

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

**NEW ISSUE: SERIAL BONDS
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY
NOT BANK QUALIFIED**

**MOODY'S RATING: Aa1
See "Rating" herein**

In the opinion of Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP, Bond Counsel, under existing law and assuming continuing compliance with certain covenants and the accuracy of certain representations, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations, and (ii) interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and political subdivisions thereof, including the City of New York and the City of Yonkers. Interest on the Bonds may be subject to certain federal taxes imposed only on certain corporations, including the corporate alternative minimum tax on a portion of that interest. For a more complete discussion of the tax aspects, see "TAX MATTERS" herein.

The City will not designate the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK
GENERAL OBLIGATIONS
\$25,974,200 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT SERIAL BONDS, SERIES 2015A
(the "Bonds")**

Dated: FEBRUARY 19, 2015

**Due: FEBRUARY 15, 2017-2035
(As Shown on Inside Cover)**

The Bonds are general obligations of the City of White Plains, Westchester County, New York (the "City"). The City has pledged its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds and, unless paid from other sources, the Bonds are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the City without limit as to rate or amount, subject to the applicable provisions of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. See "Legal Matters," "Market Factors Affecting Financings of the State and Municipalities of the State," and "Tax Levy Limit Law," herein.

The Bonds will be issued as registered Bonds and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, which will act as Securities Depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the City to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent disbursement to the beneficial owners of the Bonds as described herein. See "Book-Entry-Only System" herein.

The Bonds will be dated February 19, 2015, and will bear interest from such date payable semi-annually on August 15 and February 15 in each year until maturity commencing August 15, 2015 and will mature on February 15 in the years and amounts as set forth on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds are subject to optional redemption prior to maturity as discussed herein. (See "Optional Redemption" herein).

Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP has not participated in the preparation of the demographic, financial or statistical data contained in this Official Statement, nor verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, expresses no opinion with respect thereto.

The Bonds are offered subject to the final approving opinion of Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. It is expected that delivery of the Bonds in book-entry form through the offices of DTC in New York, New York or as otherwise agreed upon with the purchaser will be made on or about February 19, 2015.

THE CITY WILL COVENANT IN AN UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE (AS DEFINED IN THE RULE) AS REQUIRED BY THE RULE (SEE "DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING," HEREIN).

Dated: February 5, 2015

\$25,974,200 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT SERIAL BONDS, SERIES 2015A

Dated: FEBRUARY 19, 2015

Due: FEBRUARY 15, 2017-2035

MATURITIES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>
2017	\$1,074,200	2.00%	0.52%	9643893N8	2026	\$1,350,000*	2.000%	2.15%	9643893X6
2018	1,100,000	2.00	0.70	9643893P3	2027	1,390,000*	2.250	2.35	9643893Y4
2019	1,120,000	2.00	0.89	9643893Q1	2028	1,425,000*	2.375	2.50	9643893Z1
2020	1,140,000	2.00	1.11	9643893R9	2029	1,460,000*	3.000	2.65	9643894A5
2021	1,165,000	2.00	1.38	9643893S7	2030	1,505,000*	3.000	2.75	9643894B3
2022	1,200,000	2.00	1.59	9643893T5	2031	1,550,000*	3.000	2.85	9643894C1
2023	1,235,000	2.00	1.74	9643893U2	2032	1,595,000*	3.000	2.92	9643894D9
2024	1,270,000	2.00	1.89	9643893V0	2033	1,645,000*	3.000	3.00	9643894E7
2025	1,310,000*	2.00	2.00	9643893W8	2034	1,695,000*	3.000	3.02	9643894F4
					2035	1,745,000*	3.000	3.04	9643894G2

*Subject to redemption prior to maturity

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this Official Statement constitute “forward-looking statements.” Such statements generally are identifiable by the terminology used, such as “plan,” “expect,” “estimate,” “budget” or other similar words.

The achievement of certain results or other expectations contained in such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements described to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The City does not plan to issue any updates or revisions to those forward-looking statements if or when its expectations or events, conditions or circumstances on which such statements are based occur.

Morgan Stanley, parent company of Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC., an underwriter of the Bonds, has entered into a retail distribution arrangement with Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. As part of the distribution arrangement, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may distribute municipal securities to retail investors through the financial advisor network of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. As part of this arrangement, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may compensate Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC for its selling efforts with respect to the Bonds.

Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP has not participated in the preparation of the demographic, financial or statistical data contained in this Official Statement, nor verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, express no opinion with respect thereto.

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the City to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any of the Bonds in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information, estimates and expressions of opinion 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 inference that there has been no change in the affairs of the City.

CITY OF WHITE PLAINS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

HON. THOMAS M. ROACH

Mayor

COMMON COUNCIL

John M. Martin, Council President

Nadine Hunt-Robinson

John Kirkpatrick

Dennis E. Krolian

Milagros Lecuona

Beth N. Smayda

COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS	5	Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness	23
Purpose of Issue	5	Debt Ratios	23
Optional Redemption	6	Debt Service Schedule	24
Nature of the Obligation.....	6	Lease Agreements	24
Book-Entry-Only System.....	6	Capital Financing and Improvement Programs.....	24
DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY	8	Six Year Capital Improvement Program	25
Elected and Appointed Officials	8	Authorized and Unissued Long-Term Debt	25
City Services	8	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE	26
Financial Institutions	8	Regional Hub.....	26
Higher Education.....	9	Demographic Profile	26
Utilities	9	Economic Profile.....	26
Communications.....	9	Economic Development Activity	27
Employees	9	Current and Ongoing Development Activity	28
Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits ..	9	Construction Activity	29
Other Post Employment Benefits	11	Population	29
Related Entities	12	Largest Employers.....	29
FINANCIAL FACTORS	12	Income	30
Basis of Accounting	12	Employment and Unemployment.....	30
Independent Audit	13	Unemployment Rate Statistics	30
Fund Structures and Accounts.....	13	MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE	
Revenues	14	STATE AND MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE	31
Discussion of Recent Financial Operations	15	STATUTES GOVERNING INVESTMENT POLICY	31
Budget Process	15	LITIGATION	32
Financial Controls	16	TAX MATTERS	32
The City Investment Policy.....	16	DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING DELIVERY OF THE	
REAL PROPERTY TAXES	16	BONDS	34
Limitation on Real Estate Tax Levy	16	Absence of Litigation	34
Assessed Valuation by Property Category	17	Legal Matters.....	34
Tax Levy Limit Law	17	Closing Certificates	34
Real Property Tax Collection Procedures and History	18	DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING	35
Ten Largest Taxpayers	20	RATING	36
CITY INDEBTEDNESS	20	MISCELLANEOUS	37
Constitutional Requirements	20	REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND FUND BALANCE -	
Statutory Procedure	21	GENERAL FUND.....	APPENDIX A
Constitutional Debt Limit.....	21	BUDGETS - GENERAL FUND	APPENDIX A-1
Statement of Debt Contracting Power.....	22	BALANCE SHEET -GENERAL FUND	APPENDIX A-2
Remedies Upon Default	22	2014 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	APPENDIX B
Bond Anticipation Notes	23		
Cash Flow Borrowings.....	23		
Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness.....	23		

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
of
CITY OF WHITE PLAINS
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK
Relating To

\$25,974,200 Public Improvement Serial Bonds, Series 2015A

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices attached hereto, has been prepared by the City of White Plains, Westchester County, New York (the "City," "County," and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale and delivery by the City of its \$25,974,200 Public Improvement Serial Bonds, Series 2015A (the "Bonds").

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

The Bonds are general obligations of the City and will contain a pledge of its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest thereon as required by the Constitution and laws of the State (State Constitution, Art. VIII, Section 2; Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). All the taxable real property within the City is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the City, without limit as to rate or amount, subject to the applicable provisions of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 imposes a statutory limit on the City's power to increase its annual real property tax levy, including such taxes to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. See "Legal Matters," "Market Factors Affecting Financings of the State and Municipalities of the State," and "Tax Levy Limit Law," herein.

The Bonds will be issued as registered Bonds, and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable semi-annually on August 15 and February 15 in each year until maturity, commencing August 15, 2015. Principal and interest will be paid by the City to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds, as described herein. The Bonds will be subject to redemption prior to maturity. The "Record Date" for the Bonds will be the last business day of the calendar month preceding each interest payment date.

Purpose of Issue

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State, including among others, the City Charter, the Local Finance Law, and various bond ordinances adopted by the Common Council for the following purposes:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Authorization Date</u>
Replace and Construct Various Water Lines	\$ 2,171,500	6/3/13
Dam Rehabilitation	10,100,000	9/2/14
Automated Meter Reading	3,030,000	9/2/14
Reconstruct Roof at Orchard Street Pump Station	252,500	1/5/15
Structural Rehabilitation at Lex/Grove Parking Garage	1,010,000	9/2/14
Municipal Parking Rehabilitation	707,000	9/2/14
Storm Water Drain at Maple Avenue	454,500	7/5/11
Renovations to Fire Facilities	252,500	8/5/13
Fuel Site Upgrades	353,500	9/3/13 as amended 8/4/14
Public Safety Electronic Device Replacement	156,500	11/4/13
Kittrell Park Pool Construction	2,424,000	6/2/14
Rolling Stock Acquisition	2,173,500	7/7/14
Storm Water Drain at Rosedale Avenue	252,500	7/7/14
Miscellaneous Street Reconstruction	2,636,200	8/4/14 as amended 9/2/14
Total	<u>\$25,974,200</u>	

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on or before February 15, 2024 will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after February 15, 2025 will be subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the City, on February 15, 2024 and thereafter on any date, as a whole or in part, and if in part in any order of their maturity and in any amount within a maturity (selected by lot within a maturity), at the price equal to the par principal amount, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

If less than all the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the particular bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by the City by lot or in any customary manner of selection as determined by the Commissioner of Finance of the City. Notice of such a call for redemption shall be given by mailing such notice to the registered owner thereof not more than sixty (60) days nor less than thirty (30) days prior to such date. Notice of redemption having been given as aforesaid, the Bonds so called for redemption shall, on the date of redemption set forth in such notice, become due and payable, together with interest accrued to such redemption date, and interest on such Bonds shall cease to be paid after such redemption date.

Nature of the Obligation

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

The Bonds will be general obligations of the City and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the City for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the City has the power and statutory authority to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property in the City, subject to the applicable provisions of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. Pursuant to Article VIII of the State Constitution, the City is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the City to levy taxes on real estate therefor for debt issued prior to the effective date of any such legislation regarding such levies. **See “Legal Matters,” “Real Property Taxes” and “Tax Levy Limit Law,” herein.**

Book-Entry-Only System

The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. 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.

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

Purchases of the 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 note (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the 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 DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of the Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not affect any 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 and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

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

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant of such issue to be redeemed. The City is not responsible for sending notices to Beneficial Owners.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

THE CITY WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO PARTICIPANTS, TO INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WITH RESPECT TO (I) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY PARTICIPANT, OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (II) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF, OR PREMIUM, IF ANY, OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS; (III) ANY NOTICE WHICH IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF SECURITIES; (IV) THE SELECTION BY DTC OR ANY PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY PERSON TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF A PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS; OR (V) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS OWNER OF THE SECURITIES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

The City was founded in 1683 and became the county seat of Westchester County in 1778 by State legislative act. In 1866, White Plains became an incorporated village and in 1916 was incorporated as a city. The City remains the seat of Westchester County government and serves as a major commuter hub as well as a suburban regional center. The City is headquarters for many corporations and functions as a major regional retail shopping center, drawing shoppers from most of the New York metropolitan area, including Fairfield County, Connecticut. The City's population was estimated at 56,853 by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2010.

The City is located in the south-central portion of Westchester County approximately 22 miles north of Grand Central terminal in New York City and encompasses an area of approximately 10 square miles. The City, situated halfway between the Tappan Zee Bridge, which crosses the Hudson River, and the Long Island Sound, is served by major rail and highway routes. The Metro-North Commuter Railroad provides rail service at two stations located in the City, with daily express and local service to New York City provided by Metro-North. Four principal highways traverse the City; the Bronx River Parkway, the Hutchinson River Parkway, the Cross Westchester Expressway (Route 287), and Interstate 684. Interstates 87 and 95 are readily accessed via these highways.

Westchester County Airport, located within five miles of downtown White Plains, provides airline service through a variety of carriers including American Airlines, Cape Air, Delta, JetBlue, United and US Airways. The airport also provides general aviation facilities for both corporate and private aircraft. The three major New York City airports (La Guardia, John F. Kennedy International and Newark Liberty International) are within a short drive of the City.

The City has powers and responsibilities inherent in the operation of a municipal government including independent taxing and debt issuance authority. Subject to the provisions of the State Constitution, the City operates under a Charter, which was enacted by the State Legislature on January 1, 1916, and in accordance with other statutes including the General City Law, the General Municipal Law, the Local Finance Law and the Real Property Tax Law, to the extent that these statutes apply to a city operating pursuant to a charter. The City is not confined to powers enumerated in the Charter. It may, by adoption of local laws, ordinances or resolutions, exercise specific powers granted by these statutes and the State Constitution.

Elected and Appointed Officials

The Chief Executive Officer of the City is the Mayor, who is elected at large for a four-year term. The Common Council is the policy and legislative body of the City and consists of six members elected at-large to serve four-year terms, plus the Mayor. It is the responsibility of the Common Council to approve all legislation, including ordinances and local laws, to adopt and modify, as required, operating and capital budgets, to levy real property taxes and to authorize the issuance of all indebtedness.

The Chief Fiscal Officer of the City is the Commissioner of Finance, who, like all commissioners of the other City departments, is appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the Common Council. The Commissioner of Finance is appointed without a fixed term and serves at the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

City Services

The City is responsible for and provides the following services: police and fire protection, garbage collection, street and sewer maintenance, parking, traffic control, water distribution, library and recreation programs.

Pursuant to State law, the County, rather than the City, is responsible for providing health and social services. Public education is provided by the White Plains City School District. The school district has a separately elected governing body and has independent taxing and debt issuance authority.

Financial Institutions

The City has a total of 43 banking offices. At June 30, 2014 there were 16 commercial banks with 37 banking offices handling deposits of \$6.2 million, and five savings banks with six banking offices handling \$445,000 of deposits within the City. (Source: FDIC)

Higher Education

Pace University Law School and the Pace University Graduate Center are both located within the City, offering degrees in law (JD) and graduate and doctoral degrees in business and public administration. Together with its New York City and Pleasantville campuses, Pace University offers bachelor, master and doctoral degrees to an enrollment of 8,289 undergraduate and 3,745 graduate/doctoral students. (Source: Pace University, www.pace.edu, accessed December 3, 2014)

Also located within the City is Berkeley College, offering bachelor and associate degrees in accounting, business, health sciences, information technology and a variety of other programs to an enrollment of over 8,000 students across its campuses in New York and New Jersey (Source: Berkeley College, <http://berkeleycollege.edu>, accessed December 3, 2014) and The College of Westchester, offering bachelor and associate degrees in business and accounting to an enrollment of 1,197 students. (Source: The College of Westchester, www.cw.edu, accessed December 3, 2014)

Other colleges and universities located in Westchester County include Cochran School of Nursing, College of New Rochelle, Columbia University School of Social Work, Concordia College, Dorothea Hopfer School of Nursing at Mount Vernon, Fordham University Marymount Campus, Iona College, Long Island University Westchester Graduate Campus, Manhattanville College, Mercy College, Monroe College, New York Medical College, Polytechnic University Westchester Graduate Campus, Sarah Lawrence College, St. Joseph's Seminary and College, St. Vladimir's Orthodox Theological Seminary, State University of New York at Purchase, SUNY Empire State College and Westchester Community College. (Source: Westchester County, <http://www3.westchestergov.com/colleges>, accessed December 3, 2014)

Utilities

City residents and businesses receive electric and natural gas service from Consolidated Edison. The water supply and distribution system is owned by the City. The City is completely served by sanitary sewers and lies within the County's Bronx Valley Sewer District and the County's Mamaroneck Valley Sewer District.

Communications

The City is served by one regional newspaper, the Journal News, several online media publications and three local radio stations, WFAS AM, WFAS FM, and WXPB FM.

In 1979 the City granted a cable television franchise to Cablevision of Southern Westchester, Inc. (Cablevision). The cable television system began operations in 1981. The White Plains Cable Television Access Commission manages two television stations within the City. The cable television franchise agreement with Cablevision expired in 2006 and its renewal is being negotiated. In April 2007, the City entered into an additional franchise agreement with Verizon, which expires in 2022. Both Cablevision and Verizon broadcast the City's two public access channels.

Because of the City's proximity to New York City, the area is also served by the major radio, television and newspaper media of the New York metropolitan area.

Employees

The City provides services through approximately 850 full-time and from 100 to as many as 500 part-time employees (depending on seasonal needs), some of whom are represented by one of five collective bargaining units. The Civil Service Employees Association ("CSEA") represents clerical workers and various labor groups including certain supervisory personnel; the City of White Plains Police Benevolent Association ("PBA") is the collective bargaining agent for the City police and superior officers; the White Plains Professional Firefighters Association ("WPPFFA") is the collective bargaining agent for the City's firefighters; the Deputy Fire Chiefs Unit of the WPPFFA is the collective bargaining agent for superior fire officers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters ("Teamsters") represents the City's sanitation workers. The CSEA, Firefighters, Deputy Fire Chiefs and Teamsters contracts will expire on June 30, 2015. The PBA contract expired on June 30, 2008 followed by two arbitration awards that expired June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2012, respectively, with a successor contract currently being negotiated.

Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits

All employees of the City eligible for pension or retirement benefits under the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State of New York ("Retirement System Law") are members of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") or the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS"), except for certain

employees hired on or after July 1, 2013 who are eligible to participate in an optional voluntary defined contribution plan administered and managed by the State University of New York (SUNY) under its SUNY Optional Retirement Program. The ERS is non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976. All ERS members hired on or after July 27, 1976 and prior to January 1, 2010 with less than 10 years in the system must contribute 3% of gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs. The PFRS is non-contributory for all police and fire fighters hired prior to January 1, 2010. All new ERS and PFRS employees hired on or after January 1, 2010 and prior to April 1, 2012 must contribute 3% of their salary for their entire career. All new ERS and PFRS employees hired on or after April 1, 2012 must contribute from 3% to 6% of their salary for their entire career.

Chapter 49 of the laws of 2003 changed the cycle of employer pension contributions billing to match the budget cycles of cities within the state, which allowed the City to more accurately reflect the amount needed to fund such contributions in the City's annual budget. Chapter 49 of the laws of 2003 also requires the City to make a minimum pension contribution of 4.5% of payroll every year, including years in which the investment performance of the fund would make a lower contribution possible.

On July 30, 2004, Governor Pataki signed into law Chapter 260 of the Laws of 2004 amending the General Law, Local Finance Law and the Retirement and Social Security Law. Among other things, Chapter 260 changed the pension payment date for all local governments from December 15 to February 1 and permitted the legislative body of a municipality or school district to establish a retirement contribution reserve fund for the purpose of financing retirement contributions in the future. The City continues to pay its annual retirement contribution in December, rather than the allowed extension to February.

On December 10, 2009, Governor Paterson signed into law a new Tier 5. The law is effective for new ERS and PFRS employees hired on or after January 1, 2010 and prior to April 1, 2012. ERS employees in Tier 5 are required to contribute 3% of their salaries for their entire career.

On August 11, 2010, Governor Andrew Cuomo signed into law Chapter 57 of the laws of 2010, which established the employer Contribution Stabilization Program. This statute gave local governments, including the City, the option to amortize a portion of their annual pension costs. Amortized amounts would be paid in equal annual installments over a ten-year period, and employers may prepay these amounts at any time. Interest will be charged at a rate that approximates a market rate of return on taxable fixed rate securities of a comparable duration, as determined by the State Comptroller. Employers choosing to participate in this program are allowed to pay a lower amount based on a "graded" rate and amortize a portion of their bill. Each year, the graded rate will increase or decrease up to 1 percent annually based on the change in the System's average rate. Under this program, employers would pay less than the normal contribution rate as rates increase; conversely should the normal contribution rate decrease, employers could be required to pay more than the normal contribution rate. In this case, any excess payments above the normal contribution rate will first be used to pay off existing amortizations. If all amortizations have been paid, any excess will be deposited into a reserve account and will be used to offset future increases in contribution rates. The City has not amortized any of its pension obligations under this program.

On March 15, 2012, Governor Andrew Cuomo signed into law Chapter 18 of the Laws of 2012 and creating a new Tier 6 that is effective for new ERS and PFRS employees hired on or after April 1, 2012. Among other provisions, the new tier increases employee contribution rates in a progressive fashion from 3% to 6% (depending on the level of salary); increases the retirement age from 62 to 63; vests after 10 years of service; includes an optional voluntary defined contribution plan for new non-union employees with salaries \$75,000 and above, and limits pension benefits for employees earning more than the Governor's salary.

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

On March 29, 2013, Governor Andrew Cuomo signed into law Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2013 establishing the Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program ("ACSP"), which modified the original Contribution Stabilization Program ("CSP") adopted in 2010. Like the original CSP, the ACSP was an optional program that established a graded contribution rate system. Participating employers could make a one-time election to enroll in the ACSP for any future amortizations that they intended to make during the 2013-2014 billing cycle. The City has not amortized any of its pension obligations under this program, and the option to participate in the ASP is now closed.

The following table presents the amount of payments by the City to the New York Retirement Systems for the past five fiscal years and budgeted amounts for the current fiscal year.

<u>June 30</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2010	\$3,414,822	\$5,398,252
2011	4,815,884	6,666,974
2012	6,143,664	7,885,802
2013	7,629,572	9,735,406
2014	7,857,024	10,153,234
2015(Budget)	7,882,364	9,692,416

Other Post Employment Benefits

The City provides post-employment healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45 *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (“GASB 45”) requires governmental entities, such as the City, to account for the cost of certain non-pension post-employment benefits.

GASB 45 and OPEB. OPEB refers to “other post-employment benefits,” other than pension benefits. OPEB consists primarily of health care benefits, and may include other benefits such as disability benefits and life insurance. Before GASB 45, OPEB costs were generally accounted for and managed as current expenses in the year paid and were not reported as a liability on governmental financial statements.

GASB 45 requires municipalities and school districts to account for OPEB liabilities much like they already account for pension liabilities, generally adopting the actuarial methodologies used for pensions, with adjustments for the different characteristics of OPEB and the fact that most municipalities and school districts have not set aside any funds against this liability. Unlike GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers*, GASB 45 does not require municipalities or school districts to report a net OPEB obligation at the start.

Under GASB 45, based on actuarial valuation, an annual required contribution (“ARC”) will be determined for each municipality or school district. The ARC is the sum of (a) the normal cost for the year (the present value of future benefits being earned by current employees) plus (b) amortization of the unfunded accrued liability (benefits already earned by current and former employees but not yet provided for), using an amortization of not more than 30 years. If a municipality or school district contributes an amount less than the ARC, a net OPEB obligation will result, which is required to be recorded as a liability on its financial statements.

GASB 45 does not require that the unfunded liability actually be amortized nor that it be advance funded, only that the municipality or school district account for its unfunded accrued liability and compliance in meeting its ARC.

Actuarial Valuation is required every two years for OPEB plans with more than two hundred members, or every three years if there are less than two hundred members. Additional information about GASB 45 and other accounting rules applicable to municipalities and school districts may be obtained from the GASB (www.gasb.org).

The City is in compliance with the requirements of GASB 45. The City entered into a contract with Danziger & Markhoff LLP (“D&M”), an actuary, to provide the services required under GASB 45. D&M has determined that the City’s actuarial accrued liability (“AAL”) for OPEB as of July 1, 2013 was \$365,820,000. For the year ended June 30, 2014, the City’s ARC as calculated by D&M was \$33,400,000. (Source: City Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014) At this time, New York State has not developed guidelines for the creation and use of irrevocable trusts for the funding of OPEB. As a result, the City has decided to continue funding the expenditure on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Legislation has been introduced in the State Legislature (A.3636, S.4279) to authorize local governments and other public entities to establish trusts to accumulate and disburse funds through governing board appropriation for payment of OPEB liabilities. This legislation would authorize the establishment of a trust by resolution of the local government’s governing body which would serve as the trustee (unless trustee authority is delegated to the local government’s chief fiscal officer). Trust investments would be held by the State Comptroller as sole custodian for investment in accordance with the written investment policy developed by the trustee and the written agreement between the trust and the State Comptroller. Trust funds would not be subject to local government creditor claims, and local government officers would not be subject to liability for loss on investments in the trust.

Related Entities

The **White Plains Urban Renewal Agency** (“URA”) was established in 1964 as an independent agency succeeding the Urban Renewal Department, which had been established in 1960 as a bureau of the City government. Members of the URA are appointed by the Mayor with approval of the Common Council. Since 1964, the URA has completed several significant projects and is currently working on others. The Central Renewal Project, the most ambitious effort by the URA to date, was started in 1965 and includes within its boundaries, 130 acres of land, which represents one-third of the city’s business district. See “Socioeconomic Profile” herein.

The **White Plains Cable Television Access Commission** was created in 1981. The Commission operates the City’s cable access channels and facilities and acts as franchise administrator for the City. Members of the Commission are appointed by the Mayor with approval by the Common Council.

