



Authority Budget Office

- *Accountability*
- *Transparency*
- *Integrity*

Annual Report on Public Authorities in New York State

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INTRODUCTION TO THE AUTHORITY BUDGET OFFICE

The Authority Budget Office was established pursuant to Chapter 766 of the Laws of 2005 (The Public Authorities Accountability Act) to provide the Governor, the Legislature, and the public with information, analysis and opinions on the financial practices and operations of public authorities. The mission of the Authority Budget Office (ABO) is to enhance public confidence in the decisions and policies of these governmental institutions by promoting accountability and public disclosure by the State and local authorities determined to be subject to the requirements of the Public Authorities Accountability Act (Act).

By law, the ABO is to (a) conduct reviews and analysis of the operations and reports of public authorities to assess compliance with the Act; (b) compile and maintain an inventory of public authorities covered by the Act and to receive the annual reports, budgets, audit reports and other required filings of these authorities; (c) provide assistance to public authorities in interpreting the Act and improving their corporate governance practices and the procedures by which the financial practices of authorities are made public; (d) provide information, analysis, recommendations, and advice as may be requested by the Governor, the Legislature or the State Comptroller; and (e) to issue an annual report.

To carry out its mission, the ABO is authorized to "request and receive from any public authority, agency, department or division of the State or political subdivision such assistance, personnel, information, books, records, other documentation and cooperation" as the office may require to perform its duties.

Recent Actions

This past year has seen continued advancement toward full accountability and transparency by public authorities. Through the coordinated efforts of the ABO and the Office of the State Comptroller (OSC), public authorities have significantly increased the amount of information

available to the public. Multi-year budgets, summary financial information, procurement data and salary information are routinely being posted on the official web sites of public authorities and the ABO. In addition, public authorities and their boards of directors are more aware of the need to disclose potential conflicts of interest, provide the public with the minutes of Board meetings, and comply with the requirements of the Open Meetings law.

Improvement can be seen over the past year in the rate of public authority compliance with statutory reporting requirements and in the need by boards of directors to adopt stronger corporate governance practices.

Accomplishments of the Authority Budget Office include:

- In November 2007, the Public Authorities Reporting Information System (PARIS) was implemented. This system, jointly developed and supported by the ABO and the OSC, integrates the statutory and regulatory reporting requirements of both offices, providing public authorities with a single web-based electronic tool to file information simultaneously with both offices. PARIS is now the medium which public authorities use to comply with all reporting requirements.

- Over the past year, the ABO has completed five reviews of public authorities to determine their compliance with the requirements of the Public Authorities Accountability Act and other applicable provisions of State law as well as to assess the overall operations and management practices of these entities.

- The ABO continues to partner with the City University of New York and other approved trainers to provide training on the fiduciary, legal and ethical responsibilities of public authority boards of directors.

- The ABO maintains a web site (www.abo.state.ny.us) to provide public authorities with policy guidance and recommended best practices on issues of accountability and model principles of corporate governance. The web site also provides the public with information on the budgets, financial summaries, debt, property transactions, and procurements of public authorities. More than 134,000 visits were registered to the web site in 2007-08, compared to 50,000 in the prior fiscal year.

- The ABO continues to provide information to the Executive and the Legislature that advances proposals for additional public authority reform. In the past year, the ABO also responded to approximately 1,000 phone calls and a similar number of emails from public authorities requesting assistance with their legal obligations and reporting requirements under the law.

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES COVERED BY THE ACT

Public Authorities Covered under the Public Authorities Accountability Act

Most public authorities or public benefit corporations created by or existing under State law are subject to the Public Authorities Accountability Act (Act). The ABO has determined that 279 public authorities are currently covered by the Act: 44 are active State authorities and 235 are active local authorities. Of these local authorities, 115 are industrial development agencies (IDAs), with the remaining 120 authorities classified as either urban renewal agencies, transportation and parking authorities, water, sewer and utility authorities, health care corporations, or cultural organizations. Most public authorities are created under Public Authorities Law; although urban renewal agencies, community development agencies, and industrial development agencies are authorized pursuant to Articles 15, 15-A and 18-A of General Municipal Law.

A complete list of public authorities subject to the Act is available on the ABO web site at www.abo.state.ny.us.

Local development corporations (LDCs), which are authorized pursuant to the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law, fall within the Act's definition of a local authority, if affiliated with, sponsored by, or created by a municipal government. Since the State does not maintain an accurate and up-to-date list of these entities, the ABO is undertaking an effort to identify covered LDCs so as to subject them to the requirements of the Act and Public Authorities Law.

Public Authorities Exempt from the Public Authorities Accountability Act

The ABO has identified 126 active authorities that are considered exempt from the provisions of the Act. Three bi-state/interstate or international authorities, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public

Bridge Authority, and the Thousand Islands Bridge Authority, are specifically exempt from the Act. The 123 active municipal housing authorities are exempt pursuant to Section 7 of Chapter 913 of the Laws of 1957, which makes the Public Authorities Law inapplicable to housing authorities. The ABO has also exempted the State's six OTB corporations since these entities are subject to the oversight and regulation of the State Racing and Wagering Board.

Public Authorities Identified as Inactive

In addition, the ABO has classified 189 authorities as inactive. These are public authorities that may have accomplished the public purpose for which they were established and disbanded; were never created under local law; and/or were dissolved, defunct or otherwise ceased operations. The status of these authorities was confirmed by such entities as the Office of the State Comptroller, the Department of Economic Development, local and municipal government officials, the ABO, and the Commission on Public Authority Reform.

Subsidiaries

The ABO does not treat subsidiaries of public authorities as separate public authorities, since they have some common membership on boards of directors with the parent corporation; rely on the staff of the parent organization; and function in a practical sense as a division, office or unit of the parent public authority. To the extent that they are active, their financial, debt and other information is included in the reports submitted by the parent authority.

THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES REPORTING INFORMATION SYSTEM (PARIS)

The Public Authorities Reporting Information System (PARIS) was designed by the ABO and OSC, in consultation with a development and consulting team from CGI Technologies and Solutions. The objectives of PARIS are to create a comprehensive electronic reporting system that enhances the accountability of public authorities and promotes the transparent and full disclosure of information. In addition, PARIS offers the added advantage of information being presented in a consistent and standard format to allow for a clearer understanding of the financial and operating practices of State and local authorities. Since authorities use PARIS to file statutorily required reports simultaneously with the ABO and OSC, this system eliminates the need to file similar information through separate reports to both offices. PARIS was implemented on November 15, 2007, and was applicable to budget reports for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2008 and for annual reports for fiscal years ending on or after October 31, 2007.

Beginning in August 2007, public authorities were regularly informed of the development status of PARIS and made aware of its scheduled implementation. Public authorities were also informed that they were to use PARIS to file Budget, Annual, Procurement and Investment reports, and Certified Financial Audits.

In September 2007, public authorities were notified that they should initiate the process of enrolling staff in PARIS responsible for entering data and certifying reports. Public authorities were also provided with a schedule of PARIS training sessions that were planned to educate potential users on how to access and navigate PARIS. Prior to the start of these training sessions, all public authorities were sent reminder notices, encouraging them to send all PARIS users to this training.

During October, the ABO and OSC conducted a total of 13 training sessions in Albany, New York City, Long Island, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo. At these sessions, public authorities were again reminded of the need to enroll in PARIS.

To complement this classroom instruction, the ABO and OSC produced a series of training videos that PARIS users can access directly from the ABO web site. These videos provide detailed information on how to navigate the various PARIS screens, how to enter and modify data, and generate reports.

On November 15, 2007 all public authorities were notified that PARIS was operational. Again in December 2007, the ABO contacted every public authority that had not initiated the enrollment process to remind them of the need to enroll in PARIS.

Throughout the year, the ABO posted reminder notices on its web site to make public authorities aware of upcoming reporting dates. In addition, throughout April, May and June 2008, the ABO notified public authorities that had not submitted budget and annual reports by the reporting date that those reports were past due. During this period, the ABO responded to more than 200 questions and requests for assistance from public authority staff.

PUBLIC AUTHORITY REPORTING

Budget Reports

State and local authorities with fiscal years beginning January 1 through August 1 were required to report summary 2008 or 2008-09 budget information in PARIS by the date of this report. State authorities are required to submit this report at least 90 days prior to the start of the authority fiscal year. Local authorities are to submit budget reports at least 60 days in advance of the authority fiscal year. The following table illustrates the current status of those budget report submissions, as received by this office through June 30, 2008.

