2015.....	38,497	—	1,261	39,758
2016.....	36,147	—	1,236	37,383
2017.....	36,324	—	1,182	37,506
2018.....	36,725	—	1,155	37,880
2019.....	35,817	—	997	36,813
2020.....	37,515	—	935	38,450

- <sup>(1)</sup> Includes obligations of New York State Urban Development Corporation (“UDC”) through June 30, 2016.

*Rapidity of Principal Retirement*

The following table details, as of June 30, 2020, the cumulative percentage of total City indebtedness that is scheduled to be retired in accordance with its terms in each prospective five-year period.

<u>Period</u>	<u>Cumulative Percentage of Debt Scheduled for Retirement</u>
5 years	29.96%
10 years	55.52
15 years	74.91
20 years	88.48
25 years	97.43
30 years	100.00

*City and PBC Debt Service Requirements*

The following table summarizes future debt service requirements, as of June 30, 2020, on City and PBC indebtedness.

<u>Fiscal Years</u>	<u>City Long-Term Debt</u>		<u>PBC</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Indebtedness</u>	<u>Interest</u>	
			(In Thousands)		
2021.....	\$ 2,143,941	\$ 1,646,525	\$ 60,175	\$ 48,706	\$ 3,899,347
2022.....	2,306,145	1,554,645	67,203	45,748	3,973,741
2023.....	2,393,276	1,451,138	88,501	42,387	3,975,302
2024 through 2147.....	31,940,303	12,125,787	789,801	274,166	45,130,056
Total.....	<u>\$38,783,665</u>	<u>\$16,778,095</u>	<u>\$ 1,005,679</u>	<u>\$ 411,007</u>	<u>\$ 56,978,445</u>

*Certain Debt Ratios*

The following table sets forth the approximate ratio of City net general obligation bonded debt to assessed taxable property value as of June 30 of each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>City General Obligation Bonded Debt<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Debt Service Restricted Cash<sup>(2)</sup></u>	<u>City General Obligation Bonded Debt Net of Debt Service Restricted Cash</u>	<u>City Net General Obligation Bonded Debt as a Percentage of Assessed Taxable Value of Property<sup>(3)</sup></u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
	(in millions)	(in millions)	(in millions)		
2010.....	\$ 41,555	\$ 2,926	\$ 38,629	24.46%	\$ 4,716
2011.....	41,785	2,818	38,967	24.40	4,710
2012.....	42,286	1,374	40,912	23.88	4,901
2013.....	41,592	2,766	38,826	21.68	4,623
2014.....	41,665	639	41,026	21.57	4,862
2015.....	40,460	1,970	38,490	18.97	4,545
2016.....	38,073	1,775	36,298	16.68	4,282
2017.....	37,891	1,583	36,308	15.48	4,303
2018.....	38,628	1,922	36,706	14.60	4,370
2019.....	37,519	1,727	35,792	13.37	4,262

Source: CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019; New York City Comptroller’s Office.

(1) General Obligation Bonded Debt is presented at par value and does not reflect GASB 44 reporting methodology netting premium and discount. See “APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT—Notes to Financial Statements—Note D.5—Changes in Long-term liabilities.”

(2) Primarily comprised of restricted cash and investments held in the General Debt Service Fund.

(3) Based on full valuations for each fiscal year derived from the application of the special equalization ratio reported by the State Office of Real Property Tax Services for such fiscal year.

*Indebtedness of the City and Related Issuers*

The following table sets forth obligations of the City and other issuers as of June 30 of each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2019. General obligation bonds are debt of the City. Although IDA Stock Exchange bonds and PBC indebtedness are not debt of the City, the City has entered into agreements to make payments, subject to appropriation, to the respective issuers to be used for debt service on the indebtedness included in the following table. ECF bonds are also not debt of the City. ECF bonds are expected to be paid from revenues of ECF, provided, however, that if such revenues are insufficient, the City has agreed to make payments, subject to appropriation, to ECF for debt service on its bonds. Indebtedness of the TFA, TSASC and STAR Corp. does not constitute debt of, and is not paid by, the City.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>General Obligation Bonds</b>	<b>ECF</b>	<b>TFA</b>	<b>TSASC</b>	<b>STAR</b>	<b>HYIC</b>	<b>PBC Indebted ness and Other<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>IDA Stock Exchange</b>
<b>(In Millions)</b>								
2010 .....	\$ 41,555	\$ 150	\$ 20,094	\$ 1,265	\$ 2,178	\$2,000	\$ 1,859	\$ 99
2011 .....	41,785	281	23,820	1,260	2,117	2,000	1,895	98
2012 .....	42,286	274	26,268	1,253	2,054	3,000	1,818	95
2013 .....	41,592	268	29,202	1,245	1,985	3,000	1,739	93
2014 .....	41,665	266	31,038	1,228	1,975	3,000	1,701	90
2015 .....	40,460	264	33,850	1,222	2,035	3,000	1,639	87
2016 .....	38,073	240	37,358	1,145	1,961	3,000	1,571	84
2017 .....	37,891	236	40,696	1,089	1,884	2,751	1,549	80
2018 .....	38,628	231	43,355	1,071	1,805	2,724	1,659	77
2019 .....	37,519	218	46,624	1,053	1,721	2,724	1,553	62

Source: CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019; New York City Comptroller's Office.

<sup>(1)</sup> PBC Indebtedness and Other includes capital lease obligations of the City and excludes Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation and Tax Lien Collateralized Bonds.

As of June 30, 2020, approximately \$38.78 billion of City general obligation bonds were outstanding. For information regarding the City's variable rate bonds, see APPENDIX D hereto.

Currently, HYIC has outstanding approximately \$2.72 billion aggregate principal amount of bonds. In addition, HYIC has entered into a term loan facility with Bank of America, N.A. pursuant to which HYIC may draw up to an aggregate amount of \$200 million, approximately \$603,000 of which has been drawn. The bonds financed the extension of the Number 7 subway line and other public improvements in the Hudson Yards area, and the term loan will be used to finance any remaining costs of completion of the original project and the expansion of the park in the Hudson Yards area. HYIC's bonds and, on a subordinate basis, draws under the term loan facility are secured by and payable from payments in lieu of taxes and other revenues generated by development in the Hudson Yards area. However, HYIC expects to repay amounts drawn under the term loan facility with the proceeds of its long-term bonds prior to maturity on June 30, 2022. To the extent payments in lieu of taxes and other HYIC revenues are insufficient to pay interest on the HYIC bonds or the term loan, the City has agreed to pay the amount of any shortfall in interest, subject to appropriation. The Financial Plan does not reflect the need for such interest support payments. The City has no obligation to pay the principal of such bonds or of such term loan.

*Certain Provisions for the Payment of City Indebtedness*

The State Constitution requires the City to make an annual appropriation for: (i) payment of interest on all City indebtedness; (ii) redemption or amortization of bonds; and (iii) redemption of short-term indebtedness issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes or other revenues, such as tax anticipation notes ("TANs") and revenue anticipation notes ("RANs") which (with permitted renewals thereof) are not retired within five years of the date of original issue. If this appropriation is not made, a sum sufficient for such purposes must be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received by the City and must be applied for these purposes.

The City's debt service appropriation would provide for the interest on, but not the principal of, short-term indebtedness, if any. If such principal were not provided for from the anticipated sources, it would be, like debt service on City bonds, a general obligation of the City.

Pursuant to the Financial Emergency Act, a general debt service fund (the “General Debt Service Fund” or the “Fund”) has been established for the purpose of paying Monthly Debt Service, as defined in the Act. In addition, as required under the Act, accounts have been established by the State Comptroller within the Fund to pay the principal of City TANs and RANs when outstanding. For the expiration date of the Financial Emergency Act, see “SECTION III: GOVERNMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTROLS—City Financial Management, Budgeting and Controls—*Financial Emergency Act and City Charter*.”

#### *Limitations on the City’s Authority to Contract Indebtedness*

The Financial Emergency Act imposes various limitations on the issuance of City indebtedness. No TANs may be issued by the City which would cause the principal amount of such issue of TANs to exceed 90% of the “available tax levy,” as defined in the Act, with respect to such issue; TANs and renewals thereof must mature not later than the last day of the fiscal year in which they were issued. No RANs may be issued by the City which would cause the principal amount of RANs outstanding to exceed 90% of the “available revenues,” as defined in the Act, for that fiscal year; RANs must mature not later than the last day of the fiscal year in which they were issued; and in no event may renewals of RANs mature later than one year subsequent to the last day of the fiscal year in which such RANs were originally issued. No bond anticipation notes (“BANs”) may be issued by the City in any fiscal year which would cause the principal amount of BANs outstanding, together with interest due or to become due thereon, to exceed 50% of the principal amount of bonds issued by the City in the twelve months immediately preceding the month in which such BANs are to be issued.

The State Constitution provides that, with certain exceptions, the City may not contract indebtedness, including contracts for capital projects to be paid with the proceeds of City bonds (“contracts for capital projects”), in an amount greater than 10% of the average full value of taxable real estate in the City for the most recent five years (the “general debt limit”). See “SECTION IV: SOURCES OF CITY REVENUES—Real Estate Tax—Assessment.” Certain indebtedness (“excluded debt”) is excluded in ascertaining the City’s authority to contract indebtedness within the constitutional limit. TANs, RANs and BANs, and long-term indebtedness issued for specified purposes are considered excluded debt. The City’s authority for variable rate bonds is currently limited, with statutory exceptions, to 25% of the general debt limit. The State Constitution also provides that, subject to legislative implementation, the City may contract indebtedness for low-rent housing, nursing homes for persons of low income and urban renewal purposes in an amount not to exceed 2% of the average assessed valuation of the taxable real estate of the City for the most recent five years (the “2% debt limit”). Excluded from the 2% debt limit, after approval by the State Comptroller, is indebtedness for certain self-supporting programs aided by City guarantees or loans.

Water Authority and TSASC indebtedness and the City’s commitments with other PBCs or related issuers are not chargeable against the City’s constitutional debt limit. The TFA and TSASC were created to provide financing for the City’s capital program. Without the TFA and TSASC, or other legislative relief, new contractual commitments for the City’s general obligation financed capital program would have been virtually brought to a halt during the financial plan period beginning early in the 1998 fiscal year. As of June 30, 2019, TSASC has approximately \$1.1 billion of bonds outstanding that are payable from TSRs. The TFA is permitted to have outstanding \$13.5 billion of Future Tax Secured Bonds (excluding Recovery Bonds) and the TFA may have outstanding Future Tax Secured Bonds in excess of \$13.5 billion, provided that the amount of such additional Future Tax Secured Bonds, together with the amount of indebtedness contracted by the City, do not exceed the debt limit of the City. Future Tax Secured Bonds are secured by the City’s personal income tax revenues and sales tax revenues, if personal income tax revenues do not satisfy specified debt ratios. The TFA, as of June 30, 2020, has outstanding approximately \$40.26 billion of Future Tax Secured Bonds (excluding Recovery Bonds). The TFA is authorized to have outstanding \$9.4 billion of Building Aid Revenue Bonds, which are secured by State building aid and are not chargeable against the City’s constitutional debt limit.

The following table sets forth the calculation of debt-incurring power as of August 31, 2020.

	<b>(In Thousands)</b>	
Total City Debt-Incurring Power under General Debt Limit.....		\$123,017,768
Gross Debt-Funded <sup>(1)</sup> .....	\$37,078,109	
Less: Excluded Debt.....	(35,599)	
	<u>37,042,510</u>	
Less: Appropriations for Payment of Principal .....	(497,141)	
	<u>36,545,369</u>	
Contracts and Other Liabilities, Net of Prior Financings Thereof.....	14,428,283	
Less: Total City Indebtedness.....		(50,973,652)
Less: TFA Debt Outstanding above \$13.5 billion .....		<u>(26,364,275)</u>
Debt-Incurring Power.....		<u>\$45,679,840</u>

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<sup>(1)</sup> Debt issued at an original issue discount is reflected at the discounted amount rather than the par amount.

### *Federal Bankruptcy Code*

Under the Federal Bankruptcy Code, a petition may be filed in the federal bankruptcy court by a municipality which is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature. The filing of such a petition would operate as a stay of any proceeding to enforce a claim against the City. Under such circumstances, the Federal Bankruptcy Code requires the municipality to file a plan for the adjustment of its debts, which may modify or alter the rights of creditors and may provide for the municipality to issue indebtedness, which could have priority over existing creditors and which could be secured. Any plan of adjustment confirmed by the court must be approved by the requisite majority of creditors. If confirmed by the bankruptcy court, the plan would be binding upon all creditors affected by it. Pursuant to authorization by the State, each of the City and the Control Board, acting on behalf of the City pursuant to the Financial Emergency Act, has the legal capacity to file a petition under the Federal Bankruptcy Code. For the expiration date of the Financial Emergency Act, see “SECTION III: GOVERNMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTROLS—City Financial Management, Budgeting and Controls—*Financial Emergency Act and City Charter.*”

### **Public Benefit Corporation Indebtedness**

#### *City Financial Commitments to PBCs*

PBCs are corporate governmental agencies created by or under State law to finance and operate projects of a governmental nature or to provide governmental services. Generally, PBCs issue bonds and notes to finance construction of housing, hospitals, dormitories and other facilities and receive revenues from the collection of fees, charges or rentals for the use of their facilities, including subsidies and other payments from the governmental entity whose residents have benefited from the services and facilities provided by the PBC. These bonds and notes do not constitute debt of the City.

The City has undertaken various types of financial commitments with certain PBCs which, although they do not represent City indebtedness, have a similar budgetary effect. The principal forms of the City’s financial commitments with respect to PBC debt obligations are as follows:

1. *Capital Lease Obligations*—These are leases of facilities by the City or a Covered Organization, entered into with PBCs, under which the City has no liability beyond monies legally available for lease payments. State law generally provides, however, that in the event the City fails to make any required lease payment, the amount of such payment will be deducted from State aid otherwise payable to the City and will be paid to the PBC.
2. *Executed Leases*—These are leases pursuant to which the City is legally obligated to make the required rental payments.



3. *Capital Reserve Fund Arrangements*—Under these arrangements, State law requires the PBC to maintain a capital reserve fund in a specified minimum amount to be used solely for the payment of the PBC’s obligations. State law further provides that in the event the capital reserve fund is depleted, State aid otherwise payable to the City may be paid to the PBC to restore such fund.

Certain PBCs are further described below.

*New York City Educational Construction Fund*

As of July 1, 2020, \$213.5 million principal amount of ECF bonds to finance costs related to the school portions of combined occupancy structures was outstanding. Under ECF’s leases with the City, debt service on the ECF bonds is payable by the City to the extent third party revenues are not sufficient to pay such debt service.

*Dormitory Authority of the State of New York*

As of July 1, 2020, \$331.5 million principal amount and \$426.7 million principal amount of DASNY bonds issued to finance the design, construction and renovation of court facilities and health facilities, respectively, in the City were outstanding. The court facilities and health facilities are leased to the City by DASNY, with lease payments made by the City in amounts sufficient to pay debt service on DASNY bonds and certain fees and expenses of DASNY.