The **White Plains Center Local Development Corporation** (“WPCLDC”) is a not-for-profit local development corporation that was established exclusively for charitable purposes in order to lessen the burdens of City government by engaging in the following transactions: contract with the City for the demolition of an existing garage; contract with a developer for the construction of the White Plains Center Parking Garage (“City Center Garage”), to provide for future reconstruction and additions to the facility; enter into various leases and subleases with the City regarding the City Center Garage and to contract with the City for the operation and maintenance of the City Center Garage. The Board of Directors of the WPCLDC consists of the Mayor, the Commissioner of Building and the Commissioner of Public Works and is fiscally dependent on the City. The WPCLDC had no reportable assets, liabilities or financial activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

The **White Plains Housing Development Corporation** (“WPHDC”) is a not-for-profit corporation created in 1994. Officers of the Corporation are appointed officials of the City serving ex officio, who can be removed by a majority vote of the Common Council. The Corporation was created for the purpose of engaging in or assisting in the acquisition of land and construction and equipping of rental apartment facilities in the City for elderly, handicapped, and low-income individuals and families. The Corporation may issue housing revenue bonds to fund these purposes. The City is not liable for bonds, notes or other obligations of the White Plains Housing Development Corporation. The WPHDC had no reportable assets, liabilities or financial activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

The **White Plains Public Library** (“Library”) is governed by a nine-member Board of Trustees; eight of whom are appointed by the Common Council; the ninth is the Superintendent of the White Plains Public Schools. The Trustees have the power to name the Director, who is approved by the Common Council, and such other persons as may be necessary to maintain the public library and its service to the public. The Library is operated as a Special Revenue Fund, with the majority of its funding provided by real property taxes.

The **White Plains City School District** (the “District”) is governed by members of a Board of Education who are elected by the qualified voters of the District. The District derives a portion of its revenues from property taxes, the assessment of which is based on the City’s taxing procedures. The City is responsible for billing and collecting District taxes and makes the District whole for any uncollected taxes (see “Real Property Tax Collection Procedures and History”, herein). The City guarantees collection on any District taxes in arrears. The Board of Education of the District appoints management and exercises complete responsibility for all fiscal matters. The City is not liable for the payment of bonds, notes or other obligations of the District. The District operates five elementary schools serving grades K-4; one intermediate school serving the fifth and sixth grades; two middle schools, and one high school.

FINANCIAL FACTORS

Basis of Accounting

The City utilizes the modified accrual basis of accounting for recording transactions in all governmental type funds. Under this method, revenues are recorded when measurable and available to finance the current year’s operations, and expenditures are recorded when due and payable or to the extent they are normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

Independent Audit

The City retains independent Certified Public Accountants to audit its financial statements each year. The last audited report covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. In addition, the financial statements of the City are subject to periodic audit by the State Comptroller. A compliance audit was last conducted by the State Comptroller in 1998. In 2003, the State Comptroller conducted a survey of selected operations and determined that a full review of the City's operations was not necessary. On December 20, 2013 the State Comptroller issued a "Municipal Profile" for the City accompanied by a press release noting that the City is "...on solid financial ground and not facing the demographic and fiscal stress challenges that are afflicting other cities in New York." (Source: <http://www.osc.state.ny.us/press/releases/dec13/122013.htm>, accessed December 4, 2014).

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada ("GFOA") has awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of White Plains for its comprehensive annual financial reports for each fiscal year since 1981.

To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report and the contents must conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

Beginning in 1984, the City has annually received the GFOA Award for Distinguished Budget Presentation. The City was the first in New York State to receive this recognition and has continued to receive this award each year subsequent.

The audits of the City's financial statements are conducted by the City's independent auditor, O'Connor Davies, LLP, Certified Public Accountants. A summary of the City's General Purpose Financial Statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010 through 2014 are contained in Appendix A hereto.

Fund Structures and Accounts

The General Fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. Special Revenue Funds maintained by the City include the Library Fund, the Community Development Block Grant Fund, the Youth Development Fund, the City Center Garage Fund and various other grant and dedicated revenue funds.

The City's Capital Projects Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

The City's Debt Service Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest on debt maturing in future years.

The City's Goldie Zeitlin Memorial Fund is a Permanent Fund, used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for programs that support urban concerns.

The City's Water Fund is an Enterprise Fund, and is used to account for transactions relating to the operation and maintenance of the City-owned water treatment and distribution system. Substantially all of the fund's activities are financed through the sale of water to those connected to the water system; no tax moneys are contributed to support this service.

The City's Sewer Rent Fund is an Enterprise Fund and is used to account for the operation and maintenance of the City-owned sanitary sewer system. All of the fund's activities are financed through sewer rents charged to those connected to the sanitary sewer system; no tax moneys are contributed to support this service.

The City's Self-Insurance Fund is an Internal Service Fund, used to account for and report risk management and insurance services to other funds and departments of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis.

The City's Agency Fund is a Fiduciary Fund, where the City holds assets in a custodial capacity on behalf of others. The City's Agency Fund is primarily used to account for employee payroll tax withholdings and various deposits that are payable to other jurisdictions or individuals.

Revenues

Property Taxes. The City derives a major portion of its General Fund revenues from a tax on real property (see “Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance” in Appendix A, herein). Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes (“PILOTs”), accounted for approximately 33% of total General fund revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

The following table sets forth total General Fund revenues and real property tax revenues during each of the last five fiscal years, and the amounts budgeted for the current fiscal year.

<u>Property Tax Revenues</u>			
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes to Revenues</u>
2010	\$132,699,005	\$44,100,703	33.2%
2011	137,751,239	41,319,386	30.0
2012	142,379,549	43,298,695	30.4
2013	149,735,633	45,499,875	30.4
2014	152,611,367	47,670,436	31.2
2015(Budget)	150,230,190	54,326,680	36.2

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the City.

Sales Taxes. Pursuant to Article 29 of the Tax Law of the State, the City adopted local ordinances in 1973, 1993 and 2008 to impose and collect 2¼% tax on the sale and/or use of certain goods and services (“sale and use tax”). On May 10, 2010 the City adopted an ordinance and received authorization from the State to increase the sale and use tax from 2¼% to 2½% effective June 1, 2010, with the provision that the revenue generated by the additional ¼% would be deposited in a Contingency and Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund created in accordance with Section 6-e of the General Municipal Law. By law, the funds so deposited can only be used by affirmative vote of a super-majority of the Common Council (five of seven votes) to lessen the impact of property tax increases greater than 2½%, and/or provide emergency funding for significant increases in expenditures and/or decreases in revenues that were unforeseen and not provided for in the adoption of the operating budget.

Effective June 1, 2010 most retail sales in the City were subject to an 8.375% sales tax, levied as follows: 4% State, 0.375% Metropolitan Transit Authority, 1.5% County and 2.5% City.

The City derives a major portion of its General Fund revenues from sales tax revenue. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, sales and use tax revenue of \$51,856,187 represented approximately 34.0% of the total General Fund revenues of the City. The following table sets forth both quarterly and annual sales tax revenues during each of the last five fiscal years and the first two quarters of the current fiscal year.

<u>Quarterly and Annual Sales Tax Revenues</u>						
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>July - September</u>	<u>October - December</u>	<u>January - March</u>	<u>April - June</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Yearly % Increase/(Decrease)</u>
2010	\$10,296,756	\$11,318,823	\$11,196,978	\$10,721,352	\$43,533,909	(6.1)%
2011	12,087,966	14,091,583	12,717,351	12,606,153	51,503,053	18.3
2012	12,781,706	13,021,020	12,935,090	12,234,855	50,972,671	(1.0)
2013	11,913,188	12,771,766	13,026,761	12,202,282	49,913,997	(2.1)
2014	12,649,712	13,001,077	13,054,691	13,150,706	51,856,187	3.9
2015	12,505,971	13,161,619	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Audited Financial Statements and City Officials.

State Aid. The City receives minimal financial assistance from New York State. If the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the City, in this year or future years, the City may be affected by a delay in the receipt of State aid until sufficient State taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments. Additionally, if in any year the State

should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the City, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue State aid to the City. No assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State budgetary restrictions which eliminate or substantially reduce State aid could have a material adverse effect upon the City requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available, or a curtailment of expenditures or both (see also “Market and Risk Factors”).

State aid appropriated and apportioned to the City can be paid only if the State has such monies available and the availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment could be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget.

Should the City fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies and not by a cut in State aid, the City is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of uncollected State aid.

The following table sets forth total General Fund revenues and State aid during each of the last five fiscal years and the amounts budgeted for the current fiscal year.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>State Aid</u>		<u>State Aid to Revenues</u>
	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	
2010	\$132,699,005	\$6,048,803	4.6%
2011	137,751,239	5,760,875	4.2
2012	142,379,549	5,795,313	4.1
2013	149,735,633	5,655,639	3.8
2014	152,611,367	5,696,461	3.7
2015 (Budget)	150,230,190	5,463,256	3.6

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the City.

Discussion of Recent Financial Operations

2010 Audited Results. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, General Fund revenues and other sources were approximately \$137.8 million and General Fund expenditures and other uses were \$140.3 million, which resulted in a General Fund fund balance of \$16.9 million, a decrease of \$2.5 million from the previous fiscal year.

2011 Audited Results. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, General Fund revenues and other sources were approximately \$140.5 million and General Fund expenditures and other uses were \$136.4 million, which resulted in a General Fund fund balance of \$21.1 million, an increase of \$4.2 million from the previous fiscal year.

2012 Audited Results. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, General Fund revenues and other sources were approximately \$150.5 million and General Fund expenditures and other uses were \$144.3 million, which resulted in a General Fund fund balance of \$27.3 million, an increase of \$6.2 million over the previous fiscal year.

2013 Audited Results. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, General Fund revenues and other sources were approximately \$149.7 million and General Fund expenditures and other uses were \$144.7 million, which resulted in a General Fund fund balance of \$32.4 million, an increase of \$5.1 million from the previous fiscal year.

2014 Audited Results. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, General Fund revenues and other sources were approximately \$152.7 million and General Fund expenditures and other uses were \$151.8 million, which resulted in a General Fund fund balance of \$33.3 million, an increase of \$938,000 from the previous fiscal year.

Budget Process

Prior to January 15 of each year, the Budget Director furnishes the heads of departments, offices and other spending agencies with instructions for the submission of budget estimates. Not later than February 15, estimates of the expenditure requirements and projected revenues for the new budget year are submitted to the Budget Director. Immediately thereafter,

the Budget Director conducts departmental budget hearings to review said estimates, after which revisions can be made to the estimates as deemed appropriate in view of the needs of the various spending agencies and the probable total revenue available to the City. At the first meeting of the Common Council in April, the Budget Director presents the proposed budgets to the Mayor and the members of the Common Council. Immediately thereafter, the Common Council commences consideration and review of the proposed budgets. Public sessions are held by the Common Council during the months of April and May, with at least one public hearing on the proposed budgets. On or before May 30, the budgets are legally enacted through adoption of ordinances by the Common Council. The budgets are not subject to referendum.

Financial Controls

The Commissioner of Finance may not disburse money unless appropriated and not in excess of such appropriated amounts. No appropriation may be used for any purpose other than that for which it is made.

During the course of the year, the Finance Department maintains supervision and control over expenditures and revenues. Encumbrance accounting is used to record purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation. Outstanding encumbrances at year end are reported as assignments, commitments or restrictions of fund balances as they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

The City Investment Policy

The City's cash balances are considered to be cash on hand, checking accounts and savings accounts. The City maintains a written investment policy that emphasizes a conservative financial approach based upon New York State law. The investment policy is adopted by the Common Council and reviewed annually. The City's available funds are invested in:

- Money market accounts, savings accounts, and certificates of deposit with varying maturities not exceeding one-year issued by a commercial bank or trust company, located and authorized to do business in New York State;
- Obligations of the United States of America when the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America;
- Obligations of the State of New York;
- With the approval of the New York State Comptroller, obligations issued pursuant to Section 24.00 or 25.00 of the Local Finance Law by any municipality, school district, or district corporation other than the municipality, school district, or corporation investing such proceeds; and
- Repurchase agreements involving the purchase and sale of direct obligations of the United States of America.

The City is authorized to and does participate in cooperative investments with other municipalities and school districts under the authority of the New York General Municipal Law. The City's written investment policy requires collateral for demand deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by federal deposit insurance. Assets that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State of New York and its municipalities, school districts and district corporations.

Assets pledged to secure deposits must be delivered to a bank other than the institution in which the deposit is made. Written custodial agreements are required that provide, among other things, that the collateral securities are held separate from the assets of the custodial banks for the benefit of the City. At least monthly, the City determines that the collateral has a market value adequate to cover deposits and that the collateral has been segregated either physically or by book entry.

Investments are stated at cost, except for cooperative investments, which are stated at amortized cost of the cooperative shares and are considered to approximate fair value.

REAL PROPERTY TAXES

Limitation on Real Estate Tax Levy

The City is responsible for levying taxes for City purposes. The City's real property tax levying powers, other than for debt service and certain other enumerated purposes, are limited by the State Constitution to 2.0% of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real property of the City.

The following table sets forth the computation of the City's real estate tax levying limitation and the determination of its tax margin for fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

Real Property Tax Assessments and Tax Margin

Fiscal Year Ending	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	State Equalization	<u>Full Valuation</u>
<u>June 30:</u>		<u>Ratio</u>	
2010	\$285,212,346	2.84%	\$10,042,688,239
2011	281,318,866	3.17	8,874,412,177
2012	278,155,129	3.48	7,992,963,477
2013	275,572,096	3.70	7,447,894,486
2014	277,740,593	3.77	<u>7,367,124,483</u>
Total Five-Year Full Valuation			\$41,725,082,861
Five-Year Average Full Valuation			<u>\$ 8,345,016,572</u>
2% of Five-Year Average Full Valuation			<u>\$ 166,900,331</u>
Adopted Tax Levy			<u>\$ 54,326,680</u>
Less Amounts Excluded by Law			<u>13,521,876</u>
Tax Levy Subject to Tax Margin			<u>40,804,804</u>
City Tax Margin			<u>\$ 126,095,527</u>

Source: Office of the New York State Comptroller and City Officials.

Assessed Valuation by Property Category

The City's assessed valuation is comprised of one, two, and three family residences; condominiums, apartment houses and cooperative apartments; and commercial properties. The following table sets forth the trend of valuation of these different property classifications.

Assessed Valuation of Taxable Real Property

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>One-Three Family Residences</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Condo, Co-Ops, Apartments</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Total Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Yearly Percentage Change</u>
2010	\$118,076,632	41.4%	\$55,418,691	19.4%	\$111,717,023	39.2%	\$285,212,346	(1.72)%
2011	116,684,188	41.5	55,034,084	19.6	109,600,594	38.9	281,318,866	(1.37)
2012	115,114,633	41.4	54,547,189	19.6	108,493,307	39.0	278,155,129	(1.12)
2013	114,757,907	41.6	54,259,743	19.7	106,554,446	38.7	275,572,096	(0.15)
2014	114,656,558	41.3	56,959,046	20.5	106,124,989	38.2	277,740,593	0.78

Source: Audited Financial Statements and City Officials.

Tax Levy Limit Law

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 (the "Tax Levy Limit Law" or "TLLL") was enacted. The Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a tax levy limitation on the City for any fiscal year commencing after January 1, 2012 without providing an express exclusion for real property taxes levied for payment of principal of and interest on general obligations issued by the City under the Local Finance Law. Accordingly, the power of the City to levy real property taxes on all taxable real property within the City without limitation as to rate or amount in furtherance of the pledge of its faith and credit as required in the New York Constitution is subject to statutory limitations pursuant to formulae set forth in the Tax Levy Limit Law.

The Tax Levy Limit Law restricts the increase in the amount of the a succeeding year's tax levy to no more than the lesser of 2% of the prior year's tax levy or a rate as computed under the TLLL using the annual average change in the Consumer Price Index subject to certain adjustments (but not less than 1%). The limit can be increased and overridden

through a local law enacted annually by a 60% supermajority (five of seven) affirmative vote by the Common Council subject to referenda requirements, if any, set forth in the Municipal Home Rule Law. Computation of the tax levy limit by a municipality must be submitted to the Office of the State Comptroller for review. The TLLL allows for a limited number of exclusions to the tax levy limit for local governments, which are (1) costs resulting from court orders or judgments against the local government arising out of tort actions that exceed five percent of the total prior year's tax levy, and (2) pension costs associated with the annual growth in the system average actuarial contribution rate above two percentage points.

The TLLL does not provide an express exclusion from the tax levy limitation for payment of principal and interest on general obligations authorized and issued by the City under the Local Finance Law. A plain English reading of the TLLL compared with the applicable and corresponding provisions of Article VIII of the New York Constitution (Local Government Finance) could lead to the conclusion that the TLLL is contrary to and violative of certain provisions of Article VIII the New York Constitution. However, as of the date hereof, the City, without diligence, is unaware of any action threatened or pending in a court of competent jurisdiction to challenge the constitutionality or validity of the TLLL, or any administrative proceeding noticed or scheduled by a committee of the Legislature or a State agency to gather evidence and determine whether corrective legislative action is required to ensure that the TLLL is a valid general law. In the opinion of bond counsel, under current law, the limitations imposed by TLLL on real property tax levies do not diminish the prior lien on the first revenues of the City set forth in the New York State Constitution and established by the aforesaid pledge of the City's faith and credit requiring the City to raise the necessary moneys and to exceed normal real estate tax limitations to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Bond counsel expresses no opinion on the validity of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 under the applicable provisions of Article VIII of the New York Constitution.

Real Property Tax Collection Procedures and History

The City is responsible for the billing and collection of City, County, and City School District real property taxes, both current and delinquent.

County taxes, billed separately, which include taxes for County, Sewer, and Refuse Collection Districts, are payable in full on or before April 30 without penalty. If these taxes are not paid on or before April 30, a penalty of 1% of taxes due will be added for each month or part thereof that the taxes due remains unpaid. The City is responsible for paying to the County its taxes in full.

City and City School District taxes are included on one bill and are payable in two installments. The first installment is payable during the month of July without penalty. The second installment is payable during the month of January without penalty. If these taxes are not paid on or before July 31 or January 31, a penalty of 1% of taxes due will be added for each month or part thereof that the taxes remain unpaid. Also, an additional 5% penalty is added for School District taxes remaining unpaid at February 20. The City is responsible for paying the School District its taxes in full two years after the taxes are levied.

The City collects water rents and sewer rents based on monthly billing cycles. Residential accounts are billed twice annually. Commercial accounts are billed semiannually or quarterly depending on their level of usage. Bills are payable during their respective months without penalty. At the end of the collection month, a penalty is applied at the rate of 1% for each month or part thereof that the bill remains unpaid. All unpaid water or sewer bills past due one year and over \$10.00 are transferred to the tax roll and accrue penalties at the rate of 1% for each month or part thereof that they remain unpaid.

The City is entitled to collect taxes, assessments, water rents, sewer rents or other charges on property within the City. Any such amounts unpaid as of the due date become tax liens, whereby the City has a secured interest in the property of the land owner. This lien can be transferred or assigned by the City.

During May of each year, the Department of Finance identifies any lien on real property (taxes, assessments, water rents, sewer rents, and other charges) that is due and unpaid for a period of at least twelve months, as of June 1 of the current year. Every year during May and June, the Department of Finance advertises a list of properties having delinquent taxes in the official newspaper of the City. The affected properties are enumerated in the advertisement, and the aggregate due under the lien shall include those taxes etc., due and unpaid, as of a date specified in the advertisement. There are no tax lien sales in the City. Chapter 602 of the Laws of 1993, which became effective on January 1, 1995 amended the Real Property Tax Law, eliminating municipal authority to enforce unpaid taxes via tax lien sales. To avoid foreclosure, the property owner can pay the delinquent taxes together with the applicable penalty and interest for each month in arrears and any advertising costs by a specified date. The City also allows property owners to enter into installment agreements to avoid foreclosure. Under the terms of these agreements, the property owners must remain current on all payments due under the installment plan as well as any new billings to avoid foreclosure. Interest and penalties continue to accrue until the installment agreement is satisfied. These agreements can be for any length of time up to two years.

The following table sets forth the total amount of taxes levied and uncollected by the City for its last five fiscal years and the budgeted amount for the current fiscal year.

Tax Levies and Collections

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tax Levy</u>	<u>Uncollected Amounts</u>	<u>% Uncollected</u>
2010	\$44,795,451	\$194,946	0.44%
2011	47,210,932	32,953	0.07
2012	48,985,900	44,486	0.09
2013	50,834,785	110,948	0.22
2014	53,253,982	308,415	0.58
2015(Budget)	54,326,680	24,238,125 ¹	0.45 ¹

¹Represents tax collections through December 31, 2014.

Source: City Officials.

The following table shows the trend during each of last four years and current year for taxable assessed valuations, State equalization rates, full valuations, real property tax levies and real property tax rates.

Valuations, Tax Levies, and Rates

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Assessed Value	\$ 281,318,866	\$ 278,155,129	\$ 275,572,096	\$ 277,740,593	\$ 276,979,095
Equalization Ratio	3.17%	3.48%	3.70%	3.77%	3.48%
Full Value	\$8,874,412,177	\$7,992,963,477	\$7,447,894,486	\$7,367,124,483	\$7,959,169,396
Tax Levy	\$47,210,932	\$48,985,900	\$50,834,785	\$53,253,982	\$54,326,680
Tax Rates: ⁽¹⁾					
City	\$167.82	\$176.11	\$184.47	\$191.74	\$196.14
City School District	534.63	548.89	565.50	583.21	600.22
County	\$112.97	\$110.59	\$106.28	\$99.24	\$100.99
Sewer District ⁽²⁾	17.13/18.94	17.17/18.82	16.43/18.28	15.79/16.33	14.80/15.53
Refuse District	<u>10.50</u>	<u>10.51</u>	<u>10.02</u>	<u>9.43</u>	<u>9.14</u>
Total County	<u>\$140.60/142.41</u>	<u>\$138.27/139.92</u>	<u>\$132.73/134.58</u>	<u>\$124.46/125.00</u>	<u>\$124.93/125.66</u>
Total City, County, School District	<u>\$843.05/844.86</u>	<u>\$863.27/864.92</u>	<u>\$882.70/884.55</u>	<u>\$899.41/899.95</u>	<u>\$921.29/922.02</u>

(1) Per \$1,000 assessed value.

(2) Bronx Valley Sewer District/Mamaroneck Sewer District.

Source: New York State Comptroller's Office and City Officials.

Ten Largest Taxpayers

The following table presents the assessments of the City's ten largest taxpayers for the 2014-2015 fiscal year.

<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Assessed Valuation</u> ⁽¹⁾
Consolidated Edison	Public Utility	\$12,807,520	4.62%
Westchester Mall, LLC	Retail Outlet	10,666,450	3.85
44 South Broadway Property LLC	Office Space Rental	4,200,000	1.52
White Plains Plaza	Office Space Rental	4,161,460	1.50
Cali WP Realty Associates, LP	Real Estate Development	4,010,000	1.45
White Plains Galleria	Retail Outlet	3,846,000	1.39
Gateway I Group, Inc.	Office Space Rental	3,425,000	1.24
Reckson Realty	Office Space Rental	2,700,000	0.97
American Telephone & Telegraph	Public Utility	2,379,346	0.87
Avalon WP I, LLC	Apartments	<u>2,249,000</u>	<u>0.81</u>
	Total:	<u>\$50,444,776</u>	<u>18.21%</u>

(1) The City's total assessed value for the 2014-2015 fiscal year is \$276,979,095.

Source: City Officials.

CITY INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid within three fiscal year periods, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose or, in the alternative, if substantially level or declining debt service is utilized, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several objects or purposes as determined by statute. Unless substantially level or declining annual debt service is authorized and utilized, no installment may be more than fifty percent in excess of the smallest prior installment. The City is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its bonds and such required annual installments on its notes.

Debt Limit. The City has the power to contract indebtedness for any City purpose so long as the principal amount thereof, subject to certain limited exceptions, shall not exceed seven per centum of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the City and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service or the cost of an object or purpose for which a period of probable usefulness has been determined by law. The constitutional method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate as shown upon the latest completed assessment roll and dividing the same by the equalization rate as determined by the State Board of Real Property Tax Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall

be determined. Average full valuation is determined by taking the sum of the full valuation of the last completed assessment roll and the four preceding assessment rolls and dividing such sum by five.

There is no constitutional limitation on the amount of real property taxes which may be levied in any fiscal year to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Further, the New York Constitution prohibits the State Legislature from restricting the power of the City to levy real estate taxes for the payment of principal of and interest on indebtedness authorized and issued under the Local Finance Law. However, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 imposes a statutory limit on the City's power to increase its annual real property tax levy, including such taxes to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. See "Legal Matters" "Market Factors Affecting Financings of the State and Municipalities of the State" and "Tax Levy Limit Law," herein.

Statutory Procedure

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

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the City authorizes the issuance of bonds by the adoption of a bond ordinance approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the Common Council, as the finance board of the City. Customarily, the Common Council has delegated to the Commissioner of Finance, as chief fiscal officer of the City, the power to authorize and sell bond anticipation notes in anticipation of authorized bonds.

The Local Finance Law also provides that where a bond resolution is published with a statutory form of notice, the validity of the bonds authorized thereby, including bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the sale thereof, may be contested only if:

(1) Such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the Issuer is not authorized to expend money, or

(2) There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied with in the authorization of such obligations,

and an action contesting such validity, is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication, or

(3) Such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

Except on rare occasions the City complies with this estoppel procedure. It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel, but it is not an absolute legal requirement. The City expects to be in compliance with such procedure with respect to the Bonds by the closing date.

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

The Common Council, as the finance board of the City, has the power to enact bond ordinances. In addition, such finance board has the power to authorize the sale and issuance of obligations. However, such finance board may delegate the power to sell the obligations to the Commissioner of Finance, the chief fiscal officer of the City, pursuant to the Local Finance Law.

Statutory law in New York permits bond anticipation notes to be renewed each year provided annual principal installments are made in reduction of the total amount of such notes outstanding, commencing no later than two years from the date of the first of such notes and provided that such renewals do not exceed five years beyond the original date of borrowing. (See "Payment and Maturity" under "Constitutional Requirements" herein).

In general, the Local Finance Law contains provisions providing the City with power to issue certain other short-term general obligation indebtedness including revenue and tax anticipation notes and budget notes.

Constitutional Debt Limit

The following table sets forth the constitutional debt limit of the City.