Public Authority Compliance: Budget Reports			
	Due*	Received	Percent Received
State	39	29	74%
Local	117	47	40%
IDA	112	89	79%
Total	268	165	62%

*Total number of public authorities required to file budget reports by June 30

PARIS generated budget reports provide the public with a standard format and structure with which to understand, analyze and compare financial information across all public authorities. The 165 budget reports received by the ABO can be found at: www.abo.state.ny.us.

These figures represent an improvement over 2007. Although PARIS was not operational at the time the ABO issued its 2007 Annual Report (July 1, 2007), public authorities were required by statute to file either an electronic or paper copy of their budgets with this office. On July 1, 2007 the ABO had received 143 budgets -- 23 from State authorities and 120 from local authorities -- in various levels of detail and in various formats. For example, some authorities reported data only for the budget year, or only as aggregated revenue and expenditure totals. This lack of uniformity made any meaningful analysis difficult. As part of its standard reporting format, PARIS now requires public authorities to report six years of budget information.

While the law does not authorize the ABO to exempt authorities from reporting, and the ABO is committed to achieving full compliance with this provision of law, the ABO is encouraged by the increase in the rate of compliance. It was understood that the first year would be a year of transition as PARIS users became familiar with the functionality and data entry requirements of the system. Continued progress toward full compliance is expected as public authorities recognize the value of PARIS as an effective management information system and take advantage of the assistance and support provided by the ABO and OSC.

Annual Reports

Beginning with fiscal years ending on or after October 31, 2007, all public authorities are to file an annual report through PARIS within 90 days of the close of the fiscal year. The following table compares the number of annual reports received by the ABO as of June 30, 2008 with the number of reports that should have been submitted in accordance with Public Authorities Law. Only certified reports filed by public authorities are included in this total. In a few cases, a public authority has requested that its certified report be de-certified so that it may be re-submitted with corrected data. Any annual report still in re-submit status, for the purpose of revising incorrect data, is not considered to be in compliance.

Public Authority Compliance: Annual Reports			
	Due*	Received	Percent Received
State	41	29	71%
Local	79	37	47%
IDA	105	80	76%
All	225	146	65%

*Total number of public authorities required to file annual reports by June 30

As with the budget reports, this rate of compliance is an improvement over 2007. At the time of the ABO 2007 Annual Report -- and prior to the rollout of PARIS -- this office had received

some or all of the required annual report information from 8 of 36 State authorities with fiscal years ending on or before March 31. By law, five authorities with fiscal years ending October 31 were not required to submit reports for 2005-06. The ABO also received partial information from 83 of the 184 local authorities and IDAs that were to file on or before June 30. Not only is this an increase in the number of authorities complying with this reporting requirement, but the information in PARIS is more extensive and complete than anything previously submitted by public authorities.

Summaries of these annual reports are posted on the ABO web site: www.abo.state.ny.us. Also, to the extent practicable, public authorities are required to make their PARIS annual reports accessible on their official web sites.

Nevertheless, despite frequent reminders and communications from this office about this reporting requirement, and the availability of PARIS training, a number of public authorities have failed to comply with the law. A list of those public authorities that have not submitted a budget report and/or annual report within the statutory timeframe can be found in Appendix A.

AUTHORITY BUDGET OFFICE COMPLIANCE REVIEWS

The ABO is charged with reviewing and analyzing the operations, practices and reports of public authorities to assess compliance with the provisions of the Act and other applicable State laws. To that end, the ABO completed five compliance reviews in the past year.

These reviews were conducted in accordance with the ABO's compliance review protocols, which are based on the ABO's risk assessment methodology and accepted professional standards. These standards address the independence, objectivity, professionalism and competence expected to be exhibited by the review team, as well as how the review will be planned, supervised and documented. Final reports also incorporate the comments of the authority's management on the review's findings and recommendations. The reports can be read in their entirety by linking to the ABO web site at: www.abo.state.ny.us.

The five reviews undertaken by the ABO are summarized below:

Environmental Facilities Corporation: We found that the Corporation appears to be a well-functioning public authority with a well-informed and involved Board. Overall, the Corporation has done an effective job of complying with the requirements of State laws, and is continuing to make progress in complying with the provisions of the Act by revising and adopting additional policies, as necessary. The Corporation's process for assessing its internal controls appears to be highly effective and could be used as a model for other public authorities. The Corporation can continue to improve the accountability and transparency of its operations by refining its by-laws and Board committee charters, formalizing additional practices in policies, and disclosing more information on its web site.

Albany County Airport Authority: We found that the Authority appears to be a well-functioning public authority with an informed and involved Board and management team.

Overall, the Authority has done an effective job of complying with the requirements of State laws, and is continuing to make progress in complying with the provisions of the Act by revising and adopting additional policies, as necessary. The Authority can continue to improve the accountability and transparency of its operations by annually reviewing and making any necessary revisions to its policies and procedures.

Seneca County Industrial Development Agency: Our review found that, on certain occasions, the Agency has taken the initiative to comply with the requirements of various State laws and that it was aware of the need to adopt and revise additional policies so as to comply with the Public Authorities Accountability Act. This review also found examples where the Board may not have acted in adherence with Open Meetings law, did not fully adhere to its by-laws and resolutions, signed or relied on documents that were incomplete or inaccurate, did not make all relevant material available to the public, or did not thoroughly document the basis for its actions. These findings indicate the need for the Board to take additional steps to improve oversight and transparency, consistent with the intent of the Public Authorities Accountability Act.

The Agency, based on the advice of counsel, views the "good governance principles" that form the basis of the Public Authorities Accountability Act as "aspirational goals" that the Agency is not required by statute to meet. The Authority Budget Office disagrees with this position. The ABO does not believe that minimal compliance with a narrow interpretation of existing laws or a minimal application of the principles inherent in the Public Authorities Accountability Act was the intent of the Act. Despite this difference of opinion, the Agency accepted the governance recommendations made in the report and indicated that they would take action to improve their operations and procedures.

Colonie Industrial Development Agency: Our review found that the Agency Board appears to be actively involved in the oversight of new financial assistance applications and that Agency business is conducted in an open and transparent manner. However, we found the Board to be less involved with the operational and fiscal oversight of the Agency. This may be because all Agency work is done by Town employees who are governed by Town rules and regulations, and the Board may have over-relied on the implicit oversight of this organizational structure. Accordingly, progress toward compliance with certain provisions of the Public Authorities Accountability Act and other laws has been limited. In particular, the Agency has consistently failed to meet certain reporting requirements, has not established required policies and guidelines, and records management and retention practices have been inadequate. The Agency generally agreed with the findings and recommendations in this report and indicated that they will work toward complying with the provisions of the Act by revising and adopting additional policies, as necessary.

Olympic Regional Development Authority: Our review found that while the Board of Directors does oversee Authority operations at a summary level, a more thorough review of supporting financial operations, including additional long-term capital and financial planning, is needed. The Board operates openly and transparently, and has established policies and guidelines that comply with the requirements of Public Authorities Law. The Board could improve the operations and transparency of its audit and governance committees, including better oversight of the independent auditor. Our review also found that improvements can be made to the Authority's financial management reporting, such as improving inventory controls over personal property and in-kind contributions, along with improved reporting of contracts and internal control processes. These improvements would help the Authority effectively fulfill its mission,

while maximizing revenue and reducing the burden on State and local government.

The ABO has developed a schedule to conduct additional compliance reviews during 2008–09. This schedule takes into consideration the risks associated with an authority's complexity, financial transactions and operations, its history of compliance with statutory reporting requirements, and the ABO's available resources.

PUBLIC AUTHORITY BOARD MEMBER TRAINING

By law, Board members of all State and local authorities must participate in State-approved training within one year of their appointment to the Board. To facilitate this training, the ABO has approved 11 trainers and their training curricula. Public authorities may contract with any of these providers for training specific to the needs of their Board members in satisfaction of the training requirement.

Alternatively, the ABO has continued its partnership with the City University of New York (CUNY) to provide broader training on corporate governance principles, including the oversight responsibilities of Board members, understanding financial statements, the role of audit committees, and budgeting and debt management. This training is applicable to all public authorities and is provided at no cost to the authority.

To the extent possible, all State-approved training is made available to executive management, counsels and other authority managers, in addition to Board members.

The table below depicts the number of individuals that received training since inception of the program in 2006.