*City University Construction Fund*

As of July 1, 2020, approximately \$33.4 million principal amount of DASNY bonds, relating to Community College facilities, subject to capital lease arrangements was outstanding. The City and the State are each responsible for approximately one-half of the CUCF’s annual rental payments to DASNY for Community College facilities which are applied to the payment of debt service on the DASNY’s bonds issued to finance the leased projects plus related overhead and administrative expenses of DASNY.

For further information regarding the particular PBCs included in the City’s financial statements, see “APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT—Notes to Financial Statements—Note A.”

## SECTION IX: PENSION SYSTEMS AND OPEB

### Pension Systems

The City maintains five actuarial pension systems, providing benefits for its employees and employees of various independent agencies (including certain Covered Organizations). Such systems consist of the New York City Employees' Retirement System ("NYCERS"), the Teachers' Retirement System of the City of New York ("TRS"), the New York City Board of Education Retirement System ("BERS"), the New York City Police Pension Fund ("PPF") and the New York City Fire Pension Fund ("FPF") (together, the New York City Retirement Systems, "NYCRS"). Members of these actuarial pension systems are categorized into tiers depending on date of membership. The systems combine features of defined benefit pension plans with those of defined contribution pension plans. Three of the five actuarial pension systems (NYCERS, TRS and BERS) are cost-sharing multiple employer systems that include public employees who are not City employees. Each public employer in these multiple employer systems has primary responsibility for funding and reporting in the employer's financial statements on its share of the systems' liabilities. Total membership in the City's five actuarial pension systems on June 30, 2018 consisted of 385,999 active employees, 365,487 retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits and other vested members terminated but not receiving benefits, and 45,880 other inactives. Of the total membership of 797,366, City membership was 609,420. The City also contributes to three other pension systems, maintains a closed non-actuarial retirement program for certain retired individuals not covered by the five actuarial pension systems, provides other supplemental benefits to retirees and makes contributions to certain union annuity funds.

Each of the City's five actuarial pension systems is managed by a board of trustees which includes representatives of the City and the employees covered by such system. The City Comptroller is the custodian of, and has been delegated investment responsibilities for, the actuarial pension systems, subject to the policies established by the boards of trustees of the systems and State law. The City Actuary (the "Actuary"), an independent professional who is also the Chief Actuary of each of the five actuarial pension systems, determines annual employer contributions and prepares other actuarial analyses and reports that are used by the City for Financial Plan and financial reporting purposes, as further described below. The State Constitution provides that pension rights of public employees are contractual and shall not be diminished or impaired. Constitutional protection applies only to the basic pension benefits provided through each pension system's Qualified Pension Plan ("QPP") and does not extend to the Variable Supplements Funds ("VSFs") or Tax-Deferred Annuity Programs ("TDA Programs") that are also administered by some of the pension systems, as discussed below.

### City Pension Contributions

The City has consistently made its full statutorily required pension contributions based on then-current actuarial valuations. For fiscal years 2019 and 2020, the City's pension contributions for the five actuarial pension systems, plus other pension expenditures, were approximately \$9.9 billion and \$9.8 billion, respectively, and were in addition to employee contributions. For fiscal years 2019 and 2020, 55% and 53% of the City pension contributions for such years, respectively, were attributable to the amortizations of Unfunded Accrued Liability ("UAL") described herein, see "*—Actuarial Assumptions and Methods*" below.

For the 2019 fiscal year, the City's total annual pension contribution expenditures, including pension costs not associated with the five actuarial pension systems, plus Social Security tax payments by the City for the year, were approximately 42% of total wage and salary costs. In addition, contributions are made by certain component units of the City and other government units directly to the three cost-sharing multiple employer actuarial pension systems on behalf of their participating employees and retirees.

Annual pension contributions for each system are determined by the Actuary using actuarial methods and assumptions that provide for orderly budgeting and planning, and that differ from the assumptions and methodologies used in financial reporting. The annual statutorily required pension contribution has four major cost components: (i) the service or normal cost, which is the cost of the future liability associated with pension benefits earned that year; (ii) scheduled amortization of the initial UAL established as of June 30, 2010; (iii) amortization of positive or negative adjustments to UAL from factors such as net investment returns above or below the assumed rate of return, changes in or deviations from actuarial assumptions and methods, and changes in benefits; and (iv) administrative expenses. Investment earnings reflect the impact of transfers within each pension system between the QPP and other employee

benefit funds, including TDA Programs and VSFs, and within each QPP with regard to certain supplemental, voluntary member contribution accounts, as discussed below.

For further information on phasing in of changes in UAL, see “—*Actuarial Assumptions and Methods*” below. For further information on potential transfers within the pension systems, see “—*Fiduciary Fund Reporting*” below.

Each year, the Actuary provides each NYCERS with preliminary and final appropriation amounts equal to the statutorily required pension contribution for its respective QPP. For the NYCERS that are multi-employer plans, the Actuary also provides a schedule of allocations among the participating employers. The Boards of Trustees of each QPP vote to adopt the appropriation amount and the participating employers are billed. Interest is charged on late payments, if any.

The New York City Off-Track Betting Corporation (“OTB”) is a participating employer in NYCERS. OTB, which operated off-track betting facilities in the City, functioned under the direction of a board appointed by the Governor with input from leaders of the State Legislature at the time it ceased operations in December 2010. The pension obligations of OTB have continued to accrue since it ceased operations, and the cumulative unfunded liability as of January 1, 2019 was approximately \$132 million. The City is currently paying half of OTB’s required contributions, which is comprised of an amortization of this unfunded liability over 15 years beginning in fiscal year 2019 and the cost for the current year. However, the City is seeking full reimbursement from the State.

The following tables summarize the components of City pension contributions by system for fiscal years 2018, 2019 and 2020 (preliminary).

**New York City Retirement Systems  
Components of Employer Contribution—City Share  
Fiscal Year 2018  
(\$ in Millions)**

	<b>NYCERS<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>TRS<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>BERS<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>POLICE</b>	<b>FIRE</b>
Entry age Normal Cost .....	\$ 837.2	\$ 1,138.4	\$ 137.9	\$ 1,271.5	\$ 414.1
Initial UAAL Contribution .....	\$ 994.0	\$ 1,795.8	\$ 117.7	\$ 1,185.2	\$ 636.6
Subsequent UAAL Contribution .....	\$ (26.0)	\$ 793.2	\$ 48.3	\$ (62.7)	\$ 149.7
Administrative Expenses .....	\$ 33.4	\$ 52.8	\$ 14.7	\$ 21.2	N/A
Interest on Late Employer Contributions .....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,838.6</b>	<b>\$ 3,780.2</b>	<b>\$ 318.6</b>	<b>\$ 2,415.2</b>	<b>\$1,200.4</b>

**Fiscal Year 2019  
(\$ in Millions)**

	<b>NYCERS<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>TRS<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>BERS<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>POLICE</b>	<b>FIRE</b>
Entry age Normal Cost .....	\$ 853.3	\$ 1,265.2	\$ 133.0	\$ 1,449.3	\$ 577.1
Initial UAAL Contribution .....	\$ 1,023.8	\$ 1,849.7	\$ 121.2	\$ 1,220.8	\$ 655.7
Subsequent UAAL Contribution .....	\$ 123.7	\$ 447.9	\$ (2.3)	\$ (133.5)	\$ 165.8
Administrative Expenses .....	\$ 35.8	\$ 56.4	\$ 17.7	\$ 21.7	N/A
Interest on Late Employer Contributions .....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,036.6</b>	<b>\$ 3,619.2</b>	<b>\$ 269.6</b>	<b>\$ 2,558.3</b>	<b>\$1,398.6</b>

**Fiscal Year 2020 Preliminary  
(\$ in Millions)**

	<u>NYCERS<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>TRS<sup>(2)</sup></u>	<u>BERS<sup>(3)</sup></u>	<u>POLICE</u>	<u>FIRE</u>
Entry age Normal Cost .....	\$ 878.5	\$ 1,317.3	\$ 139.0	\$ 1,485.7	\$ 592.0
Initial UAAL Contribution .....	\$ 1,059.9	\$ 1,905.2	\$ 124.9	\$ 1,257.4	\$ 675.3
Subsequent UAAL Contribution .....	\$ 112.1	\$ 235.9	\$ (21.6)	\$ (308.4)	\$ 144.6
Administrative Expenses .....	\$ 36.0	\$ 54.5	\$ 15.1	\$ 24.2	\$ 7.3
Interest on Late Employer Contributions .....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,086.5</b>	<b>\$ 3,512.9</b>	<b>\$ 257.4</b>	<b>\$ 2,458.9</b>	<b>\$ 1,419.2</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes New York City School Construction Authority, Transit Police and CUNY Community Colleges. Fiscal Year 2020 includes City portion of the OTB contributions.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes CUNY Community Colleges. Does not reflect the credit for the Annuity Savings Accumulation Fund contribution paid by the DOE.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes New York City School Construction and CUNY Community Colleges.

The Financial Plan reflects projected City pension contributions of \$9.932 billion, \$10.482 billion, \$10.374 billion and \$10.070 billion for fiscal years 2021 through 2024, respectively. These projections are based on the valuation from the Actuary as of June 30, 2019. The pension contributions projected in the Financial Plan reflect changes to funding assumptions and methods first implemented in 2019 as discussed below. The Financial Plan also reflects costs of legislation related to COVID-19 (which established additional accidental death benefits for families of public employees who die due to the disease and contracted the disease within 45 days of reporting to work), costs associated with a proposed change to keep NYCERS, TRS and BERS in compliance with the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act, a change in the method for determining the Actuarial Value of Assets for TRS and BERS (both changes effective beginning with Fiscal Year 2021), and the phase-in of QPP investment earnings in fiscal years 2014—2019, as calculated by the Actuary. Investment earnings vary by system and are calculated differently from the investment performance reported by the City Comptroller’s office, as described below.

The City Comptroller’s office reports investment returns using the time-weighted calculation methodology, which facilitates measurement of relative performance across systems. Using this methodology, aggregate returns on investment assets advised by the Comptroller’s office for fiscal years 2011 to 2019 were 23.23%, 1.37%, 12.12%, 17.48%, 3.15%, 1.46%, 12.95%, 8.67%, and 7.24%, respectively. Returns in fiscal years 2011 through 2014 were gross of public market fees and net of private market fees. Returns for fiscal years 2015 to 2019 were net of all investment manager fees. These returns varied by pension system. These reported returns refer only to those investment assets of the pension systems for which the City Comptroller’s office is the investment advisor. These investment assets exclude certain QPP funds advised outside the City Comptroller’s office, and include pension system assets outside the QPPs. The returns do not reflect the impact of transfers within each pension system between the QPP and other employee benefit funds, such as TDAs and VSFs, or within each QPP with regard to certain supplemental, voluntary member contribution accounts. Such transfers can be material, and, as such, the earnings used by the Actuary in determining required City contributions may differ materially from the earnings implied by the investment-only rates of return above.

*Actuarial Assumptions and Methods*

This section describes the actuarial assumptions and methods used for determining the City’s pension contributions. As mentioned previously, these actuarial assumptions and methods may differ from those used for financial reporting, or for other pension system administrative purposes.

An actuarial valuation requires an initial set of information and assumptions about future events. Pursuant to the City Charter, studies of the actuarial assumptions used to value liabilities of the five actuarial pension systems are conducted by an independent actuarial firm every two years. Such studies assess the reasonableness of the Actuary’s calculations of the employer contributions and make recommendations about actuarial methods and assumptions. The Actuary may recommend changes to methods and assumptions based on these studies. Bolton, Inc., an independent actuarial firm, completed their final reports in June 2019. Partially as a result of this study, the Actuary recommended changes to several of the assumptions for each of the NYCERS. These recommendations, which were primarily changes

to the demographic assumptions (i.e., rates of mortality, turnover, disability, etc.), were presented in reports that were adopted by each of the NYCERS Boards of Trustees. This new set of actuarial assumptions and methods are referred to as the “2019 A&M” and were used by the Actuary for determining employer contributions to the NYCERS, and where applicable, Net Pension Liabilities of the NYCERS, beginning in fiscal year 2019.

The 2019 A&M report for each of the NYCERS is available on the web site of the New York City Office of the Actuary ([www.nyc.gov/actuary](http://www.nyc.gov/actuary)). Such website, and the information and links contained therein, are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement. Other actuarial methods and assumptions currently in effect include an Actuarial Interest (discount) Rate assumption of 7% per annum which is based on investment earnings net of investment expenses, and the use of the Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method. The initial UAL recognized as of June 30, 2010 is being amortized, with interest of 7% through City contributions over a 22-year period that commenced in fiscal year 2012 with dollar payments increasing at a rate of 3% per year.

Also under the current funding method, emerging unfunded liabilities are recognized and amortized over closed, fixed periods using level dollar payments. Future UAL attributable to actuarial gains and losses is amortized over 15 years; future UAL attributable to changes in actuarial assumptions and methods is amortized over 20 years; and future changes in UAL attributed to benefit improvements is generally amortized over periods reasonably consistent with the remaining working lifetimes of those impacted. Investment earnings above or below expectation are reflected in City pension contributions in two stages: first, the annual earnings above or below expectation are phased in to the actuarial value of assets over a six-year period, with 15% of the total recognized per year in years 1-4 and 20% per year in years 5 and 6. Second, the portion recognized in each year is then amortized over a 15-year period for the purpose of calculating the City’s annual pension contributions. The Actuary uses investment earnings in this calculation and does not calculate an investment rate of return.

The 2019 A&M includes the continued use of the One Year Lag methodology, where census data and asset information as of the June 30 second preceding a fiscal year is used to determine the employer contribution for that fiscal year. For example, for the fiscal year 2020 pension contribution calculation, employee data and the Actuarial Asset Valuation as of June 30, 2018 were used.

## **Financial Reporting**

### *City Pension Fund Financial Reporting*

The City accounts for its pensions consistent with the requirements of GASB. In fiscal year 2014, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (“GASB 68”). The GASB 68 standards apply to actuarial calculations for financial reporting but not to the actuarial calculation of annual City employer pension contributions, which continue to be determined as described above.

In broad terms, GASB 68 separates pension accounting in the City’s government-wide financial statements from the phased or smoothed asset and liability figures that the Actuary uses in determining the City’s annual pension contributions, as described above. For financial reporting purposes, most changes in assets and liabilities are reflected in the year in which they occur. As a result, pension fund accounting under GASB 68 has increased year-to-year volatility in reported net pension liability. Under GASB 68, net pension liabilities are reported on employers’ Government-Wide Statements of Net Assets when the fair value of pension assets falls short of actuarially calculated liabilities, when both are measured as of the same date (fiscal year end). For the cost-sharing multiple employer pension systems, only the City share of net pension liabilities is reported in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets. As reported in the Government-Wide financial statements for fiscal years 2015 through 2019, the City membership (active, inactive and retired) and the City’s share of total pension liability, Plan fiduciary net position, net pension liability, and plan fiduciary net position as a percent of total pension liability, aggregated across the five pension systems, were as follows:

**Summary of City Pension Information, Fiscal Years 2015-2019<sup>(1)</sup>**  
(Dollars in billions)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
City Membership (active, inactive, retired) <sup>(2)</sup> .....	545,646	551,080	559,210	572,755	609,420
Total Pension Liability (TPL).....	\$ 177.3	\$ 188.2	\$ 195.2	\$ 198.2	\$ 203.1
Less Plan Fiduciary Net Position (PFNP).....	124.2	123.4	138.9	150.4	159.8
Net Pension Liability (NPL).....	\$ 53.1	\$ 64.8	\$ 56.3	\$ 47.8	\$ 43.3
PFNP as percent of TPL .....	70.1%	65.6%	71.2%	75.9%	78.7%

Source: NYC CAFRs

(1) Data are aggregated across the five pension systems. Funding amounts and percentages vary between systems. Data for NYCERS, PPF, and PFP include the QPP and VSFs, and data for TRS and BRS are QPP only.