Constitutional Debt Limit

Fiscal Year	Assessed	State	
Ending	Valuation	Equalization	Full Valuation
June 30:		Ratio	
2011	\$281,318,866	3.17	\$ 8,874,412,177
2012	278,155,129	3.48	7,992,963,477
2013	275,572,096	3.70	7,447,894,486
2014	277,740,593	3.77	7,367,124,483
2015	276,979,095	3.48	<u>7,959,169,396</u>
Total Five-Year Valuation			<u>\$39,641,564,019</u>
Average Five-Year Valuation			<u>\$7,928,312,803</u>
Debt Limit - 7% of Average Full Valuation			<u>\$554,981,896</u>

Source: New York State Comptroller's Office.

Statement of Debt Contracting Power

Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness as of January 16, 2015:

Debt Limit - 7% of Five Year Average Full Valuation	\$554,981,896
Total Inclusions-Serial Bonds	\$135,180,800
Less Exclusions:	
Appropriations	6,052,261
Water Indebtedness	10,851,480
Sewer Indebtedness ¹	<u>1,459,474</u>
Total Exclusions	18,363,215
Total Net Indebtedness	116,817,585
Net Debt-Contracting Margin	<u>\$438,164,311</u>
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Margin Exhausted	21.05%

¹ Sewer indebtedness excluded pursuant to Section 124.10 of the Local Finance Law.

Remedies Upon Default

Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors (including the Bondholders) of the City to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action, although the present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of current funds or the proceeds of a tax levy.

Remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the City's contract with holders of its bonds and notes, although any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a bondholder's remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

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

In recent times, certain events and legislation affecting remedies on default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders, such courts might hold that future events, including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State, require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services.

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

Bond Anticipation Notes

There are no bond anticipation notes currently outstanding.

Cash Flow Borrowings

During the last twenty years, the City has not issued tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or budget notes.

Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table provides information relating to the capital indebtedness outstanding at year end for the past five fiscal years.

	<u>Outstanding Indebtedness</u>				
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Bonds	\$87,656,825	\$82,188,000	\$106,606,555	\$110,542,555	\$136,675,800
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>8,400,000</u>	<u>18,099,650</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Total	<u>\$96,056,825</u>	<u>\$100,287,650</u>	<u>\$106,606,555</u>	<u>\$110,542,555</u>	<u>\$136,675,800</u>

Source: City Officials.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the City, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue debt and to levy taxes, or to cause taxes to be levied, on taxable real property in the City. The estimated overlapping indebtedness at June 30, 2012 for such political subdivisions is as follows:

	Net General <u>Indebtedness</u>	Indebtedness <u>Applicable to the City</u>
County of Westchester	\$1,108,757,834	\$ 50,985,320 ¹
White Plains City SD	<u>106,178,959</u>	<u>106,178,959</u>
Total	\$1,214,936,793	\$157,164,279

Source: City of White Plains Comprehensive Annual Financial Report fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

¹Computed at 4.60% of County indebtedness based upon the ratio of the taxable full valuation of the City to the County.

Debt Ratios

The following table presents certain debt ratios relating to the City's net direct and overlapping indebtedness as of January 16, 2015.

	<u>Amount</u>	Debt Per <u>Capita⁽¹⁾</u>	Debt to <u>Full Value⁽²⁾</u>
Net Direct Indebtedness	\$116,817,585	\$2,054.73	1.47%
Net Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness	273,981,864	4,819.13	3.45

(1) The population of the City is 56,853, according to the Census 2010 U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) The City's full value of taxable real property for fiscal year 2015 is \$7,959,169,396.

Source: New York State Comptroller's Office and City Officials.

Debt Service Schedule

The following table sets forth all principal and interest payments required on the City's outstanding bonded indebtedness of the City, exclusive of economically defeased obligations.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	Principal	Interest	Total Principal & Interest
2015	\$8,197,261	\$4,506,551	\$12,703,812
2016	9,733,542	4,278,291	14,011,833
2017	9,625,000	3,989,133	13,614,133
2018	9,859,999	3,697,062	13,557,061
2019	9,520,000	3,367,063	12,887,063
2020	9,694,999	3,069,861	12,764,860
2021	9,980,000	2,763,207	12,743,207
2022	9,850,000	2,443,193	12,293,193
2023	8,354,998	2,124,053	10,479,051
2024	8,600,001	1,854,187	10,454,188
2025	8,694,999	1,563,655	10,258,654
2026	8,385,002	1,255,506	9,640,508
2027	8,630,000	966,807	9,596,807
2028	5,409,999	691,997	6,101,996
2029	4,480,000	497,207	4,977,207
2030	2,350,000	331,724	2,681,724
2031	1,705,000	232,807	1,937,807
2032	1,765,000	159,098	1,924,098
2033	1,840,000	82,203	1,922,203
Totals	<u>\$136,675,800</u>	<u>\$37,873,605</u>	<u>\$174,549,405</u>

Source: Audited Financial Statements, City Officials and Capital Markets Advisors, LLC.

Lease Agreements

The City has entered into a lease agreement for a Senior Center facility. Minimum annual rental payments are shown below:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	Minimum Annual Rental
2015	\$264,000
2016	264,000
2017	268,805
2018	273,945
2019	273,945
2020-2024	1,489,288
2025-2027	<u>1,180,515</u>
Total	<u>\$4,014,498</u>

Capital Financing and Improvement Programs

Capital planning and budgeting fall under the jurisdiction of the Capital Projects Board, which consists of ten members, seven appointed ex officio: the Commissioners of Finance, Public Works, Public Safety, Planning, Traffic, and Recreation and Parks, and the Budget Director. The remaining three members, who are appointed by the Mayor consist of a member of the City’s Planning Board and two members of the Common Council. The Mayor appoints one of the Common Council members as the Chairman of the Capital Projects Board. The term of each member appointed by the Mayor is two years.

No later than October 1 of each year, all heads of departments, offices, and other agencies of the city and the Rolling Stock Committee submit to the Budget Director and to the Capital Projects Board, estimates and details of their capital

project expenditures proposed for the ensuing fiscal year; detailed reports of all pending capital projects to the Capital Projects Board, recommendations for new capital undertakings for the six succeeding fiscal years; and any other information deemed pertinent by the Capital Projects Board. All heads of departments, offices and agencies, and the Rolling Stock Committee have the right, and it is their duty when requested by the Capital Projects Board, to appear and to be heard. The Capital Projects Board may also consult with the Board of Education of the White Plains City School District in order to consider and correlate their respective capital improvement programs to the extent that this is possible.

No later than February 1 of each year, the Capital Projects Board submits its report and recommendations of new capital projects for the City to be included in the budget of the City for the ensuing fiscal year. The Capital Projects Board includes in its report, its recommendations as to new capital undertakings for the ensuing fiscal year, plus the succeeding five fiscal years, and the Budget Director includes this report in the annual budget message. Capital projects are authorized and funded individually by ordinance of the Common Council. The Board meets from time to time during the fiscal year to review the actual expenditures against original estimates and any subsequent revisions made to the original estimates. The Common Council may refer back to the Capital Projects Board any capital projects under construction which it believes are exceeding the original estimates of cost or subsequent revised estimates made by the Capital Projects Board or the Common Council. The Capital Projects Board may also from time to time recommend changes or modifications or other disposition to pending projects.

The following table sets forth, by department, a summary of the major capital projects adopted in the most recent six-year capital improvement program.

Six Year Capital Improvement Program

Source: City of White Plains.

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>2015/2016</u>	<u>2016/2017</u>	<u>2017/2018</u>	<u>2018/2019</u>	<u>2019/2020</u>	<u>2020/2021</u>
Projects:						
General Fund:						
Public Works	\$ 5,800,000	\$ 4,650,000	\$ 6,350,000	\$ 4,450,000	\$ 4,550,000	\$ 3,650,000
Public Safety	1,384,800	228,500	1,013,625	100,000	200,000	100,000
Parking	1,920,000	2,300,000	2,950,000	2,923,000	1,670,000	600,000
Planning	1,250,000	-	-	-	-	-
Rec & Parks	575,000	675,000	2,800,000	2,100,000	2,000,000	100,000
Information Services	-	125,000	500,000	125,000	100,000	125,000
Total General Fund	10,929,800	7,978,500	13,613,625	9,698,000	8,520,000	4,575,000
Library Fund	-	965,000	1,230,000	250,000	500,000	-
Water Fund	4,000,000	19,500,000	2,700,000	4,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Sewer Fund	500,000	1,250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
Cable TV	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total Projects	15,729,800	29,693,500	18,543,625	14,948,000	11,020,000	6,575,000
Rolling Stock	2,674,000	4,124,000	3,963,000	4,456,000	3,374,500	3,302,000
Total Program	<u>\$ 18,403,800</u>	<u>\$ 33,817,500</u>	<u>\$ 22,506,625</u>	<u>\$ 19,404,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,394,500</u>	<u>\$ 9,877,000</u>

Authorized and Unissued Long-Term Debt

After the issuance of the Bonds, the City will have authorized but unissued long-term debt pursuant to various bond ordinances in the amount of \$10,879,450.

SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

Regional Hub

Located just 25 miles north of Manhattan at the center of Westchester County where the Cross-Westchester Expressway/Interstate 287 (I-287) intersects with several north-south limited access highways (Bronx River Parkway, Hutchinson River Parkway, and I-684), White Plains is a regional economic center and destination for business, government, transportation, healthcare and shopping. In addition to the numerous retail outlets, corporate offices and medical facilities, White Plains is the County seat and home to the Westchester County Civic Center.

The White Plains TransCenter is a major hub for both the Metro-North Railroad and the Westchester County Bee-Line bus system. With 20,000 rail passengers (in and out) trips daily¹, the White Plains station is the second busiest station in the Metro-North Railroad system and an express stop on the Harlem Line offering a short 35-minute commute to and from New York City's Grand Central Station. In addition, the Bee-Line bus system provides service to commuters, as well as for travelers to and from the Westchester County Airport making 25,000 bus passenger trips through the TransCenter each weekday². The Other regional transit operators including Adirondack Trailways and Coach USA provide express bus service to and from White Plains with intercity passenger service to Stamford, Boston, Long Island, Ithaca, and Albany.

Demographic Profile

The City of White Plains had a population of 56,853 in 2010, up seven percent from 2010³ achieving a higher rate of growth than Westchester County (3%) and New York State (2%). A compact city, White Plains comprises about six percent of the County's total population, while its land area (9.77 square miles) is only two percent of the County's total. The City's overall population density (5,820 persons per square mile) is more than double that of the County (2,240 persons per square mile).

The median income for a household in the City is approximately \$74,254⁴, which is 28 percent higher than the State median (\$57,863), but nine percent lower than that of the County (\$81,093). The per capita income for the City was \$46,529. About 9.3 percent of persons had incomes below the poverty line in 2012, much lower than the State rate (14.3%). The City's population is highly educated, with 46 percent being college graduates, well above the statewide average of (33%). The median value for owner-occupied homes in the City of White Plains is \$515,000, 74 percent higher than that of the State (\$295,000). The city is racially and ethnically diverse, with about 63.6 percent of the population White, 14.2 percent Black or African American, 6.4 percent Asian, and 4.6 percent persons reporting other or two or more races. Hispanic or Latino persons of any race comprise about 30 percent of the population. The median age is approximately 38 years, with an age distribution similar to the County and State.

Economic Profile

Approximately 2,705 businesses and other employer organizations are located in White Plains. According to the 2007 Economic Census, the total employment in the City of White Plains was 42,567 workers, with the largest industry sectors being health care and social services (23% of total employment); retail trade (20%); administrative and support services (14%); and professional, scientific, and technical services (11%). While the City is home to many prominent large corporations and institutions (see below), the average number of employees per establishment is approximately 17 workers, an indicator of the importance of small business in the City and of a healthy and diversified economic base.

Among the industry sectors, the wholesale trade sector had the highest sales (\$3.3 billion), followed by retail trade (\$2.0 billion), and professional, scientific, and technical services (\$1.2 billion), and health care (\$1.0 billion).

¹ Metro-North Railroad, 2007 data.

² Westchester County Department of Public Works.

³ 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

⁴ 2008-2012 Estimates, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Corporate Offices

Since 1960, the City has evolved into a prominent regional office center, which now boasts over 10.8 million square feet of commercial office space in the City⁵. Based on its central location, transportation accessibility, and high quality of life, White Plains has become home to many major corporations and organizations such as Heineken USA, ITT, Bunge, Combe, Alliance Bernstein, Krasdale Foods, Nine West, the New York Power Authority, the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society and the March of Dimes.

Approximately 60 percent of this space is located in the Central Business District, which has an inventory of over 6.3 million square feet of commercial office space. The commercial vacancy rate in the White Plains Central Business District (CBD) was approximately 19.7% in the first quarter of 2014. Asking rents for Class A office space in the CBD were about \$32.28 per square foot, higher than the County average of approximately \$29.07.

Retail Establishments

White Plains is ranked fifth in the state in annual retail sales volume – retail trade earns more than \$2 billion in sales annually⁶. The City boasts an astounding retail sales per capita figure of \$35,120 (more than double that of the County and three times that of the State). The City is a leading retail center for Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties, in addition to Fairfield County, Connecticut. The City's approximately 1,000 retail establishments occupy over 4 million square feet of retail space.

Among the leading retailers located in the City are Bloomingdales, Macy's, Neiman Marcus, Nordstrom, Nordstrom Rack, Target, Sears Roebuck & Company, Burlington Coat Factory and Walmart. The Westchester, a major up-scale mall, contains many high-end retailers with Nordstrom and Neiman Marcus Stores serving as its anchors. The City's retail market has remained strong, as occupancy rates are high both in the malls and on Mamaroneck Avenue.

Health Care Facilities

There are three major not-for-profit health care institutions in the City – Burke Rehabilitation Hospital, New York Presbyterian Hospital, and White Plains Hospital Center (WPHC). Established in 1952 and located on 65 acres near downtown White Plains, the Burke Rehabilitation Hospital is a 150-bed, multi-service rehabilitation center that serves the region. The New York Presbyterian Hospital's Westchester Division, located on a 233-acre tract southwest of the central business district, is a 325-bed, voluntary psychiatric institution which also conducts teaching and research programs. WPHC, a 301-bed general hospital, is located on Post Road on the southern side of the central business district. In 2009, the City approved the WPHC Modernization Project, which included the creation of over 155,000 square feet of new space in three structures over a period of five years. In 2013, the City granted approval for a revised Master Plan which retained the overall size of the project but shifted some of the development from the Maple Avenue side of the WPHC campus to the Post Road side.

Economic Development Activity

Background History

From 1965 to 1997, commercial development in the City focused on the federally assisted Central Renewal Project Area, the City's first urban renewal project that consisted of substantial office development, the one million square foot Galleria enclosed mall and almost 1,000 units of housing and campus office development along the I-287 "platinum mile." A second, approximately one million square foot mall, the Westchester, was developed in the 1990's at the Westchester Avenue interchange with I-287.

Since 1965 the City has partnered with major regional and national developers to undertake a wide range of major public and private urban redevelopment projects to enable the revitalization of the City's downtown and adjacent areas. The Central Renewal Project Area encompasses 75 acres of the City's downtown area to the south and east of the rail station and was redeveloped with housing, commercial office and retail space. The Main-Mamaroneck Phase I Project Area, established in 1998, encompasses almost 11 acres of the eastern side of downtown White Plains. The principal development in this project area is the City Center, consisting of housing and retail development, a performing arts center and an approximately 2,300 space municipal parking garage.

⁵ Cushman and Wakefield *Market Office Snapshot, Westchester County*, 1st Quarter, 2014.

⁶ 2007 Census of Retail Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Recent Development Activity 2000 to 2010

The City continued to experience dramatic growth of its downtown core and surrounding area in the first decade of this century, including:

- In the early part of the 2000's, the Ritz Carlton Towers I and II mixed use (residential, hotel, restaurant and office) project constructed on Renaissance Square as part of the redevelopment of the Main-Mamaroneck Phase II Project Area, an urban renewal area.
- The Kensington Assisted Living Facility and the 758-space Longview Municipal Parking Garage, a joint project of the City and White Plains Hospital Center consisting of principal developments in the East Post Road Phase II Project Area, an urban renewal area established in 2004.
- The former Saks Fifth Avenue site was redeveloped with a retail complex that includes Whole Foods, Cheesecake Factory, Dick's Sporting Goods and Raymour & Flannigan Furniture;
- The redevelopment in the Main-Mamaroneck Phase I and II Project Areas sparked the rehabilitation of existing on-street retail space and the occupancy of formerly vacant and underutilized storefronts with new restaurants, banks and retailers including Walmart and Burlington Coat Factory;
- A 65,000 square foot Super Stop & Shop was developed directly across from The Westchester shopping mall;
- The Gramercy, a 265-unit rental project was completed just northeast of downtown;
- Bank Street Commons, a 500-unit rental project was developed downtown just south of the train station;
- The Jefferson at White Plains, a 281-unit residential condominium project located on the southern edge of the downtown;
- The North Street Community involved the redevelopment of the 23 acre former St. Agnes Hospital property into a senior living community including the recently completed rehabilitation of the former hospital into 140 assisted living units and new construction over the next three years of approximately 335 independent age-restricted condominiums.

Current and Ongoing Development Activity

Developer interest in the City of White Plains remains strong. Several new development projects are currently underway or proposed in downtown White Plains and along the Westchester Avenue and Post Road corridors. These include the major modernization and expansion project for White Plains Hospital Center mentioned above and several residential, retail, and assisted living facilities projects. Mamaroneck Avenue between Main Street and East Post Road contains many eating and drinking establishments that draw patrons who live and work in the area. Several approvals were granted over the past year for new and expanded restaurants, cabarets and outdoor dining facilities.

Development projects that have been recently approved, are currently under construction, or have recently been completed will bring an additional 788 residential units, 63,000 square feet of retail and office space, 515 assisted living beds, and a 139-room hotel to the City. These include:

- Westchester Healthcare Properties I, LLC, which received approval for a 180-bed nursing and rehabilitation facility on Church Street.
- Metropolitan Plaza, which includes an approximately 35,000 square foot retail component and a 130-bed hotel, and is currently under construction.
- The Venue, a previously-approved project received an extension of its site plan approval to develop 42,000 square feet of "high end" retail space on Bloomingdale Avenue.
- La Gianna, an 86-unit rental housing project under construction at the southern edge of downtown includes the construction of a public neighborhood playground to be controlled by the City.
- The Sycamore, a 24-unit rental housing project on Waller Avenue.
- A 23-unit rental housing development on North Broadway.
- The second phase of the North Street Community project, described above, received a 3-year extension of its site plan approval.
- Three places of worship are expanding their facilities.
- Open Arms Homeless Shelter received amended special permit and site plan approval for a revised rehabilitation project to develop upgraded space for its operations.

Construction Activity

The residential and commercial development activity summarized above has led to a significant number of building permits issued within the City. The value of the construction for which the Building Department has issued permits has ranged from a low of \$63.6 million in 2011 to a high of \$113.6 million in 2014, including both new and renovated space. In total, nearly half a billion dollars has been invested in building construction activities in the City of White Plains during the last five years.

Estimated Value of Building Construction, 2010-2014, City of White Plains
(\$ in Millions)

Fiscal Year	New Residential	New Non-Residential	Total New Construction	Additions and Alterations	Total
2010	\$1.1	\$12.6	\$13.7	\$62.3	\$76.0
2011	1.1	4.4	5.5	58.1	63.6
2012	4.2	0.3	4.5	71.0	75.5
2013	4.7	0.0	4.7	88.0	92.7
2014	11.4	8.0	19.4	94.2	113.6
Total	\$22.5	\$25.3	\$47.8	\$373.6	\$421.4

Source: City of White Plains Department of Building.

Population

The following table presents population trends for the City, County and State, based upon recent census data.

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
City	50,346	46,999	48,718	53,077	56,853
County	894,406	866,599	874,866	923,459	949,113
State	18,241,366	17,557,288	17,990,456	18,976,457	19,378,102

Source: NYS Department of Economic Development, State Data Center, US Department of Commerce, US Census Bureau.

Largest Employers

Major Employers in the City

<u>Name of Employer</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
White Plains Hospital	1,300
White Plains School District	1,255
City of White Plains	941
IBM	700
Burke Rehabilitation Center	550
Bloomingtondale's	500
Nordstrom, Inc.	440
National Economic Research	430
Alliance Capital Management Corp.	430
Macy's	400
Nine West Group, Inc.	400
New York Power Authority	350
Mitsubishi Chemical America	350
U.S. Post Office	325
Crowne Plaza	310
Herbert Katzenberg Services	300
White Plains Bus Co. Inc.	300
Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide	300
Park Avenue Medical Assoc. PC	300

Source: Westchester County Planning Department, Major Employers by Municipality, 2004.

Income

The following table presents median family income for the City, County and State.

	<u>Median Income</u>				
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
City	\$13,569	\$25,592	\$56,684	\$71,891	\$ 73,522
County	13,784	27,280	58,862	79,881	101,324
State	10,617	20,180	39,741	51,691	67,040

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Employment and Unemployment

The following tables provide information concerning employment and unemployment in the City, County and State.

	<u>Civilian Labor Force at December 31</u> (Thousands)				
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
City	31.4	30.8	30.1	29.9	29.9
County	494.0	486.1	476.2	473.4	474.2
State	9,629.2	9,637.8	9,588.6	9,528.3	9,587.2

Source: New York State Department Labor. Information not seasonally adjusted.

The following table presents the distribution of the employed population of the City among occupational groups.

<u>Employed Population by Occupational Group</u>		
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Management, professional, and related occupations	14,326	47.9%
Service occupations	5,980	20.0
Sales and office occupations	5,675	19.0
Construction, extractions, and maintenance occupations	1,943	6.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,984	6.6

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

Unemployment Rate Statistics

	<u>YEAR AVERAGE</u>											
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>							
City of White Plains	6.6%	6.7%	6.3%	6.4%	5.7%							
Westchester County	7.2%	7.3%	7.0%	7.2%	6.3%							
New York State	8.3%	8.6%	8.2%	8.5%	7.7%							
	<u>2014 MONTHLY FIGURES</u>											
	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
City of White Plains	5.0%	5.4%	4.9%	3.9%	4.5%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.4%	N/A
Westchester County	6.0%	6.3%	5.7%	4.6%	5.1%	5.1%	5.5%	5.3%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	N/A
New York State	7.3%	7.7%	7.2%	6.1%	6.4%	6.5%	6.7%	6.1%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	N/A

Source: State of New York, Department of Labor. (Note: Figures not seasonally adjusted).

MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE STATE AND MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE

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

The City is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State. However, if the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the City, in this year or future years, the City may be affected by a delay, until sufficient State taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the City. If for any reason the City anticipates not receiving payment of such State aid as needed, the City is permitted by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of any uncollected State aid. The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue State aid to the City. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. The elimination of or any substantial reduction in State aid would have a materially adverse effect upon the City requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available or a curtailment of expenditures.

Should the City fail to receive monies expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, the City is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of uncollected State aid. In addition, the City may borrow to finance revenue shortfalls arising from, among other things, mid-year reductions in State aid.

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, imposing a limitation on municipalities on the amount of a succeeding year's real property tax levy, without providing an express exclusion for payment of principal and interest on general obligations authorized and issued by municipalities under the Local Finance Law, may adversely affect the interest rate on such obligations, the offering price thereof in an initial public offering, the price of such obligations traded in the secondary market, and the credit rating assigned to the City's obligations by one or more of the nationally recognized credit rating agencies.

STATUTES GOVERNING INVESTMENT POLICY

Pursuant to the statutes of the State, the City is permitted to temporarily invest moneys which are not required for immediate expenditures, with the exception of moneys the investment of which is otherwise provided for by law, in the following investments: (1) special time deposit accounts in, or certificates of deposit issued by, a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State, provided however, that such time deposit account or certificate of deposit is payable within such time as the proceeds shall be needed to meet the expenditures for which such moneys were obtained and provided further that such time deposit account or certificate of deposit, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be secured by a pledge of eligible securities, as that term is defined in the law; (2) obligations of the United States of America; (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America; (4) obligations of the State; (5) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, in tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district or district corporation, other than those notes issued by the City; (6) certificates of participation issued by political subdivisions of the State, as those terms are defined in the law; (7) obligations of a New York public corporation which are made lawful investments for the City pursuant to the enabling laws of such public corporation; or (8) in the case of moneys held in certain reserve funds established by the City pursuant to law, in obligations of the City. Any investments made by the City pursuant to law are required to be payable or redeemable at the option of the City within such times as the proceeds will be needed to meet expenditures for purposes for which the moneys were provided and, in the case of obligations purchased with the proceeds of bonds or notes, shall be payable or redeemable in any event, at the option of the owner, within two years of the date of purchase. These statutes also require that the City's investments, unless registered or inscribed in the name of the City, must be purchased through, delivered to and held in custody of a bank or trust company in the State. All such investments held in the custody of a bank or trust company must be held pursuant to a written custodial agreement as that term is defined in the law. In addition to the limits put in place by the State, the City has its own additional investment policy.

LITIGATION

Various notices of claim have been filed with the City. The allegations set forth in the claims related to various circumstances including personal injury, civil rights violations and administrative determinations by City Officials. Certain claims assert money damages while others seek a specific action or forbearance on the part of the City.

In the opinion of the City's Corporation Counsel, the resolution of such various other claims presently pending against the City will not have an adverse material effect on the City's financial position. Such matters are immaterial or adequately covered by existing insurance coverage, including self-insurance. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the City is authorized to issue debt to finance judgments and claims, if necessary.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP, Bond Counsel, under existing law (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations, and (ii) interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and political subdivisions thereof, including the City of New York and the City of Yonkers. Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to any other tax consequences regarding the Bonds.