Participation in State Approved Training				
	State	Local	Other	Total
Board Members	251	875	147	1273
Management & Staff	83	210	54	347
Other	3	43	160	206
Total	337	1128	361	1826

Since the Act took effect January 2006, over 1,450 Board members and staff from 38 State and 170 local authorities participated in training on their fiduciary, ethical, legal and financial obligations. Additionally, the ABO encourages other public entities currently not subject to the Act, to adopt the Act's corporate governance principles and for board members to follow their fiduciary duties. As a result, over 350 individuals from these entities also participated in State-approved training.

Of the 125 public authorities that submitted annual reports by June 18, three State and 41 local authorities reported being in full compliance with the training requirement, with all 2007 Board members having attended training.

Public Authorities Reporting Full Compliance with Training	
Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund	Jamestown Urban Renewal Agency
Battery City Park Authority	Lancaster IDA
Power Authority of the State of New York Albany City IDA	Livingston County IDA
Albany Convention Center Authority	Monroe County Airport Authority
Albany Parking Authority	Monroe County Water Authority
Bethlehem IDA	Onondaga County Water Authority
Broome IDA	Otsego County IDA
Cattaraugus IDA	Peekskill IDA
Chenango IDA	Putnam County IDA
Clinton County IDA	Rockland County IDA
Columbia IDA	Saratoga County IDA
Cortland IDA	Saratoga Springs City Center Authority
Dutchess County IDA	Schuyler County IDA
Genesee County IDA	St. Lawrence County IDA
Glen Cove IDA	Suffolk County IDA
Greater Rochester Sports Authority	Tioga County IDA
Green Island IDA	Tompkins County IDA
Guilderland IDA	Town of Malone IDA
Hamburg IDA	Town of Montgomery IDA
Hempstead IDA	Wyoming County IDA
Herkimer IDA	Yonkers IDA
	Yonkers Parking Authority

Conversely, one State authority and eight local authorities reported that no 2007 Board members attended the mandatory State-approved training. The remaining State and local authorities reported partial compliance with the required training.

Public Authorities Reporting No Participation in Required Training
New York State Bridge Authority
Colonie IDA
Dunkirk IDA
Eastern Rensselaer County Solid Waste Management Authority
Greene County IDA
Harrison Parking Authority
North Hempstead Solid Waste Management Authority
Oneida County Sports Facility Authority
Town of Waterford IDA

A tentative schedule of planned CUNY training sessions for 2008-09 can be found in Appendix B of this report.

AUTHORITY BUDGET OFFICE DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis that follows is based on data reported in PARIS by public authorities. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), or other senior officer designated by the CEO or the CFO certified, as part of the budget and annual report submission, that the information being reported by the public authority was accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Since the ABO has not independently verified or reviewed all of the information reported by public authorities, we acknowledge that some reported data may be inconsistent with information reported in previous years to OSC. Since this is the initial year of PARIS, we recognize the possibility that misunderstandings concerning the information to be reported may have occurred or that different interpretations were made for how data should be characterized or defined.

This analysis focuses on budgets, summary financial information, debt, staffing levels, IDA projects and contracts reported by public authorities. PARIS also collects data on board and public authority related governance practices and policies, employee and board member benefits, real and personal property transactions, investment reports and certified financial audits. The ABO will be releasing separate reports during the year on these topics. A complete listing of PARIS data elements can be found in Appendix C.

This analysis is based on the reports submitted by State and local authorities as of June 18, 2008. Not all public authorities were required by statute to submit budget, annual, or procurement reports by the time this report was prepared. Accordingly, this analysis is not intended to provide a complete picture of the financial and corporate governance practices of all State and local authorities. Nor does the ABO attempt to draw firm conclusions about all aspects of an authority's operating and management practices from this data.

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AUTHORITY BUDGET INFORMATION

State Authority Budget Information

Revenues, as reported by State authorities, are projected to rise by 5 percent between 2006 and 2008, while spending is estimated to grow by 14 percent. As a result, State authorities are projecting a cumulative deficit of more than \$875.8 million for 2008. By contrast, All Government Funds revenue in the State Budget grew by 6.7 percent during a similar period (2006-07 through 2008-09), with spending growing by 7.8 percent, or 56 percent slower than that of State authorities.

A summary of individual State authority budgets can be found in Appendix D.

Similarly, the Long Island Power Authority reported a surplus of \$143.7 million at the end of 2006, but reported a \$240.4 million deficit in 2008. While reported expenditures grew only 2.3 percent between 2006 and 2008, LIPA experienced a drop in revenue of approximately \$300 million over the period, principally due to the fact that the Authority reported more than \$290 million in revenue in 2006 from the proceeds of bond sales.

Conversely, the Environmental Facilities Corporation reported a surplus approaching \$181.8 million for 2006. While declining slightly, the Corporation still reports a projected 2008 budget surplus of \$168.4 million. This is the largest surplus reported by any State authority. The New York Power Authority reports the second largest surplus in 2008 of \$58 million, but this is considerably less than its reported \$203 million surplus for 2007.

Summary of State Authority Budget Information (n = 29)				
	Actual 2006	Estimate of Current 2007	Projected 2008	Percent Change 2006-08
Revenue	\$21,962,691,371	\$22,976,109,607	\$22,991,458,617	5%
Expenditures	\$21,089,012,945	\$23,336,563,162	\$24,111,025,576	14%
Capital Contributions	\$202,262,850	\$198,919,705	\$243,686,793	20%
Balance	\$1,075,941,276	(\$161,533,850)	(\$875,880,166)	-181%

The aggregate deficit being reported is driven primarily by two public authorities. The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) reported ending its 2006 fiscal year with a surplus of more than \$355 million. By the following year, that surplus had become a projected deficit of \$308.5 million which has grown to a reported deficit of \$770.4 million in 2008. While the MTA's revenue is projected to grow by approximately 3.4 percent, spending is projected to increase by approximately \$1.5 billion, or 15 percent, attributable primarily to the increased cost of wages and fringe benefits, professional services contracts, and debt service payments.

Local Authority and IDA Budget Information

The ABO does not attempt to draw any conclusions from budget data reported by local authorities. Since the New York City School Construction Authority provided budget data only for 2006-07 and 2007-08 and would not provide similar information for 2008-09, this table does not include any of the Authority's reported budget information. The absence of this information may significantly skew the data. For example, for 2007-08 the New York City School Construction Authority reported revenues of \$25.7 million with an additional capital contribution (a grant or outside income dedicated to a capital purpose) of \$1.9 billion. Projected expenditures for that year were reported to total \$1.5 billion. The Authority also reported surpluses in excess of \$400 million for 2006-07 and 2007-08.

The ABO believes that since the Authority did not provide budget data for all three years, excluding its 2006-07 and 2007-08 information provides a more accurate picture of the aggregate fiscal position of the other 127 local authorities and IDAs that did file three years of budget data.

Industrial development agencies, which can be established either by a county (county IDA), a city, town, or village (local IDA), may also experience significant fluctuations year to year in revenues, since these agencies generate most of their income from the fees associated with the development of new projects. Since it is not uncommon for projects to take a number of years to move from application through review to approval, it should be expected that IDA revenues and expenditures would be more cyclical and unpredictable than those of other authorities. It might also be expected that these fluctuations would be cyclical between county and local IDAs, depending on the level of project activity.

Summary of Local Authority and IDA Budget Information (n=127)					
		Actual 2006	Estimate of Current 2007	Projected 2008	Percent Change 2006-08
Local (n=41)	Revenue	\$577,570,848	\$601,491,613	\$637,969,887	10%
	Expenditures	\$583,455,528	\$589,548,577	\$634,084,478	9%
	Capital Contributions	\$29,932,296	\$15,391,326	\$9,198,000	-69%
	Balance	\$24,047,616	\$27,334,362	\$13,083,410	-46%
County IDA (n=51)	Revenue	\$66,930,821	\$71,845,108	\$44,194,851	-34%
	Expenditures	\$44,915,660	\$61,769,643	\$44,149,813	-2%
	Capital Contributions	\$7,656,882	\$1,812,387	\$1,014,259	-87%
	Balance	\$29,672,044	\$11,887,852	\$1,059,297	-96%
Local IDA (n=35)	Revenue	\$9,333,681	\$11,989,627	\$12,890,654	38%
	Expenditures	\$9,266,598	\$9,585,671	\$12,088,050	30%
	Capital Contributions	\$0	\$10,820	\$5,000	N/A
	Balance	\$67,083	\$2,414,775	\$807,605	1104%

AUTHORITY STAFFING INFORMATION

State Authority Staffing Information

Since only 13 State authorities reported salary information to the ABO, the total number of State authority staff is underreported in the following table. At this time, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority has not submitted its annual report or provided any staffing figures (the MTA had approximately 65,000 employees in 2006). In addition, the Erie County Medical Center failed to identify all of its employees, listing in its annual report only the Center's six primary executive positions. The inclusion of all staff employed at these authorities would significantly increase the total number of State authority staff. It is unclear how this would affect salary information. Based on the information that was provided, it appears that the salaries of public authority employees are in line with those of State agency employees.