(2) Membership data for fiscal year 2015 are as of June 30, 2013; for fiscal year 2016, as of June 30, 2014; for fiscal year 2017, as of June 30, 2015; and for fiscal year 2018, as of June 30, 2016. For fiscal year 2019, as a result of a change in methodology, membership data is as of June 30, 2018.

The reported net pension liabilities do not include future payments on fixed return TDA funds, described below, where the statutory rate of interest for members is higher than the assumed 7% return on QPP assets.

For further information see “APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT.”

*Fiduciary Fund Reporting*

The fiscal year 2019 CAFR contains Fiduciary Funds financial statements for each of the five actuarial pension systems. These financial statements report on the entirety of the five systems, not just the City share. Each of the five actuarial pension systems administers programs in addition to its respective QPP, and these programs are also reported as part of each system’s financial statements in the Fiduciary Fund financial statements. The City CAFRs for fiscal years 2015 through 2019 report a net position (assets plus deferred outflows, less liabilities and deferred inflows), for the five actuarial pension systems, in aggregate, restricted for QPPs, restricted for TDAs, and restricted for VSFs as shown in the following chart. For further information, see “APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT—Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.”

**New York City Retirement Systems**  
**Aggregate Net Position,**  
**Fiscal Years 2015-2019**  
(In Millions)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Net Position:</u>					
Restricted for QPPs. ....	\$145,769.3	\$146,917.9	\$163,025.5	\$175,638.0	\$185,963.2
Restricted for VSFs. ....	3,775.1	2,642.2	4,911.9	5,926.4	6,135.8
Restricted for TDAs .....	28,844.9	30,074.4	32,851.8	35,349.8	37,460.8
Total Net Position.....	\$178,389.3	\$179,634.5	\$200,789.2	\$216,914.2	\$229,559.8

Source: NYC CAFRs

In addition to the QPPs, TRS and BERS administer TDA Programs. Benefits provided under the TDA programs are derived from members’ accumulated contributions. No direct contributions are provided by employers. However certain investment and benefit options, if selected by TDA members, may indirectly affect employer financial obligations, as described below. As of June 30, 2018 and 2019, the total fiduciary net position restricted for TDA benefits was \$35.3 billion and \$37.5 billion, respectively. Each of the TDA Programs has at least two investment options, broadly categorized as a fixed return fund and one or more variable return funds.

Deposits from members' TDA Program accounts into the fixed return funds are used by the respective QPP to purchase investments, and such TDA Program accounts are credited with a statutory rate of interest, currently 7% for United Federation of Teachers members and 8.25% for all other members. If earnings on the respective QPP are less than the amount credited to the TDA Program members' accounts, the higher cost to the QPP could require additional payments by the City to the pension funds. If the earnings are higher, then lower payments by the City to the pension funds could be required. The Actuary recognizes the difference between the guaranteed rate of 8.25% and the Actuarial Interest Rate of 7.0% in the calculation of the employer contributions to the QPPs each year.

All investment securities purchased and invested by the QPPs with TDA Programs' fixed return funds' balances are owned and reported by the QPP. A receivable due from the respective QPP equal in amount to the aggregate original principal amounts contributed by TDA Programs' members to the respective fixed return funds, plus accrued interest at the statutory rate, is owned by each of the TDA Programs. The balances of TDA Program fixed return funds held by the TRS QPP as of June 30, 2018 and 2019 were \$23.7 billion and \$25.6 billion, respectively, and interest paid on TDA Program fixed return funds by the TRS QPP for the years then ended were \$1.6 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively. The balances of TDA Program fixed return funds held by the BERS QPP as of June 30, 2018 and 2019 were \$1.6 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively, and interest paid on TDA Program fixed return funds by the BERS QPP for the years then ended were \$128.0 million and \$141.7 million, respectively. Deposits from members' TDA Program accounts into the variable return funds are credited with actual returns on the underlying investments of the specific fund selected. Members may reallocate all or a part of their TDA Program contributions between the fixed and variable return funds on a quarterly basis. Retired TDA members may make withdrawals from their TDA accounts or elect to take the balance in the form of an annuity that is calculated based on a statutory rate of interest and mortality assumptions, which are separate and different from the mortality assumptions used in pension liability calculations. Once an annuity has been selected by a member, the payment of those benefits is guaranteed by the QPP.

In addition, certain Tier I and Tier II pension plan members have the right to make supplemental, voluntary member contributions into the QPPs. These contributions are credited with interest at rates set by statute or, for certain employees that may choose variable return investments, the actual return, and may be withdrawn or annuitized at retirement. In general, the assets and liabilities associated with these member contributions are included in the reported assets and actuarially-determined net pension obligations of the respective plans. There were approximately 300 active Tier I and Tier II members remaining in TRS and BERS as of June 30, 2019.

Ultimately, investment earnings of the fixed rate funds that are less than the amounts credited to the members could result in additional required contributions by the City to the pension funds and investment earnings that are greater than the amounts credited to the members could result in lower required contributions by the City to the pension funds.

Pursuant to State law, certain retirees of NYCERS, PPF and FPF are eligible to receive scheduled supplemental benefits from VSFs. Where assets in the VSFs are insufficient, NYCERS, PPF and FPF are required to transfer assets to their respective VSFs to fund those payments that are statutorily guaranteed. The effects of these transfers are included by the Office of the Actuary in calculating required employer contributions to the pension funds. However under current State law, the VSFs are not pension funds or retirement systems and are subject to change by the State Legislature.

For further information regarding the City's pension systems see "APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT—Notes to Financial Statements—Note E.5," "—Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds—Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position" and "—Required Supplementary Information." For information regarding investment allocation of pension assets, see "SECTION III: GOVERNMENTAL AND FINANCIAL CONTROLS—Office of the Comptroller."

### **Other Post-Employment Benefits**

Post-employment benefits other than pensions (referred to as OPEB), which include health insurance, Medicare Part B premium reimbursements and welfare fund contributions, are provided to eligible retirees of the City and their eligible beneficiaries and dependents.

### *City OPEB Contributions*

OPEB costs are currently paid in each fiscal year on a pay-as-you-go basis. The vast majority of such payments are made through the Retiree Health Benefits Trust (“RHBT”) discussed below. The City is not required by law or contractual agreement to fund the OPEB obligation other than the pay-as-you-go amounts necessary to provide current benefits to eligible retirees of the City and their eligible beneficiaries and dependents. OPEB costs are projected to be \$2.697 billion, \$2.806 billion, \$3.021 billion, \$3.219 billion and \$3.426 billion in fiscal years 2020 through 2024, respectively.

In 2006, the City created the RHBT which is used to receive, hold, and disburse assets accumulated to address the OPEB liabilities. Amounts contributed to the RHBT by the City are held in an irrevocable trust and may not be used for any purpose other than to fund the costs of health and welfare benefits of its eligible participants. In fiscal years 2017 and 2018, the City paid approximately \$400 million and approximately \$300 million, respectively, for OPEB costs otherwise due in fiscal years 2018 and 2019, respectively. In addition to such payments, in fiscal years 2014 through 2019, the City contributed \$864 million, \$955 million, \$500 million, \$100 million, \$100 million and \$100 million, respectively, to the RHBT in excess of the City’s contributions for OPEB costs due in those fiscal years. In fiscal year 2020, the City contributed approximately \$1.7 billion to the RHBT towards fiscal year 2020 OPEB costs due of \$2.697 billion. As a result the balance in the RHBT is expected to be reduced by approximately \$1 billion in fiscal year 2020. In fiscal year 2021, the City expects to contribute \$1.2 billion to the RHBT towards fiscal year 2021 OPEB costs of \$2.806 billion. As a result the balance in the RHBT is expected to be further reduced by approximately \$1.6 billion in fiscal year 2021. In each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024, the City expects to contribute the full amount of the projected OPEB costs, without reducing the balance in the RHTB in such years. The following table shows the net position of the RHBT as of the end of each of fiscal years 2014 through 2019.

**Retiree Health Benefits Trust  
Net Position  
(In Millions)**

2014	\$2,378
2015	3,397
2016	4,036
2017	4,654
2018	4,766
2019	4,680

Source: NYC CAFRs

### *Actuarial Assumptions and Methods*

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 74 (“GASB 74”) and Statement No. 75 (“GASB 75”), which update financial reporting standards for state and local government OPEB Plans. GASB 74 applies to financial reporting by post-employment benefit plans and GASB 75 covers reporting on post-employment benefit plans by employers. The City implemented GASB 74 and GASB 75 for its financial statements beginning in fiscal year 2017. The fiscal year 2019 CAFR reported the City’s net OPEB liabilities as \$98.5 billion and \$107.8 billion as of June 30, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

The actuarial assumptions and methods used in the OPEB valuations are a combination of those used in the NYCERS pension valuations, such as the Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method, and certain demographic and economic assumptions proposed by the Actuary that were adopted by each respective Board of Trustees of NYCERS during fiscal year 2019 as discussed above in “City Pension Contributions—Actuarial Assumptions and Methods,” in addition to those specific to the OPEB valuations, such as the discount rate described below. As required under GASB 75, the net OPEB liability attributable to benefit changes is now recognized in the current reporting period, investment earnings above or below expectations are recognized over a five year period, and other actuarial liability gains and losses are amortized over the average remaining working lifetimes of all plan members, including inactive plan members. In addition, as required under GASB 75, OPEB valuations assume a discount rate based on a long-term expected rate of



return on assets and the index rate for certain highly rated municipal bonds. The fiscal year 2019 OPEB valuation assumed a discount rate of 2.82% per annum.

*Summary OPEB Information*

As reported in the City’s financial statements, the following table summarizes City OPEB information for fiscal years 2017 through 2019.

**Summary of City OPEB Information, Fiscal Years 2017—2019**  
(Dollars in billions)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Participants (active/inactive plan members receiving or eligible to receive benefits).....	554,028	563,901	583,645
Total OPEB Liability (TOL) .....	\$ 93.08	\$ 103.26	\$ 112.47
Less Fiduciary Net Position (FNP).....	<u>(4.65)</u>	<u>(4.77)</u>	<u>(4.68)</u>
Net OPEB Liability (NOL).....	88.42	98.50	107.79
FNP as percent of TOL.....	5.0%	4.6%	4.2%
Covered Employee Payroll.....	\$ 25.18	\$ 26.30	\$ 27.76
NOL as a percent of Covered Employee Payroll.....	351.2%	374.5%	388.3%

Source: NYC CAFRs. Totals may not add due to rounding.

For further information regarding OPEB, see “APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT—Notes to Financial Statements—Note E.4,” “—Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds—Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position” and “—Required Supplementary Information.”

## SECTION X: OTHER INFORMATION

### Litigation

The following paragraphs describe certain material legal proceedings and claims involving the City and Covered Organizations other than routine litigation incidental to the performance of their governmental and other functions and certain other litigation arising out of alleged constitutional violations, torts, breaches of contract and other violations of law and condemnation proceedings. While the ultimate outcome and fiscal impact, if any, on the City of the proceedings and claims described below are not currently predictable, adverse determinations in certain of them might have a material adverse effect upon the City's ability to carry out the Financial Plan. The City has estimated that its potential future liability on account of outstanding claims against it as of June 30, 2019 amounted to approximately \$6.8 billion. See "SECTION VII: FINANCIAL PLAN—Assumptions—*Expenditure Assumptions*—2. OTHER THAN PERSONAL SERVICES COSTS—*Judgments and Claims*."

The City has received in excess of 70 notices of claim from putative plaintiffs and been named as a defendant in approximately a dozen legal actions to date claiming that, through the wrongful actions of the City, they, or a family member, were exposed to the novel coronavirus or contracted the COVID-19 disease resulting in, among other things, severe medical, psychological and economic damages and/or death. Going forward, the City expects to receive additional legal claims related to COVID-19. The City cannot predict its potential monetary liability from such claims at this time or whether such liability will have a material effect on the finances of the City.

### Taxes

1. Numerous real estate tax *certiorari* proceedings alleging overvaluation, inequality and illegality are pending against the City. Based on historical settlement activity, and including an estimated premium for inequality of assessment, the City estimates its potential future liability for outstanding *certiorari* proceedings to be \$997 million at June 30, 2019. For a discussion of the City's accounting treatment of its inequality and overvaluation exposure, see "APPENDIX B—COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT—Notes to Financial Statements—Note D.5."

2. Con Edison has challenged the City's method of valuation for determining assessments of certain of its properties in two separate actions. Con Edison has challenged the City's tax assessments on its Manhattan power plants and equipment for tax years 1994/95 through 2016/17 and the special franchise assessments on its electric, gas and steam equipment located in the public right of way for tax years 2009/10 through 2016/17 and 2018/19 and 2019/20. In March 2018, the City's and State's motions to dismiss challenges to the special franchise assessments for tax years 2009/10 through 2012/13 were granted. Con Edison appealed the dismissal but the City and the State prevailed in the appeal. Con Edison did not seek further appellate review. As of February 3, 2020 there are now six tax years pending in litigation, 2013/14-2016/17 and 2018/19-2019/20. With respect to the East 74th Street power plant, a monetary settlement was finalized and paid in the approximate amount of \$31,000,000 from City monies appropriated for such expenditures, and a monetary settlement in the approximate amount of \$20,000,000 was finalized and paid from City monies appropriated for such expenditures for the West 59th Street power plant. Con Edison and the City have settled the East 60th Street Steam Plant. A monetary settlement in the approximate amount of \$5,000,000 will be made from City monies appropriated for such expenditures. The remaining challenges could result in substantial real property tax refunds for taxes paid in fiscal years 2020 and beyond.