The opinion on tax matters will be based on and will assume the accuracy of certain representations and certifications, and continuing compliance with certain covenants, of the City to be contained in the transcript of proceedings and that are intended to evidence and assure the foregoing, including that the Bonds are and will remain obligations the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Bond Counsel will not independently verify the accuracy of the City's certifications and representations or continuing compliance with the City's covenants.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority and covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authority. It represents Bond Counsel's legal judgment as to the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from the gross income for federal income tax purposes but is not a guaranty of that conclusion. The opinion is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or any court. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion about (i) the effect of future changes in the Code and the applicable regulations under the Code or (ii) the interpretation and the enforcement of the Code or those regulations by the IRS.

The Code prescribes a number of qualifications and conditions for the interest on state and local government obligations to be and to remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, some of which require future or continued compliance after issuance of the obligations in order for the interest to be and to continue to be so excluded from the date of issuance. Noncompliance with these requirements by the City may cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and thus to be subject to federal income tax retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds. The City has covenanted to take the actions required of it for the interest on the Bonds to be and to remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and not to take any actions that would adversely affect that exclusion. After the date of issuance of the Bonds, Bond Counsel will not undertake to determine (or to so inform any person) whether any actions taken or not taken, or any events occurring or not occurring, or any other matters coming to Bond Counsel's attention, may adversely affect the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds or the market prices of the Bonds.

A portion of the interest of the Bonds earned by certain corporations may be subject to a federal corporate alternative minimum tax. In addition, interest on the Bonds may be subject to a federal branch profits tax imposed on certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States and to a federal tax imposed on excess net passive income of certain S corporations. Under the Code, the exclusion of interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes may have certain adverse federal income tax consequences on items of income, deduction or credit for certain taxpayers, including financial institutions, certain insurance companies, recipients of Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits, those that are deemed to incur or continue indebtedness to acquire or carry tax-exempt obligations, and individuals otherwise eligible for the earned income tax credit. The applicability and extent of these and other tax consequences will depend upon the particular tax status or other tax items of the owner of the Bonds. Bond Counsel will express no opinion regarding those consequences.

Payments of interest on tax-exempt obligations, including the bonds, are generally subject to IRS Form 1099-INT information reporting requirements. If a Bond owner is subject to backup withholding under those requirements, then

payments of interest will also be subject to backup withholding. Those requirements do not affect the exclusion of such interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the Bonds ends with the issuance of the Bonds, and unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the City or the beneficial owners regarding the tax status of interest on the Bonds in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. The IRS has a program to audit tax-exempt obligations to determine whether the interest thereon is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. If the IRS does audit the Bonds under the current IRS procedures, the IRS will treat the City as the taxpayer and the beneficial owners of the Bonds will have only limited rights, if any, to obtain and participate in judicial review of such audit. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to selection of the Bonds for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of other obligations presenting similar tax issues, may affect the market prices for the Bonds.

Risk of Future Legislative Changes and/or Court Decisions

Legislation affecting tax-exempt obligations is regularly considered by the United States Congress and may also be considered by the State legislature. Court proceedings may also be filed, the outcome of which could modify the tax treatment of obligations such as the Bonds. There can be no assurance that legislation enacted or proposed, or actions by a court, after the date of issuance of the Bonds will not have an adverse effect on the tax status of interest on the Bonds or the market value or marketability of the Bonds. These adverse effects could result, for example, from changes to federal or state income tax rates, changes in the structure of federal or state income taxes (including replacement with another type of tax), or repeal (or reduction in the benefit) of the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal or state income tax purposes for all or certain taxpayers.

For example, recent presidential and legislative proposals would eliminate, reduce or otherwise alter the tax benefits currently provided to certain owners of state and local government Bonds, including proposals that would result in additional federal income tax on taxpayers that own tax-exempt obligations if their incomes exceed certain thresholds. Investors in the Bonds should be aware that any such future legislative actions (including federal income tax reform) may retroactively change the treatment of all or a portion of the interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes for all or certain taxpayers. In such event, the market value of the Bonds may be adversely affected and the ability of holders to sell their Bonds in the secondary market may be reduced. The Bonds are not subject to special mandatory redemption, and the interest rates on the Bonds are not subject to adjustment in the event of any such change.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding pending or proposed federal and state tax legislation, court proceedings and prospective purchasers of the Bonds at other than their original issuance at the respective prices indicated on the cover of this Official Statement should consult their own tax advisors regarding other tax considerations such as the consequences of market discount, as to all of which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

Original Issue Discount and Original Issue Premium

Certain of the Bonds (the "Discount Bonds") may be offered and sold to the public at an original issue discount ("OID"). OID is the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity (the principal amount) over the "issue price" of a Discount Bond. The issue price of a Discount Bond is the initial offering price to the public (other than to bond houses, brokers or similar persons acting in the capacity of underwriters or wholesalers) at which a substantial amount of the Discount Bonds of the same maturity is sold pursuant to that offering. For federal income tax purposes, OID accrues to the owner of a Discount Bond over the period to maturity based on the constant yield method, compounded semiannually (or over a shorter permitted compounding interval selected by the owner). The portion of OID that accrues during the period of ownership of a Discount Bond (i) is interest excluded from the owner's gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent, and subject to the same considerations discussed above, as other interest on the Bonds, and (ii) is added to the owner's tax basis for purposes of determining gain or loss on the maturity, redemption, prior sale or other disposition of that Discount Bond. A purchaser of a Discount Bond in the initial public offering at the price for that Discount Bond stated on the cover of this Official Statement who holds that Discount Bond to maturity will realize no gain or loss upon the retirement of that Discount Bond.

Certain of the Bonds ("Premium Bonds") may be offered and sold to the public at a price in excess of their stated redemption price (the principal amount) at maturity. That excess constitutes bond premium. For federal income tax purposes, bond premium is amortized over the period to maturity of a Premium Bond, based on the yield to maturity of that Premium Bond (or, in the case of a Premium Bond callable prior to its stated maturity, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on that Premium Bond), compounded semiannually. No portion of that bond premium is deductible by the owner of a Premium Bond. For purposes

of determining the owner's gain or loss on the sale, redemption (including redemption at maturity) or other disposition of a Premium Bond, the owner's tax basis in the Premium Bond is reduced by the amount of bond premium that accrues during the period of ownership. As a result, an owner may realize taxable gain for federal income tax purposes from the sale or other disposition of a Premium Bond for an amount equal to or less than the amount paid by the owner for that Premium Bond. A purchaser of a Premium Bond in the initial public offering at the price for that Premium Bond stated on the cover of this Official Statement who holds that Premium Bond to maturity (or, in the case of a callable Premium Bond, to its earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on that Premium Bond) will realize no gain or loss upon the retirement of that Premium Bond.

Owners of Discount Bonds and Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisers as to the determination for federal income tax purposes of the amount of OID or bond premium properly accruable in any period with respect to Discount or Premium Bonds and as to other federal tax consequences and the treatment of OID and bond premium for purposes of state and local taxes on, or based on, income.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING DELIVERY OF THE BONDS

Absence of Litigation

Upon delivery of the Bonds, the City shall furnish a certificate of the Corporation Counsel for the City, dated the date of delivery of the Bonds, to the effect that there is no controversy or litigation of any nature pending or threatened to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale, execution or delivery of the Bonds, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Bonds or any of the proceedings taken with respect to the issuance and sale thereof or the application of moneys to the payment of the Bonds and further stating that there is no controversy or litigation of any nature now pending or threatened by or against the City wherein an adverse judgment or ruling could have a material adverse impact on the financial condition of the City or adversely affect the power of the City to levy, collect and enforce the collection of taxes or other revenues for the payment of its Bonds, which has not been disclosed in this Official Statement.

Legal Matters

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds will be subject to the final approving opinion of Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the City. Such opinion will be available at the time of delivery of the Bonds and will be to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding general obligations of the City for which the City has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the City is subject to the levy by the City of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon, without limitation of rate or amount, subject to the applicable provisions of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, for payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 imposes a statutory limit on the power to the City to increase its annual real property tax levy based on formulae set forth therein, including such taxes to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds. However, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, under current law, the limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 do not diminish the prior lien on the first revenues of the City set forth in the New York Constitution and established by the aforesaid pledge of the City's faith and credit requiring the City to raise the necessary moneys to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Bond counsel expresses no opinion on the validity of Chapter 97 of the Laws 2011 under the applicable provisions of Article VIII of the New York Constitution.

Said opinion will also contain further statements to the effect that assuming continuing compliance with certain covenants and the accuracy of certain representations of the City contained in the record of proceedings relating to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds (a) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations (b) interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and political subdivisions thereof, including The City of New York and the City of Yonkers, (c) the interest on the Bonds may be subject to certain federal taxes imposed only on certain corporations, including the corporate alternative minimum tax on a portion of that interest, and (d) the enforceability of the Bonds is subject to bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights and the exercise of judicial discretion.

Closing Certificates

Upon delivery of and payment for the Bonds, the purchaser of the Bonds will also receive, without cost, in form satisfactory to Bond Counsel, the following dated as of the date of delivery of and payment for the Bonds: (a) a certificate or certificates evidencing execution, delivery and receipt of payment for the Bonds, (b) a certificate executed by the officer of the City who executed the Bonds on behalf of the City, stating that (1) no litigation is then pending or, to the knowledge of such officer, threatened to restrain or enjoin the issuance or delivery of the Bonds, (2) no authority or proceedings for the

issuance of the Bonds has been repealed, revoked or rescinded, and (3) the statements contained in this Official Statement, on the date hereof and on the date of delivery of and payment for the Bonds, were and are true in all material respects and did not, and do not, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, and (c) the unqualified legal opinion as to the validity of the Bonds of Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel, as more fully described under “Legal Matters” herein; (d) a Tax Compliance Certificate executed by the Commissioner of Finance of the City relating to the Bonds, and (e) a Continuing Disclosure Agreement executed by the Commissioner of Finance of the City for purposes of the Rule 15c2-12, as described under the heading “Disclosure Undertaking” herein.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

At the time of the delivery of the Bonds, the City will provide an executed copy of its “Undertaking to Provide Continuing Disclosure” (the “Undertaking”). Said Undertaking will constitute a written agreement or contract of the City for the benefit of holders of and owners of beneficial interests in the Bonds, to electronically file, or cause to be electronically filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”) through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) System, or any successor thereto or to the functions of such Board contemplated by the Undertaking:

(1) (i) certain annual financial information, in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in this Official Statement under the headings “Description of the City,” “Financial Factors,” “Real Property Taxes,” “City Indebtedness,” “Socioeconomic Profile,” and “Litigation” and in Appendix A, on or prior to the 180th day following the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014 and (ii) the audited financial statement, if any, of the City for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014 unless such audited financial statement, if any, shall not then be available in which case the unaudited financial statement shall be electronically filed with the MSRB and an audited financial statement shall be electronically filed with the MSRB within 30 days after it becomes available and in no event later than 360 days after the end of each fiscal year;

(2) in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after occurrence, notice of the following events:

(i) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material; (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (vii) modifications to rights of Bondholders, if material; (viii) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (ix) defeasances; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (xi) rating changes; (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer¹; (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

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

(3) in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after occurrence, notice of a failure to provide the annual financial information by the date specified.

¹ For the purposes of the event identified in clause (xii) above, the event is considered to occur upon: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Issuer in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer, 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 Issuer.

The City's Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as the principal of, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Bonds shall have been paid in full or in the event that those portions of the Rule which require the Undertaking, or such provision, as the case may be, do not or no longer apply to the Bonds. The sole and exclusive remedy for breach or default under the Undertaking is an action to compel specific performance of the undertakings of the City, and no person or entity, including a Holder of the Bonds, shall be entitled to recover monetary damages thereunder under any circumstances. Any failure by the City to comply with the Undertaking will not constitute a default with respect to the Bonds.

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

In certain years, the City has been inadvertently late in filing its annual financial information and/or audited financial statements as shown below. On January 9, 2015, the City filed a material event notice with EMMA regarding the late filings.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	Financial Information Date Filed:	Audited Financial Statements Date Filed:	Timeliness
2004	12/31/2004	12/31/2004	Timely
2005	9/29/2008	9/29/2008	3 years late
2006	9/29/2008	9/29/2008	2 years late
2007	9/29/2008	9/29/2008	1 year late
2008	11/5/2008	12/30/2008	Timely
2009	9/23/2009	4/6/2010	4 months late (audit only)
2010	9/16/2010	2/24/2011	2 months late (audit only)
2011	7/28/2011	11/24/2011	Timely
2012	12/11/2013	11/26/2012	1 year late (financial info only)
2013	12/11/2013	11/7/2013	Timely
2014	12/16/14	12/16/2014	Timely

For the last reporting periods for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2014, the City was timely in all of its filing requirements. The City has taken steps to ensure that its annual financial information and audited financial statements will be filed in a timely manner in the future.

Except as noted above, the City is in compliance in all material respects with all previous undertakings made pursuant to the Rule 15c2-12.

RATING

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) has assigned a rating of Aa1 to the Bonds. Such rating reflects only the view of such organization and an explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 7 World Trade Center at 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007. There is no assurance that such rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by Moody's, if, in the judgment of Moody's, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of any such rating may have an effect on the market price of the Bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS

Any statements made in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates whether or not expressly stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. No assurance can be given, however, that such statements will materialize as so opined or estimated. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made verbally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the holders of the Bonds.

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

Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP, Bond Counsel, expresses no opinion regarding the accuracy or completeness of any documents prepared by or on behalf of the City for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Bonds, including this Official Statement and the appendices thereto.

The City has authorized the distribution of this Official Statement to prospective purchasers.

Additional information may be obtained from the office of the Commissioner of Finance, telephone number (914) 422-1233, e-mail: mgenito@whiteplainsny.gov, or from Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, 2 Roosevelt Avenue, Suite 201, Syosset, New York 11791, telephone number (516) 364-6363.

CITY OF WHITE PLAINS

**Dated: White Plains, New York
February 5, 2015**

**MICHAEL A. GENITO
Commissioner of Finance**

**City of White Plains
Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balance
General Fund**

APPENDIX A

Year Ended June 30:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REVENUES					
Taxes and Related Items	\$92,680,018	\$98,194,937	\$100,456,761	\$101,545,393	\$105,305,043
Intergovernmental	8,175,222	7,318,254	7,493,682	8,954,058	7,907,402
Charges for Services	16,515,754	16,374,225	17,229,090	17,830,678	19,217,946
Licenses and Permits	5,027,042	4,335,782	4,839,640	4,908,105	5,721,073
Fines and Forfeitures	6,598,194	8,038,759	8,220,494	8,231,706	8,229,179
Interest	395,029	172,175	137,848	88,575	97,154
Miscellaneous	3,307,746	3,317,107	4,002,034	8,177,118	6,133,570
Total Revenues	132,699,005	137,751,239	142,379,549	149,735,633	152,611,367
EXPENDITURES					
Council and Boards	970,154	625,384	508,281	530,784	519,910
General Government	29,056,203	29,429,240	29,327,507	28,524,802	29,419,273
Public Works	25,510,723	26,314,640	26,396,360	28,455,868	29,578,848
Parking	10,118,846	10,994,527	10,658,942	12,222,118	12,715,925
Public Safety	54,625,523	55,275,638	56,387,724	59,239,942	62,101,336
Community Services	6,412,148	6,390,581	6,169,245	6,214,995	6,380,579
Debt service	714,113	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	127,407,710	129,030,010	129,448,059	135,188,509	140,715,871
Excess Revenue over (under) Expenditures	5,291,295	8,721,229	12,931,490	14,547,124	11,895,496
Other financing sources (uses)					
Bonds/Notes Issued	5,150,000	2,750,000	7,945,000	0	0
Notes Redeemed	(250,000)	0	(6,945,000)	0	0
Operating Transfers In	17,060	42,000	177,903	545	77,985
Operating Transfers Out	(12,719,119)	(7,336,713)	(7,926,332)	(9,469,972)	(11,035,569)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(7,802,059)	(4,544,713)	(6,748,429)	(9,469,427)	(10,957,584)
Excess revenue and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	(2,510,764)	4,176,516	6,183,061	5,077,697	937,912
Fund balance beginning of year	19,456,834	16,946,070	21,122,586	27,305,647	32,383,344
Fund Balance End of Year	\$16,946,070	\$21,122,586	\$27,305,647	\$32,383,344	\$33,321,256

Source: Information for this appendix has been extracted from the audited financial statements of the City of White Plains. This summary itself has not been audited.

**City of White Plains
Budget - General Fund**

APPENDIX A-1

Year Ended June 30:	<u>2015</u>
	<u>Adopted</u>
	<u>Budget</u>
<u>REVENUES</u>	
Taxes and Related Items	\$106,953,281
Intergovernmental	7,321,028
Charges for Services	20,254,184
Licenses and Permits	4,824,103
Fines and Forfeitures	8,236,500
Miscellaneous	2,641,094
Transfers	<u>0</u>
Total Revenues	150,230,190
Appropriated Fund Balance ¹	10,475,000
Total Revenues	<u><u>\$160,705,190</u></u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>	
Council and Boards	3,688,984
General Government	37,145,111
Public Works	30,134,322
Parking	16,057,537
Public Safety	61,004,949
Community Services	<u>12,674,287</u>
Total Expenditures	<u><u>\$160,705,190</u></u>

¹ Anticipated fund balance budgeted as revenue.

Source: Information for this appendix has been extracted from the adopted budget of the City of White Plains.

**City of White Plains
Balance Sheets
General Fund**

APPENDIX A-2

As of June 30:	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash	\$42,166,272	\$44,715,820
Investments	4,218,316	10,362,550
Receivables	9,326,862	5,024,829
Due from Other Governments	2,589,370	3,455,940
Due from Other Funds	3,291,453	380,652
Inventory	842,194	858,988
Prepaid Expenditures	<u>64,804</u>	<u>62,309</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>62,499,271</u></u>	<u><u>64,861,088</u></u>
 <u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Accounts Payable	1,618,251	1,697,985
Contract Retainage Payable	8,851	43,360
Deposits	2,280,481	3,155,592
Accrued Liabilities	2,347,577	3,639,389
Due to Other Governments	16,276,980	16,169,369
Due to Retirement System	4,264,394	4,059,911
Unearned Revenue	2,119,116	2,168,189
Deferred Revenues	<u>1,200,277</u>	<u>606,037</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u><u>30,115,927</u></u>	<u><u>31,539,832</u></u>
 <u>FUND EQUITY</u>		
Fund Balance:		
Nonspendable	1,675,532	1,755,355
Restricted	10,875,968	11,756,103
Assigned	13,697,185	12,456,008
Unassigned	<u>6,134,659</u>	<u>7,353,790</u>
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	<u><u>32,383,344</u></u>	<u><u>33,321,256</u></u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	<u><u>\$62,499,271</u></u>	<u><u>\$64,861,088</u></u>

Source: Information for this appendix has been extracted from the audited financial statements of the City of White Plains. This summary itself has not been audited.

APPENDIX B

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

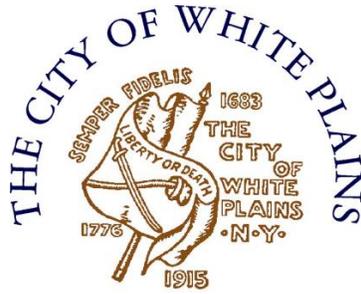
"SUCH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OPINIONS WERE PREPARED AS OF THE DATE THEREOF AND HAVE NOT BEEN REVIEWED AND/OR UPDATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT"



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014

**Office of the
COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE**



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014

PREPARED BY:
THE OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
 COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
 Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>INTRODUCTORY SECTION</u>	
Letter of Transmittal.....	1
GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.....	8
Principal Officials	9
Organizational Chart.....	10
Fiscal Performance Goals.....	11
<u>FINANCIAL SECTION</u>	
Independent Auditors' Report	17
Management's Discussion and Analysis	19
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	34
Statement of Activities	36
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	38
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position	39
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	40
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	41
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund.....	42
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds.....	43
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Proprietary Funds	44
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds	45
Statement of Assets and Liabilities - Fiduciary Fund.....	46
Notes to the Financial Statements.....	47
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Funding Progress – Other Postemployment Benefits Plan	75
Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements and Schedules:	
Schedule of Revenues and Other Financial Sources Compared to Budget – General Fund	78
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget – General Fund	80
Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds	88
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Governmental Funds.....	92
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual - Library Fund	95

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
 COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
 Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014**

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
<u>FINANCIAL SECTION - (continued)</u>	
Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements and Schedules (continued):	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual - Debt Service Fund.....	96
Project-length Schedule - Capital Projects Fund	98
Schedule of Revenues and Expenses by Department - Water Fund.....	103
Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities - Fiduciary Fund	105
<u>STATISTICAL SECTION (UNAUDITED)</u>	
Financial Trends:	
Net Position by Component - Last Ten Fiscal Years	108
Changes in Net Position - Last Ten Fiscal Years	110
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds - Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	112
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds - Last Ten Fiscal Years	114
Tax Revenues by Source, General Fund - Last Ten Fiscal Years	116
Revenue Capacity:	
Assessed Valuation, State Equalization Rate, and Estimated Full Value of Real Property - Last Ten Fiscal Years	118
Property Tax Rates per \$1,000 of Assessed Valuation - All Direct and Overlapping Governments - Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	119
Principal Taxpayers - Current Year and Nine Years Ago.....	120
Property Tax Levies and Collections - Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	121
Constitutional Tax Limit.....	122
Debt Capacity:	
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type - Last Ten Fiscal Years	124
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt - Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	125
Computation of Legal Debt Margin.....	126
Demographic and Economic Information -	
Demographic and Economic Statistics - Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	128
Principal Employers	129
Operating Information:	
Full-Time Equivalent Employees by Program - Last Ten Fiscal Years	131
Operating Indicators by Program - Last Ten Fiscal Years	132
Capital Asset Statistics by Program - Last Ten Fiscal Years	134

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014**

TABLE OF CONTENTS - (concluded)

	Page
<u>SINGLE AUDIT SECTION – FEDERAL PROGRAMS:</u>	
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	137
Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133.....	139
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	141
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	143
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings.....	144
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	145



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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

MUNICIPAL BUILDING – 255 MAIN STREET – WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK 10601
TEL: (914) 422-1235 – Fax: (914) 422-1273

THOMAS M. ROACH
MAYOR

MICHAEL A. GENITO
COMMISSIONER
CAROL ENDRES
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

November 19, 2014

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the Common Council and Citizens of the City of White Plains, New York:

Section 58 of the City Charter requires that the Commissioner of Finance shall publish an audited annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30 no later than the stated meeting of the Common Council in December of the same year. In accordance with that requirement, submitted herewith is the audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the City of White Plains, New York (City) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

O'Connor Davies, LLP, a firm of licensed certified public accountants, has issued an unmodified opinion on the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The independent auditors' report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditors' report and provides a narrative introduction, overview and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

This report has also been prepared and organized to meet the requirements of the Government Finance Officers Association's *Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting* program. In accordance with those guidelines the report is presented with four major sections: Introductory Section, Financial Section, Statistical Section and Single Audit Section – Federal Programs.

The City is compliant with the provisions of all applicable GASB statements and takes pride in its policy and history of early application of new standards. The City could not at this time early implement Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, due to the fact that the State of New York has not yet implemented Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans – an amendment of*

GASB Statement No. 25 and has not yet developed the information that the City needs to implement Statement No. 68.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The City is located in the south central portion of Westchester County approximately 22 miles north of New York City. It currently encompasses an area of 10 square miles and serves a population of 57,866.

Founded in 1683, the City became the seat of Westchester County government in 1778 by an act of the State Legislature. In 1866 it was incorporated as a village and in 1916 was incorporated as a city. The City operates under the Mayor-Council form of government with the Mayor serving as the Chief Executive Officer. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in the Common Council, which includes the Mayor and six Council members, all of whom are elected at large for four year terms. The Mayor, with Common Council approval, appoints the commissioners and directors of the City's departments. The Commissioner of Finance is the Chief Fiscal Officer of the City and is responsible for the supervision and administration of the financial affairs of the City.

The City is empowered to levy a property tax on real properties located within its boundaries. It also functions in both a fiduciary and guarantor relationship with the County of Westchester and the White Plains City School District with respect to the collection and payment of real property taxes levied by such jurisdictions. The County of Westchester and the White Plains City School District are independent of the City municipal government legally, as well as in governance and operations and are therefore excluded from this report.

The City provides a full range of services. General government services include vital statistics (birth and death certificates); City Court; business, occupational and a variety of other permits and licenses required under state or local law; building safety; traffic safety, zoning and planning. Public safety services include police, fire and emergency medical services. Public parking services are provided via various lots and garages. Public works services include street and sidewalk maintenance, storm water maintenance, snow and leaf removal, refuse collection and disposal, public water supply and distribution and sanitary sewers.

The City has a comprehensive recreational program serving all age levels, with 150 acres of public parks and open space (including a waterfront park), 33 tennis courts, two outdoor swimming pools and an ice-skating rink. The White Plains Public Library provides services from an 80,000 square foot building in the downtown and through its membership in the Westchester Library System, a consortium of 38 other libraries located in Westchester County. The library sponsors hundreds of cultural, recreational, educational and public service programs throughout the year. Its public space includes meeting and program rooms, a Museum Gallery, "The Trove" (a state of the art children's section) and "The Edge" (a high-tech library for teens, which opened December 14, 2013). Public cable television is provided by the White Plains Cable Television Commission. Production facilities include a fully equipped studio, editing suite and a full complement of location equipment. All productions are cablecast on Cablevision channel 76 and Verizon channel 45, the Community Access Channels. The Cable Commission also manages Cablevision channel 75 and Verizon channel 47, the City Government Access Channels. These channels cablecast the City government's programs, announcements, regularly scheduled Common Council meetings, Planning Board meetings and other City government meetings and events.