Of the 828 staff reported to earn salaries of \$100,000 or more, 621 (or 75 percent) are employed by the Nassau Health Care Corporation (at an average salary of \$155,622) and the New York Power Authority (at an average salary of \$124,961). Of the 101 total staff at the Long Island Power Authority, 49 staff were reported to earn salaries of \$100,000 or more, with an average salary of \$154,142.

In addition to the MTA, the other State authorities that should have filed annual reports on or before March 31 include: the Westchester Health Care Corporation; the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority; and the Municipal Assistance Corporation for Troy. (The Municipal Assistance Corporation for Troy is supported by the New York City Municipal Assistance Corporation, which is in the process of ceasing operations.) Moreover, staffing information, due by June 30, from such major employers as the regional transportation authorities, the Dormitory Authority, Empire State Development Corporation or Roswell Park, was not available for inclusion in this analysis.

Reported State Authority Staffing Levels (n=13)					
	Total Staff	Average Salary	Staff Earning \$100,000+	Average Salary	Percent of Total Staff
State Authorities					
Battery Park City Authority	61	\$79,897	18	\$130,988	29.51%
New York State Housing Finance Agency	43	\$89,319	17	\$122,446	39.53%
State of New York Mortgage Agency	115	\$67,344	20	\$133,755	17.39%
Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund	3	\$50,667	0	N/A	N/A
Erie County Fiscal Stability Authority	4	\$60,000	1	\$110,000	25.00%
Erie County Medical Center Corporation	6	\$278,999	6	\$278,999	100.00%
Long Island Power Authority	101	\$104,654	49	\$154,142	48.51%
Nassau Health Care Corporation	4,496	\$56,963	327	\$155,622	7.27%
New York State Bridge Authority	312	\$41,024	8	\$117,514	2.56%
New York State Thoroughbred Breeding Development Fund	10	\$71,004	2	\$117,518	20.00%
New York State Thruway Authority	4,381	\$43,293	81	\$114,245	1.85%
Power Authority of the State of New York	1,602	\$80,727	294	\$124,961	18.35%
United Nations Development Corporation	18	\$69,870	5	\$149,711	27.78%
Total State Authorities	11,152	\$55,502	828	\$139,198	7.42%
State Agency Employees *	199,715	\$54,810	11,507	\$126,092	5.76%
State Agency MC Employees *	12,627	\$91,167	4,930	\$126,435	39.04%
State Agency NS Employees *	8,050	\$65,677	1,830	\$125,224	22.73%

* Source: New York State Division of Budget

Local Authority and IDA Staffing Information

The table below illustrates that the reported average salary across local authorities appears to be relatively consistent, regardless of the purpose of the authority. Four local authorities reported having no staff.

While industrial development agencies have been characterized as integral to the State's economic development strategy, it is interesting to note that most have few full-time employees. Those IDAs that indicated having employees averaged 3.53 employees in 2007, with only the Erie County IDA (17) and the Genesee County IDA (10) indicating that they employ 10 or more staff. The remaining 34 IDAs reported employing no staff. In these cases, it appears that IDAs are likely to receive staff support from employees of the local government, contract for management services from an outside entity, or utilize staff on the payroll of a local development corporation.

Reported Local Authority and IDA Staffing Levels (n=72)						
Authority Type		Total Staff	Average Salary	Staff Earning \$100,000+	Average Salary	Percent of Total Staff
Local Authorities (n = 29)	Water Authorities* (7)	592	\$45,593	20	\$120,784	3.38%
	Parking Authorities (2)	73	\$49,196	4	\$117,500	5.48%
	Resource Recovery Agencies and Solid Waste Authorities (9)	336	\$37,598	8	\$113,242	2.38%
	Public Works Authorities (4)	67	\$38,234	1	110,494	1.49%
	Urban Renewal Agencies and Community Development Agencies (2)	13	\$40,823	0	N/A	N/A
	Miscellaneous Authorities (5)	77	\$39,260	5	\$119,684	6.49%
	Total Local Authorities	1,158	\$42,600	38	\$118,435	3.28%
	IDAs (n = 43)	Local Industrial Development Agency (29)	43	\$42,569	4	\$139,250
County Industrial Development Agency (14)		109	\$49,814	8	\$121,787	7.34%
Total IDAs		152	\$47,764	12	\$127,608	7.89%
Total		1,310	\$43,199	50	\$120,637	3.82%

*Rather than report information on all employees, the Erie County Water Authority only reported its 11 staff earning salaries of \$100,000 or more.

AUTHORITY DEBT INFORMATION

State Authority Debt Information

These tables depict the nature and extent of debt issued by public authorities. Public authorities may issue debt on behalf of the State and with the approval of the Legislature (State Debt). Public authorities also issue debt specifically to support its mandated public purpose (Authority Debt), with the debt service paid through fees, rents or other service charges imposed by the authority. The third type of debt (Conduit Debt) is issued by a public authority on behalf of a third party, often a non-governmental entity, with that third party assuming the obligation to make the debt service payments and with no financial liability to the public authority.

For the 12 State authorities that reported having outstanding debt at the beginning of 2008, the majority of the debt outstanding was State and Conduit Debt. Only 42 percent of the debt reported was classified by the reporting authorities as authority related debt, backed by the revenues of the authority. The remaining debt is split equally between state-approved debt and debt issued on behalf of other parties.

State Authority Debt in 2007 (n=12)						
Type of Debt	Opening Balance	Percent of Total	New Debt Issued	Percent of Total	Total Debt Outstanding	Percent of Total
State	\$10,362,985,000	28.32%	\$1,533,265,000	34.40%	\$11,098,711,000	29.07%
Authority	15,686,406,377	42.87%	2,019,261,000	45.30%	16,145,581,056	42.28%
Conduit	10,544,485,000	28.81%	904,540,000	20.29%	10,940,935,000	28.65%
Total	\$36,593,876,377	100.00%	\$4,457,066,000	100.00%	\$38,185,227,056	100.00%

As the table below illustrates, most of the reported debt outstanding is concentrated in four public authorities: the Thruway Authority, the Housing Finance Agency, the Long Island Power Authority, and the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation account for almost \$31 billion, or 81 percent of this total.

Debt Reported by State Authorities in 2007		
Authority	Total Debt Outstanding	Percent of Total Debt
New York State Thruway Authority	\$12,014,465,000	31.46%
New York State Housing Finance Agency	\$8,016,966,000	20.99%
Long Island Power Authority	\$6,926,384,556	18.14%
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation	\$3,868,895,000	10.13%
State of New York Mortgage Agency	\$2,948,044,000	7.72%
Power Authority of the State of New York	\$2,262,880,000	5.93%
Battery Park City Authority	\$1,041,350,000	2.73%
State of New York Municipal Bond Bank Agency	\$519,160,000	1.36%
Nassau Health Care Corporation	\$296,210,000	0.78%
United Nations Development Corporation	\$125,697,500	0.33%
Erie County Medical Center Corporation	\$101,375,000	0.27%
New York State Bridge Authority	\$63,800,000	0.17%
Total	\$38,185,227,056	100.00%

Local Authority and IDA Debt Information

Of the 24 local authorities that reported a total of \$930.7 million in outstanding debt, the Albany County Airport Authority (\$152.9 million), the Niagara Falls Water Board (\$111.3 million) and the Erie County Water Authority (\$106.8 million) account for 40 percent of this total.

obligations theretofore issued by such agency or by the municipality for or in behalf of the agency, then the corporate existence of such agency shall thereupon terminate and it shall thereupon be deemed to be and shall be dissolved."

Section 882 of General Municipal Law further states that when "all of the bonds or notes issued by the agency shall have been redeemed or cancelled, the agency shall cease to exist and all rights, titles, and interest and all obligations and liabilities thereof possessed by the agency shall thereupon vest in and be possessed by the municipality."