3. Tax Equity Now New York LLC (composed of certain advocacy groups and owners and tenants of properties in the City) commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court on April 24, 2017 against the City and the State. The action alleges that the City's real property tax system violates the State and federal constitutions as well as the Fair Housing Act. The action further alleges the valuation methodology as mandated by certain provisions of the State Real Property Tax Law results in a disparity and inequality in the amount of taxes paid by black and hispanic Class 1 property owners and renters. The City and State defendants moved to dismiss the case. In a decision dated September 24, 2018, the Court denied the City's motion to dismiss the complaint and partially granted the State's motion to dismiss the complaint. The City and State filed respective Notices of Appeal of the lower court decision on October 5, 2018 and on November 1, 2018 the City made a motion before the trial court for a declaration that a statutory stay of the lower court proceeding was in effect by virtue of its filing the Notice of Appeal, or in the alternative, for a discretionary stay of all proceedings pending the appeal. The State joined in seeking a discretionary stay of the lower court proceedings pending appeal. In a decision dated November 30, 2018, and released on

December 4, 2018, the lower court granted the respective motions of the City and State to stay all proceedings pending appeal of the court's decision denying the motions to dismiss the complaint in its entirety. Tax Equity Now New York LLC shortly thereafter appealed the lower court's stay decision to the Appellate Division, First Department and the matter has been fully briefed by the parties. On May 16, 2019, the City perfected its appeal from the order denying its motion to dismiss. In a decision dated June 6, 2019, the Appellate Division, First Department held that the City was not entitled to an automatic stay; however, the Court nonetheless granted a stay pursuant to its inherent judicial powers. Oral argument took place before the Appellate Division, First Department on the appeal of the denial of the City's motion to dismiss in October 2019. In a decision dated February 27, 2020, the First Department granted the City's motion to dismiss and dismissed all claims against the City. The First Department further dismissed the remaining claims against the State. On September 15, 2020, the New York Court of Appeals dismissed a motion for an appeal as of right of the First Department rulings. Plaintiff has indicated that it intends to explore its appellate options.

### *Miscellaneous*

1. Complaints on behalf of approximately 11,900 plaintiffs alleging respiratory or other injuries from alleged exposures to World Trade Center dust and debris at the World Trade Center site or the Fresh Kills landfill were commenced against the City and other entities involved in the post-September 11 rescue and recovery process. Plaintiffs include, among others, Department of Sanitation employees, firefighters, police officers, construction workers and building clean-up workers. The actions were consolidated in federal District Court pursuant to the Air Transportation and System Stabilization Act, which grants exclusive federal jurisdiction for all claims related to or resulting from the September 11 attack. A not-for-profit "captive" insurance company, WTC Captive Insurance Company, Inc. (the "WTC Insurance Company") was formed to cover claims against the City and its private contractors relating to debris removal work at the World Trade Center site and the Fresh Kills landfill. The WTC Insurance Company was funded by a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the amount of \$999,900,000. On June 10, 2010, the WTC Insurance Company announced that a settlement was reached with attorneys for the plaintiffs. On November 19, 2010, District Court Judge Hellerstein announced that more than the required 95% of plaintiffs agreed to the settlement, thus making it effective. Approximately \$700 million has been paid under the settlement, leaving residual funds of approximately \$290 million to insure and defend the City and its contractors against any new claims. Since the applicable statute of limitations runs from the time a person learns of his or her injury or should reasonably be aware of the injury, additional plaintiffs may bring lawsuits in the future for late emerging cancers, which could result in substantial damages. In 2019, Congress enacted legislation extending the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund through October 1, 2022, which provides a non-litigation alternative for claimants to obtain compensation. While the passage of this legislation has diminished the likelihood of future claims and suits being filed against the City, no assurance can be given that additional claims against the City will not be filed or that the remaining insurance will be sufficient to cover all liability that might arise from such claims.

2. In 1996, a class action was brought against the City Board of Education and the State under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 alleging that the use by the Board of Education of two teacher certification examinations mandated by the State had a disparate impact on minority candidates. In 2006, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit dismissed the claims against the State. In December 2012, the District Court decided a controlling legal question against the City. On February 4, 2013, the Second Circuit affirmed the District Court's decision. The District Court has appointed a Special Master to oversee claimants' individualized hearings both as to damages and eligibility for Board of Education employment. The hearings relate to members of the class that took the Liberal Arts and Science Test ("LAST") from 1996 to 2004. Currently, approximately 4,000 such individuals have submitted claim forms and may be eligible for damages. On June 5, 2015, the Court ruled that a second version of LAST, LAST-2, that was administered from 2004 to 2014, violated Title VII because it did not measure skills necessary to do the job. Currently, up to 700 potential LAST-2 class members have submitted claim forms and may be eligible for damages. In August 2015, the Court found that the State's new teacher certification test, the Academic Literacy Skills Test (ALST), administered since Spring 2014, was not discriminatory and evaluated skills necessary to do the job. Hearings to determine each claimant's damages are ongoing. While some final judgments have been entered, it is too early to permit an accurate estimation of the ultimate potential cost to the City.

3. The Office of Inspector General of the United States Department of Health and Human Services ("OIG") conducted a review of Medicaid Personal Care Services claims made by providers in the City from January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2006, and concluded that 18 out of 100 sampled claims by providers failed to comply with federal and State requirements. The Medicaid Personal Care Services program in the City is administered by the City's

Human Resources Administration. In its audit report issued in June 2009, the OIG, extrapolating from the case sample, estimated that the State improperly claimed \$275.3 million in federal Medicaid reimbursement during the audit period and recommended to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”) that it seek to recoup that amount from the State. To the City’s knowledge, CMS has not taken any action to recover amounts from the State based on the findings in this audit, but no assurance can be given that it will not do so in the future.

Section 22 of Part B of Chapter 109 of the Laws of 2010 amended an earlier unconsolidated State law to set forth a process under which the State Department of Health may recover from a social services district, including the City, the amount of a federal Medicaid disallowance or recovery that the State Commissioner of Health “determines was caused by a district’s failure to properly administer, supervise or operate the Medicaid program.” Such a determination would require a finding that the local agency had “violated a statute, regulation or clearly articulated written policy and that such violation was a direct cause of the federal disallowance or recovery.” It is not clear whether the recovery process set out in the amendment can be applied to a federal disallowance against the State based upon a pre-existing audit; however, in the event that it does, and results in a final determination by the State Commissioner of Health against the City, such a determination could result in substantial liability for the City as a result of the audit.

4. On December 21, 2015, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York (“USAO-SDNY”) sent a findings letter to the DOE indicating various areas in which he alleged that the City elementary schools were not accessible to students with disabilities in violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The City and USAO-SDNY are currently in discussion as to the matters raised in the letter. While the City has an ongoing program to make smaller schools accessible, an acceleration of alterations to City elementary schools to address concerns raised in the findings letter could result in a substantial acceleration of compliance costs to the City but not damages.

5. In late 2015, a putative class action was filed against the City and the New York City Taxi and Limousine Commission (“TLC”) alleging numerous commercial claims in connection with the November 2013 and February 2014 auctions of wheelchair accessible taxi medallions. Plaintiffs allege that the TLC negligently posted false information about average medallion transfer prices in advance of the auction falsely inducing plaintiffs to bid higher amounts for their medallions as well as failed to inform prospective bidders that the TLC would allow black cars to utilize electronic apps to prearrange rides, which plaintiffs argue violates their street hail exclusivity. In June 2017, the City’s motion for summary judgment was granted due to plaintiffs’ failure to file notices of claim with the Office of the City Comptroller. Plaintiffs withdrew their appeal of that ruling to pursue related actions subsequently filed. On January 31, 2017 and on March 23, 2017 in State Supreme Court, Queens County, a second and a third putative class action were filed alleging similar claims. In September 2017, the Court dismissed all but the breach of contract rescission and implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing claims in the second filed action. Motion practice remains ongoing in the second filed action. The Court denied plaintiffs’ motion for class certification as premature. In November 2017, the Court dismissed the third filed action, which plaintiffs appealed. In March 2019, the Court granted the plaintiffs’ motion to reargue and the discovery is underway. In November 2019, the Court granted plaintiffs’ motion for class certification in the third filed action. While the scope of the class of plaintiffs is unclear at this time, it includes at least most of the plaintiffs who purchased medallions at the auctions; if the class were to prevail in any of the remaining described cases, damages of several hundred million dollars could be sought.

6. In an action filed in December 2015, plaintiffs that include owners of taxi medallions, taxi drivers, groups that finance taxi medallions, and taxi medallion interest groups, raised numerous constitutional claims challenging regulations on taxi medallions that allegedly are not applied to for-hire vehicles (“FHV”) that operate via electronic apps. The plaintiffs also claimed that such FHVs benefit from additional TLC regulations that effected an alleged taking of the plaintiffs’ taxi medallions. In March 2017, the City was granted its motion to dismiss. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit upheld the dismissal of all federal claims in May 2018, while indicating that it would not rule on plaintiffs’ takings claim because plaintiffs failed to avail themselves of State procedures for seeking remedy. Although plaintiffs may elect to file a takings claim in State court, in a May 2018 decision on a similar case that did not seek monetary relief, the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department opined that the TLC’s actions permitting FHVs to operate via electronic apps do not constitute a taking under State law. If the plaintiffs were to ultimately prevail on a takings claim, the City could be subject to substantial liability.

7. In June, 2018, a class action on behalf of blind and visually impaired persons commenced in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (American Council of the Blind, et al. v. City of New York, et

al.) and by Order dated July 22, 2019 the class was certified. The plaintiffs allege that the City is violating the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Rehabilitation Act and the New York City Human Rights Law by not installing Accessible Pedestrian Signals (“APS”) at all intersections that have a pedestrian control signal for sighted pedestrians. Plaintiffs further argue that under these statutes the City is required at a minimum to install APS whenever it installs a new pedestrian control signal and to install APS whenever it alters an existing pedestrian control signal. Plaintiffs seek declaratory relief that the City has violated these statutes and an order directing the City to comply with these statutes by installing APS at all signalized pedestrian street crossings (over 13,000 intersections), and attorneys’ fees. If plaintiffs were to prevail, the City could be subject to substantial compliance costs.

8. In 2010, a single claimant sued the City for improper jail detention resulting from the City honoring a federal ICE detainer request. By 2017, the court certified a class of similarly situated individuals who were allegedly wrongfully detained in City jails between 2007 and 2012. Various courts around the country, over the same time period, determined that holding detainees past their scheduled release date based on an ICE detainer request was unconstitutional, except under certain limited circumstances. During discovery, plaintiffs have asserted that potentially over 10,000 individuals were held in City jails in alleged contravention of these circumstances, allegedly totaling approximately 75,000 additional days past their scheduled release dates. The City is pursuing settlement of the suit. It is too early at this stage of the litigation to provide an accurate estimate of the potential cost to the City; however, the exposure could be substantial.

9. On February 20, 2020, the New York State Attorney General’s Office filed a notice with the New York City Comptroller’s Office that it planned to file a legal action that would claim, among other things, that beginning no later than 2004, the New York City Taxi and Limousine Commission (the “TLC”) marketed taxicab medallions to purchasers, prospective purchasers, brokers and financial institutions as investments and conducted auctions of taxicab medallions in a manner that artificially inflated the price of the medallions and, in or about 2004, permitted collusive bidding in its auctions of taxicab medallions and failed to take necessary action to prevent further collusion. Additionally, the Attorney General says it will claim that beginning on or about January 19, 2011, the TLC failed to disclose and concealed information that the price of taxicab medallions outstripped the underlying value of the taxicab medallions and that the City gave the impression that the price of taxicab medallions would only increase. The notice further states the Attorney General will seek damages from the City in the amount of \$810 million plus interest and costs. The City believes the claims described in the notice of claim are without merit and are time barred under State law. The City will evaluate and vigorously defend against any complaint when and if filed by the Attorney General.

10. In a putative class action filed on August 29, 2019 in New York County Supreme Court, *Street v. City*, plaintiff challenged the processing of vehicular red light camera tickets issued by the City under the Red Light Camera Program authorized pursuant to New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (“VTL”) section 1111-a. Plaintiff claimed, among other things, that the technician certificates issued by the City to verify vehicular red light violations were not notarized as plaintiff alleged is required by VTL section 1111-a(d), and therefore said certificates and the related fines were invalid. Plaintiff, on behalf of the class, seeks refunds of fines paid under the Red Light Camera Program from August 2013 to present. In a decision issued on August 12, 2020, the Court declared that the certificate at issue in plaintiff’s case was invalid since it was not notarized; in the same decision, the court declined to certify a class of similarly situated vehicle owners that received red light camera tickets. Plaintiff has filed a motion to reargue and a notice of appeal of the denial of class certification. The City expects to make filings opposing plaintiff’s motion and appeal with respect to class certification and is considering its options to appeal the Court’s ruling regarding the notarization of the certificates. If a class were to be certified by the Court and the City was ordered to pay refunds for fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2020 for said violations, the potential monetary liability could be substantial.

In a putative class action filed in September 2020 in New York County Supreme Court, *Mulhadzhanov v. City*, plaintiffs challenged the processing of vehicular speeding tickets issued by the City under the Speed Camera Program authorized pursuant to VTL section 1180-b. Plaintiffs claimed, among other things, that certificates issued by the City to verify speeding violations were not notarized as plaintiffs allege is required by VTL section 1180-b(d) and therefore said certificates and the related fines were invalid. Plaintiffs seek refunds of fines paid under the Speed Camera Program from August 2013 to August 2018 and from July 2019 to present. If a class were to be certified by the Court and the City was ordered to pay refunds for fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2020 for said violations, the potential monetary liability could be substantial.

## Environmental Matters

The City has more than 500 miles of coastline, bordering the Atlantic Ocean as well as rivers, bays, and inlets. Two of its five Boroughs, Manhattan and Staten Island, are islands and water forms the principal boundary of the remaining three. As a result, the City is directly affected by rising sea levels and exposed to intensifying coastal storms.

### *Sandy*

On Monday, October 29, 2012, Sandy hit the Mid-Atlantic East Coast. The storm caused widespread damage to the coastal and other low lying areas of the City and power failures in various parts of the City, including most of downtown Manhattan. On January 29, 2013, President Obama signed legislation providing for approximately \$50.5 billion in storm-related aid for the region affected by the storm. Although it is not possible for the City to quantify the full, long-term impact of the storm on the City and its economy, the current estimate of the direct costs to the City, NYCHH and NYCHA is approximately \$10.7 billion (comprised of approximately \$1.8 billion of expense costs and approximately \$8.9 billion of capital project costs). Such direct costs represent funding for emergency response, debris removal, emergency protective measures, repair of damaged infrastructure and long-term hazard mitigation investments. In addition to such direct costs, the City is delivering Sandy-related disaster recovery assistance services, benefiting impacted communities, businesses, homeowners and renters (“Community Costs”), which the City anticipates will be fully reimbursed by federal funds.

The Financial Plan assumes that the direct costs described above will largely be paid from non-City sources, primarily the federal government, and that the Community Costs described above will be fully reimbursed by federal funds. The City expects reimbursements to come from two separate federal sources of funding, FEMA and HUD. The City has secured approximately \$10.7 billion in FEMA assistance and other federal emergency response grants (“FEMA Funding”). The maximum reimbursement rate from FEMA is 90% of total costs. Other federal emergency response grants may have larger local share percentages. The City expects to use \$720 million of Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funding allocated by HUD to meet the local share requirements of the FEMA funding, as well as recovery work not funded by FEMA or other federal sources. This allocation would be available to fill gaps in such FEMA funding. As of June 30, 2020, the City, NYCHH and NYCHA have received \$3.9 billion in reimbursements from FEMA for the direct costs described above. In addition to the FEMA Funding described above, HUD has made available over \$4.6 billion for Community Costs, of which over \$3.4 billion has been received through June 30, 2020. No assurance can be given that the City will be reimbursed for all of its costs or that such reimbursements will be received within the time periods assumed in the Financial Plan. There is no assurance, if the City were to experience a similar storm in the future, that non-City sources, including the federal government, would pay the costs.