The City maintains a system of budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget adopted by the Common Council. The level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is the major object of expenditure in a department within each fund. More information on the budgetary process can be found in Note 2 of the notes to the financial statements. The City has maintained a credit rating of Aa1 from Moody's Investors Service since 1988.

ASSESSING ECONOMIC CONDITION

Local Economy

The City is a suburb of New York City, located within the affluent County of Westchester. It serves as a major commuter hub as well as a suburban regional center due to its close proximity and accessibility to New York City. The City is headquarters for many corporations and functions as a major regional retail shopping center for the entire New York metropolitan area, which includes Fairfield County, Connecticut.

Access to New York City and the surrounding area is readily available by car, train, or bus. Major interstate highways such as I-287, I-95 and I-87, and a number of state and local parkways and highways go through, or are a short drive from, the City center. Westchester County Airport is only seven miles from the City. In 2012, the airport served approximately 1.75 million passengers and had approximately 161,000 total aircraft operations (<http://airport.westchester.gov> accessed October 22, 2014). The City is also close to three major international airports: LaGuardia (25 miles), John F. Kennedy (32 miles) and Newark-Liberty (40 miles). According to the 2010-2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, incomes within the City and the County compare quite favorably to New York State and the nation:

Income Type	City of White Plains	Westchester County	New York State	United States
Per Capita	\$46,129	\$ 46,985	\$31,444	\$27,385
Median Household	77,319	79,887	56,657	51,771
Median Family	94,284	102,577	68,750	63,105

Per the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics, the (not seasonally adjusted) Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers, All Items for New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA rose 1.7% from June 2013 to June 2014, which compares favorably to the 2.7% increase for the U.S. city average. Data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a decline in unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) and that the City compares favorably to county, state and federal levels:

	City of White Plains	Westchester County	New York State	United States
June 2014	4.6%	5.1%	6.5%	6.3%
June 2013	5.8%	6.4%	7.8%	7.8%

Median home sales prices rose 5.8% from \$575,750 at fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 to \$609,000 at fiscal year end June 30, 2014.

The City has a very diverse economic base. While land use is predominantly residential, including numerous upper to middle income homes and a variety of multi-family structures and affordable homes, there is significant commercial and retail activity.

The composition of the City's land use is presented in the table below:

Class	Acres	Percentage
Residential	3,120	48.9%
Business	1,670	26.2%
Open Space	1,434	22.5%
Industrial	30	0.5%
Vacant	120	1.9%
Total	6,374	100%

Over the past decade more than \$2.8 billion of private redevelopment has been approved. Over \$1.75 billion of that redevelopment has been completed and over \$500 million is currently under construction. Many new residential and mixed use projects have been developed, with public and private funding invested in infrastructure to make the City a vibrant, attractive and “walkable” city. The City is active both day and night and addresses the needs of both its residents and the broader regional community who come to work, shop and enjoy the City's restaurants and entertainment. In 2014 the City was named among the top 50 cities in CNN Money Magazine's *Best Places to Live – Money's List of America's Best Small Cities* and in 2013 was a second-time winner in the America's Promise Alliance/ING *100 Best Communities* competition. Many employers are located within the City, including Verizon, AT&T, IBM, Con Edison, New York Power Authority, Amalgamated Life Insurance, ITT, Bloomingdales, Nordstrom Inc., Starwood Hotels and Resorts, J.P. Morgan Chase, Skadden Arps, Slate Meagher & Flom LLP, White Plains Hospital, Burke Rehabilitation Center, Heineken, Disney Publications and the Ritz Carlton Hotel.

Five enclosed shopping malls and major freestanding retailers have helped to make White Plains the center of retail activity for Westchester County and the broader multi-county market. With a combined area of almost four million square feet, retail stores in the City appeal to the consumer at all income levels. Major retailers include such highly-recognized names as Bloomingdale's, Nieman Marcus, Nordstrom, Macy's, Sears, Wal-Mart, Burlington Coat Factory, Target, Dick's Sporting Goods and Raymour and Flannigan. Smaller high-end shops located in The Westchester Mall include Tiffany's, Coach and Eileen Fisher. Total estimated average annual retail sales volume exceeds \$3 billion. In addition to its strong retail sector with over 11 million square feet of office space, White Plains is home to many large corporations and several banks and professional firms. Federal, state and county government operations utilize approximately 10% of the office space available in the City. There are three major hospitals: New York Presbyterian Westchester Campus, Burke Rehabilitation Center and White Plains Hospital Center. Proximity to these hospitals has been a major draw for medical professionals and support facilities. Colleges and universities have expanded in White Plains and include Berkeley College, The College of Westchester, Mercy College, Pace University and Westchester Community College. All of these sectors combine to make White Plains a regional center for corporate, finance, banking, legal services, health care and higher education. The White Plains Performing Arts Center provides the community with access to a full range of performing arts programs and activities, culturally enriching entertainment, unique programming, a conservatory theater, day camp programs and a venue for the City's community groups.

The City has experienced dramatic growth of its downtown core and surrounding area over the past decade, including construction of the Kensington Assisted Living Facility; rental projects including the 265-unit Gramercy and the 500-unit Bank Street Commons; the Jefferson at White Plains, a 281-unit residential condominium project and the 140-unit North Street senior assisted living community.

Developer interest in the City remains strong. Several new development projects are currently underway or proposed in downtown White Plains and along the Westchester Avenue and Post Road corridors. These include the major modernization and expansion project for White Plains Hospital Center and several residential, retail, and assisted living facilities projects. Mamaroneck Avenue between Main Street and East Post Road contains many eating and drinking establishments that draw patrons who live and work in the area. Several approvals were granted over the past year for new and expanded restaurants, cabarets and outdoor dining facilities.

Development projects recently approved, currently under construction, or recently completed will bring an additional 788 residential units, 63,000 square feet of retail and office space, 515 assisted living beds and a 139-room hotel to the City. These include Westchester Healthcare Properties, which received approval for a 180-bed nursing and rehabilitation facility on Church Street; Metropolitan Plaza, which recently opened and includes a 35,000 square foot retail component and 130-bed hotel; the Venue, which has received site plan approval to develop 42,000 square feet of "high end" retail space on Bloomingdale Avenue; La Gianna, an 86-unit rental housing project currently under construction; the Sycamore, a 24-unit rental housing project on Waller Avenue, and the previously mentioned North Street Community, which will be constructing approximately 335 independent age-restricted condominiums over the next three years.

Over \$100 million in major capital improvements that support the community and economic development have been accomplished, with over \$64 million funded from non-local sources, including the private sector and federal, state, and county levels of government. Municipal projects recently completed and/or currently underway include the Lyon Place Municipal Parking Garage, a 650 parking space, \$17.8 million garage that officially opened on August 25, 2014; the final closure of the Gedney Way Landfill in 2014, a \$12.2 million project that received long-term financing for \$10.8 million of project costs with a 50% interest rate subsidy from the New York State Environmental Facilities Corp.; over \$3 million of street improvements and over \$1.6 million of renovations to the library.

The City's economic base is further strengthened by its high quality transportation systems and easy commute to New York City and Fairfield County, Connecticut. Despite the national recession, projects continue to move forward in the residential, medical and housing sectors as noted above and the retail and office sectors are seeing the re-occupancy of major space. The City expects a gradual but full recovery in all sectors of its local economy over the next few years due to the diversity of its commercial base.

Long-Term Financial Planning and Major Initiatives

The City operates under the auspices of a comprehensive plan entitled *White Plains Vision - A Plan for the 21st Century* which serves as a planning guide for the City. Updates and revisions to this 1997 plan were adopted by the Common Council in July 2006 to recognize and incorporate changes in the economic, social and physical conditions of the City. The revised Comprehensive Plan will continue to serve as an important planning guide for the City well into

the future. The City's Planning Department also published a *2010-14 Consolidated Plan for Public Review*. These and other documents concerning long-term economic development and land use planning are available on the City's website at www.whiteplainsny.gov/planning.

In addition to its economic development, the City has invested in its public infrastructure to make the City a vibrant, attractive and active community both day and night. The City maintains a Charter-required six-year Capital Improvement Program that serves as a planning document to ensure that its facilities, equipment and infrastructure are well maintained and operating in peak condition. Under the guidance of a Capital Projects Board, this process gives the City the ability to plan for its capital needs and allocate short- and long-term resources accordingly. The City identifies and quantifies the operational costs associated with its capital projects and budgets the necessary resources. The City's Rolling Stock Committee monitors the condition of all City equipment and vehicles and makes recommendations on their replacement. The City maintains a vehicle replacement policy which serves as its fleet replacement guide over a ten-year period. Capital improvements totaling \$17 million are noted in the adopted budget for fiscal year ending June 30, 2015: rolling stock (\$2.8 million); public buildings (\$1.5 million); public parking (\$1 million); infrastructure (\$4.6 million); water system (\$5.5 million), and sewer system (\$1 million). Funding for these projects includes tax-supported debt (\$8.1 million); self-liquidating debt (\$7.5 million) and cash and grants (\$1.4 million).

Financial Policies

The City operates under a host of comprehensive financial policies. The City maintains an investment policy adopted by the Common Council that complies with Sections 10 and 11 of New York State General Municipal Law, which emphasize a conservative financial approach to the investment of municipal funds and collateralization of deposits in excess of FDIC insurance coverage. The City's investment policy is reviewed annually and amended as needed or desired.

The City maintains a procurement policy adopted by the Common Council in accordance with Section 104-b of New York State General Municipal Law. This policy outlines all bidding and procurement procedures that City departments must adhere to when purchasing goods and services. The Department of Purchasing is responsible for the administration of this policy.

The City is self-insured for general liability, Workers Compensation and other risks, purchasing insurance policies where it is prudent and cost effective. The City continuously assesses its risks and annually reviews and determines the appropriate mix of self-insurance and outside coverage.

The City maintains a set of Fiscal Performance Goals, which were adopted by the Common Council in 1981 and last amended with the adoption of the 2014-2015 annual budget May 19, 2014. These goals establish written policies for guiding the City's financial management practices. While some performance goals are specific and limit certain types of financial activity, the goal statements are not intended to restrict management's ability or responsibility to respond to emergency or service delivery needs above and/or beyond the limitations established by the fiscal performance goals. The fiscal performance goals follow this transmittal letter.

The City continuously monitors its budget and prepares quarterly unaudited financial reports and multi-year financial forecasts. As a result, the City is able to plan for all of its projects and purchases in accordance with available financial resources.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a *Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting* to the City for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. This was the 33rd consecutive year that the City has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a certificate of achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report whose contents must conform to GFOA standards. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A certificate of achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current report continues to meet the certificate of achievement program's requirements and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The City also received the GFOA's *Distinguished Budget Presentation Award* for its annual budget document for the 2013-2014 fiscal year. The City of White Plains was the first municipality in New York State to receive this award and the most recent one marks our 30th consecutive year. In order to qualify for the *Distinguished Budget Presentation Award*, the City's budget document was judged to be proficient in several categories, including as a policy document, a financial plan, an operations guide and as a communication device. The City has submitted its 2014-2015 Annual Budget document to the GFOA and anticipates receiving the award for this document as well.

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the dedicated services of the entire finance department staff and the assistance of all City departments concerning information specific to their operations. Our gratitude is extended to our Mayor, the Common Council and the Chief of Staff, who continuously strive to enhance the quality of life for our citizens. The input from our independent auditor was invaluable and we commend them on their timely and professional completion of our audit. Most importantly, our heartfelt thanks go to our citizens and residents, for giving us the opportunity to serve our fine City.

Respectfully Submitted,



Michael A. Genito
Commissioner of Finance



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of White Plains
New York**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2013

Executive Director/CEO

ELECTED OFFICIALS

MAYOR

Thomas M. Roach

COMMON COUNCIL

John M. Martin, President

Nadine Hunt-Robinson

John Kirkpatrick

Dennis E. Krolian

Milagros Lecuona

Beth N. Smayda

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Michael A. Genito, Commissioner

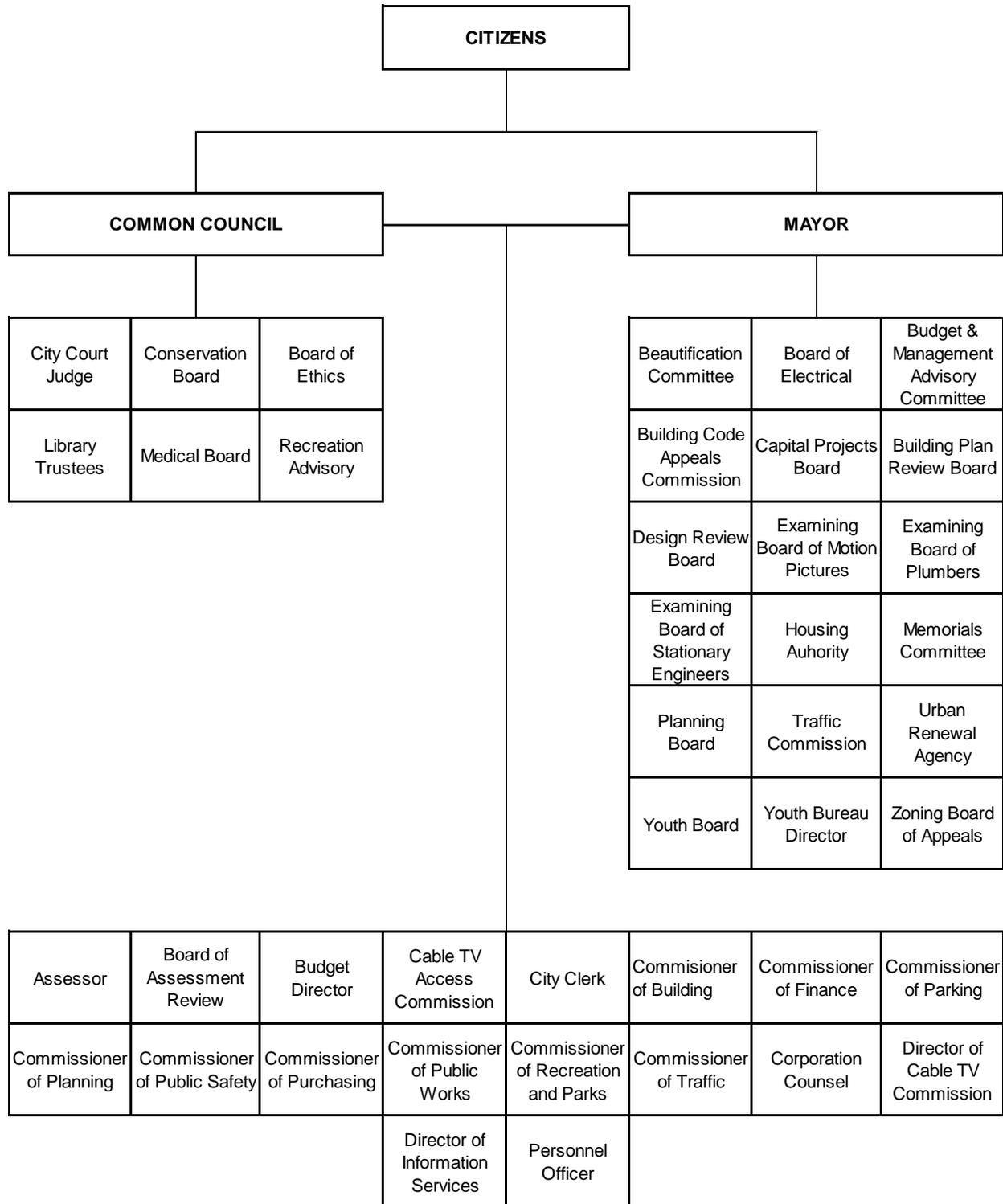
Carol Endres, Deputy Commissioner

John Freiburger, Accountant

Anthony Pena, Accountant

CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

Organizational Chart



CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING, BUDGETING AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES
MAY 19, 2014

ACCOUNTING AND BUDGETING PRACTICES AND INTERNAL CONTROL PROCEDURES:

The following information, while technical in nature, is provided to inform the interested reader of significant accounting practices and internal control mechanisms adhered to by the City of White Plains and how they are utilized to ensure that government resources are managed and accounted for in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Basis/Focus: The City's operating funds budgets, i.e. General Fund, Library Fund, Self-Insurance Fund, Water Fund, Sewer Rent Fund and Debt Service Fund are prepared on a basis consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the best practices and advisories set forth by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA).

Governmental funds (General Fund, Debt Service Fund and Library Fund) are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual, that is, when they become both "measurable" and "available" to finance expenditures of the fiscal period. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when the related liability is incurred, except for interest that has not matured on general long-term debt and compensated absences which are recognized when due.

Proprietary Funds (Self-Insurance Fund, Water Fund and Sewer Rent Fund) are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

Internal Controls: The City of White Plains employs a system where budgetary accounts are formally integrated with the City's general ledger accounts. As a result, budgetary financial statements present actual vs. budgetary comparisons, thus enhancing budgetary control and management decision making. The City also utilizes encumbrance accounting to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control.

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services and are recorded and reported as restrictions, commitments or assignments of fund balance. Outstanding encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

Other internal controls employed by the City in the management of its resources includes formal review procedures in the filling of vacant positions (Position Control), in the processing of purchase orders and contracts, payroll transactions, inventory and in the handling of cash. Funding for vacant positions is not provided in the City's budget.

Budget Amendments: The City's Charter establishes the procedures for amending the operating and capital budgets during the fiscal year and for the processing of transfers between appropriations.

The Common Council must formally approve amendments to the budget that increase overall spending or the spending level of individual departments. Transfers within the budgets of departments may be made by the Budget Department within specified limits as requested by department heads or deemed necessary by the Budget Director. The Budget Director may also employ a budgetary allotment system and may set aside an amount not to exceed twenty percent of unobligated appropriations for possible emergencies arising during the budget year.

Independent Audit: The City of White Plains issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) which is audited by an independent certified public accountant. The City's financial records are also audited on a periodic basis by the Office of the Comptroller of the State of New York. The City of White Plains has earned the GFOA's *Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting* each year since 1981 and the GFOA's *Distinguished Budget Presentation Award* each year since 1984.

MANAGEMENT POLICIES - FISCAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

The City's Fiscal Performance Goals, which were originally adopted by the Common Council on May 18, 1981 and subsequently amended and re-adopted through May 19, 2014 represent ongoing policies to guide the City's financial management practices. While some of the performance goals are specific and will limit certain types of financial activity, the goal statements are not intended to restrict the Common Council's ability and responsibility to respond to emergencies or service delivery requirements above or beyond the limitations established by the Fiscal Performance Goals. The City's goals are:

REVENUE PERFORMANCE GOALS

- The City will maintain a diversified and stable revenue system as protection from short-run fluctuations.
- The City will estimate annual revenues on an objective and reasonable basis. The City will develop a method to project revenues, expenditures/expenses and fund balance on a multi-year basis.
- The City will use one-time or special purpose revenues for capital expenditures, reduction of outstanding debt or for expenditures required by the revenue, and not to subsidize recurring operating and maintenance costs.
- The City will establish and annually re-evaluate all user charges and fees at a level related to the cost of providing the services.
- The City will endeavor to reduce reliance on the property tax by developing and expanding alternative revenue sources.
- The City will endeavor to improve and diversify the City's mix of commercial and residential properties.
- The proprietary funds (Self-Insurance Fund, Water Fund and Sewer Rent Fund) will maintain revenues sufficient to support their respective full direct and indirect costs.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES PERFORMANCE GOALS

- The Budget Director will propose and the Common Council will adopt and maintain a balanced budget in which expenditures will not be allowed to exceed reasonable estimated resources and revenues.
- The City will pay for all current operating and maintenance expenses from current revenue sources.
- The operating budget will provide for the adequate maintenance of capital assets and equipment.
- The budget will provide for adequate funding of all employee benefit programs.
- The City will maintain a budgetary control system that will enable it to adhere to the adopted budget.
- The City will maintain a system of financial and budgetary reporting that provides comparative actual to budget results.
- The City will develop and implement an effective risk management program to minimize losses and reduce costs. The Common Council will ensure that adequate resources and insurance are in place. This shall include coverage for general and automobile liability, unemployment and Workers Compensation.
- The City will encourage delivery of services by other public and private organizations whenever and wherever greater efficiency and effectiveness can be expected, as well as to develop and internally use technology and productivity advancements that will help reduce or avoid increasing personnel costs. The intent is to control personnel costs as a proportion of the total budget, to more productively and creatively use available resources, and to avoid duplication of effort and resources.

RESERVE PERFORMANCE GOALS

- The City will establish annually in the operating budget a reserve for financing to:
 - provide for settlement of pending labor contract negotiations;
 - provide for temporary funding of unforeseen needs of an emergency or non-recurring nature;
 - permit orderly budgetary adjustments when revenues are lost through the actions of other governmental bodies;
 - provide the local match for public or private grants; and
 - meet unexpected small increases in service delivery costs.
- The reserve for financing will be budgeted at a level sufficient to provide for settlement of pending labor contract negotiations plus an amount not to exceed one percent (1%) of the proposed tax budget. Use of the contingency funds will only be by action of the Common Council. The reserve for financing shall be separate from any component of fund balance (restricted, committed or assigned) used to fund subsequent year's expenditures.
- The City will maintain an employee position control reserve account. Funding will be provided from salary lines plus related benefits as positions become vacant during the fiscal year. Funding for personnel to fill authorized but unfilled budgetary salary positions will be provided from the position control reserve account. The Budget Department will be responsible for the control of the reserve account. The Personnel Department will be responsible for ensuring that positions are filled only when adequate funds are available in the reserve account.
- The City will maintain spendable fund balance in an amount necessary to maintain adequate cash flow to prevent the demand for short-term borrowing, the disruption of

services to its citizens due to unexpected temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted one-time expenditures and the need for large increases in the property tax rate . The fund balance has been accumulated to provide stability and flexibility to respond to unexpected adversity and/or opportunities.

- The fund balance comprised of amounts restricted for tax stabilization or subsequent year's expenditures, amounts assigned for subsequent year's expenditures, plus unassigned fund balance shall be maintained at a minimum of fifteen percent (15%) of the General Fund total expenditures and shall be separate from the amount provided for in the reserve for financing.
- When the previously identified fund balance comprised of amounts restricted for tax stabilization or subsequent year's expenditures, amounts assigned for subsequent year's expenditures, plus unassigned fund balance falls below the 15% of total expenditures target, a plan shall be developed to replenish the deficient amount as soon as is necessary and/or reasonable, but in no event over a period greater than five years after the original determination was made that the amount was below target level.
- The Common Council is the highest level of decision-making authority and may restrict, commit, or assign portions of fund balance by adopted resolution and/or ordinance. The Common Council has designated the Commissioner of Finance as the official having authority to assign portions of fund balance categories based on generally accepted accounting principles. The City will expend funds in the following order: restricted first, the committed, then assigned, and lastly, unassigned.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE GOALS

- The City's primary investment performance objectives, in priority order, shall be legality, safety, liquidity and yield.
- The City will develop a cash flow analysis of all funds on a regular basis. Collections, deposits and disbursements of all funds will be scheduled to ensure maximum cash availability.
- The City will optimize the return on all cash investments.
- Where permitted by law, cash from several separate funds and sources will be pooled to optimize investment yields. Interest will be credited to the sources of the invested monies.
- The Department of Finance will provide quarterly information to the Common Council concerning investment performance.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PERFORMANCE GOALS

- Capital improvements will be based on long range projected needs rather than on immediate needs in order to minimize future maintenance, replacement, and capital costs.
- All capital improvements will be made in accordance with the City's approved five year capital improvement program (CIP). The CIP shall be updated annually.
- The development of the CIP will be coordinated with the operating budget in order to maintain a reasonably stable total tax levy.
- The City will identify the estimated cost and potential funding sources for each capital project proposed in the CIP before submission to review bodies and the Common Council.
- Future annual costs associated with a proposed capital improvement, including annual debt service and operating and maintenance costs will be estimated and included in the

CIP and updated if necessary before a decision to implement a project is made by the Common Council.

- Federal, State and other intergovernmental and private funding sources shall be sought out and used as available to assist in financing capital improvements.

DEBT PERFORMANCE GOALS

- The City will limit long-term debt to only those capital improvements that cannot be financed from current revenues.
- The maturity of any debt will not exceed the period of probable usefulness (PPU) provided for in the New York State Local Finance Law.
- Thirty percent (30%) of the City's available general obligation debt limit shall be reserved for emergency purposes.
- As a means of further minimizing the impact of debt obligations on the City taxpayers:
 - The total net indebtedness (total general obligations less exclusions for water projects, sewer projects and current debt principal appropriations) shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the full assessment value of taxable property;
 - long-term net debt shall not exceed \$2,000 per capita;
 - these limitations shall not apply to any debt incurred for emergency purposes.
- The City will avoid the issuance of budget, tax and revenue anticipation notes.
- The City will issue debt that will be repaid from special assessments, specific revenues (such as water rents, sewer rents, parking revenues, etc.) and/or any source other than property taxes ("self-liquidating debt") whenever reasonable and appropriate.
- The City will prepare and distribute an official statement whenever required for the issuance of debt and maintain compliance with the annual reporting requirements of Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 15c2-12 (municipal securities disclosure).
- The City shall encourage and maintain good relations with financial and bond rating agencies, and will follow a policy of full and open disclosure on every financial report and official statement.

FINANCIAL REPORTING PERFORMANCE GOALS

- The City will adhere to a policy of full and open public disclosure of all financial activity. The proposed tax budget will be prepared in a manner to maximize its understanding by citizens and elected officials. Copies of financial documents will be made publicly available. Opportunities will be provided for full citizen participation prior to final decisions on adopting the budget. Detailed budgetary information; i.e. specific sources of revenue and objects of expenditure, will be made publicly available.
- The City shall include in the proposed and adopted tax budget documents an explanation as to how the budget compares to the City's Fiscal Performance Goals.
- The City's accounting system will maintain records on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.
- The Commissioner of Finance will prepare regular quarterly and annual financial reports presenting a summary of financial activity by major types of funds and programs.
- The City will prepare The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and financial reporting best practices.
- The City will employ an independent certified public accounting firm to perform an annual audit of all funds, authorities, agencies, and grant programs and will make the annual audited report publicly available. The audit shall be completed and submitted to the Common Council within 180 days of the close of the City's fiscal year.