The following industrial development agencies reported no outstanding bonds or indebtedness in 2007:

IDs that Reported No Debt
City of Rensselaer Industrial Development Agency
Cohoes Industrial Development Agency
Dunkirk Industrial Development Agency
Essex County Industrial Development Agency
Madison County Industrial Development Agency
Montgomery County Industrial Development Agency
New Rochelle Industrial Development Agency
Niagara Town Industrial Development Agency
Orange County Industrial Development Agency
Peekskill Industrial Development Agency
Steuben County Industrial Development Agency
Town of Waterford Industrial Development Agency
Troy Industrial Development Authority
Village of Groton Industrial Development Agency

Local Authority and IDA Debt in 2007 (n=87)				
Type of Authority	Type of Debt	Opening Balance	New Debt Issued	Total Debt Outstanding
Local Authorities (n=24)	State	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Authority	\$920,041,248	\$74,157,787	\$930,731,990
	Conduit	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total Debt	\$920,041,248	\$74,157,787	\$930,731,990
County IDAs (n=40)	State	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Authority	\$763,077,541	\$33,600,000	\$681,426,107
	Conduit	\$5,157,634,015	\$1,562,510,044	\$6,177,545,108
	Total Debt	\$5,920,711,556	\$1,596,110,044	\$6,858,971,214
Local IDAs (n=23)	State	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Authority	\$10,286,868	\$0	\$9,255,928
	Conduit	\$2,313,678,155	\$316,871,200	\$2,411,617,467
	Total Debt	\$2,323,965,023	\$316,871,200	\$2,420,873,395

For industrial development agencies it is not unexpected that almost 93 percent of the outstanding debt being reported is conduit debt. One of the primary objectives of IDAs is to provide financing for economic development projects intended to create new jobs or retain jobs that might otherwise be lost or re-located without such financial assistance. Accordingly, as the table below indicates, the IDAs reporting the most debt are those also reporting a significant number of active projects.

IDAs Reporting Most Outstanding Debt						
Authority	Debt Outstanding	Rank	Number of Projects	Rank	Total Value of Projects	Rank
Erie County IDA	\$1,034,395,159	1	313	2	\$3,339,936,786	1
Nassau County IDA	\$963,947,470	2	114	5	\$2,176,288,685	5
Suffolk County IDA	\$818,153,704	3	124	4	\$1,998,039,423	6
Dutchess County IDA	\$609,915,000	4	31	26	\$1,532,213,237	8
Monroe County IDA	\$549,745,572	5	359	1	\$2,474,811,516	3
Amherst IDA	\$179,811,246	15	139	3	\$636,747,356	15

Section 856(1)(b) of General Municipal Law states that "if at the expiration of ten years subsequent to the effective date of the special act, there shall be outstanding no bonds or other

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY PROJECTS

Industrial Development Agency Projects

County and local IDAs reported a total of 3,019 active projects as of the end of 2007. These projects have an estimated value of \$34.7 billion.

The following table compares the average project and financial assistance approved by a county IDA with that of a local IDA.

Three IDAs reported no projects: City of Rensselaer IDA, Town of Malone IDA, and Village of Groton IDA.

This Annual Report does not include an analysis of the number of jobs created or retained by IDA approved projects. Since IDAs have not been required to collect employment data for specific projects, or to report these figures to the State, accurate and reliable historical information is not available. Accordingly, in our judgment, it would be difficult to draw any valid or accurate conclusions from such analysis. Job creation and retention data for projects undertaken in 2008 and later is now required to be reported in PARIS. The ABO expects to begin reporting on this data next year.

Industrial Development Agency Project Information (n=74)			
	Local Industrial Development Agencies	County Industrial Development Agencies	All Industrial Development Agencies
Average Total Project Amount	\$11,925,142	\$11,344,254	\$11,496,836
Average Benefitted Project Amount	\$10,269,076	\$8,918,507	\$9,273,260
Average State Sales Tax Exemptions	\$14,954	\$19,432	\$18,256
Average Local Sales Tax Exemptions	\$14,833	\$20,011	\$18,651
Average County Real Property Tax Exemptions	\$34,470	\$25,685	\$27,993
Average Local Property Tax Exemptions	\$26,927	\$22,471	\$23,641
Average School Property Tax Exemptions	\$100,179	\$80,454	\$85,635
Average Mortgage Recording Tax Exemptions	\$27,564	\$13,099	\$16,899
Average Total Exemptions	\$218,927	\$181,153	\$191,075
Average County Pilots	\$16,334	\$17,003	\$16,827
Average Local Pilots	\$23,497	\$15,807	\$17,827
Average School District Pilots	\$54,188	\$46,541	\$48,550
Average Total Pilots	\$94,019	\$79,352	\$83,205
Average Net Exemptions	\$124,908	\$101,801	\$107,870

AUTHORITY SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

State Authority Summary Financial Information

The following table provides the net worth of State authorities -- both in terms of the value of their physical assets, as well as the extent to which funds and investments are available to support the operations of these authorities. As reported, these 15 State authorities had cumulative net assets totaling \$7 billion, most of which is represented in the value of their infrastructure or by funds restricted to the payment of debt service or some other dedicated purpose. The majority of these net assets is associated with the Thruway Authority, New York Power Authority, and State of New York Mortgage Agency. Three authorities report negative Total Net Assets: the Municipal Bond Bank Agency, Battery Park City Authority and Nassau Health Care Corporation. Unrestricted net assets may be a negative number if an entity has elected to fund certain long-term liabilities as they come due rather than when they are incurred.

Capital assets net of related debt generally refers to the value of infrastructure owned and operated by public authorities, such as roadways, bridges, water mains and buildings, less the amount of depreciation and any outstanding debt used to finance the construction, acquisition or improvement of those structures. Capital assets net of related debt, when shown as a negative number, generally means that the amount of outstanding debt is greater than the current value of the infrastructure.

Restricted funds are generally cash and investments that are required to be set aside for a dedicated purpose, such as debt service, employee retirement contributions, or capital construction payments.

Unrestricted funds are generally cash and investments not needed to meet the operating costs of the Authority.

Total Net Assets, reported by public authorities on their financial summary report, is defined as Total Assets less Total Liabilities. Total Net Assets is comprised of three components: restricted funds, unrestricted funds, and capital assets net of related debt.

Summary Financial Information: State Authorities					
(n=15)					
Authority	Capital assets, net of related debt	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total Net Assets	Percentage of Total Net Assets
Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund	\$0	\$11,579,318	\$932,288	\$12,511,606	0.18%
Erie County Fiscal Stability Authority	\$0	\$0	\$511,200	\$511,200	0.01%
Erie County Medical Center Corporation	(\$5,951,015)	\$37,704,126	\$71,947,974	\$103,701,085	1.48%
Long Island Power Authority	(\$190,510,000)	\$0	\$453,346,000	\$262,836,000	3.74%
Nassau Health Care Corporation	(\$99,342,000)	\$0	\$0	(\$99,342,000)	-1.42%
New York State Bridge Authority	\$87,910,201	\$38,356,997	(\$64,059,006)	\$62,208,192	0.89%
New York State Thoroughbred Breeding Development Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
New York State Thruway Authority	\$2,312,052,000	\$142,223,000	\$23,731,000	\$2,478,006,000	35.30%
Power Authority of the State of New York	\$1,701,000,000	\$27,000,000	\$540,000,000	\$2,268,000,000	32.31%
United Nations Development Corporation	(\$20,130,932)	\$19,961,277	\$13,081,605	\$12,911,950	0.18%
Battery Park City Authority	\$1,439,539	\$278,760,241	(\$633,069,510)	(\$352,869,730)	-5.03%
New York State Housing Finance Agency	\$0	\$355,557,000	\$97,795,000	\$453,352,000	6.46%
State of New York Mortgage Agency	\$0	\$1,775,108,000	(\$8,146,000)	\$1,766,962,000	25.17%
State of New York Municipal Bond Bank Agency	\$0	(\$19,703,000)	\$850,000	(\$18,853,000)	-0.27%
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation	\$0	\$568,181,000	(\$498,912,000)	\$69,269,000	0.99%
Total State Authorities	\$3,786,467,793	\$3,234,727,959	(\$1,991,449)	\$7,019,204,303	100.00%

Local Authority and IDA Summary Financial Information

The 110 local authorities (including IDAs) reported Total Net Assets exceeding \$1.3 billion. Over half of this total value is reported by the seven water authorities (\$772 million), and represents primarily capital assets net of related debt.

The Albany County Airport Authority and Monroe County Airport Authority account for \$201.9 million of the \$214.6 million in total net assets reported by miscellaneous local authorities.