### *Climate Change*

The 2007 strategic plan *plANYC, A Greener, Greater New York*, recognized climate change as a new challenge facing the City cutting across all of the issues covered in the plan. The 2007 strategic plan described the City’s climate change strategy as the sum of all the initiatives in the plan and announced initiation of a long-term effort to develop a comprehensive climate change adaptation strategy to prepare the City for the climate shifts that are unavoidable. Many actions undertaken by the City followed, including initiation of work with FEMA to ensure that City floodplain maps reflect the most current information and creation of the New York City Panel on Climate Change (“NPCC”). NPCC is a body of more than a dozen leading independent climate and social scientists appointed by the Mayor. Since 2008, NPCC has analyzed climate trends, developed projections, explored key impacts, and advised on response strategies for City planning. NPCC is required to make recommendations to the City regarding climate change projections at least every three years and produced its first report in 2010, with subsequent reports in 2015 and 2019 (collectively, the “NPCC Reports”). The NPCC has identified that the City is already experiencing the impacts of climate change and projects dramatic impacts from climate change on the City in the future.

*A Greener, Greater New York* was updated in 2011, in June 2013 by *plANYC A Stronger, More Resilient New York*, and expanded in April 2015 in *One New York: the Plan for a Strong and Just City*, and in April 2019 by *OneNYC 2050* (the “OneNYC Reports”). NPCC projections form the basis for the City’s climate resiliency planning and are reflected in the OneNYC Reports. Many of the resiliency and other undertakings included in the OneNYC Reports

involve coordination and cooperation with multiple public and private stakeholders, and expansion of ongoing maintenance and development, as well as specific initiatives such as those described below.

Building on the recommendations contained in the OneNYC Reports, the City is in the process of implementing, over the next ten years, climate resiliency projects costing in excess of \$20 billion, most of which are dedicated to areas previously affected by Sandy and some of which are directed toward mitigating the risks identified in the NPCC Reports. Such plans include both stand-alone resiliency projects and the integration of resiliency protection into the City's ongoing investments. These projects are in various stages of feasibility review, design and construction and/or implementation. Funding for these projects is expected to come from City, State and federal sources. Some projects are expected to require additional funding to the extent that they are in the planning stages or current funding does not provide for the costs of construction.

Several major coastal resiliency projects are currently underway throughout the City, including the East Side Coastal Resiliency Project ("ESCR"), the South Shore of Staten Island Coastal Storm Risk Management Project (the "Staten Island Project") and the Rockaways Shorefront and Back Bay Projects (the "Rockaways Project").

Through ESCR, which is expected to break ground in fall of 2020, the City will construct an integrated coastal flood protection system for which it will seek FEMA accreditation, create resilient open spaces, and improve waterfront access on Manhattan's east side, from East 25th Street at the north to Montgomery Street at the south. The City anticipates the entire flood protection system will be in place and operational by the 2023 Atlantic hurricane season. The expected cost of ESCR is \$1.45 billion, with \$1.12 billion being paid for by the City and \$338 million being paid for with Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funding allocated by HUD. Other projects in Lower Manhattan include flood walls and deployable flip-up barriers to protect the Two Bridges neighborhood, which lies south of Montgomery Street at the north to the Brooklyn Bridge at the south, developing a plan that contemplates extending the Manhattan shoreline from the Brooklyn Bridge to the Battery into the East River to protect the Seaport and Financial District area, and an elevated waterfront esplanade in the Battery and flood barriers in Battery Park City. On February 10, 2020, litigation was filed in New York Supreme Court challenging the project on the theory that the project constitutes alienation of parkland, and therefore would require State legislative approval. On August 20, 2020, the litigation was dismissed. On August 28, 2020, petitioners filed a notice of appeal.

The Staten Island Project, which is being designed and constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE"), is expected to break ground in fall of 2020, and will create a 5.5-mile line of coastal protection on Staten Island between Fort Wadsworth and Oakwood Beach. USACE currently estimates that the project will cost \$615 million, with the City responsible for 10.5% of the project costs, and the remaining project costs to be paid for with federal and State funds.

The Rockaways Project, which is also being designed and constructed by USACE, consists of coastal protection elements on the Atlantic shorefront and on the Jamaica Bay side of the Rockaways. The project is expected to break ground in fall of 2020 and will be fully funded by the federal government, with an expected cost of approximately \$590 million.

The City expects that additional resiliency projects will be identified and implemented in the coming years, including projects inside and outside of the areas affected by Sandy and addressing risks identified in the NPCC Reports including coastal storms, sea level rise, extreme heat and intense rainfall.

In 2015, FEMA issued preliminary updated flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs), which would have expanded the 100-year floodplain beyond the areas designated in the flood maps issued in 2007. The City appealed the 2015 preliminary flood maps challenging the modelling FEMA used to develop them. The 2015 preliminary flood maps were adopted into the building code, but the prior 2007 flood maps remain in effect for flood insurance purposes. In 2016, FEMA agreed with the City's appeal, and the City is currently working with FEMA to update the maps. The new maps are expected to generally expand the 100-year floodplain from the 2007 flood maps and may cover different areas than the 2015 preliminary flood maps. Such expansion could negatively impact property values in those newly designated areas. In addition, an increase in areas of the City susceptible to flooding resulting from climate change could result in greater recovery costs to the City if flooding were to occur within such larger areas.

Despite the efforts described above, the magnitude of the impact on the City's operations, economy, or financial condition from climate change is indeterminate and unpredictable. No assurance can be given that the City will not encounter natural disaster risks, such as hurricanes, tropical storms, heatwaves or catastrophic sea level rise in the future, or that such risks will not have an adverse effect on the operations, economy or financial condition of the City.

### *Superfund Designations*

On March 2, 2010, the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") listed the Gowanus Canal (the "Canal"), a waterway located in the City, as a federal Superfund site under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"). EPA considers the City a potentially responsible party ("PRP") under CERCLA, based on contaminants from currently and formerly City-owned and operated properties, as well as from the City's combined sewer overflows ("CSOs"). On September 30, 2013 EPA issued the Record of Decision ("ROD") for the Canal, setting forth requirements for dredging contaminated sediment in the Canal and covering it with a cap as well as source control requirements. Separate from the in-Canal remedy, the ROD also requires that two CSO retention tanks be constructed as part of the source control component of the remedy. The City anticipates that the actual cleanup costs – including both the in-Canal portion and the CSO portion – will substantially exceed EPA's original cost estimate for the ROD.

On May 28, 2014, EPA issued a unilateral administrative order requiring the City to design the CSO retention tanks and other storm water control measures, and remediation of the First Street basin (a currently filled-in portion of the Canal). The City estimates that the tanks will actually cost in excess of \$735 million, which is included in the City's capital plan. The City has notified EPA of potential delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic and is monitoring impacts on its ability to meet the requirements of the ROD.

With respect to the in-Canal portion of the remedy, an allocation process has been completed between the City and approximately 20 other parties to allocate costs of the design, which includes dredging and capping the canal. Prior to completion of the allocation process, the City paid a portion of the design costs based on an estimate of the City's potential share of the costs. As a result of the agreed upon allocation process, the City will be required to provide additional funding through the completion of the design, estimated in 2022. Such additional funding for design costs is not expected to be a material cost.

On January 28, 2020, EPA issued a new Unilateral Order to the six largest PRPs, including the City and National Grid, requiring these parties to implement the in-Canal remedy (consisting of dredging and capping of sediments) in the upper reach of the Canal.

EPA estimates that the cost of this work, the first of the three phases, is \$125 million, an estimate that the City believes is low. The City's liability for the in-Canal work is unknown at this time, and may ultimately be determined through litigation.

On September 27, 2010, EPA listed Newtown Creek, the waterway on the border between Brooklyn and Queens, New York, as a Superfund site. On April 6, 2010, EPA notified the City that EPA considers the City a PRP under CERCLA for hazardous substances in Newtown Creek. In its Newtown Creek PRP notice letter, EPA identified historical City activities that filled former wetlands and low lying areas in and around Newtown Creek and releases from formerly City-owned and operated facilities, including municipal incinerators, as well as discharges from sewers and CSO outfalls, as potential sources of hazardous substances in Newtown Creek. In July, 2011, the City entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent with EPA and five other PRPs to conduct an investigation of conditions in Newtown Creek and evaluate feasible remedies. The investigation and feasibility study is expected to take approximately eleven years. The City's share will be determined in a future allocation proceeding. The settlement does not cover any remedy that may ultimately be chosen by EPA to address the contamination identified as a result of the investigation and evaluation.

On May 12, 2014, EPA listed the former Wolff-Alport Chemical Company site ("Wolff-Alport Site") in Ridgewood, Queens, as a Superfund site. The designation is based on radioactive contamination resulting from the operations of the Wolff-Alport Chemical Company during the 1920s to 1950s, which, among other things, disposed of radioactive material on-site, on the adjacent right-of-way, and via the sewer system. In 2013, EPA, in cooperation with City and State agencies, completed a response action to implement certain interim remedial measures at the



Wolff-Alport Site to address the site's short-term public health risks. In 2015 to 2017, EPA undertook a remedial investigation and feasibility study that assessed, among other things, impacts to the sewer system and City right-of-way from operations at the Wolff-Alport Site, and evaluated a range of remedial alternatives. In September 2017, EPA issued its ROD identifying its selected remedy. The ROD requires jet washing and replacement of sewers, and excavation of contaminated portions of the right-of-way. EPA estimated work for the entire Wolff-Alport Site to cost \$39 million. The City anticipates that the costs for work in the sewers and the right-of-way could significantly exceed that estimate. In December 2017, EPA notified the City of its status as a PRP for the work on City property and sought to have the City perform some of the work. In February 2018, the City notified EPA that, subject to certain conditions, it was willing to undertake such work and, on September 24, 2019, EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order requiring the City to conduct additional pre-design investigatory work and develop a Remedial Design consistent with the ROD.

The National Park Service ("NPS") is undertaking a CERCLA removal action at Great Kills Park on Staten Island to address radioactive contamination that has been detected at the site. Great Kills Park was owned by the City until roughly 1972, when it was transferred to NPS for inclusion in the Gateway National Recreation Area. While owned by the City, the site was used as a sanitary landfill, and the park was also expanded using urban fill. NPS believes that the radioactive contamination is the result of City activities and that the City is therefore liable for the investigation and remediation under CERCLA. The City has negotiated a settlement with NPS to address a remedial investigation and feasibility study. No other PRPs have been identified at this time.

Under CERCLA, a responsible party may be held responsible for monies expended for response actions at a Superfund site, including investigative, planning, removal, remedial and EPA enforcement actions. A responsible party may also be ordered by EPA to take response actions itself. Responsible parties include, among others, past or current owners or operators of a facility from which there is a release of a hazardous substance that causes the incurrence of response costs. The nature, extent, and cost of response actions at either the Canal, Newtown Creek, the Wolff-Alport site or Great Kills Park, the contribution, if any, of discharges from the City's sewer system or other municipal operations, and the extent of the City's liability, if any, for monies expended for such response actions, will likely not be determined for several years and could be material.

## **Cybersecurity**

The City relies on a large and complex technology environment to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private or sensitive information, the City and its agencies and offices face multiple cyber threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computers and other sensitive digital networks and systems. In 2017, pursuant to a Mayoral Executive Order, the Mayor established the New York City Cyber Command ("Cyber Command"), led by the City's Chief Information Security Officer, to protect the people and technological assets of the City.

In collaboration with the City's Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications ("DoITT"), Cyber Command is charged with setting information security policies and standards, directing citywide cyber defense and incident response, deploying defensive technical and administrative controls and providing guidance to the Mayor and City agencies on cyber defense. Cyber Command has over 100 full-time employees and works with designated cybersecurity contacts at each City agency as part of the Citywide Cybersecurity Program. The Financial Plan reflects funding for Cyber Command of \$86 million in fiscal year 2020, \$122 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$131 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024. Such funding does not account for cybersecurity funding at other City agencies, including DoITT. Cyber Command is built around three core cybersecurity functions: threat management, which manages incident response and cyber threat intelligence; security sciences, which manages strategic and tactical cyber defense technologies and initiatives; and urban technology, which identifies unpatched systems in the City's networks and helps agencies prioritize remediation efforts on those systems.

In carrying out its functions, Cyber Command works with a range of City, State, and federal law enforcement agencies, including the New York City Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Joint Terrorism Task Force. Cyber Command regularly works with other states and municipalities throughout the country to share cybersecurity threat intelligence and best practices, as well as with non-governmental entities such as utilities, telecommunications providers and financial services companies for the purpose of enhancing collective cyber defenses. The City has developed standard cybersecurity policies and standards for third party vendors of the City to

follow, and security provisions for contracts with vendors, which help ensure that the City is notified of cyber breaches and suspected cyber breaches of a vendor's network environment. The City has also developed a Citywide Incident Response Policy, which requires City agencies to develop incident response plans in accordance with Cyber Command policies and standards.

While the City conducts periodic tests and reviews of its networks, no assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures will be successful in guarding against all cyber threats and attacks. New technical cyber vulnerabilities are discovered in the United States daily. In addition, cyber attacks have become more sophisticated and increasingly are capable of impacting municipal control systems and components. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to, or to disable or degrade, electronic networks, computers, systems and solutions are rapidly evolving and have become increasingly complex and sophisticated. In addition, there is heightened risk due to an increase in remote access to City systems by City employees as a result of the outbreak of COVID-19. As cybersecurity threats continue to evolve, the City may be required to expend significant additional resources to continue to modify and strengthen security measures, investigate and remediate any vulnerabilities, or invest in new technology designed to mitigate security risks. The results of any successful attack on the City's computer and information technology systems could impact its operations and damage the City's digital networks and systems, and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial. Consistent with the City's general policy to self-insure, the City does not carry insurance against cyber attacks.

### **Tax Matters**

In the opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, New York, New York, and Bryant Rabbino LLP, New York, New York, as Co-Bond Counsel to the City ("Co-Bond Counsel"), interest on the Bonds will be exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State or any political subdivision thereof, including the City.

The City will covenant in a tax certificate to comply with applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), relating to the exclusion from gross income of the interest on the Bonds for purposes of federal income taxation. In the opinion of Co-Bond Counsel, assuming compliance by the City with such covenants, interest on the Bonds will be excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof for purposes of federal income taxation. Failure by the City to comply with such covenants may cause interest on the Bonds to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof retroactive to the date of the issue of the Bonds. Further, Co-Bond Counsel will render no opinion as to the effect on the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds of any action (including without limitation a change in the interest rate mode with respect to any of the Bonds) taken or not taken after the date of such opinion without the approval of Co-Bond Counsel.

In the opinion of Co-Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. The Code contains other provisions that could result in tax consequences, upon which no opinion will be rendered by Co-Bond Counsel, as a result of ownership of the Bonds or the inclusion in certain computations of interest that is excluded from gross income.