- The annual audit of the City will be conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
- The annual audit of the City will comply with the requirements of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations* (“Single Audit”).
- The City each year will submit its CAFR to the GFOA for the GFOA’s *Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting* award program.



F I N A N C I A L
S E C T I O N

Independent Auditors' Report

**The Honorable Mayor and Common Council
of the City of White Plains, New York**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of White Plains, New York ("City") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

O'CONNOR DAVIES, LLP

500 Mamaroneck Avenue, Suite 301, Harrison, NY 10528 | Tel: 914.381.8900 | Fax: 914.381.8910 | www.odpkf.com

O'Connor Davies, LLP is a member firm of the PKF International Limited network of legally independent firms and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions on the part of any other individual member firm or firms.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Schedule of Funding Progress – Other Post Employment Benefits be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations* and the introductory and statistical sections are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 19, 2014 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

O'Connor Davies, LLP

O'Connor Davies, LLP

Harrison, New York

November 19, 2014

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014**

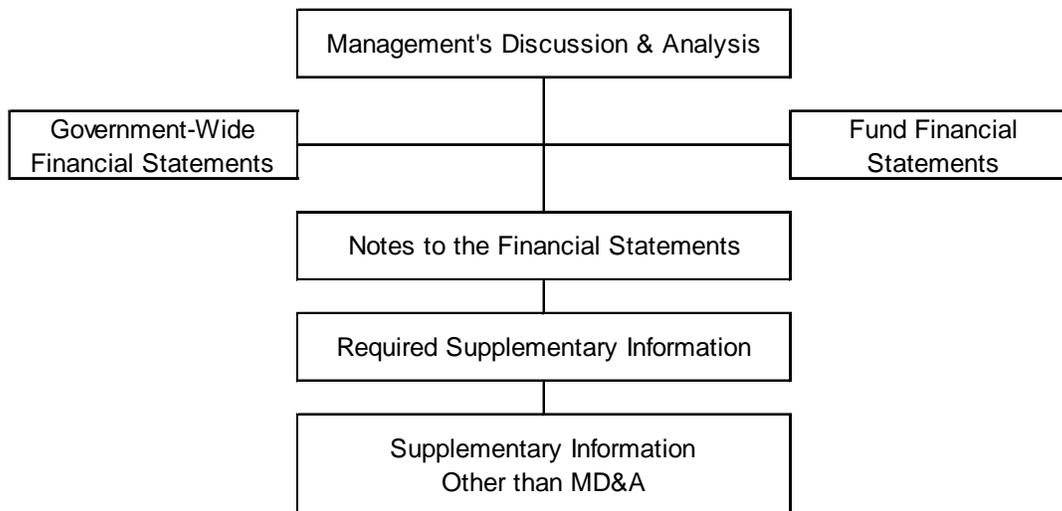
The City of White Plains, New York ("City") presents this Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") as an overview of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. This MD&A focuses on current year activities, resulting changes to net position and currently known facts. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the transmittal letter and the City's financial statements, including the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- The City's total net position (assets and deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) at June 30, 2014 was \$111.2 million. The net position of governmental activities was \$78.6 million (including an unrestricted net position deficit of \$92.7 million), and the net position of business-type activities was \$32.6 million (including an unrestricted net position of \$6.5 million).
- The City's total net position decreased \$28 million (20.1%) from the prior fiscal year. The net position of governmental activities decreased \$29 million (27%) and net position of business-type activities increased \$1 million (3.2%).
- General revenues for the year ended June 30, 2014 were \$124.6 million compared to \$117.4 million for year ended June 30, 2013; an increase of \$7.2 million (6.1%). Program revenues of \$58.6 million for the year ended June 30, 2014 were \$9 million (13.3%) less than the \$67.6 million of program revenues reported for the prior fiscal year.
- Primary government expenses of \$211.2 million reported for fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 increased \$2.4 million (1.1%) over primary government expenses of \$208.8 million reported for the year ended June 30, 2013.
- Net program expenses of \$152.6 million were reported for the primary government for fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. This compares with \$141.3 million of net program expenses reported for fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.
- At June 30, 2014, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$43.5 million. Of this amount, \$1.8 million is not in spendable form or is required to be maintained intact; \$21.9 million is legally restricted; \$0.7 million is committed and \$11.7 million has been assigned by the Common Council or Commissioner of Finance, leaving \$7.4 million as unassigned.
- The City's total bonded debt at June 30, 2014 was \$138.7 million, an increase of \$25.9 million (22.9%) from the \$112.8 million outstanding at the prior fiscal year end.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements, which consist of three components: 1) the government-wide financial statements, 2) the fund financial statements and 3) the notes to the financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information, which is intended to give the reader additional detail in support of the basic financial statements.



Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents financial information on all of the City's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Each of the government-wide financial statements distinguishes "governmental activities" of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues from "business-type activities" of the City that recover all or a significant portion of their costs through external user fees and charges. Governmental activities includes basic services provided by the City, such as the work of elected officials and general government services (licenses and permits; birth, death and marriage certificates, etc.), public works, parking, public safety, recreation and culture, and community services. The City's business-type activities include the supply and distribution of clean drinking water and the provision of sanitary sewer services.

The City's government-wide financial statements include not only the statements of the City itself (known as the primary government), but that of its legally separate component units for which the City is financially accountable and for which there exists a financial benefit or burden to the City. Financial information for these component units is reported separately ("discretely presented") from the financial information presented for the primary government. The White Plains Urban Renewal Agency and the White Plains Cable Television Commission are reported in the government-wide financial statements as discretely presented component units.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording

cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. The City, like other governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the City's funds can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Most of the City's basic services are reported in the governmental funds. The activities reported are essentially the same as those presented in the governmental activities section of the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, the governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources (the budget), as well as on balances of spendable resources available at year end (fund balance). Such information may be useful in assessing a government's near-term financing requirements.

Since the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the City's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains 18 individual governmental funds (a General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Debt Service Fund, Permanent Fund and 14 Special Revenue Funds). The General Fund and the Capital Projects Fund are considered "major" funds and the remaining 16 governmental funds are considered "nonmajor" funds. The major funds are presented separately and the nonmajor funds are combined and reported in the aggregate in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance. The nonmajor funds are presented separately in the combining and individual fund financial statements.

The City adopts annual budgets for its General Fund, Library Fund and Debt Service Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund and budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for the Library Fund and Debt Service Fund to demonstrate compliance with their respective adopted budgets. Multi-year capital projects budgets are adopted individually in accordance with the City's Capital Improvement Program.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are operated and accounted for much like a private-sector business. The proprietary fund category includes "enterprise funds", which are used to report an activity for which a fee is charged predominantly to *external* users of goods or services, and "internal service funds", which are used to report an activity for which a fee is charged predominantly to *internal* users of goods or services.

The Water Fund and the Sewer Rent Fund are enterprise funds, charging customers for the use of City-provided water and sanitary sewers, respectively. The services provided by the Water Fund and the Sewer Rent Fund have been classified as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements because they predominantly benefit external customers.

The Self Insurance Fund is an internal service fund, charging other City departments for costs related to risk management and insurance services. The services provided by the Self Insurance Fund have been classified as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements because they predominantly benefit governmental, rather than business-type, functions.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail and with the addition of a statement of cash flows.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support City programs. The City maintains one fiduciary fund: the Agency Fund. The resources of the Agency Fund are held by the City in a custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations and other governments.

Notes to the financial statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential for fair presentation and that is not otherwise displayed on the face of the financial statements. As such, the notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements. The notes focus on the primary government – specifically, its governmental activities, business-type activities, major funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate. Information concerning the City's component units is also provided in the notes.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and notes to the financial statements, this report also presents required supplementary information (RSI) concerning the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide other post-employment benefits (OPEB) to its employees. RSI immediately follows the notes to the financial statements.

This report also includes supplementary information (SI), which immediately follows RSI and gives the reader further detail on the information presented in the basic financial statements. Included in SI are the individual and combining nonmajor governmental fund financial statements and schedules; the project length schedule for the Capital Projects Fund and the OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations* compliance audit of federal awards programs.

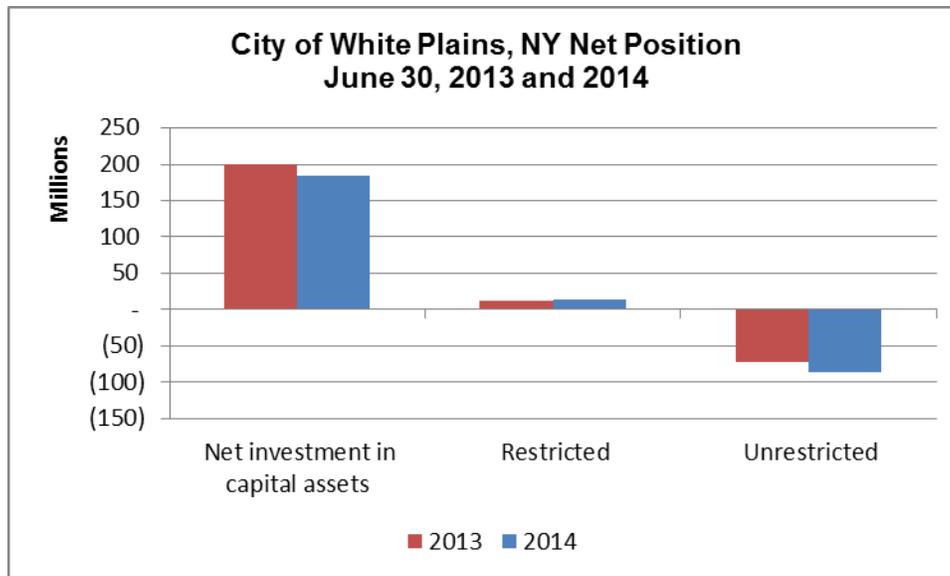
Government-wide Financial Analysis

The largest portion of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (land, buildings and facilities, machinery and equipment, rolling stock and infrastructure), less accumulated depreciation and any outstanding debt that was used to acquire those assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide a variety of services to its citizens and as a result these assets are not available for future spending.

Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, the resources used to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

	June 30, 2014			June 30, 2013		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government
Current assets	\$ 90,035,651	\$ 11,655,098	\$ 101,690,749	\$ 76,962,972	\$ 10,059,074	\$ 87,022,046
Capital assets, net	<u>272,777,534</u>	<u>38,796,836</u>	<u>311,574,370</u>	<u>261,909,846</u>	<u>38,437,058</u>	<u>300,346,904</u>
Total assets	<u>362,813,185</u>	<u>50,451,934</u>	<u>413,265,119</u>	<u>338,872,818</u>	<u>48,496,132</u>	<u>387,368,950</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>893,496</u>	<u>116,756</u>	<u>1,010,252</u>	<u>1,024,213</u>	<u>131,563</u>	<u>1,155,776</u>
Current liabilities	37,592,058	2,251,342	39,843,400	34,574,778	1,812,270	36,387,048
Long-term liabilities	<u>247,313,276</u>	<u>15,728,886</u>	<u>263,042,162</u>	<u>196,921,085</u>	<u>15,240,119</u>	<u>212,161,204</u>
Total liabilities	<u>284,905,334</u>	<u>17,980,228</u>	<u>302,885,562</u>	<u>231,495,863</u>	<u>17,052,389</u>	<u>248,548,252</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>146,326</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>146,326</u>	<u>721,820</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>721,820</u>
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	158,347,775	26,087,982	184,435,757	173,961,957	25,513,639	199,475,596
Restricted	13,044,392	-	13,044,392	11,709,998	-	11,709,998
Unrestricted	<u>(92,737,146)</u>	<u>6,500,480</u>	<u>(86,236,666)</u>	<u>(77,992,607)</u>	<u>6,061,667</u>	<u>(71,930,940)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 78,655,021</u>	<u>\$ 32,588,462</u>	<u>\$ 111,243,483</u>	<u>\$ 107,679,348</u>	<u>\$ 31,575,306</u>	<u>\$ 139,254,654</u>

A portion of the City's net position is restricted, representing external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. From fiscal 2013 to fiscal 2014, the restricted portion of net position increased by \$1.3 million. The City's unrestricted net position decreased \$14.3 million from the prior fiscal year.



**City of White Plains, New York
Changes in Net Position**

	June 30, 2014			June 30, 2013		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 39,738,596	\$ 15,313,124	\$ 55,051,720	\$ 37,248,385	\$ 14,161,018	\$ 51,409,403
Operating grants and contributions	2,088,918	302,798	2,391,716	15,142,295	85,226	15,227,521
Capital grants and contributions	1,168,496	-	1,168,496	879,328	-	879,328
General revenues:						
Taxes and related items	111,261,195	-	111,261,195	107,181,963	-	107,181,963
Intergovernmental	7,338,303	-	7,338,303	7,013,667	-	7,013,667
Other	5,707,861	267,692	5,975,553	2,802,652	355,796	3,158,448
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	<u>167,303,369</u>	<u>15,883,614</u>	<u>183,186,983</u>	<u>170,268,290</u>	<u>14,602,040</u>	<u>184,870,330</u>
Expenses:						
Council and Boards	640,254	-	640,254	644,007	-	644,007
General Government	28,373,130	-	28,373,130	28,761,320	-	28,761,320
Public Works	46,902,055	-	46,902,055	43,592,762	-	43,592,762
Parking	15,298,855	-	15,298,855	15,140,993	-	15,140,993
Public Safety	77,855,411	-	77,855,411	75,140,524	-	75,140,524
Community Services	23,563,931	-	23,563,931	28,644,014	-	28,644,014
Interest	3,694,060	-	3,694,060	3,275,204	-	3,275,204
Water	-	12,850,602	12,850,602	-	11,691,872	11,691,872
Sewer	-	2,019,856	2,019,856	-	1,942,482	1,942,482
Total Expenses	<u>196,327,696</u>	<u>14,870,458</u>	<u>211,198,154</u>	<u>195,198,824</u>	<u>13,634,354</u>	<u>208,833,178</u>
Change in Net Position	(29,024,327)	1,013,156	(28,011,171)	(24,930,534)	967,686	(23,962,848)
Net Position - Beginning	<u>107,679,348</u>	<u>31,575,306</u>	<u>139,254,654</u>	<u>132,609,882</u>	<u>30,607,620</u>	<u>163,217,502</u>
Net Position, Ending	<u>\$ 78,655,021</u>	<u>\$ 32,588,462</u>	<u>\$ 111,243,483</u>	<u>\$ 107,679,348</u>	<u>\$ 31,575,306</u>	<u>\$ 139,254,654</u>

The City's total net position decreased \$28 million during fiscal 2014, with \$24 million of this decrease attributable to the actuarially-determined increase in OPEB costs.

When compared to last fiscal year, total revenues fell \$1.7 million. Increased rates in taxes and fees accounted for an increase in tax revenues of \$4.1 million and an increase in revenues from services of \$3.7 million. Capital grants and federal and state aid generated increases \$0.3 million in each of these revenue categories. A one-time payment related to a property sale agreement of \$2.8 million also contributed to the positive revenue results. All of these increases were offset by a \$12.8 million reduction in operating grants and contributions, due to the discontinuance of the \$4.8 million Section 8 program previously managed by the City; a property agreement that generated approximately \$5 million, and various other federal and state grants for disaster aid received in the prior fiscal year.

When compared to last fiscal year, total expenses increased \$2.4 million. Salaries and benefits increased \$3.1 million in accordance with contractual and legislative requirements. Costs associated with materials and contracted services increased \$2.9 million to address a particularly hard winter (road repair and maintenance, electricity) and surcharges from the New York City Water Board, our main supplier of drinking water. These increases were offset by savings from the discontinuance of the Section 8 program previously managed by the City.

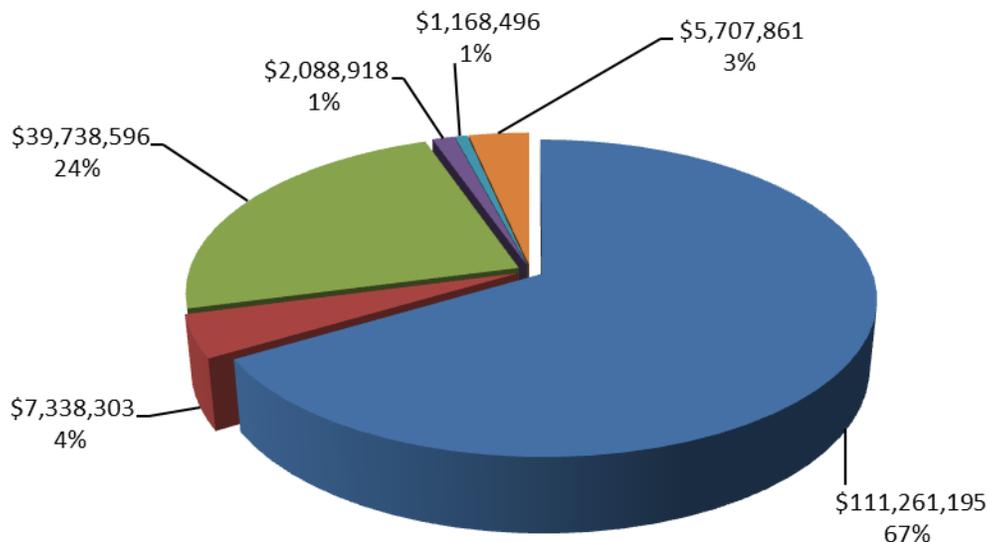
Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position decreased \$29 million (27%) from the prior year.

Total revenues from governmental activities decreased \$3 million (1.7%) from \$170.3 million in fiscal 2013 to \$167.3 million in fiscal 2014. General revenues (taxes, intergovernmental, franchise fees and investment earnings) represented 74% of these revenues while program revenues represented the remaining 26%.

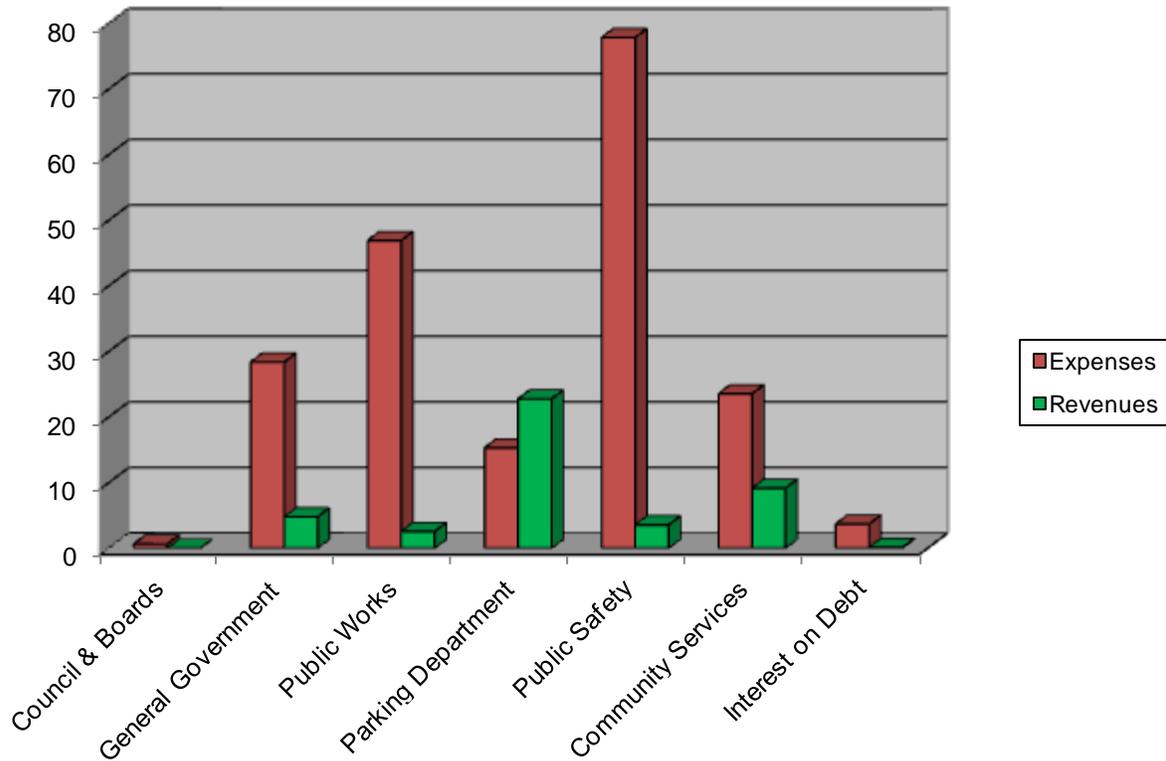
The major revenue sources from governmental activities in fiscal 2014 included property taxes (\$57.1 million), sales taxes (\$51.9 million) and charges for services (\$39.7 million). Property tax revenues increased \$2.1 million (3.7%) due to a fiscal 2014 property tax rate increase of 3.9%. Charges for services increased \$2.5 million due to increases in parking, recreation and parks, and youth bureau fees. Operating grants and contributions decreased \$13.1 million due to the discontinuance of the Section 8 program previously managed by the City and one-time revenues received in fiscal year 2012-2013 related to a property agreement and disaster aid received last year from federal and state sources.

**City of White Plains, New York
Governmental Activities - Primary Government
Revenues by Source**



Governmental activities program expenses increased \$1.1 million (0.6%) over fiscal 2013, the net result of increases in salaries and benefits, and contractual costs related to harsh winter weather being offset by decreases from the discontinuance of the Section 8 program.

**City of White Plains, New York
Governmental Activities - Primary Government
Expenses and Revenues by Program
(Millions of Dollars)**



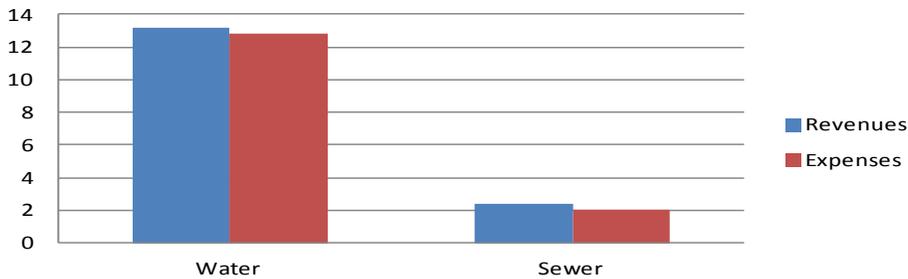
Business-type Activities

Total net position for the business-type activities (Water Fund and Sewer Rent Fund) increased \$1 million (3.2%) from the prior fiscal year. Total net position at June 30, 2014 was \$32.6 million, consisting of a \$26.1 million net investment in capital assets and \$6.5 million in unrestricted net position.

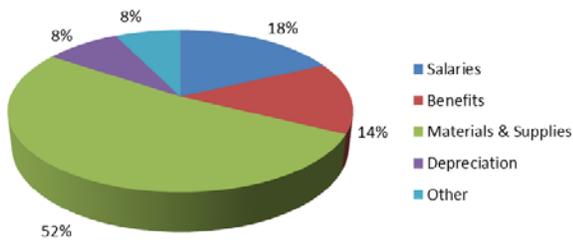
Charges for services increased \$1.1 million from \$14.2 million in fiscal 2013 to \$15.3 million in fiscal 2014. Of this amount, \$0.9 million represents increased metered water sales (from \$12 million to \$12.9 million) and the remaining \$0.2 million represents increased sewer rents, both of which are the result of fiscal 2014 increases in rates, fees and charges.

Operating expenses increased \$1.3 million from \$13.6 million in fiscal year 2013 to \$14.9 million in fiscal 2014, predominantly due to an increase in the price of water purchased from the New York City Water Board.

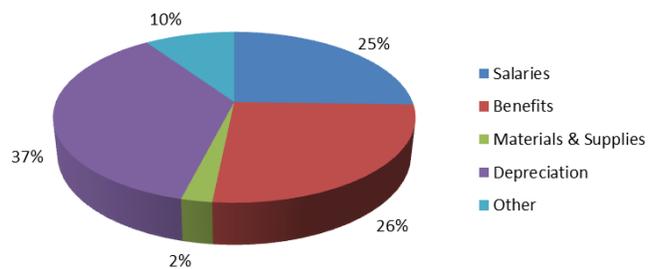
**City of White Plains, New York
Business-Type Activities
Program Revenues & Expenses
(Millions of Dollars)**



**City of White Plains, New York
Business-Type Activity - Water
Operating Expenses**



**City of White Plains, New York
Business-Type Activity - Sewer
Operating Expenses**



Financial Analysis of Governmental Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City’s governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City’s financing requirements. In particular, spendable fund balance may be a useful measure of a government’s net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At June 30, 2014, the City’s governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$43.5 million. Of this amount, \$1.8 million is nonspendable because it is not in spendable form (inventory, prepaid items, and long-term receivables) or represents an amount required to be maintained intact in perpetuity (endowment). The remaining \$41.7 million of fund balance is in spendable form as follows; \$21.8 million is restricted to specific uses by laws or regulations, debt covenants, grantors, contributors and/or enabling legislation; \$0.7 million has been committed by the Common Council for recreation, open space and parking improvements; \$11.8 million has been assigned by the Common Council or the Commissioner of Finance for purchases on order, tax certiorari and for subsequent year’s expenditures, leaving \$7.4 million of fund balance unassigned to any specific purpose.

Significant changes that account for the \$10.2 million increase in the City’s governmental fund balances from fiscal year 2013 (\$33.3 million) to fiscal year 2014 (\$43.5 million) can be found in

the restricted component of fund balance.