Summary Financial Information: Local Authority and IDA (n=110)					
Authority Type	Capital assets, net of related debt	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total Net Assets	Percentage of Total Net Assets
Water (7)	\$578,172,403	\$47,485,558	\$146,366,068	\$772,024,029	59.30%
Parking (3)	(\$4,914,304)	\$5,763,479	\$966,369	\$1,815,544	0.14%
Public Works (4)	\$38,253,464	\$6,665,628	\$10,708,478	\$55,627,570	4.27%
Community Development Agencies and Urban Renewal Agencies (2)	\$276,100	\$0	\$499,019	\$775,119	0.06%
Resource Recovery Agencies and Solid Waste Authorities (9)	\$16,081,799	\$37,605,607	\$6,051,400	\$59,738,806	4.59%
Miscellaneous (8)	\$150,471,025	\$43,756,903	\$20,355,247	\$214,583,175	16.48%
Local Industrial Development Agency (32)	\$1,488,464	\$3,016,375	\$17,514,991	\$22,019,831	1.69%
County Industrial Development Agency (45)	\$46,983,461	\$38,986,344	\$89,258,223	\$175,228,028	13.46%
Total Local Authorities and IDAs	\$826,812,412	\$183,279,894	\$291,719,796	\$1,301,812,102	100.00%

AUTHORITY CONTRACT INFORMATION

State Authority Contract Information

Section 2879 of Public Authorities Law generally requires State authorities to provide procurement information for all contracts with a value of \$5,000 or more. The enabling legislation of certain authorities, however, establishes higher reporting thresholds -- for example the Roswell Park Cancer Institute Corporation is only required to report on contracts valued at or above \$100,000. In addition, Section 2879 of the law provides that this report is to be submitted annually and does not require that it be included within the authority's annual report. Consistent with this provision, PARIS captures procurement information separately from the annual report submitted pursuant to Section 2800 of Public Authorities Law. Consequently, not all State authorities that filed their annual reports also provided the ABO with current procurement information.

Based on the information that was reported, State authorities, like State agencies, generally bid procurement contracts. The table below indicates that 82 percent of all State authority contracts followed a competitive selection process. This figure would include instances when the State authority utilizes contracts that have been pre-approved by the State Office of General Services or engages the services of a vendor that has been pre-qualified by the State.

	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts as Percent of Totals	Amount Paid	Amount Paid as Percent of Totals
Competitive	4,248	81%	\$3,087,515,221	82%
Non-Competitive	1,005	19%	\$657,871,394	18%
Total	5,253	100%	\$3,745,386,615	100%

Authority Name	Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts as Percent of Totals	Amount Paid	Amount Paid as Percent of Totals
Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund	2	0.04%	\$202,150	0.01%
Battery Park City Authority	224	4.26%	\$22,286,177	0.60%
Erie County Fiscal Stability Authority	7	0.13%	\$253,117	0.01%
Erie County Medical Center Corporation	2	0.04%	\$106,125	0.00%
Long Island Power Authority	121	2.30%	\$813,667,637	21.72%
Nassau Health Care Corporation	1,219	23.21%	\$107,271,040	2.86%
New York State Bridge Authority	239	4.55%	\$21,102,643	0.56%
New York State Foundation for Science Technology and Innovation	2	0.04%	\$0	0.00%
New York State Housing Finance Agency	247	4.70%	\$4,774,678	0.13%
New York State Thoroughbred Breeding Development Fund	1	0.02%	\$171,921	0.00%
New York State Thruway Authority	598	11.38%	\$136,904,486	3.66%
Power Authority of the State of New York	2,415	45.97%	\$2,629,464,601	70.21%
State of New York Mortgage Agency	169	3.22%	\$9,011,686	0.24%
State of New York Municipal Bond Bank Agency	5	0.10%	\$112,589	0.00%
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation	2	0.04%	\$57,765	0.00%
Total	5,253	100.00%	\$3,745,386,615	100.00%

Local Authority and IDA Contract Information

Although Section 2879 of Public Authorities Law does not pertain to local authorities, the ABO, in accordance with its statutory powers and duties, is requiring that local authorities also provide procurement information. By doing so, the public will have a more complete understanding of the contracting practices of all public authorities. Since this is a new requirement for local authorities, and the information is to be submitted annually and not required as part of the annual report, 30 local authorities and IDAs reported having active contracts as of June 18, 2008. In addition, 49 local authorities and IDAs reported having no executed contracts in effect at the time the procurement information was submitted.

Local Authority and IDA Contracts in 2007 (n=30)					
		Number of Contracts	Number of Contracts as Percent of Totals	Total Contract Amounts	Total Contract Amount as Percent of Totals
Local (n=14)	Competitive	282	81%	\$73,100,156	92%
	Non-Competitive	66	19%	\$6,572,649	8%
	Total	348	100%	\$79,672,806	100%
County IDA (n=12)	Competitive	46	88%	\$3,137,463	80%
	Non-Competitive	6	12%	\$782,928	20%
	Total	52	100%	\$3,920,391	100%
Local IDA (n=4)	Competitive	11	21%	\$325,182	8%
	Non-Competitive	5	10%	\$456,000	12%
	Total	16	31%	\$781,182	20%

These 30 local authorities report a total of 416 contracts, with a total value in excess of \$84 million. Similar to the State authorities, over 81 percent of local authorities follow competitive selection procedures.

Authorities That Reported No Contracts (n=49)	
Local (n=6)	Clifton Park Water Authority
	Genesee Valley Regional Market Authority
	Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority
	Oneida County Sports Facility Authority
	Orange County Water Authority
	Saratoga Springs City Center Authority
IDA (n=43)	Babylon Industrial Development Agency
	Brookhaven Industrial Development Agency
	Broome Industrial Development Agency
	Cattaraugus Industrial Development Agency
	Champlain Industrial Development Agency
	Chautauqua Industrial Development Agency
	City of Rensselaer Industrial Development Agency
	City of Schenectady Industrial Development Agency
	Clarence Industrial Development Agency
	Clifton Park Industrial Development Agency
	Clinton County Industrial Development Agency
	Cohoes Industrial Development Agency
	Cortland Industrial Development Agency
	Delaware County Industrial Development Agency
	Dunkirk Industrial Development Agency
	Fulton County Industrial Development Agency
	Green Island Industrial Development Agency
	Greene County Industrial Development Agency
	Guiderland Industrial Development Agency
	Hamburg Industrial Development Agency
	Lancaster Industrial Development Agency
	Livingston County Industrial Development Agency
	Madison County Industrial Development Agency
	Nassau County Industrial Development Agency
	Niagara County Industrial Development Agency
	Niagara Town Industrial Development Agency
	Otsego County Industrial Development Agency
	Peekskill Industrial Development Agency
	Putnam County Industrial Development Agency
	Riverhead Industrial Development Agency
	Rockland County Industrial Development Agency
	Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency
	Schenectady County Industrial Development Agency
	Schuyler County Industrial Development Agency
	Steuben County Industrial Development Agency
	Sullivan County Industrial Development Agency
	Tioga County Industrial Development Agency
	Tompkins County Industrial Development Agency
	Town of Malone Industrial Development Agency
	Town of Montgomery Industrial Development Agency
	Troy Industrial Development Authority
	Ulster County Industrial Development Agency
	Wyoming County Industrial Development Agency

Authority Budget Office
P O Box 2076
Albany, NY 12220-0076

(518) 474-1932 (Albany and Capital District)

1-800-560-1770 (For use outside the 518 area code only)