Co-Bond Counsel's opinions are not a guarantee of a result, but represent their legal judgment based upon their review of existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions and the covenants of the City described above. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") with respect to the matters addressed in the opinions of Co-Bond Counsel, and Co-Bond Counsel's opinions are not binding on the IRS. The IRS has an ongoing program of auditing the tax-exempt status of the interest on tax-exempt obligations. If an audit of the Bonds is commenced, under current procedures the IRS is likely to treat the City as the "taxpayer," and the owners of the Bonds would have no right to participate in the audit process. In responding to or defending an audit of the tax-exempt status of the interest on the Bonds, the City may have different or conflicting interests from the owners of the Bonds. Public awareness of any future audit of the Bonds could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Bonds during the pendency of the audit, regardless of its ultimate outcome.

Except as described above, Co-Bond Counsel will express no opinion with respect to any federal, state or local tax consequences under present law, or proposed legislation, resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations such as the Bonds may result in collateral federal tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, life insurance companies, property and casualty insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing

business in the United States, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit, owners of an interest in a financial asset securitization investment trust (FASIT), and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax- exempt obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their own tax advisors as to the applicability of these consequences to their particular circumstances.

The initial public offering price of certain Bonds (the “Discount Bonds”) may be less than the amount payable on such Bonds at maturity. An amount equal to the difference between the initial public offering price of a Discount Bond (assuming that a substantial amount of the Discount Bonds of that maturity are sold to the public at such price) and the amount payable at maturity constitutes original issue discount to the initial purchaser of such Discount Bond. A portion of such original issue discount allocable to the holding period of such Discount Bond by the initial purchaser will, upon the disposition of such Discount Bond (including by reason of its payment at maturity), be treated as interest excludable from gross income, rather than as taxable gain, for federal income tax purposes, on the same terms and conditions as those for other interest on the Bonds described above. Such interest is considered to be accrued actuarially in accordance with the constant interest method over the life of a Discount Bond, taking into account the semiannual compounding of accrued interest, at the yield to maturity on such Discount Bond and generally will be allocated to an initial purchaser in a different amount from the amount of the payment denominated as interest actually received by the initial purchaser during the tax year.

However, such interest may be required to be taken into account in determining the amount of the branch profits tax applicable to certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment. In addition, the accrual of such interest may result in certain other collateral federal income tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, life insurance companies, property and casualty insurance companies, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit, owners of an interest in a FASIT, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax- exempt obligations. Moreover, in the event of the redemption, sale or other taxable disposition of a Discount Bond by the initial owner prior to maturity, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such Discount Bond in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such Discount Bond was held) is includable in gross income. Owners of Discount Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination of accrued original issue discount on Discount Bonds for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of Discount Bonds.

The purchase price of certain Bonds (the “Premium Bonds”) paid by an owner may be greater than the amount payable on such Bonds at maturity. An amount equal to the excess of a purchaser’s tax basis in a Premium Bond over the amount payable at maturity constitutes premium to such purchaser. The basis for federal income tax purposes of a Premium Bond in the hands of such purchaser must be reduced each year by the amortizable bond premium, although no federal income tax deduction is allowed as a result of such reduction in basis for amortizable bond premium. Such reduction in basis will increase the amount of any gain (or decrease the amount of any loss) to be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon a sale or other taxable disposition of a Premium Bond. The amount of premium which is amortizable each year by a purchaser is determined by using such purchaser’s yield to maturity. Purchasers of the Premium Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination of amortizable bond premium on Premium Bonds for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of Premium Bonds.

Existing law may change so as to reduce or eliminate the benefit to holders of the Bonds of the exclusion of interest thereon from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Proposed legislative or administrative action, whether or not taken, could also affect the value and marketability of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to any proposed changes in tax law.

## **Ratings**

The Bonds have been rated “Aa2” (negative outlook) by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), “AA” (stable outlook) by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) and “AA” (negative outlook) by Fitch, Inc. (“Fitch”). Such ratings

reflect only the views of Moody's, S&P and Fitch from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely. Any such downward revision or withdrawal could have an adverse effect on the market prices of such bonds. A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities.

## **Legal Opinions**

The legality of the authorization and issuance of the Bonds will be affirmed by the approving legal opinions of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP and Bryant Rabbino LLP, Co-Bond Counsel to the City. Reference should be made to the forms of such opinions as set forth in Appendix C hereto for the matters covered by such opinions and the scope of Co-Bond Counsel's engagement in relation to the issuance of the Bonds.

Certain legal matters are being passed upon for the City by its Corporation Counsel.

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, and Law Offices of Joseph C. Reid, P.A., New York, New York, Co-Special Disclosure Counsel to the City, will pass upon certain legal matters in connection with the preparation of this Official Statement.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Nixon Peabody LLP, New York, New York, and D. Seaton and Associates, P.A., P.C., New York, New York, Co-Counsel for the Underwriters.

## **Underwriting**

The Bonds are being purchased for reoffering by the Underwriters for whom Siebert Williams Shank & Co., LLC, BofA Securities, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Jefferies LLC, Loop Capital Markets, LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Samuel A. Ramirez & Co., Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association are acting as lead managers. The compensation for services rendered in connection with the underwriting of the Bonds will be \$3,956,773.57, inclusive of expenses.

In addition, certain of the Underwriters have entered into distribution agreements with other broker-dealers (that have not been designated by the City as Underwriters) for the distribution of the Bonds at the original issue prices. Such agreements generally provide that the relevant Underwriter will share a portion of its underwriting compensation or selling concession with such broker-dealers.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. Certain of the Underwriters and their respective affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various investment banking services for the City for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (which may include bank loans and/or credit default swaps) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the City.

## **Continuing Disclosure Undertaking**

As authorized by the Act, and to the extent that (i) Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule") of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act") requires the underwriters (as defined in the Rule) of securities offered hereby (under this caption, if subject to the Rule, the "securities") to determine, as a condition to purchasing the securities, that the City will covenant to the effect of the Undertaking, and (ii) the Rule as so applied is authorized by a federal law that as so construed is within the powers of Congress, the City agrees with the record and beneficial owners from time to time of the outstanding securities (under this caption, if subject to the Rule, "Bondholders") to provide:

(a) within 185 days after the end of each fiscal year, to the Electronic Municipal Market Access system (“EMMA”) ([www.emma.msrb.org](http://www.emma.msrb.org)) established by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the “MSRB”), core financial information and operating data for the prior fiscal year, including, (i) the City’s audited general purpose financial statements, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in effect from time to time, and (ii) material historical quantitative data on the City’s revenues, expenditures, financial operations and indebtedness generally of the type found herein in Sections IV, V, VIII and IX, and under the caption “2015-2019 Summary of Operations” in Section VI, provided that if the inclusion or format of such information is changed or new information is added in such sections in any future official statement, thereafter the information provided to EMMA will contain or include by reference information of the type included in that official statement as so changed or added; and

(b) in a timely manner, not in excess of 10 Business Days after the occurrence of any event described below, notice to EMMA, of any of the following events with respect to the securities:

- (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (2) non-payment related defaults, if material;
- (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;
- (7) modifications to rights of security holders, if material;
- (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (9) defeasances;
- (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material;
- (11) rating changes;
- (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the City; which event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the City in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City;
- (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the City or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the City, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;

- (14) appointment of a successor or additional Fiscal Agent or the change of name of a Fiscal Agent, if material;
- (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation (as defined below) of the City, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the City, any of which affect Holders of the Bonds, if material;
- (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the City, any of which reflect financial difficulties; and
- (17) failure of the City to comply with clause (a) above.

Event (3) is included pursuant to a letter from the SEC staff to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated September 19, 1995. However, event (3) may not be applicable, since the terms of the securities do not provide for “debt service reserves.”

Events (4) and (5). The City does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the securities, unless the City applies for or participates in obtaining the enhancement.

Event (6) is relevant only to the extent interest on the securities is tax-exempt.

Event (8). The City does not undertake to provide the above-described event notice of a mandatory scheduled redemption, not otherwise contingent upon the occurrence of an event, if (i) the terms, dates and amounts of redemption are set forth in detail in the final official statement (as defined in the Rule), (ii) the only open issue is which securities will be redeemed in the case of a partial redemption, (iii) notice of redemption is given to the Bondholders as required under the terms of the securities and (iv) public notice of redemption is given pursuant to Exchange Act Release No. 23856 of the SEC, even if the originally scheduled amounts are reduced prior to optional redemptions or security purchases.

Events (15) and (16). “Financial Obligation” (i) means a (A) debt obligation; (B) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (C) guarantee of (A) or (B) but (ii) shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

No Bondholder may institute any suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity (“Proceeding”) for the enforcement of the Undertaking or for any remedy for breach thereof, unless such Bondholder shall have filed with the Corporation Counsel of the City evidence of ownership and a written notice of and request to cure such breach, and the City shall have refused to comply within a reasonable time. All Proceedings shall be instituted only as specified herein, in the federal or State courts located in the Borough of Manhattan, State and City of New York, and for the equal benefit of all holders of the outstanding securities benefitted by the same or a substantially similar covenant, and no remedy shall be sought or granted other than specific performance of the covenant at issue.

Any amendment to the Undertaking may only take effect if:

- (a) the amendment is made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature, or status of the City, or type of business conducted; the Undertaking, as amended, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of award of the securities after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances; and the amendment does not materially impair the interests of Bondholders, as determined by parties unaffiliated with the City (such as, but without limitation, the City’s financial advisor or bond counsel); and the annual financial information containing (if applicable) the amended operating data or financial information will explain, in narrative form, the reasons for the amendment and the “impact” (as that word is used in the letter from the staff of the SEC to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated June 23, 1995) of the change in the type of operating data or financial information being provided; or

(b) all or any part of the Rule, as interpreted by the staff of the SEC at the date of the Undertaking, ceases to be in effect for any reason, and the City elects that the Undertaking shall be deemed terminated or amended (as the case may be) accordingly.

For purposes of the Undertaking, a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship or otherwise has or shares investment power which includes the power to dispose, or to direct the disposition of, such security, subject to certain exceptions, as set forth in the Undertaking. An assertion of beneficial ownership must be filed, with full documentary support, as part of the written request to the Corporation Counsel described above.

### **Financial Advisors**

The City has retained Public Resources Advisory Group and Acacia Financial Group, Inc. to act as financial advisors with respect to the City's general obligation bond financing program and the issuance of the Bonds.

### **Financial Statements**

The City's CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 is included by specific reference in this Official Statement as APPENDIX B. Grant Thornton LLP, the City's independent auditor, has not reviewed, commented on or approved, and is not associated with, this Official Statement. The report of Grant Thornton LLP relating to the City's financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, which is a matter of public record, is included in the CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, which is included by specific reference in this Official Statement. However, Grant Thornton LLP has not performed any procedures on any financial statements or other financial information of the City, including without limitation any of the information contained, or included by specific reference, in this Official Statement, since the date of such report and has not been asked to consent to the inclusion of its report in this Official Statement.

### **Further Information**

The references herein to, and summaries of, provisions of federal, State and local laws, including but not limited to the State Constitution, the Financial Emergency Act and the City Charter, and documents, agreements and court decisions, including but not limited to the Financial Plan, are summaries of certain provisions thereof. Such summaries do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to such acts, laws, documents, agreements or decisions, copies of which are available for inspection during business hours at the office of the Corporation Counsel.

Copies of the most recent financial plan submitted to the Control Board are at [www.nyc.gov/omb](http://www.nyc.gov/omb). Copies of the published Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller are available at [www.comptroller.nyc.gov](http://www.comptroller.nyc.gov) or upon written request to the Office of the Comptroller, Deputy Comptroller for Public Finance, Municipal Building, One Centre Street, New York, New York 10007 and are available on EMMA (<https://emma.msrb.org>). Financial plans are prepared quarterly, and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Comptroller is published at the end of October of each year, as required by the City Charter.

Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made orally or in writing shall be construed as a contract or as a part of a contract with any purchaser or any holders of the Bonds.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

## ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

This section presents certain economic and demographic information about the City. All information is presented on a calendar year basis unless otherwise indicated. The data set forth are the latest available. Sources of information are indicated in the text or immediately following the tables. Although the City considers the sources to be reliable, the City has made no independent verification of the information provided by non-City sources and does not warrant its accuracy.

### New York City Economy

The City has a diversified economic base, with a substantial volume of business activity in the financial, professional service, education, health care, hospitality, wholesale and retail trade, technology, information services, and manufacturing industries, and is the location of many securities, banking, law, accounting, new media, and advertising firms.

The City is a major seaport and focal point for international business. Many of the major corporations headquartered in the City are multinational in scope and have extensive foreign operations. Numerous foreign-owned companies in the United States are also headquartered in the City. These firms, which have increased substantially in number over the past decade, are found in all sectors of the City's economy, but are concentrated in trade, professional and business services, tourism, and finance. The City is the location of the headquarters of the United Nations and several affiliated organizations maintain their principal offices in the City. A large diplomatic community exists in the City to staff the missions to the United Nations and the foreign consulates. No single assessed property in the City accounts for more than 0.5% of the City's real property tax revenue.

Economic activity in the City has experienced periods of growth and recession and can be expected to experience periods of growth and recession in the future. The City experienced a recession in the early 1970s through the middle of that decade, followed by a period of expansion in the late 1970s through the late 1980s. The City fell into recession again in the early 1990s which was followed by an expansion that lasted until 2001. The economic slowdown that began in 2001 as a result of the September 11 attack, a national economic recession, and a downturn in the securities industry came to an end in 2003. Subsequently, Wall Street activity, tourism, and the real estate market drove a broad-based economic recovery until the second half of 2007. The financial crisis spurred by the collapse of the housing market and subsequent Great Recession brought the expansion to a halt in 2008. By 2010 the City began to recover and enjoyed a robust 10-year economic expansion but is now facing significant challenges due to the shut-down of entire sectors of the economy resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The United States Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis produces measures of Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") by metropolitan area. The New York metropolitan area – defined geographically as New York City; Long Island; the Lower Hudson Valley, New York; parts of Northern and Central New Jersey; and Pike County Pennsylvania – is the largest metropolitan economy in the United States.



	TOP TEN GDP BY METROPOLITAN AREA					GDP PER
	(millions of current dollars)					CAPITA
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2018*
United States (metropolitan areas) .....	\$15,512,613	\$16,264,293	\$16,758,764	\$17,468,821	\$18,416,892	\$ 65,374
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA.....	1,511,779	1,577,620	1,634,181	1,698,122	1,772,320	91,812
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA .....	858,171	912,385	945,600	995,114	1,047,661	78,822
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI.....	599,919	627,734	641,730	659,855	689,465	72,585
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA .....	413,520	446,344	469,472	509,382	548,613	115,999
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA- MD-WV .....	460,951	481,861	500,084	515,554	540,684	86,327
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX .....	420,056	442,436	458,974	482,218	512,510	68,608
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX .....	430,726	446,487	430,445	447,521	478,779	68,423
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH.....	381,354	406,536	421,234	439,144	463,571	95,084
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ- DE-MD.....	388,700	406,189	416,110	422,539	444,148	72,854
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA .....	319,893	340,334	361,215	380,224	397,261	66,767

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

\* Advance statistics.