General Fund

The City's main operating fund is the General Fund and the majority of the City's programs and activities are supported by this fund.

At June 30, 2014, total fund balance of the General Fund was \$33.3 million, an increase of \$.9 million (2.7%) from the prior fiscal year. Of the \$33.3 million total fund balance, \$1.7 million is not in spendable form (inventory, prepaid items, and long-term receivables). The remaining \$31.6 million of fund balance is in spendable form as follows; \$11.8 million is restricted to specific uses by enabling legislation (tax stabilization arrangement) and the White Plains Housing Authority; \$0.7 million has been committed by the Common Council for recreation and open space purposes. The Common Council has assigned \$5.4 million for subsequent year's expenditures as part of the adopted 2014-2015 budget and the Commissioner of Finance has assigned \$1.1 million and \$5.2 million for purchases on order and tax certiorari, respectively. The remaining \$7.4 million represents unassigned fund balance.

Revenues of the General Fund exceeded expenditures by \$11.9 million. When offset by other financing uses (net) of \$11 million, fund balance increased \$.9 million from \$32.4 million to \$33.3 million.

Comparing fiscal 2014 to 2013, total General Fund revenues increased \$2.9 million (1.9%) from \$149.7 million to \$152.6 million. Of this amount, increases in property tax revenues (\$1.8 million) attributed to a 2014 property tax rate increase of 3.9%; sales taxes (\$2 million) related to increased retail sales activity; charges for services (\$1.4 million) related to increased parking rates and building permits (\$0.8 million) related to an increase in building activity, were offset by a \$1.1 million decrease in federal aid (the City received FEMA Superstorm Sandy aid in fiscal 2013) and a \$2.1 million decrease in miscellaneous revenue (associated with a one-time contribution from a developer received in fiscal 2013).

Total General Fund expenditures for fiscal 2014 were \$5.5 million (4%) higher than the \$135.2 million reported for fiscal 2013. Salary and wages increased \$.9 million due to contracted increases and employee benefits increased \$1.7 million (4%) due to increased pension rates charged by the New York State Retirement System. Materials and supplies were up \$1.2 million, due to higher cost for electricity. Direct costs increased \$0.3 million, predominantly due to an increase in the contribution to Self Insurance.

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund at June 30, 2014 had a total fund balance of \$3.7 million.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary funds consist of two enterprise funds (Water Fund and Sewer Rent Fund) and one internal service fund (Self Insurance Fund). Factors concerning the finances of the Water Fund and the Sewer Rent Fund have already been addressed in the discussion on the City's business-type activities.

The total net position of the Self Insurance Fund at June 30, 2014 was a negative unrestricted \$4.9 million, a \$2 million increase from the \$2.9 million deficit net position reported at June 30, 2013. Comparing fiscal 2013 to 2014, total operating revenues increased \$0.5 million (9.9%) from \$5.4 million to \$5.9 million and total operating expenses increased \$0.1 million (1.1%) from \$7.9 million

to \$8.0 million.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund's original appropriations budget (not including transfers out to other funds) of \$144.1 million was increased \$1.2 million (1%) to \$145.3 million through amendments during the fiscal year, to account for various grants awarded and adjustments to interfund service charges required after budget adoption.

Actual expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 were \$140.7 million, coming under the final amended budget by \$4.6 million (3.2%). The City typically realizes various expenditure savings throughout the year due to its very conservative budgeting practices and its use of a position control account to monitor and control personnel costs.

The difference between the General Fund's original estimated revenues budget (estimated revenues do not include appropriated fund balance or transfers in from other funds) of \$141.6 million and final budget of \$142.9 million reflects the recognition of grant awards and contributions received after budget adoption. The City's actual total revenues for fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 were \$152.6 million, a variance of \$11 million (7.8%) over the original budget and \$9.7 million (6.8%) over the final amended budget. A \$6.8 million variance of actual sales tax revenues and a \$1.6 million variance of actual miscellaneous revenues (a contribution from a developer) over the final amended budget accounts for essentially all of this variance. As part of its conservative budgeting practices, the City does not budget for that portion of sales tax revenues restricted by law to a contingency and tax stabilization account ("rainy day fund"), which accounts for the variance in sales tax revenues.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2014, the City's net investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities totaled \$311.6 million, an increase of \$11.2 million from the prior fiscal year. This reflects the City's investment in all of its capital assets including land, buildings and facilities, machinery and equipment, rolling stock, infrastructure and construction-in-progress. Major capital activities during the 2014 fiscal year included:

- Construction (still underway) of the Lyon Place Garage (\$15.4 million)
- Completion of the Gedney Way Landfill Closure (\$3.4 million)
- Renovations to the first floor of the White Plains Public Library (\$1.6 million)
- Various road improvements (\$1.5 million)
- Acquisition of \$1.2 million of heavy duty rolling stock
- Depreciation expense of \$6.5 million charged against buildings and facilities
- Depreciation expense of \$2.1 million charged against equipment and rolling stock
- Depreciation expense of \$6.6 million charged against infrastructure

Further information on the City's capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 can be found in Note 3 of the notes to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt

At June 30, 2014, the City had total bonded debt outstanding of \$136.6 million, an increase of \$26.2 million from the \$110.5 million outstanding at the end of the prior fiscal year, reflecting the

issuance of \$33.6 million of new serial bonds, offset by \$7.4 million of debt principal liquidated pursuant to amortization schedules. New York State laws provide that the City can only issue general obligation bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the City. Debt of the City's enterprise funds (Water Fund and Sewer Rent Fund) represented \$12.5 million of total debt outstanding at fiscal year end.

During the year, the City issued \$33.6 million of general obligation bonds to fund various capital projects, including \$16.4 million for construction of the Lyon Place Garage and \$1.2 million for other parking facilities and lots; \$11.9 million for closure of the Gedney Way Landfill; \$2.1 million for rolling stock, equipment and information technology systems; \$1.3 million for Library renovations and \$0.1 million for replacement of the Library plaza surface, and \$0.6 million for improvements to our water and sewer systems.

At June 30, 2014 the City had authorized but unissued long-term debt in the amount of \$12.7 million, including \$4.9 million for water system improvements; \$3.3 million for park improvements and \$4.5 million for various other capital improvements.

The City is subject to a constitutional debt limit pursuant to Article VIII of the State Constitution and Title 9 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law. This debt limit is equal to 7% of the latest five-year average full valuation of all taxable real property within the City. At June 30, 2014, the City exhausted 17.9% of its constitutional debt capacity and had the authority to issue up to an additional \$480 million of general obligation long-term debt.

Pursuant to the New York State Local Finance Law and the City Charter, the City authorizes the issuance of bonds by the adoption of a bond ordinance approved by two-thirds of the members of the Common Council. Customarily, the Common Council has delegated to the Commissioner of Finance, as Chief Fiscal Officer of the City, the power to authorize and sell bond anticipation notes, and the power to prescribe the details, form and content of, and to sell, serial bonds authorized by the Common Council.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 3 of the notes to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The following economic factors currently affect the City and were considered in developing the annual budget for the forthcoming fiscal year ending June 30, 2015:

- It is important to preserve the City's Aa1 credit rating.
- The City must continue to budget estimated revenues and appropriations in a conservative manner and adhere to the City's adopted fiscal performance goals.
- The economic recession has abated somewhat, but recovery will be slow and incremental.
- All fees and charges must be reviewed and set to appropriate levels.
- The tax stabilization account will continue to benefit future budgets.
- The City's real property tax base has stabilized after four continuous years of decline.
- Fluctuations in housing prices and sales will continue to impact mortgage tax revenues.
- Salaries and benefits costs will continue to increase.
- Interest rates are expected to remain at historically low levels, presenting both a challenge and an opportunity in terms of interest earnings and debt management.
- Tax certiorari will remain at current levels and the City will not issue debt to finance tax certiorari settled or adjudged.
- The City will continue to manage its risk through self-insurance.

- A reserve for financing (contingent account) not to exceed 1% of the operating budget will continue to be provided in accordance with the City's fiscal performance goals.
- Departmental budgets must be reduced to adjust for the decline in major revenues and the current and foreseeable state of the economy.
- The budget will adhere to the requirements of the Property Tax Levy Limit ("Tax Cap") law enacted in 2011.
- Fund balance will be appropriated to minimize the impact of a property tax increase.

Requests for Information

This comprehensive annual financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those who are interested. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional information, should be addressed to Michael A. Genito, Commissioner of Finance, City of White Plains, 255 Main Street, Room 102, White Plains, New York 10601, or by e-mail to mgenito@whiteplainsny.gov.



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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2014**

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 64,046,884	\$ 5,641,696	\$ 69,688,580
Investments	13,469,937	-	13,469,937
Taxes receivable	3,981,626	-	3,981,626
Other receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	2,916,784	6,189,169	9,105,953
Due from other governments and agencies	4,523,356	-	4,523,356
Internal balances	175,767	(175,767)	-
Inventory of supplies, at cost	858,988	-	858,988
Prepaid items	62,309	-	62,309
Capital assets, not being depreciated:			
Land	51,140,142	712,806	51,852,948
Construction-in-progress	20,930,131	5,267,953	26,198,084
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:			
Buildings and facilities	132,656,236	3,657,543	136,313,779
Machinery and equipment	1,945,453	18,050	1,963,503
Rolling stock	8,165,749	521,022	8,686,771
Infrastructure	57,939,823	28,619,462	86,559,285
Total Assets	<u>362,813,185</u>	<u>50,451,934</u>	<u>413,265,119</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charges on refunding bonds	<u>893,496</u>	<u>116,756</u>	<u>1,010,252</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	3,747,324	1,779,228	5,526,552
Contract retainage payable	1,590,945	89,726	1,680,671
Accrued liabilities	3,984,738	74,959	4,059,697
Accrued interest payable	921,453	136,795	1,058,248
Deposits	3,158,484	31,605	3,190,089
Due to other governments and agencies	16,169,369	-	16,169,369
Unearned revenue	3,766,615	-	3,766,615
Due to retirement systems	4,253,130	139,029	4,392,159
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	12,007,094	947,101	12,954,195
Due in more than one year	<u>235,306,182</u>	<u>14,781,785</u>	<u>250,087,967</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>284,905,334</u>	<u>17,980,228</u>	<u>302,885,562</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Real property taxes received in advance of lien date	<u>146,326</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>146,326</u>
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	158,347,775	26,087,982	184,435,757
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	458,470	-	458,470
Debt service	3,167,502	-	3,167,502
Public safety	268,096	-	268,096
Community services	1,820,484	-	1,820,484
Nonrecurring repairs	562,629	-	562,629
Tax stabilization	5,256,103	-	5,256,103
White Plains Housing Authority	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Permanent Fund:			
Expendable	1,108	-	1,108
Nonexpendable	10,000	-	10,000
Unrestricted	<u>(92,737,146)</u>	<u>6,500,480</u>	<u>(86,236,666)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 78,655,021</u>	<u>\$32,588,462</u>	<u>\$ 111,243,483</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	<u>Program Revenues</u>			
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>
Functions/Programs				
Primary Government:				
Governmental activities:				
Council and boards	\$ 640,254	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
General government	28,373,130	4,310,069	5,000	480,000
Public works	46,902,055	1,779,943	262,735	517,803
Parking department	15,298,855	22,764,174	-	-
Public safety	77,855,411	3,416,485	150,033	-
Community services	23,563,931	7,467,925	1,671,150	29,000
Interest	3,694,060	-	-	141,693
Total Governmental Activities	<u>196,327,696</u>	<u>39,738,596</u>	<u>2,088,918</u>	<u>1,168,496</u>
Business-type activities:				
Water	12,850,602	12,882,204	302,798	-
Sewer	2,019,856	2,430,920	-	-
Total Business-type Activities	<u>14,870,458</u>	<u>15,313,124</u>	<u>302,798</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 211,198,154</u>	<u>\$ 55,051,720</u>	<u>\$ 2,391,716</u>	<u>\$ 1,168,496</u>
Component units:				
Urban Renewal Agency	\$ 326,597	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cable Television	800,288	643,982	-	-
Total Component Units	<u>\$ 1,126,885</u>	<u>\$ 643,982</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

General Revenues:

Taxes and related items:

Property tax

Sales tax

Hotel occupancy tax

Utilities gross receipts tax

Intergovernmental - unrestricted

Franchise taxes

Unrestricted investment earnings

Gain on sale of capital assets

Miscellaneous

Gain on sale of property

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position - Beginning

Net Position - Ending

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

<u>Primary Government</u>			<u>Component Units</u>	
<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban Renewal Agency</u>	<u>Cable Television</u>
\$ (640,254)	\$ -	\$ (640,254)	\$ -	\$ -
(23,578,061)	-	(23,578,061)	-	-
(44,341,574)	-	(44,341,574)	-	-
7,465,319	-	7,465,319	-	-
(74,288,893)	-	(74,288,893)	-	-
(14,395,856)	-	(14,395,856)	-	-
(3,552,367)	-	(3,552,367)	-	-
<u>(153,331,686)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(153,331,686)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
-	334,400	334,400	-	-
-	411,064	411,064	-	-
-	<u>745,464</u>	<u>745,464</u>	-	-
<u>(153,331,686)</u>	<u>745,464</u>	<u>(152,586,222)</u>	-	-
-	-	-	(326,597)	-
-	-	-	-	(156,306)
-	-	-	<u>(326,597)</u>	<u>(156,306)</u>
57,058,824	-	57,058,824	-	-
51,856,187	-	51,856,187	-	-
969,632	-	969,632	-	-
1,376,552	-	1,376,552	-	-
7,338,303	-	7,338,303	-	-
763,097	-	763,097	-	-
122,353	21,896	144,249	18	1,418
98,513	-	98,513	-	-
4,723,898	245,796	4,969,694	330,226	6,147
-	-	-	-	2,300
<u>124,307,359</u>	<u>267,692</u>	<u>124,575,051</u>	<u>330,244</u>	<u>9,865</u>
(29,024,327)	1,013,156	(28,011,171)	3,647	(146,441)
<u>107,679,348</u>	<u>31,575,306</u>	<u>139,254,654</u>	<u>2,915,172</u>	<u>357,272</u>
<u>\$ 78,655,021</u>	<u>\$ 32,588,462</u>	<u>\$ 111,243,483</u>	<u>\$ 2,918,819</u>	<u>\$ 210,831</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2014**

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 44,715,820	\$ 6,166,276	\$ 6,802,522	\$ 57,684,618
Investments	10,362,550	-	704,181	11,066,731
Taxes receivable (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	3,981,626	-	-	3,981,626
Other receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	1,043,203	-	1,388,673	2,431,876
Due from other governments and agencies	3,455,940	616,959	450,457	4,523,356
Due from other funds	380,652	-	-	380,652
Inventory of supplies, at cost	858,988	-	-	858,988
Prepaid items	62,309	-	-	62,309
Total Assets	<u>\$ 64,861,088</u>	<u>\$ 6,783,235</u>	<u>\$ 9,345,833</u>	<u>\$ 80,990,156</u>
LIABILITIES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,697,985	\$ 1,528,073	\$ 326,936	\$ 3,552,994
Contract retainage payable	43,360	1,540,816	6,769	1,590,945
Accrued liabilities	3,639,389	-	340,476	3,979,865
Deposits	3,155,592	-	2,892	3,158,484
Due to other governments and agencies	16,169,369	-	-	16,169,369
Due to other funds	-	-	380,652	380,652
Unearned revenue - other	2,168,189	-	1,598,426	3,766,615
Due to retirement systems	4,059,911	-	183,277	4,243,188
Total Liabilities	<u>30,933,795</u>	<u>3,068,889</u>	<u>2,839,428</u>	<u>36,842,112</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Real property taxes levied but uncollected	459,711	-	-	459,711
Real property taxes received in advance of lien date	146,326	-	-	146,326
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>606,037</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>606,037</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable - not in spendable form:				
Inventory	858,988	-	-	858,988
Prepaid items	62,309	-	-	62,309
Long-term receivables	834,058	-	-	834,058
Nonspendable endowment	-	-	10,000	10,000
Restricted:				
Library	-	-	68,586	68,586
Library-for subsequent year's expenditures	-	-	55,000	55,000
Nonrecurring repairs	-	-	562,629	562,629
Tax stabilization	5,256,103	-	-	5,256,103
Tax stabilization-for subsequent year's expenditures	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000
Debt service	-	-	3,167,502	3,167,502
Grantors and donors restrictions	-	-	2,335,380	2,335,380
Police purposes	-	-	268,096	268,096
Recreation and open space	-	-	22,826	22,826
Parking improvements	-	-	16,386	16,386
Capital projects	-	3,714,346	-	3,714,346
White Plains Housing Authority	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Committed:				
Recreation and open space	627,320	-	-	627,320
Recreation and open space-for subsequent year's expenditures	75,000	-	-	75,000
Assigned:				
Purchases on order	1,103,688	-	-	1,103,688
Tax certiorari	5,250,000	-	-	5,250,000
For subsequent year's expenditures	5,400,000	-	-	5,400,000
Unassigned	7,353,790	-	-	7,353,790
Total Fund Balances	<u>33,321,256</u>	<u>3,714,346</u>	<u>6,506,405</u>	<u>43,542,007</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 64,861,088</u>	<u>\$ 6,783,235</u>	<u>\$ 9,345,833</u>	<u>\$ 80,990,156</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2014**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 43,542,007
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	272,777,534
The internal service fund is used by management to charge the cost of workers' compensation, general liability and unemployment benefits to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	(4,678,307)
Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are either unearned or not reported in the funds.	
Real property taxes	459,711
Accrued property tax interest receivable	378,516
Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Bonds payable	(124,137,250)
Unamortized premium on refunding bonds	(1,718,670)
Deferred loss on refunding bonds	893,496
Tax certiorari payable	(6,518,023)
Compensated absences	(4,717,540)
Accrued interest payable	(921,453)
Post closure costs	(1,285,000)
Other post employment benefit obligations payable	(95,420,000)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 78,655,021</u>

CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes and related items	\$ 105,305,043	\$ -	\$ 5,999,944	\$ 111,304,987
Intergovernmental	7,907,402	355,565	1,576,470	9,839,437
Charges for services	19,217,946	-	-	19,217,946
Licenses and permits	5,721,073	-	-	5,721,073
Fines and forfeitures	8,229,179	-	-	8,229,179
Interest	97,154	-	1,649	98,803
Fees and program income	-	-	5,559,968	5,559,968
Miscellaneous	6,133,570	671,238	307,871	7,112,679
Total Revenues	<u>152,611,367</u>	<u>1,026,803</u>	<u>13,445,902</u>	<u>167,084,072</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Council and boards	519,910	-	-	519,910
General government	29,419,273	-	-	29,419,273
Public works	29,578,848	-	-	29,578,848
Parking	12,715,925	-	-	12,715,925
Public safety	62,101,336	-	325,924	62,427,260
Community services	6,380,579	-	13,176,265	19,556,844
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	-	6,528,502	6,528,502
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	3,613,368	3,613,368
Capital Outlay	-	25,356,483	-	25,356,483
Total Expenditures	<u>140,715,871</u>	<u>25,356,483</u>	<u>23,644,059</u>	<u>189,716,413</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>11,895,496</u>	<u>(24,329,680)</u>	<u>(10,198,157)</u>	<u>(22,632,341)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bonds issued	-	32,856,600	-	32,856,600
Transfers in	77,985	650,200	11,488,303	12,216,488
Transfers out	(11,035,569)	(415,776)	(765,143)	(12,216,488)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(10,957,584)</u>	<u>33,091,024</u>	<u>10,723,160</u>	<u>32,856,600</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	937,912	8,761,344	525,003	10,224,259
Fund Balances (Deficits) - Beginning of Year	<u>32,383,344</u>	<u>(5,046,998)</u>	<u>5,981,402</u>	<u>33,317,748</u>
Fund Balances - End of Year	<u>\$ 33,321,256</u>	<u>\$ 3,714,346</u>	<u>\$ 6,506,405</u>	<u>\$ 43,542,007</u>

CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 10,224,259</u>
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This amount may be less than the total capital outlay since capital outlay includes amounts that are under the capitalization threshold. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.</p>	
Capital outlay expenditures	24,558,742
Depreciation expense	<u>(13,691,054)</u>
	<u>10,867,688</u>
<p>Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.</p>	
Real property taxes	<u>(42,428)</u>
<p>Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.</p>	
Principal paid on bonds	6,528,502
Amortization of loss on refunding and premium	110,352
Bonds issued	<u>(32,856,600)</u>
	<u>(26,217,746)</u>
<p>The Self-Insurance Fund is an internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of workers' compensation, general liability and unemployment benefits to the individual funds. The net revenue of this fund is reported with governmental activities.</p>	
	<u>(2,009,096)</u>
<p>Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.</p>	
Accrued interest	(191,044)
Retirement incentives and other pension obligations	1,782,665
Compensated absences	62,398
Post closure costs	(1,285,000)
Other post employment benefit obligations	(23,414,000)
Tax certiorari	1,197,977
	<u>(21,847,004)</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ (29,024,327)</u></u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
REVENUE:				
Taxes and related items	\$99,079,983	\$ 99,022,189	\$105,305,043	\$ 6,282,854
Intergovernmental	7,281,201	7,286,179	7,907,402	621,223
Charges for services	19,017,193	19,017,193	19,217,946	200,753
Licenses and permits	4,822,623	4,822,623	5,721,073	898,450
Fines and forfeitures	8,160,650	8,160,650	8,229,179	68,529
Interest	135,000	135,000	97,154	(37,846)
Miscellaneous	3,073,679	4,492,370	6,133,570	1,641,200
Total Revenues	<u>141,570,329</u>	<u>142,936,204</u>	<u>152,611,367</u>	<u>9,675,163</u>
APPROPRIATION OF FUND BALANCE	<u>11,811,045</u>	<u>13,395,039</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,395,039)</u>
Total Revenues and Appropriation of Fund Balance	<u>153,381,374</u>	<u>156,331,243</u>	<u>152,611,367</u>	<u>(3,719,876)</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
Council and boards	3,041,150	776,288	519,910	256,378
General government	30,160,286	31,111,401	29,419,273	1,692,128
Public works	29,574,120	30,264,411	29,578,848	685,563
Parking	12,909,588	12,998,508	12,715,925	282,583
Public safety	61,707,296	63,467,074	62,101,336	1,365,738
Community services	6,668,365	6,682,992	6,380,579	302,413
Total Expenditures	<u>144,060,805</u>	<u>145,300,674</u>	<u>140,715,871</u>	<u>4,584,803</u>
Excess of Revenues and Appropriation of Fund Balance Over Expenditures	<u>9,320,569</u>	<u>11,030,569</u>	<u>11,895,496</u>	<u>864,927</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in	5,000	5,000	77,985	72,985
Transfers out	(9,325,569)	(11,035,569)	(11,035,569)	-
Total Other Financing Uses	<u>(9,320,569)</u>	<u>(11,030,569)</u>	<u>(10,957,584)</u>	<u>72,985</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	937,912	<u>\$ 937,912</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			<u>32,383,344</u>	
Fund Balance - End of Year			<u>\$ 33,321,256</u>	

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2014**

	Business-type Activities- Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
	Water Fund	Sewer Rent Fund	Totals	Self Insurance Fund
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,012,197	\$ 2,629,499	\$ 5,641,696	\$ 6,362,266
Investments	-	-	-	2,403,206
Receivables	5,136,506	1,052,663	6,189,169	106,392
Total Current Assets	<u>8,148,703</u>	<u>3,682,162</u>	<u>11,830,865</u>	<u>8,871,864</u>
Noncurrent Assets - Capital Assets:				
Land	712,806	-	712,806	-
Building and facilities	6,179,395	-	6,179,395	-
Machinery and equipment	662,353	-	662,353	-
Rolling stock	1,037,126	230,116	1,267,242	-
Infrastructure	39,849,454	27,653,533	67,502,987	-
Construction-in-progress	4,961,891	306,062	5,267,953	-
Less accumulated depreciation	(21,613,875)	(21,182,025)	(42,795,900)	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>31,789,150</u>	<u>7,007,686</u>	<u>38,796,836</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	<u>39,937,853</u>	<u>10,689,848</u>	<u>50,627,701</u>	<u>8,871,864</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred charges on refunding bonds	<u>112,908</u>	<u>3,848</u>	<u>116,756</u>	<u>-</u>
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	1,747,290	31,938	1,779,228	194,330
Contract retainage payable	72,250	17,476	89,726	-
Accrued liabilities	62,383	12,576	74,959	4,873
Accrued interest payable	123,258	13,537	136,795	-
Deposits	31,160	445	31,605	-
Due to retirement system	114,242	24,787	139,029	9,942
Bonds payable - current	836,650	99,624	936,274	-
Compensated absences - current	9,088	1,739	10,827	12,993
Claims payable - current	-	-	-	2,000,000
Total Current Liabilities	<u>2,996,321</u>	<u>202,122</u>	<u>3,198,443</u>	<u>2,222,138</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Bonds payable, less current maturities	10,322,516	1,566,820	11,889,336	-
Compensated absences, less current portion	81,798	15,651	97,449	-
Claims payable, less current portion	-	-	-	11,236,800
Other post employment benefit obligations payable	2,190,000	605,000	2,795,000	267,000
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>12,594,314</u>	<u>2,187,471</u>	<u>14,781,785</u>	<u>11,503,800</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>15,590,635</u>	<u>2,389,593</u>	<u>17,980,228</u>	<u>13,725,938</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	20,742,892	5,345,090	26,087,982	-
Unrestricted	<u>3,717,234</u>	<u>2,959,013</u>	<u>6,676,247</u>	<u>(4,854,074)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 24,460,126</u>	<u>\$ 8,304,103</u>	<u>32,764,229</u>	<u>\$ (4,854,074)</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activity related to enterprise funds			<u>(175,767)</u>	
Net Position of Business-type Activities			<u>\$ 32,588,462</u>	