E-mail address: info@abo.state.ny.us

APPENDIX A: LIST OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES THAT FAILED TO FILE REPORTS

Public Authorities that Have Not Submitted Budget Reports in PARIS

For the fiscal year beginning: January 1	
State Authorities	Industrial Development Agencies
Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of Troy	Allegany Industrial Development Agency
Westchester County Health Care Corporation	City of Oneida Industrial Development Agency
Local Authorities	City of Rensselaer Industrial Development Agency
Albany Community Development Agency	Concord Industrial Development Agency
Albany Municipal Water Finance Authority	Corinth Industrial Development Agency
Albany Water Board	Dutchess County Industrial Development Agency
Amsterdam Urban Renewal Agency	Glen Cove Industrial Development Agency
Binghamton Parking Authority	Glens Falls Industrial Development Agency
City of Fulton Community Development Agency	Hamilton County Industrial Development Agency
Freeport Community Development Agency	Hudson Industrial Development Agency
Glen Cove Community Development Agency	Mount Vernon Industrial Development Agency
Glens Falls Civic Center Authority	Newburgh Industrial Development Agency
Glens Falls Urban Renewal Agency	North Greenbush Industrial Development Agency
Gloversville Community Development Agency	Rotterdam Industrial Development Agency
Haverstraw Urban Renewal Agency	Southeast Industrial Development Agency
Ithaca Urban Renewal Agency	Syracuse Industrial Development Agency
Little Falls Urban Renewal Agency	Town of Erwin Industrial Development Agency
Middletown Community Development Agency	Town of Malone Industrial Development Agency
Mount Vernon Urban Renewal Agency	Village of Sidney Industrial Development Agency
Nassau County Bridge Authority	Wallkill Industrial Development Agency
Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority	
Newburgh Community Development Agency	
Niagara Falls Public Water Authority	
Orange County Water Authority	
Ossining Urban Renewal Agency	
Poughkeepsie Urban Renewal Agency	
Rome Urban Renewal Agency	
Saratoga Springs City Center Authority	
Schenectady Urban Renewal Agency	
Suffolk County Judicial Facilities Agency	
Town of Erwin Urban Renewal Agency	
Town of North Hempstead Community Development Agency	
Town of Riverhead Community Development Agency	
Town of Southampton Community Development Agency	
Troy Parking Authority	
Upper Mohawk Valley Memorial Auditorium Authority	
Village of St. Johnsville Urban Renewal Agency	

Public Authorities that Have Not Submitted Budget Reports in PARIS

For the fiscal year beginning: April 1	For the fiscal year beginning: July 1
State Authorities	State Authorities
Hudson River Park Trust	Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York
Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza Performing Arts Center Operating Corporation	Local Authorities
New York Convention Center Operating Corporation	American Museum of Natural History Planetarium Authority
New York State Foundation for Science Technology and Innovation	Buffalo Municipal Water Finance Authority
New York State Olympic Regional Development Authority	Buffalo Sewer Authority
New York State Theatre Institute	City of Buffalo Urban Renewal Agency
Ogdensburg Bridge and Port Authority	City of Corning Urban Renewal Agency
Local Authorities	Elmira Urban Renewal Agency
Central New York Regional Market Authority	Franklin County Solid Waste Management Authority
Huntington Community Development Agency	Incorporated Village of Hempstead Community Development Agency
Upper Mohawk Valley Regional Water Finance Authority	New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority
Industrial Development Agencies	New York City Transitional Finance Authority
Hornell Industrial Development Agency	New York City Water Board
	Olean Urban Renewal Agency
For the fiscal year beginning: June 1	Syracuse Urban Renewal Agency
Local Authorities	Village of Elmira Heights Urban Renewal Agency
Dolgeville Community Development Agency	White Plains Urban Renewal Agency
Johnson City Parking Authority	Yonkers Community Development Agency
Mount Kisco Parking Authority	Industrial Development Agencies
Nyack Parking Authority	New York City Industrial Development Agency
Port Chester Community Development Agency	
Port Chester Parking Authority	
Saranac Lake Community Development Agency	
Sleepy Hollow Parking Authority	
Suffern Parking Authority	
Suffolk County Water Authority	
Syracuse Parking Authority	
Victor Urban Renewal Agency	
Village of Patchogue Community Development Agency	
Village of Riverside Urban Renewal Agency	
Village of Rockville Centre Community Development Agency	
Water Authority of Western Nassau County	
Westbury Community Development Agency	
Industrial Development Agencies	
Port Chester Industrial Development Agency	

**APPENDIX B: TENTATIVE 2008-09
SCHEDULE OF CUNY BOARD
MEMBER TRAINING SESSIONS**

Appendix B


 School of Professional Studies
The City University of New York

PUBLIC AUTHORITY TRAINING SCHEDULE

CUNY's Fiscal Year 2009 (July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009)

Date	Location	Venue	Time	Sessions and Instructors
9/26/08 Friday	Niagara Falls (1)	Niagara Falls Water Board 5815 Buffalo Avenue Niagara Falls, NY 14304	9:30am- 4:30pm	Board Oversight and Responsibilities (Duggan), Audit Committees and Understanding Financial Statements (Little)
10/17/08 Friday	NYC (2)	CUNY Graduate Center, 365 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10016	9:30am- 4:30pm	Board Oversight and Responsibilities (Jarvis), Budgeting, Tax-Exempt Debt Issuance (Forsythe)
10/24/08 Friday	Albany (3)	Albany Law School, UHA 2000 Building Board Room, 2 Notre Dame Dr., Albany NY 12208	9:30am- 4:30pm	Board Oversight and Responsibilities (Fein), Audit Committees and Understanding Financial Statements (Wilkes)
10/24/08 Friday	Syracuse (4)	Ramada Inn 1305 Buckley Rd Syracuse, NY 13212	9:30am- 4:30pm	Board Oversight and Responsibilities (Duggan) Audit Committees, Understanding Financial Statements (Little)
02/27/09 Friday	New York City (5)	CUNY Graduate Center, 365 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10016	9:30am- 5pm	Board Oversight and Responsibilities (Jarvis), Budgeting, Tax-Exempt Debt Issuance (Forsythe)
03/27/09 Friday	Albany (6)	Albany Law School, UHA 2000 Building Board Room, 2 Notre Dame Dr., Albany, NY 12208	9:30am- 5pm	Board Oversight and Responsibilities (Fein) Audit Committees, Understanding Financial Statements (Wilkes)
03/27/09 Friday Or 3/20??	Syracuse (7)	Ramada Inn 1305 Buckley Rd Syracuse, NY 13212	9:30am- 4:30pm	Board Oversight and Responsibilities (Duggan) Audit Committees, Understanding Financial Statements (Little)
5/08/09 Friday	Rochester (8)	Shoremont Water Treatment Plant, 4799 Dewey Avenue Rochester, NY 14612	9:30am- 4:30pm	Board Oversight and Responsibilities (Duggan), Audit Committees and Understanding Financial Statements (Little)

Notes: Sessions with less than 15 individuals enrolled will be cancelled.

APPENDIX C: PARIS DATA ELEMENTS

Board & Employee Information

- Board Member Names, Titles, & Terms
- Contact Information for Authority, CEO & CFO
- Employee Information
 - Annualized salary
 - Total compensation
- Additional benefit information for board members and employees earning over \$100K annually
 - Severance package
 - Payment for unused leave
 - Club memberships
 - Use of corporate credit cards
 - Personal loans
 - Automobile
 - Transportation
 - Housing allowance
 - Spousal/dependent life insurance
 - Tuition assistance
 - Multi-year employment contract
- Information on board members and employees working for multiple municipalities/agencies/authorities
- List of Active Subsidiaries
- Code of Ethics
- Governance Information

Budget/Financial

Multi-Year Financial Plan:

Revenues

- Service charges
- Rental & financing income
- Miscellaneous revenues
- Investment earnings
- State, federal, & municipal subsidies/grants
- Public authority subsidies

Expenditures

- Salaries & wages
- Other employee benefits
- Professional services contracts
- Supplies & materials
- Payment of principal on bonds and financing arrangements
- Interest and other financing charges
- Subsidies to other public authorities
- Capital asset outlay
- Grants & donations

Additional Financial Information:

Assets

- Cash and equivalents
- Investments
- Receivables

Liabilities

- Accounts payable
- Pension contribution payable
- Other post-employment benefits
- Accrued liability
- Deferred revenues
- Bond anticipation notes payable
- Long-term debt

Other Reports:

- Independent Financial Audit Reports
- Internal Control Assessments

Debt/Investments

New and outstanding debt, including:

- Type of debt (State, authority, conduit)
- Program
- Amount
- Taxable status
- Issue process
- True interest cost (TIC)
- Term
- Cost of issuance
- IDA Economic Impact Information
 - Purpose of project
 - Total project amount
 - Benefits project amount
 - Bond/note amount
 - Sales and property tax exemptions
 - PILOT
 - Number of jobs created and retained

Other Reports:

- Investment Report

Property

Real property acquired and disposed, including:

- Transaction type
- Buyer/seller/tenant
- Purchase/sale price
- Market and lease rate
- Lease period

Information on personal property disposed of with a value of over than \$5K

Other Reports:

- Annual Property Report
- Property Acquisition and Disposition Guidelines

Procurement

Inventory of Contracts, including:

- Contractor name
- Address
- Award/end date
- Contract amount
- Award process

Other Reports:

- Procurement Guidelines

**APPENDIX D: STATE AUTHORITY
2008 BUDGET SUMMARIES**

	Actual 2006	Estimate of Current 2007	Projected 2008	Percent Change 2006-08
Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund				
Revenue	\$20,021,616	\$16,000,000	\$15,476,500	-23%
Expenditures	\$15,848,972	\$14,000,000	\$15,639,794	-1%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$4,172,644	\$2,000,000	(\$163,294)	-104%
Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority				
Revenue	\$296,490,817	\$274,812,977	\$297,603,740	0%
Expenditures	\$255,754,087	\$283,771,326	\$296,883,818	16%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$40,736,730	(\$8,958,349)	\$719,922	-98%
Capital District Transportation Authority				
Revenue	\$67,930,341	\$64,808,721	\$70,486,677	4%
Expenditures	\$64,687,524	\$64,808,721	\$70,486,677	9%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$3,242,817	\$0	\$0	-100%
Central New York Regional Transportation Authority				
Revenue	\$52,503,911	\$54,165,600	\$55,490,200	6%
Expenditures	\$61,356,320	\$64,802,700	\$68,448,100	12%
Capital Contributions	\$10,146,345	\$10,637,100	\$9,976,500	-2%
Balance	\$1,293,936	\$0	(\$2,981,400)	-330%
Development Authority of the North Country				
Revenue	\$22,546,568	\$21,959,667	\$23,697,714	5%
Expenditures	\$19,498,715	\$30,411,193	\$26,324,230	35%
Capital Contributions	\$3,976,900	\$3,192,150	\$3,224,072	-19%
Balance	\$7,024,753	(\$5,259,376)	\$597,556	-91%
Dormitory Authority of the State of New York				
Revenue	\$120,990,000	\$118,131,000	\$118,851,000	-2%
Expenditures	\$111,597,000	\$115,366,000	\$113,880,000	2%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$9,393,000	\$2,765,000	\$4,971,000	-47%
Environmental Facilities Corporation				
Revenue	\$529,047,383	\$516,778,500	\$586,615,500	11%
Expenditures	\$490,177,097	\$486,570,000	\$562,629,000	15%
Capital Contributions	\$142,895,717	\$115,980,000	\$144,439,000	1%
Balance	\$181,766,003	\$146,188,500	\$168,425,500	-7%
Erie County Fiscal Stability Authority				
Revenue	\$842,014	\$660,000	\$764,200	-9%
Expenditures	\$484,894	\$611,084	\$764,200	58%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$357,120	\$48,916	\$0	-100%

	Actual 2006	Estimate of Current 2007	Projected 2008	Percent Change 2006-08
Erie County Medical Center Corporation				
Revenue	\$357,654,000	\$387,330,000	\$397,147,000	11%
Expenditures	\$343,512,000	\$395,098,000	\$418,044,000	22%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$14,142,000	(\$7,768,000)	(\$20,897,000)	-248%
Hudson River-Black River Regulating District				
Revenue	\$7,098,954	\$6,747,221	\$7,245,900	2%
Expenditures	\$6,386,415	\$6,142,373	\$7,614,571	19%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$712,539	\$604,848	(\$368,671)	-152%
Industrial Exhibit Authority				
Revenue	\$5,191,489	\$5,220,225	\$6,172,385	19%
Expenditures	\$5,129,926	\$5,179,291	\$5,531,888	8%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$61,563	\$40,934	\$640,497	940%
Long Island Power Authority				
Revenue	\$4,045,689,000	\$3,622,173,000	\$3,750,330,000	-7%
Expenditures	\$3,902,007,000	\$3,822,274,000	\$3,990,726,000	2%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$143,682,000	(\$200,101,000)	(\$240,396,000)	-267%
Metropolitan Transportation Authority				
Revenue	\$10,078,393,216	\$10,695,235,759	\$10,416,417,868	3%
Expenditures	\$9,723,059,959	\$11,003,755,655	\$11,186,799,080	15%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$355,333,257	(\$308,519,896)	(\$770,381,212)	-317%
Nassau County Interim Finance Authority				
Revenue	\$946,116,000	\$966,416,581	\$981,173,579	4%
Expenditures	\$962,778,000	\$995,186,745	\$981,173,579	2%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	(\$16,662,000)	(\$28,770,164)	\$0	100%
Nassau Health Care Corporation				
Revenue	\$427,912,000	\$449,105,000	\$479,600,000	12%
Expenditures	\$436,967,000	\$453,021,000	\$479,458,000	10%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	(\$9,055,000)	(\$3,916,000)	\$142,000	102%
Natural Heritage Trust				
Revenue	\$523,176	\$556,000	\$581,000	11%
Expenditures	\$210,559	\$421,500	\$526,000	150%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$312,617	\$134,500	\$55,000	-82%

	Actual 2006	Estimate of Current 2007	Projected 2008	Percent Change 2006-08
New York State Affordable Housing Corporation				
Revenue	\$26,870,000	\$44,241,000	\$27,236,000	1%
Expenditures	\$26,576,000	\$43,800,000	\$26,800,000	1%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$294,000	\$441,000	\$436,000	48%
New York State Bridge Authority				
Revenue	\$41,680,000	\$41,953,000	\$41,713,000	0%
Expenditures	\$38,956,000	\$49,532,000	\$52,756,000	35%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$2,724,000	(\$7,579,000)	(\$11,043,000)	-505%
New York State Energy Research and Development Authority				
Revenue	\$329,651,133	\$407,242,000	\$406,468,000	23%
Expenditures	\$239,249,363	\$397,345,000	\$458,267,000	92%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$90,401,770	\$9,897,000	(\$51,799,000)	-157%
New York State Thoroughbred Breeding Development Fund				
Revenue	\$15,810,000	\$14,830,000	\$14,445,000	-9%
Expenditures	\$15,810,000	\$14,830,000	\$14,445,000	-9%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
New York State Thruway Authority				
Revenue	\$739,394,626	\$936,029,436	\$1,085,510,155	47%
Expenditures	\$772,192,700	\$987,236,116	\$1,122,272,041	45%
Capital Contributions	\$32,798,074	\$51,206,680	\$36,761,886	12%
Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
New York State Urban Development Corporation/Job Development Authority (ESDC)				
Revenue	\$122,538,473	\$125,488,085	\$115,499,172	-6%
Expenditures	\$132,064,126	\$132,778,085	\$137,994,322	4%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	(\$9,525,653)	(\$7,290,000)	(\$22,495,150)	-136%
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority				
Revenue	\$168,686,553	\$173,572,244	\$188,668,863	12%
Expenditures	\$167,241,055	\$169,640,888	\$183,780,244	10%
Capital Contributions	(\$3,197,777)	(\$3,931,356)	(\$4,888,619)	-53%
Balance	(\$1,752,279)	\$0	\$0	100%
Port of Oswego Authority				
Revenue	\$1,926,000	\$1,626,000	\$2,084,556	8%
Expenditures	\$1,918,909	\$1,468,645	\$2,060,201	7%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$7,091	\$157,355	\$24,355	243%

	Actual 2006	Estimate of Current 2007	Projected 2008	Percent Change 2006-08
Power Authority of the State of New York				
Revenue	\$3,022,508,000	\$3,452,299,000	\$3,259,265,000	8%
Expenditures	\$2,793,434,000	\$3,249,169,000	\$3,201,196,000	15%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$229,074,000	\$203,130,000	\$58,069,000	-75%
Rochester-Genesee Regional Transportation Authority				
Revenue	\$73,925,174	\$80,515,434	\$80,730,114	9%
Expenditures	\$74,139,867	\$81,197,045	\$101,892,208	37%
Capital Contributions	\$8,309,119	\$9,329,796	\$21,162,094	155%
Balance	\$8,094,426	\$8,648,185	\$0	-100%
Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation				
Revenue	\$20,731,327	\$31,615,757	\$39,855,494	92%
Expenditures	\$21,040,457	\$24,862,195	\$58,960,623	180%
Capital Contributions	\$3,756,472	\$11,505,335	\$19,011,860	406%
Balance	\$3,447,342	\$18,258,897	(\$93,269)	-103%
Roswell Park Cancer Institute Corporation				
Revenue	\$385,033,000	\$430,093,000	\$483,397,000	26%
Expenditures	\$374,216,000	\$411,930,000	\$491,919,000	31%
Capital Contributions	\$3,578,000	\$1,000,000	\$14,000,000	291%
Balance	\$14,395,000	\$19,163,000	\$5,478,000	-62%
United Nations Development Corporation				
Revenue	\$34,986,600	\$36,504,400	\$38,933,000	11%
Expenditures	\$32,719,000	\$31,354,600	\$33,754,000	3%
Capital Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Balance	\$2,267,600	\$5,149,800	\$5,179,000	128%