## Personal Income

From 2009 through 2018 (the most recent year for which City personal income data are available), total personal income for City residents, unadjusted for the effects of inflation, grew at a compounded annual average rate of 5.3% and 4.4% for the City and the nation, respectively. The City's total personal income per capita grew at a compounded annual average rate of 4.9% per year for the same period. In 2018, total personal income per capita in the City exceeded that of the U.S. by 41%.

The following table sets forth information regarding personal income in the City from 2009 to 2018.

PERSONAL INCOME <sup>(1)</sup>				
Year	Total NYC Personal Income (billions)	Per Capita Personal Income NYC	Per Capita Personal Income U.S.	NYC as a Percent of U.S.
2009 .....	\$406.0	\$49,934	\$39,284	127%
2010 .....	426.1	52,023	40,546	128
2011 .....	457.2	55,266	42,735	129
2012 .....	479.4	57,430	44,599	129
2013 .....	492.4	58,633	44,851	131
2014 .....	518.2	61,417	47,058	131
2015 .....	541.6	63,963	48,978	131
2016 .....	567.6	66,964	49,870	134
2017 .....	616.9	73,113	51,885	141
2018 .....	644.7	76,757	54,446	141

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>(1)</sup> In current dollars. Personal Income is based on the place of residence and is measured from income which includes wages and salaries, supplements to wages and salaries, proprietors' income, personal dividend income, personal interest income, rental income of persons, and transfer payments.

## Employment

The City is a leading center for the banking and securities industry, life insurance, communications, fashion design, health care, education, technology, information services, hospitality and retail fields. Over the past two decades the City has experienced a number of business cycles. From 1992 to 2000, the City added 456,500 private sector jobs (growth of 17%). From 2000 to 2003, the City lost 173,200 private sector jobs (decline of 5%). From 2003 to 2008, the City added 257,600 private sector jobs (growth of 9%). From 2008 to 2009, the City lost 103,200 private sector jobs (decline of 3%). From 2009 to 2019, the City added 918,800 private sector jobs (growth of 29%). All such changes are based on average annual employment levels through and including the years referenced.

As of August 2020, total employment in the City was 3,989,400 compared to 4,616,000 in August 2019, a decrease of approximately 13.6% based on data provided by the New York State Department of Labor, which is not seasonally adjusted. Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the City and State actions to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, the City has seen a large increase in initial claims for unemployment. Since the week ending March 14, 2020 through the week ending September 19, 2020, there have been 1,848,483 initial claims for unemployment insurance in New York City, compared to 174,711 over the same period in 2019.

The table below shows the distribution of employment from 2010 to 2019.

### EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Average Annual Employment (in thousands)									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Goods Producing Sectors</b>										
Construction.....	112.5	112.4	116.2	122.3	129.3	139.4	147.2	152.5	158.8	159.9
Manufacturing .....	76.3	75.7	76.4	76.4	76.6	77.9	76.2	73.2	70.3	67.3
<b>Service Producing Sectors</b>										
Trade, Transportation & Utilities..	559.0	574.9	589.7	603.9	619.2	628.6	628.3	631.5	633.4	632.7
Information.....	166.6	171.5	176.5	180.2	186.3	190.4	194.2	200.5	205.1	211.2
Financial Activities.....	427.3	438.1	437.7	436.4	448.0	458.0	464.6	467.5	474.9	482.4
Professional & Business Services	575.3	597.4	619.2	643.0	669.1	700.0	722.7	742.8	765.4	794.1
Education & Health Services .....	771.6	789.2	805.6	831.1	866.4	896.9	928.7	961.9	1006.3	1055.0
Leisure & Hospitality .....	323.1	343.2	366.7	386.6	409.7	429.1	441.6	458.4	464.0	466.2
Other Services.....	160.6	165.2	170.4	174.9	180.2	185.7	190.1	191.6	192.9	194.7
<b>Total Private</b> .....	<b>3172.4</b>	<b>3267.5</b>	<b>3358.4</b>	<b>3454.5</b>	<b>3584.6</b>	<b>3705.9</b>	<b>3793.5</b>	<b>3880.0</b>	<b>3971.1</b>	<b>4063.4</b>
<b>Total Government</b> .....	<b>579.0</b>	<b>573.3</b>	<b>570.6</b>	<b>570.6</b>	<b>573.3</b>	<b>579.5</b>	<b>583.7</b>	<b>584.7</b>	<b>584.7</b>	<b>588.0</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3751.4</b>	<b>3840.8</b>	<b>3929.0</b>	<b>4025.1</b>	<b>4157.9</b>	<b>4285.4</b>	<b>4377.2</b>	<b>4464.7</b>	<b>4555.8</b>	<b>4651.4</b>

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: New York State Department of Labor. Data are presented using the North American Industry Classification System ("NAICS").

## Sectoral Distribution of Employment and Earnings

In 2018, the City's service producing sectors provided approximately 3.7 million jobs and accounted for approximately 82% of total employment. Figures on the sectoral distribution of employment in the City from 1980 to 2000 reflect a significant shift to the service producing sectors and a shrinking manufacturing base relative to the nation.

The structural shift to the service-producing sectors affects the total earnings as well as the average wage per employee because employee compensation in certain of those sectors, such as financial activities and professional and business services, tends to be considerably higher than in most other sectors. Moreover, average wage rates in these sectors are significantly higher in the City than in the nation. In the City in 2018, the employment share for the financial activities and professional and business services sectors was approximately 27% while the earnings share for those same sectors was approximately 46%. In the nation, those same service producing sectors accounted for only approximately 20% of employment and 27% of earnings in 2018. Due to the earnings distribution in the City, sudden or large shocks in the financial markets may have a disproportionately adverse effect on the City relative to the nation.

The City's and the nation's employment and earnings by sector for 2018 are set forth in the following table.

**SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN 2018<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Employment		Earnings <sup>(2)</sup>	
	NYC	U.S.	NYC	U.S.
<b>Goods-Producing Sectors</b>				
Mining and Logging .....	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	1.6%
Construction .....	3.5%	4.9%	3.4%	6.2%
Manufacturing .....	1.5%	8.5%	1.0%	9.3%
<b>Total Goods-Producing</b> .....	<u>5.0%</u>	<u>13.9%</u>	<u>4.6%</u>	<u>17.1%</u>
<b>Service-Producing Sectors</b>				
Trade, Transportation and Utilities .....	13.9%	18.5%	8.7%	15.2%
Information .....	4.5%	1.9%	7.8%	3.5%
Financial Activities .....	10.4%	5.8%	25.2%	9.7%
Professional and Business Services .....	16.8%	14.1%	20.7%	17.5%
Education and Health Services .....	22.1%	15.9%	11.7%	12.8%
Leisure & Hospitality .....	10.2%	10.9%	5.6%	4.8%
Other Services .....	4.2%	3.9%	2.9%	3.6%
<b>Total Service-Producing</b> .....	<u>82.1%</u>	<u>71.0%</u>	<u>82.6%</u>	<u>67.0%</u>
<b>Total Private Sector</b> .....	<u>87.2%</u>	<u>84.9%</u>	<u>88.2%</u>	<u>84.0%</u>
<b>Government<sup>(3)</sup></b> .....	12.8%	15.1%	11.8%	16.0%

Note: Data may not add due to rounding or disclosure limitations. Data are presented using NAICS.

Sources: The primary sources are the New York State Department of Labor; the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

<sup>(1)</sup> The sectoral distributions are obtained by dividing each industry's employment or earnings by total non-agricultural employment or earnings.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. The latest information available is 2018 data.

<sup>(3)</sup> Excludes military establishments.

The comparison of employment and earnings in 1980 and 2000 set forth below is presented using the industry classification system which was in use until the adoption of NAICS in the late 1990's. Though NAICS has been implemented for most government industry statistical reporting, most historical earnings data have not been converted. Furthermore, it is not possible to compare data from the two classification systems except in the general categorization of government, private and total employment. The table below reflects the overall increase in the service-producing sectors and the declining manufacturing base in the City from 1980 to 2000.

The City's and the nation's employment and earnings by industry are set forth in the following table.

## SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

	Employment				Earnings <sup>(2)</sup>			
	1980		2000		1980		2000	
	NYC	U.S.	NYC	U.S.	NYC	U.S.	NYC	U.S.
<b>Private Sector:</b>								
Non-Manufacturing:								
Services.....	27.0%	19.8%	39.1%	30.7%	26.0%	18.4%	30.2%	28.7%
Wholesale and Retail Trade .....	18.6	22.5	16.8	23.0	15.1	16.6	9.3	14.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate .....	13.6	5.7	13.2	5.7	17.6	5.9	35.5	10.0
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	7.8	5.7	5.7	5.3	10.1	7.6	5.2	6.8
Contract Construction .....	2.3	4.8	3.3	5.1	2.6	6.3	2.9	5.9
Mining.....	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.1	1.0
<b>Total Non-Manufacturing .....</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>67.3</b>
Manufacturing:								
Durable.....	4.4	13.4	1.6	8.4	3.7	15.9	1.3	10.5
Non-Durable .....	10.6	9.0	4.9	5.6	9.5	8.9	4.8	6.1
<b>Total Manufacturing .....</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>Total Private Sector.....</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>84.6</b>
<b>Government<sup>(3)</sup>.....</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Data are presented using the Standard Industrial Classification System ("SICS").

Sources: The two primary sources of employment and earnings information are the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

<sup>(1)</sup> The sectoral distributions are obtained by dividing each industry's employment or earnings by total non-agricultural employment or earnings.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. The latest information available for the City is 2000 data.

<sup>(3)</sup> Excludes military establishments.

### Unemployment

As of August 2020, the total unemployment rate in the City was 16.3%, compared to 4.2% in August 2019, based on data provided by the New York State Department of Labor, which is not seasonally adjusted.

The monthly unemployment rate of the City's resident labor force for 2019 and through August 2020 is shown in the following table.

#### MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE<sup>(1)</sup>

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>2019</b>	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.1
<b>2020</b>	3.5	3.4	4.0	14.7	18.1	20.4	20.1	16.3	-	-	-	-

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Percentage of civilian labor force unemployed: excludes those persons unable to work and discouraged workers (i.e., persons not actively seeking work because they believe no suitable work is available).

The average annual unemployment rate of the City's resident labor force is shown in the following table.

#### ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE<sup>(1)</sup> (Average Annual)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
New York City .....	9.5	9.1	9.3	8.8	7.3	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.9
United States.....	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Percentage of civilian labor force unemployed: excludes those persons unable to work and discouraged workers (i.e., persons not actively seeking work because they believe no suitable work is available).

## Public Assistance

As of July 2020, the number of persons receiving cash assistance in the City was 387,355 compared to 332,987 in July 2019. The following table sets forth the number of persons receiving public assistance in the City.

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

(Annual Averages in Thousands)

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
393.1	360.8	341.8	346.9	350.5	351.7	353.9	356.0	342.3	361.9	370.5	366.3	356.1	334.7

## Taxable Sales

The City is a major retail trade market with the greatest volume of retail sales of any city in the nation. The sales tax is levied on a variety of economic activities including retail sales, utility and communication sales, services and manufacturing. Taxable sales and purchases reflects data from the State Department of Taxation and Finance publication “Taxable Sales and Purchases, County and Industry Data.” The yearly data presented in this paragraph and the table below covers the period from March 1 of the year prior to the listed year through the last day of February of the listed year. Between 2003 and 2008, total taxable sales volume growth rate averaged 7.0%. From 2009 to 2010, total taxable sales volume decreased by 6.3%, reflecting a decline in consumption, as a result of local employment losses and the local and national recessions. Between 2011 to 2019, total taxable sales volume growth rate averaged 5.0% primarily as a result of an increase in consumption as a result of local employment gains and the local and national recoveries, as well as two sales tax base expansions enacted by the City, effective August 1, 2009.

The following table illustrates the volume of sales and purchases subject to the sales tax from 2007 to 2019.

### TAXABLE SALES AND PURCHASES SUBJECT TO SALES TAX (In Billions)

Year <sup>(1)</sup>	Retail <sup>(2)</sup>	Utility & Communication Sales <sup>(3)</sup>	Services <sup>(4)</sup>	Manufacturing	Other <sup>(5)</sup>	All Total
2007.....	\$33.4	\$19.1	\$28.1	\$2.4	\$23.7	\$106.7
2008.....	33.3	20.6	31.5	2.8	26.7	115.0
2009.....	31.3	22.0	31.8	2.7	25.9	113.6
2010.....	31.0	20.6	30.1	2.2	22.5	106.4
2011.....	36.6	21.4	33.7	4.6	20.1	116.4
2012.....	41.3	20.9	37.2	4.9	22.0	126.3
2013.....	41.2	20.6	39.2	5.2	23.3	129.5
2014.....	46.1	22.8	43.9	5.6	20.7	139.1
2015.....	47.4	23.1	47.5	5.8	21.9	145.7
2016.....	47.8	22.1	51.1	5.7	23.2	149.9
2017.....	48.3	22.8	53.1	6.1	25.2	155.5
2018.....	49.8	23.0	55.3	6.7	27.6	162.4
2019.....	51.8	24.0	58.5	7.1	30.4	171.8

Source: State Department of Taxation and Finance publication “Taxable Sales and Purchases, County and Industry Data.” Data are presented using NAICS.

<sup>(1)</sup> The yearly data is for the period from March 1 of the year prior to the listed year through the last day of February of the listed year.

<sup>(2)</sup> Retail sales include building materials, general merchandise, food, auto dealers/gas stations, apparel, furniture, eating and drinking and miscellaneous retail.

<sup>(3)</sup> Utility and Communication Sales include both residential and non-residential electric, and residential and non-residential gas and communication.

<sup>(4)</sup> Services include business services, hotel occupancy services (stays for the first 90 days), and other services (auto repair, parking and others).

<sup>(5)</sup> Other includes construction, wholesale trade, arts, entertainment and recreation, and others. Also included in other are local tax base components of City taxable sales and purchases which include Manhattan parking services, hotel occupancy services (stays 91 to 180 days), and miscellaneous services (credit rating and reporting services, miscellaneous personal services, and other services). Other includes items previously identified as “City Other” except for residential utility, which is reflected in “Utility & Communication Sales.”

## Population

The City has been the most populous city in the United States since 1790. The City’s population is larger than the combined population of Los Angeles and Chicago, the next most populous cities in the nation.

### POPULATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
1970 .....	7,895,563
1980 .....	7,071,639
1990 .....	7,322,564
2000 .....	8,008,278
2010 .....	8,175,133

Note: Figures do not include an undetermined number of undocumented aliens. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The United States Census Bureau estimates the City’s population to be 8,336,817 as of July 2019.

The following table sets forth the distribution of the City’s population by age between 2000 and 2010.

### DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE

<u>Age</u>	<u>2000</u>		<u>2010</u>	
		<u>% of Total</u>		<u>% of Total</u>
Under 5 .....	540,878	6.8	517,724	6.3
5 to 14.....	1,091,931	13.6	941,313	11.5
15 to 19.....	520,641	6.5	535,833	6.6
20 to 24.....	589,831	7.4	642,585	7.9
25 to 34.....	1,368,021	17.1	1,392,445	17.0
35 to 44.....	1,263,280	15.8	1,154,687	14.1
45 to 54.....	1,012,385	12.6	1,107,376	13.5
55 to 64.....	683,454	8.5	890,012	10.9
65 and Over .....	937,857	11.7	993,158	12.1

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

## Housing

In 2017, the housing stock in the City consisted of approximately 3,469,240 housing units, excluding certain special types of units primarily in institutions such as hospitals and universities (“Housing Units”) according to the 2017 Housing and Vacancy Survey released February 9, 2018. The 2017 housing inventory represented an increase of approximately 69,000 units, or 2.0%, since 2014. The 2017 Housing and Vacancy Survey indicates that rental housing units continue to predominate in the City. Of all occupied housing units in 2017, approximately 32.4% were conventional home-ownership units, cooperatives or condominiums and approximately 67.6% were rental units. Due to changes in the inventory basis beginning in 2002, it is not possible to accurately compare Housing and Vacancy Survey results beginning in 2002 to the results of earlier Surveys until such time as the data is reweighted. The following table presents trends in the housing inventory in the City.

**HOUSING INVENTORY**  
**(In Thousands)**

<u>Ownership/Occupancy Status</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total Housing Units .....	2,977	2,995	3,039	3,209	3,261	3,328	3,352	3,400	3,469
Owner Units .....	825	858	932	997	1,032	1,046	1,015	1,033	1,038
Owner-Occupied .....	805	834	915	982	1,010	1,019	984	1,015	1,006
Vacant for Sale .....	20	24	17	15	21	26	31	18	32
Rental Units .....	2,040	2,027	2,018	2,085	2,092	2,144	2,173	2,184	2,183
Renter-Occupied.....	1,970	1,946	1,953	2,024	2,027	2,082	2,105	2,109	2,104
Vacant for Rent .....	70	81	64	61	65	62	68	75	79
Vacant Not Available for Sale or Rent <sup>(1)</sup> .....	111	110	89	127	137	138	164	183	248

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2017 New York City Housing and Vacancy Surveys.

<sup>(1)</sup> Vacant units that are dilapidated, intended for seasonal use, held for occasional use, held for maintenance purposes or other reasons.

**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

The CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 is included by specific reference in this Official Statement as Appendix B. The report of Grant Thornton LLP relating to the City's financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, which is a matter of public record, is included in the CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, which is included by specific reference in this Official Statement. However, Grant Thornton LLP has not performed any procedures on any financial statements or other financial information of the City, including without limitation any of the information contained in this Official Statement, since the date of such report and has not been asked to consent to the inclusion of its report in this Official Statement.

The CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 is available for inspection at the Office of the City Comptroller and at <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/comprehensive-annual-financial-reports/> and is available on EMMA (<https://emma.msrb.org>).



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October 15, 2020

Honorable Scott M. Stringer  
Comptroller  
The City of New York Municipal Building  
New York, New York 10007

Dear Comptroller Stringer:

We have acted as Co-Bond Counsel to The City of New York (the “City”), a municipal corporation of the State of New York (the “State”), in connection with the issuance by the City on the date hereof of its General Obligation Bonds, Fiscal 2021 Series C (the “Bonds”).

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution of the State, the Local Finance Law of the State, and the Charter of the City, and in accordance with a certificate of the Deputy Comptroller for Public Finance of the City dated the date hereof and related proceedings. We have examined, and in expressing the opinions hereinafter described we rely upon, certificates of the City and such other agreements, documents and matters as we deem necessary to render our opinions. We have not undertaken an independent investigation of the matters described or contained in the foregoing certificates, agreements and documents. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals, the conformity to originals of all documents submitted to us as certified copies, the genuineness of all signatures, the due and legal execution and delivery thereof by, and validity against, any parties other than the City, and the accuracy of the statements contained in such documents.

Based upon the foregoing and our examination of existing law, we are of the opinion that:

1. The Bonds have been duly authorized, executed and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State and the Charter of the City and constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the City for the payment of which the City has validly pledged its faith and credit, and all real property within the City subject to taxation by the City is subject to the levy by the City of ad valorem taxes, without limit as to rate or amount, for payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP is a limited liability partnership registered under the laws of Texas.

Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Norton Rose Fulbright LLP, Norton Rose Fulbright Australia, Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP and Norton Rose Fulbright South Africa Inc are separate legal entities and all of them are members of Norton Rose Fulbright Verein, a Swiss verein. Norton Rose Fulbright Verein helps coordinate the activities of the members but does not itself provide legal services to clients. Details of each entity, with certain regulatory information, are available at [nortonrosefulbright.com](http://nortonrosefulbright.com).

2. Interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State or any political subdivision thereof, including the City.

3. The City has covenanted in a tax certificate dated the date hereof to comply with certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date hereof (the “Code”), relating to the exclusion from gross income of the interest on the Bonds for purposes of federal income taxation. Assuming compliance by the City with such covenants, interest on the Bonds will be excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes.

4. Interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. The Code contains other provisions that could result in tax consequences, upon which we render no opinion, as a result of ownership of such Bonds or the inclusion in certain computations of interest that is excluded from gross income.

We express no opinion with respect to any other federal, state or local tax consequences under present law or any proposed legislation resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Bonds. Furthermore, we express no opinion as to the effect on the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds of any action (including without limitation a change in the interest rate mode with respect to any of the Bonds) taken or not taken after the date of this opinion without our approval. Ownership of tax-exempt obligations such as the Bonds may result in collateral federal tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, life insurance companies, property and casualty insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, “S” corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, owners of an interest in a financial asset securitization investment trust, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement Benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations.

The rights of the owners of the Bonds and the enforceability thereof may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors’ rights heretofore or hereafter enacted, to the extent constitutionally applicable, and the enforcement of related contractual and statutory covenants of the City and the State may also be subject to the exercise of the State’s police powers and of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

Our opinions are based on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may hereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service; rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law that we deem relevant to such opinions and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above.

Very truly yours,

October 15, 2020

Honorable Scott M. Stringer  
Comptroller  
The City of New York  
Municipal Building  
New York, New York 10007

Dear Comptroller Stringer:

We have acted as Co-Bond Counsel to The City of New York (the “City”), a municipal corporation of the State of New York (the “State”), in connection with the issuance by the City on the date hereof of its General Obligation Bonds, Fiscal 2021 Series C (the “Bonds”).

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution of the State, the Local Finance Law of the State, and the Charter of the City, and in accordance with a certificate of the Deputy Comptroller for Public Finance of the City dated the date hereof and related proceedings. We have examined, and in expressing the opinions hereinafter described we rely upon, certificates of the City and such other agreements, documents and matters as we deem necessary to render our opinions. We have assumed, with your permission, that capital projects of the City to be financed with proceeds of the Bonds, and reviewed by other bond counsel for the City, have been properly designated by the City in the City’s financial management system as eligible for financing with such proceeds under applicable State law, including the Local Finance Law, and, with respect to projects to be financed with proceeds of the Bonds, under the Code (as defined below). We have not undertaken an independent investigation of the matters described or contained in the foregoing certificates, agreements and documents. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals, the conformity to originals of all documents submitted to us as certified copies, the genuineness of all signatures, the due and legal execution and delivery thereof by, and validity against, any parties other than the City, and the accuracy of the statements contained in such documents.

Based upon the foregoing and our examination of existing law, we are of the opinion that:

1. The Bonds have been duly authorized, executed and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State and the Charter of the City and constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the City for the payment of which the City has validly pledged its faith and credit, and all real property within the City subject to taxation by the City is subject to the levy by the City of ad valorem taxes, without limit as to rate or amount, for payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds.
2. Interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State or any political subdivision thereof, including the City.
3. The City has covenanted in a tax certificate dated the date hereof to comply with certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date hereof (the “Code”), relating to the exclusion from gross income of the interest on the Bonds for purposes of federal income taxation. Assuming compliance by the City with such covenants, interest on the Bonds will be excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes.
4. Interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. The Code contains other provisions that could result in tax consequences, upon which we render no opinion, as a result of ownership of such Bonds or the inclusion in certain computations of interest that is excluded from gross income.

We express no opinion with respect to any other federal, state or local tax consequences under present law or any proposed legislation resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Bonds. Furthermore, we express no opinion as to the effect on the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds of any action (including without limitation a change in the interest rate mode with respect to any of the Bonds) taken or

Honorable Scott M. Stringer  
Comptroller  
The City of New York  
Page 2  
October 15, 2020

not taken after the date of this opinion without our approval. Ownership of tax-exempt obligations such as the Bonds may result in collateral federal tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, life insurance companies, property and casualty insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, “S” corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, owners of an interest in a financial asset securitization investment trust, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement Benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations.

The rights of the owners of the Bonds and the enforceability thereof may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors’ rights heretofore or hereafter enacted, to the extent constitutionally applicable, and the enforcement of related contractual and statutory covenants of the City and the State may also be subject to the exercise of the State’s police powers and of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

Our opinions are based on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may hereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service; rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law that we deem relevant to such opinions and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above.

Very truly yours,

## VARIABLE RATE BONDS

Variable Rate Demand Bonds

Series	Outstanding Principal Amount	Provider	Facility Type	Expiration
2004H-6.....	\$ 25,320,000	Bank of America, N.A.	LOC <sup>(1)</sup>	February 28, 2022
2004H-8.....	17,040,000	Bank of America, N.A.	LOC	February 28, 2022
2006E-2.....	87,530,000	Bank of America, N.A.	LOC	August 1, 2022
2006E-3.....	87,530,000	Bank of America, N.A.	LOC	August 1, 2022
2006E-4.....	87,525,000	Bank of America, N.A.	LOC	August 1, 2022
2006F-3.....	75,000,000	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	LOC	September 17, 2021
2006F-4A.....	40,000,000	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	LOC	September 17, 2021
2006L-3 <sup>(3)</sup> .....	50,000,000	Bank of America, N.A.	LOC	July 30, 2021
2006L-4.....	125,000,000	TD Bank, N.A.	LOC	May 24, 2024
2006L-7 <sup>(3)</sup> .....	50,000,000	Bank of America, N.A.	LOC	July 30, 2021
2006L-8.....	50,000,000	State Street Bank and Trust Company	SBPA <sup>(2)</sup>	September 9, 2022
2008J-5 <sup>(3)</sup> .....	31,855,000	Bank of America, N.A.	SBPA	March 29, 2021
2008J-6 <sup>(3)</sup> .....	46,170,000	Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale	LOC	December 14, 2020
2008J-10 <sup>(3)</sup> .....	66,845,000	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, LTD.	LOC	July 30, 2021
2008L-3.....	80,000,000	Bank of America, N.A.	LOC	July 30, 2021
2008L-4.....	100,000,000	US Bank, N.A.	LOC	December 18, 2020
2008L-5.....	145,400,000	Bank of America, N.A.	SBPA	April 19, 2021
2009B-3.....	100,000,000	TD Bank, N.A.	LOC	January 15, 2025
2010G-4.....	150,000,000	Barclays Bank, PLC	SBPA	March 29, 2024
2012A-3 <sup>(3)</sup> .....	25,000,000	Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale	SBPA	December 14, 2020
2012A-4.....	100,000,000	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, LTD.	LOC	June 25, 2021
2012D-3A.....	76,665,000	The Bank of New York Mellon	SBPA	October 30, 2020
2012G-3.....	300,000,000	Citibank, N.A.	LOC	March 30, 2021
2012G-4.....	100,000,000	Citibank, N.A.	LOC	March 30, 2021
2012G-6.....	200,000,000	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	LOC	March 16, 2021
2012G-7.....	85,000,000	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, LTD	LOC	April 1, 2021
2013A-2.....	100,000,000	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	LOC	October 9, 2021
2013A-3.....	100,000,000	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	LOC	October 9, 2021
2013A-4.....	75,000,000	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	LOC	October 15, 2025
2013A-5.....	50,000,000	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	LOC	October 15, 2025
2013F-3.....	180,000,000	Bank of America, N.A.	SBPA	March 15, 2022
2014D-4.....	100,000,000	TD Bank, N.A.	LOC	October 16, 2023
2014D-5.....	75,000,000	PNC Bank, National Association	LOC	October 13, 2022
2014I-2.....	100,000,000	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	SBPA	March 24, 2025
2014I-3.....	200,000,000	Citibank, N.A.	LOC	August 12, 2022
2015F-4.....	100,000,000	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, LTD	LOC	June 14, 2021
2015F-5.....	100,000,000	Barclays Bank, PLC	SBPA	June 18, 2024
2015F-6.....	100,000,000	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	SBPA	June 17, 2022
2017A-4.....	200,000,000	Citibank, N.A.	LOC	August 16, 2022
2017A-5.....	81,000,000	Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale	SBPA	August 17, 2021
2017A-6.....	50,000,000	Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale	SBPA	August 17, 2021
2017A-7.....	50,000,000	Bank of the West	LOC	August 16, 2022
2018B-4.....	100,000,000	Barclays Bank, PLC	SBPA	October 1, 2021
2018B-5.....	100,000,000	Barclays Bank, PLC	SBPA	October 1, 2021
2018E-5.....	50,000,000	TD Bank, N.A.	LOC	March 10, 2023
2019D-4.....	150,000,000	Barclays Bank, PLC	SBPA	December 16, 2022
	<u>\$ 4,362,880,000</u>			

**Index Rate Bonds<sup>(4)</sup>**

<u>Series</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Amount</u>	<u>Step up Date</u>
1994E-4 .....	\$ 50,000,000	none
2006I-5 .....	75,000,000	May 16, 2024
2006I-6 .....	75,000,000	May 16, 2022
2012A-5 .....	50,000,000	June 28, 2022
2012D-3B .....	50,000,000	June 28, 2022
2012G-5 .....	75,000,000	September 22, 2023
2015F-7 .....	50,000,000	June 28, 2022
2018E-4 .....	200,000,000	March 1, 2023
	<u>\$ 625,000,000</u>	

**Fixed Rate Step Coupon Bonds<sup>(5)</sup>**

<u>Series</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Amount</u>	<u>Step up Date</u>
2014D-3 .....	\$ 196,920,000	February 1, 2024

**Adjustable Rate Remarketed Securities<sup>SM(6)</sup>**

<u>Series</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Amount</u>
2020B-3 .....	\$ 100,000,000

**Auction Rate Bonds**

<u>Series</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Amount</u>
Various .....	\$ 634,900,000

(1) Letter of Credit.  
 (2) Standby Bond Purchase Agreement.  
 (3) Expected to be converted to fixed rate on the date of delivery of the Bonds.  
 (4) The City’s index rate bonds pay interest based on a specified index. Such bonds, other than the Series 1994E-4 Bonds, also provide for an increased rate of interest commencing on an identified step up date if such bonds are not converted or refunded.  
 (5) The City’s fixed rate step coupon bonds provide for an increased rate of interest commencing on the step up date if such bonds are not converted or refunded.  
 (6) The City’s Adjustable Rate Remarketed Securities<sup>SM</sup> provide for an increased rate of interest if tendered bonds cannot be remarketed for a specified number of days.







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