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Business-type Activities- Enterprise Funds		Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
	Water Fund	Sewer Rent Fund	Self Insurance Fund
		Totals	
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services:			
Metered water sales	\$12,882,204	\$ -	\$12,882,204
Sewer rents	-	2,430,920	2,430,920
Self insurance services	-	-	5,667,929
Intergovernmental	302,798	-	302,798
Miscellaneous	42,158	25,651	67,809
Total Operating Revenues	<u>13,227,160</u>	<u>2,456,571</u>	<u>15,683,731</u>
			<u>5,924,994</u>
Operating Expenses:			
Personal services	2,219,793	492,833	2,712,626
Employee benefits	1,243,709	309,130	1,552,839
Other post employment benefit obligations	519,000	197,000	716,000
Materials and supplies	6,421,098	45,414	6,466,512
Direct costs	883,416	181,376	1,064,792
Equipment	18,775	3,333	22,108
Depreciation	1,022,538	706,171	1,728,709
Total Operating Expenses	<u>12,328,329</u>	<u>1,935,257</u>	<u>14,263,586</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>898,831</u>	<u>521,314</u>	<u>1,420,145</u>
			<u>(2,029,635)</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):			
Interest income	3,847	2,397	6,244
Interest expense	(389,821)	(42,621)	(432,442)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>(385,974)</u>	<u>(40,224)</u>	<u>(426,198)</u>
			<u>39,748</u>
Change in Net Position	512,857	481,090	993,947
Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>23,947,269</u>	<u>7,823,013</u>	<u>31,770,282</u>
Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$24,460,126</u>	<u>\$ 8,304,103</u>	<u>\$32,764,229</u>
Change in Net Position			\$ 993,947
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activity related to enterprise funds			<u>19,209</u>
Change in Net Position of Business-type Activities			<u>\$ 1,013,156</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Business-type Activities- Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
	Water Fund	Sewer Rent	Totals	Self Insurance Fund
		Fund		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received for services provided	\$13,095,825	\$ 2,411,873	\$15,507,698	\$ 5,571,131
Cash payments for contractual services	(6,925,391)	(198,451)	(7,123,842)	(4,898,788)
Cash payments to employees for salaries and benefits	(3,451,569)	(799,946)	(4,251,515)	(267,934)
Other operating revenue	344,956	25,651	370,607	257,065
Net Cash From Operating Activities	<u>3,063,821</u>	<u>1,439,127</u>	<u>4,502,948</u>	<u>661,474</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Interest paid on capital debt	(412,329)	(42,134)	(454,463)	-
Principal paid on capital debt	(830,354)	(96,699)	(927,053)	-
Proceeds from serial bonds	252,500	479,700	732,200	-
Purchase of capital assets	(1,749,205)	(339,282)	(2,088,487)	-
Net Cash From Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(2,739,388)</u>	<u>1,585</u>	<u>(2,737,803)</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of investments	-	-	-	(4,895,075)
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	-	-	4,555,157
Interest on investments	3,847	2,397	6,244	39,748
Net Cash From Investing Activities	<u>3,847</u>	<u>2,397</u>	<u>6,244</u>	<u>(300,170)</u>
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	328,280	1,443,109	1,771,389	361,304
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	<u>2,683,917</u>	<u>1,186,390</u>	<u>3,870,307</u>	<u>6,000,962</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	<u>\$ 3,012,197</u>	<u>\$ 2,629,499</u>	<u>\$ 5,641,696</u>	<u>\$ 6,362,266</u>
RECONCILIATION OF INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Income (loss) from operations	<u>\$ 898,831</u>	<u>\$ 521,314</u>	<u>\$ 1,420,145</u>	<u>\$ (2,029,635)</u>
Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) from operations to net cash from operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,022,538	706,171	1,728,709	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable	213,621	(19,047)	194,574	(96,798)
Accounts payable	331,292	14,178	345,470	137,632
Contract retainage payable	59,768	17,476	77,244	-
Accrued liabilities	10,756	2,385	13,141	974
Claims payable	-	-	-	2,633,600
Deposits payable	6,838	18	6,856	-
Due to retirement system	(973)	(357)	(1,330)	99
Compensated absences	2,150	(11)	2,139	(1,398)
Other post employment benefit obligations payable	519,000	197,000	716,000	17,000
Total Adjustments	<u>2,164,990</u>	<u>917,813</u>	<u>3,082,803</u>	<u>2,691,109</u>
Net Cash From Operating Activities	<u>\$ 3,063,821</u>	<u>\$ 1,439,127</u>	<u>\$ 4,502,948</u>	<u>\$ 661,474</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
FIDUCIARY FUND - AGENCY FUND
JUNE 30, 2014**

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,163,510
Investments	3,993
Receivables	<u>37,575</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 2,205,078</u></u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	\$ 26,148
Accrued liabilities	705,855
Deposits	1,464,941
Due to other governments	<u>8,134</u>
Total Liabilities	<u><u>\$ 2,205,078</u></u>

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The City of White Plains, New York (City) was incorporated in 1916 and covers an area of approximately 10 square miles. The City has been the seat of the Westchester County government since 1778. The City operates in accordance with its Charter under an elected Mayor and Common Council. The six members of the Council are elected at large and serve for four year terms, as does the Mayor. The Common Council functions as the policy-making and legislative body of the City and the Mayor serves as the Chief Executive Officer. The City provides services to its 57,866 (source: U.S. Census Bureau Annual Estimates of the Resident Population, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013, released December 2013) residents in many areas, including various general government services, public works, parking, public safety and community services.

The accounting policies of the City conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

These financial statements present the primary government and its component units following the principles of GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. In addition, component units can be other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with a primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

While it is desirable for users to be able to distinguish between the primary government and its component units, there are nevertheless some component units that, despite being legally separate from the primary government, are so intertwined with the primary government that they are, in substance, the same as the primary government. These component units are reported as part of the primary government and are known as blended component units. The City does not report any blended component units.

Most component units are discretely presented, meaning that financial data for the component unit(s) is presented in one or more column(s) separate from the financial data of the primary government. The City's discretely presented component units include the White Plains Urban Renewal Agency (Urban Renewal Agency), the White Plains Cable Television Access Commission (Cable TV Commission), the White Plains Center Local Development Corporation (Local Development Corporation) and the White Plains Housing Development Corporation (Housing Development Corporation). The governing bodies of these component units are not substantively the same as the City's and they do not provide services entirely or almost entirely to the City as described below. None of the component units issue a separate financial report.

The Urban Renewal Agency was created in 1964 pursuant to an act of the New York State Legislature, General Municipal Law, Article 15-B, Title 14, which provided for the following:

1. The purpose of the Urban Renewal Agency is to eliminate or prevent the development and spread of deterioration and blight through the clearance, re-planning, reconstruction, rehabilitation, conservation or renewal of areas designated for residential, commercial, industrial, community, public and other uses.
2. The Urban Renewal Agency shall be perpetual in duration and shall consist of five Agency

members who are appointed and serve at the pleasure of the Mayor. The Mayor may also appoint himself/herself as one of the members and is currently serving as Chairman. The City provides support to the Urban Renewal Agency in the form of office space.

The Cable TV Commission was established in 1981 as a Type A not-for-profit corporation under Section 402 of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law and Section 501(c)(1) of the IRS Code, to implement the provisions of franchise agreements between the City and cable television providers. The Cable TV Commission oversees the operations of the City's cable television production facilities, which include a fully equipped studio, editing suite, and a full complement of location equipment. Productions are televised on the Community Access Channel. The Cable TV Commission also manages the City's Government Access Channel, which televises the City government programs, announcements and Common Council meetings. The Cable TV Commission is reported as a discretely presented component unit because the Mayor appoints its governing body and can remove its members at will. The City guarantees debt obligations of the Commission. At June 30, 2014, there was no debt authorized or outstanding for the Cable TV Commission.

The Local Development Corporation is a not-for-profit local development corporation established pursuant to Section 1411 of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York. The Local Development Corporation was formed and operated exclusively for charitable purposes within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to lessen the burdens of City government by engaging in the following transactions:

1. Contract with the City for the demolition of an existing garage;
2. Contract with a developer for the construction of the White Plains Center Parking Garage (City Center Garage);
3. To provide for future reconstruction and additions to the City Center Garage;
4. Enter into various leases and subleases with the City regarding the City Center Garage;
5. Contract with the City for the operation and maintenance of the City Center Garage.

The Local Development Corporation is a discretely presented component unit because the Board of Directors consists of the Mayor, the Commissioner of Building and the Commissioner of Public Works and is fiscally dependent on the City. The Local Development Corporation is a public instrumentality separate from the City. The Corporation has no reportable operations, assets or liabilities as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

The White Plains Housing Development Corporation is a discretely presented component unit because the officers of the Corporation are appointed officials of the City serving ex officio, who can be removed by a majority vote of the Common Council. The Corporation is a not-for-profit corporation that was created in 1994, under the laws of the State of New York for the purpose of:

1. Functioning as an instrumentality for the City, a political subdivision of the State, and a Public Housing Agency under the United States Housing Act of 1937 and defined in regulations issued by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.
2. Engaging or assisting in the acquisition of land and construction and equipping of rental apartment facilities located in the City for, but not limited to elderly, handicapped, and low-income individuals and families.
3. Issuing Housing Revenue Bonds for the defeasance or refunding of the outstanding revenue bonds of the White Plains Battle Hill Housing Corporation and the White Plains Armory Plaza Housing Development Corporation.

The only financial transactions of the Corporation are conduit debt transactions, which are not recorded as liabilities of the Corporation. As such, the Corporation has no reportable operations, assets or liabilities as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government as a whole and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements, except for interfund services provided and used. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for services. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of net position presents the financial position of the City and its component units at the end of the fiscal year. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment, 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meet the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment and 3) interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Taxes and other items not identified as program revenues are reported as general revenues. The City does not allocate indirect expenses to specific functions in the statement of activities.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues generally result from providing and delivering services and/or goods in connection with the proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses include the cost of personnel (salaries and benefits), materials and supplies, direct costs, equipment and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues (such as interest income) and expenses (such as interest expense).

C. Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the City are organized and operated on a fund basis. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts comprised of its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balances/net position, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The City maintains the minimum number of funds consistent with legal and managerial requirements. The focus of the governmental funds financial statements is on major funds as that term is defined in professional pronouncements. Each major fund is presented in a separate column, with nonmajor funds aggregated and presented in a single column. Proprietary and fiduciary funds are reported by type. A reconciliation is presented on the page following the governmental funds statements that briefly explains the adjustments necessary to convert the fund-based financial statements into the governmental activities column of the government-wide presentation, due to the fact that governmental funds statements are presented on a different

measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements' governmental activities column. The City's resources are reflected in the fund financial statements in three broad fund categories, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as follows:

1. Governmental Funds - Governmental Funds are those through which most general government functions are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. Following are the City's major governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City and is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

Capital Projects Fund - The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. The Capital Projects Fund excludes those types of capital-related outflows financed by proprietary funds or for assets that will be held in trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

The City reports the following nonmajor governmental funds:

Special Revenue Funds - Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The City's special revenue funds include:

Library Fund - to account for property taxes and other resources used to support the operation and maintenance of the City library. Section 259(1) of the New York State Education Law requires that monies received from taxes and other public sources for the support of a public library shall be kept as a separate library fund.

RESTORE Grant Fund - to account for a New York State grant that provides assistance to low income senior citizens for housing repairs.

Community Development Block Grant Fund - to account for Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds used to provide programs and activities that will benefit low and moderate income families through the prevention or elimination of slums and blight.

Section 8 Housing Assistance Program Fund - to account for Federal grants used to subsidize rental housing for low and moderate income senior citizens and other families within the City. As of July 1, 2013 the City transferred the Section 8 program to the White Plains Housing Authority.

Public Safety Grant Fund - to account for grant monies received from Federal, State and local governments for the enhancement of public safety activities.

Youth Development Fund - to account for grant monies received from Federal, State and local governments and private contributions for youth development programs designed to build skills and competencies among the City's youth.

City Center Garage Fund - to account for parking revenues that are restricted for operating and maintenance costs associated with the City Center Garage.

War Memorial Fund - to account for funds specifically identified by the donors to be used for a memorial to those who have perished in wars.

Community Services Fund - to account for funds specifically identified by the donors to be used to send underprivileged and economically disadvantaged children to day camp.

Recreation Parkland Fund - to account for funds specifically identified by the donors to be used in acquiring and/or developing recreational facilities and open space in the City.

Police Activities Fund - to account for Federal forfeiture proceeds to be used to support community policing activities, training and law enforcement operations.

Mayor's Youth Council Fund - to account for monies specifically identified by the donors to benefit the youth of the City.

Housing Authority Enhancement Fund - to account for monies specifically identified by the donors to be used to enhance public housing occupancy.

Parking Fund - to account for fees received in lieu of providing required off-street parking in the central parking area, which are used to increase the quantity/quality of parking spaces available to serve properties in that area.

Debt Service Fund – The Debt Service Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest and for financial resources that are being accumulated for principal and interest maturing in future years.

Permanent Fund - The Goldie Zeitlin Memorial Fund is a permanent fund of the City, used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not the principal of a \$10,000 endowment, may be used to support the City's programs related to urban concerns.

2. Proprietary Funds - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), financial position and cash flows. The proprietary fund category includes enterprise funds and internal service funds. Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged, predominantly to external users, for goods or services. Internal service funds may be used to report any activity that provides goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. Internal service funds should be used only if the reporting government is the predominant participant in the activity. The City reports the operations of its Water Fund and its Sewer Rent Fund as enterprise funds and has established its Self Insurance Fund as an internal service fund.

3. Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and therefore cannot be used to support the government's own programs. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements on the basis that the City cannot use the resources of fiduciary activities to support City programs. The City's only fiduciary fund is the Agency Fund, which is primarily used to account for employee payroll tax withholdings and various deposits that are payable to other jurisdictions or individuals.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources (current assets and current liabilities) or economic resources (all assets and liabilities). The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide, proprietary funds and component unit financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The Agency Fund has no measurement focus but utilizes the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, claims and judgments, landfill post-closure costs and other post-employment benefit obligations are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources. Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Other receipts become measurable and available when cash is received by the City and are recognized as revenue at that time. Entitlements are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible-to-accrual criteria are met. Expenditure driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met.

E. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Fund Balances

1. Deposits and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents balances consist of funds deposited in demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts, certificates of deposit with original maturities of less than three months and petty cash and change funds. State statutes govern the City's investment policies. The City has adopted its own written investment policy which provides for the deposit of funds in FDIC insured commercial banks or trust companies licensed to do business in New York State. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements, obligations of New York State or its political subdivisions and municipal joint cooperative investments authorized under New York State General Municipal Law.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*, directs that deposits be disclosed as exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by FDIC insurance and the deposits are either uncollateralized, collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution or collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department but not in the City's name. The City's aggregate bank balances that were not covered

by FDIC insurance were not exposed to custodial credit risk at June 30, 2014.

In order to minimize the credit risk of deposits and investments, the City adopted and adheres to the guidelines established in its investment policy. This policy specifically states the primary objectives of the City's investment activities. In priority order, they are: to conform to all applicable laws; to adequately safeguard principal; to provide sufficient liquidity to meet all operating requirements and lastly, to obtain a reasonable rate of return. It is also the policy of the City to diversify its deposits and investments by financial institution, by investment instrument and by maturity. These objectives, as outlined in the City's investment policy, along with collateralization of all deposits in excess of FDIC coverage, are strictly adhered to so as to minimize exposure to credit risk. In accordance with the investment policy, collateral is required for demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit at 100% of all deposits not covered by FDIC insurance. The City has entered into custodial agreements with the various banks that hold their deposits. These agreements authorize the obligations that may be pledged as collateral, which include, among other instruments, obligations of the United States and its agencies, and obligations of the State and its municipal and school district political subdivisions.

The City was invested in demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit and, accordingly, was not exposed to any interest rate risk or credit risk at June 30, 2014.

In addition to the above named investments the City was also invested in two United States Treasury Bonds. These two securities can pose a potential interest rate risk, since the fixed rate of interest is locked in for an extended period of time. Management monitors these securities periodically to determine if the fixed interest rate poses any risk to the City. At this time, the potential risk is extremely limited given the current market interest rates and the \$215,000 principal involved.

The segmented time distribution of all maturities is as follows:

a. Maturities within six months to three years:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
United States Treasury Bond	\$100,000	8.75%	5/15/2017

b. Maturities over three years:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
United States Treasury Bond	\$115,000	6.00%	2/15/2026

The City utilizes a pooled investment concept for all its funds to maximize its investment returns. Investment income from this pooling is allocated to the respective funds based upon the sources of funds invested.

The City participates in a joint municipal cooperative investment pool established pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law Article 3-A that meets the definition of a 2a7-like pool as defined by GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. The sponsoring agency of the pool is another governmental unit which, acting through its chief fiscal officer, is primarily responsible for executing the provisions of the cooperative agreement. This pool is authorized to invest in various securities issued by the United States and its agencies. The amount reported represents the amortized cost of the cooperative shares and is considered to approximate fair value. The fair value of the City's position in the cooperative is the same as the value of the pool's shares. Additional information concerning the cooperative investment pool is presented in the annual report of the New York Liquid Asset Fund (NYLAF), which may be obtained from Bankers Trust Company, N.A., 453 7th Street, P.O. Box 897, Des Moines, IA 50304.

NYLAF is rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's. Local government investment cooperatives in this rating category meet the highest standards for credit quality, conservative investment policies and safety of principal. The cooperative invests in a high quality portfolio of investments legally permissible for municipalities and school districts pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law.

2. Receivables

Real property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on real property and are levied as of January 1st for Westchester County taxes and July 1st for the City of White Plains and the White Plains City School District taxes. The City collects County taxes, which are due in one installment on April 1st and are payable without penalty through April 30th. The City also collects City and School District taxes, which are due in two installments (in July and January) and are payable without penalty until the end of each respective month.

In accordance with Westchester County Tax Law (Section 283 of the Westchester County Administrative Code), the City functions in both a fiduciary and guarantor relationship with the County of Westchester and the White Plains City School District with respect to the collection and payment of real property taxes levied by such jurisdictions. The City must remit to the County 60% of the amount levied by May 25th and the balance of 40% on or before October 15th. With respect to School District taxes, the City must satisfy the warrant no later than February 20th of the second year after the fiscal year for which such taxes were levied. Thus, the City's fiduciary responsibility for School District taxes is from the date of the levy until two years after said date, at which time the City must satisfy its obligation to the School District regardless of the amounts collected. The collection of School District taxes is deemed a financing transaction until the warrants are satisfied. Since the County tax warrant must be paid in full by October 15th, uncollected County taxes have been accounted for in a manner similar to City taxes.

The combined tax rate to finance City general governmental services and the payment of principal and interest on long-term debt for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, was \$191.74 per \$1,000 of taxable assessed value. Other receivables include amounts due from other governments and individuals for services provided by the City. Receivables are recorded and revenues are recognized as earned or as specific program expenses/expenditures are incurred. Allowances are recorded when appropriate.

3. Due From/To Other Funds

During the course of its operations, the City had numerous transactions between funds to finance operations, provide services and construct assets. Balances of interfund amounts receivable or payable have been recorded in the fund financial statements to the extent that certain transactions between funds had not been paid or received as of June 30, 2014. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as internal balances.

4. Inventory and Prepaid Items

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method and consist of expendable supplies and vehicle repair parts, and are reported in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of such inventories is recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased (the consumption method). Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are reported as prepaid items using the consumption method in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Amounts reported as inventories and prepaid items in the fund financial statements are offset by the

same amount in the component of nonspendable fund balance - not in spendable form to indicate that these amounts do not constitute available spendable resources, even though they are a component of current assets.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) assets, and are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. A capital asset is defined by the City as an asset with an initial, individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

In the case of the initial capitalization of general infrastructure assets (those reported by governmental activities), the City chose to include all such items regardless of their acquisition date or amount. The City was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of these assets by estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are completed. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not materially add to the value or useful life of the asset are not capitalized. Land and construction-in-progress are not depreciated.

Property, plant, equipment and infrastructure of the primary government and the component units are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Life in Years</u>
Building and Facilities	10 - 50
Machinery and Equipment	10 -20
Rolling Stock	3 -15
Infrastructure	75 -100

The costs associated with the acquisition or construction of capital assets are shown as capital outlay expenditures on the governmental funds financial statements. Capital assets are not shown on the governmental funds balance sheet.

6. Deferred Outflows of Resources

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position* and GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, a deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The City reported \$1,010,252 of deferred outflows of resources as deferred charges on refunding bonds in the government-wide statement of net position at June 30, 2014, representing the financial effect of a deferred charge on the advance refunding of general obligation serial bonds. A deferred outflow of resources (deferred charge) results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

7. Deferred Inflows of Resources/Unearned Revenues

GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position* and GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets*

and Liabilities require the removal from liabilities and separate presentation of deferred inflows of resources in the statement of net position. A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. At June 30, 2014 the City reported deferred inflows of \$606,037 on the governmental funds balance sheet, with \$459,711 of this amount reported as real property taxes levied but uncollected in the current and prior years, and \$146,326 as real property taxes received in advance of the lien date.

Unearned revenues arise when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. In the government-wide financial statements, unearned revenues consist of revenue received in advance and/or amounts from grants received before the eligibility requirements have been met. Unearned revenues in the fund financial statements are those where asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. The City has reported \$3,766,615 of unearned revenues at June 30, 2014 in the governmental fund financial statements. Of this amount, \$2,168,189 is found in the General Fund for parking permits (\$1,610,572), prepaid rents (\$71,421) and miscellaneous fees (\$486,196) received in advance. The remaining balance of unearned revenues represents \$293,800 in the City Center Garage Fund for parking permit fees received in advance; \$1,268,651 in the Community Development Fund representing uncollected loans to qualified homeowners for home improvements funded through Community Development Block Grant programs; \$11,787 in the Youth Development Fund for donations received in advance of various programs to be undertaken, and \$24,188 in the Public Safety Grant Fund. Such amounts have been deemed to be measurable but not available pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles.

8. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the government-wide and the proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums, discounts and any prepaid bond insurance costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method, while bond issuance costs are recognized as an expense in the period incurred. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount in accordance with GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued and any premiums received are reported as other financing sources. Issuance discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as Capital Projects Fund expenditures.

9. Compensated Absences

Vacation

The City's leave policy permits employees to accumulate limited earned but unused vacation benefits, which are eligible for payment upon separation from City service. The liability for such leave is reported in the government-wide and the proprietary fund financial statements as current and long-term liabilities. A liability for those amounts is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured through employee resignation or retirement. The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related benefits, where applicable.

Sick Leave

An employee's accumulated sick leave lapses upon separation from City service with no further obligation, financial or otherwise, on the part of the City.

10. Net Position

Net position is an element of the statement of net position and is measured by the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use are either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Net position on the government-wide and proprietary funds statement of net position falls within three categories: 1) net investment in capital assets, 2) restricted and 3) unrestricted (the remaining balance).

11. Fund Balances

In fiscal 2010, the City early implemented GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. GASB Statement No. 54 changed the terminology and classification of fund balance to reflect spending constraints on resources, rather than availability for appropriation. This approach is intended to provide users more consistent and understandable information about a fund's net resources.

Under GASB Statement No. 54, fund balance is classified as either nonspendable or spendable. Nonspendable fund balance represents amounts that cannot be spent due to form (such as inventories and prepaid amounts), or amounts that must be maintained intact legally or contractually (such as the principal portion of a permanent fund).

Spendable fund balance is further classified as 1) restricted, 2) committed, 3) assigned, and/or 4) unassigned. The restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The Common Council is the highest level of decision-making authority that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. By resolution dated May 3, 2010, the Common Council amended the City's Reserve Performance Goals to comply with GASB Statement No. 54, authorizing the Commissioner of Finance to assign fund balance. The Common Council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance for subsequent year's expenditures with the adoption of the annual budget.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the government's General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. For all governmental funds other than the General Fund, any unassigned fund balance would necessarily be negative, since the fund's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, together with the amounts already classified as nonspendable, restricted and committed would exceed the fund's assets and deferred outflows of resources.

The City's Reserve Performance Goals, adopted as part of the 2013-2014 budget by the Common Council on May 30, 2013, provide that unless otherwise required by law or agreement, funds will be

spent in the following order: restricted first, then committed, then assigned and lastly, unassigned.

The City's Reserve Performance Goals require that the General Fund's combined total of fund balance restricted for tax stabilization, plus fund balance restricted for subsequent year's expenditures, plus fund balance assigned for subsequent year's expenditures, plus unassigned fund balance shall be maintained at a minimum of fifteen percent (15%) of General Fund total expenditures, excluding the amount provided for in the Reserve for Financing account. Should the combined amounts of these fund balance components fall below the 15% target, fund balance would be replenished as soon as possible, but no later than five years from the date that the deficiency was determined.

12. Stabilization Arrangement

By ordinance adopted May 10, 2010 and in accordance with Section 6-e of New York State General Municipal Law, the City established and maintains a contingency and tax stabilization reserve fund (rainy day fund). The principal resource for this fund is a one-quarter of one percent (0.25%) tax on gross taxable retail sales (sales tax). Other resources include interest earned or capital gains realized on deposits or investments, and other resources as the Common Council might authorize by adopted resolution or ordinance. As provided in General Municipal Law, amounts may be withdrawn from the fund upon recommendation of the Mayor and by at least two-thirds of the voting strength of the Common Council:

- To finance unanticipated revenue loss chargeable to the eligible portion of the annual budget, provided that the maximum amount that may be used to finance such unanticipated revenue loss shall equal either the amount of the revenue actually received for the base year or the amount of the estimated revenue for the current fiscal year, whichever is less, minus the amount of the revenue actually received for the current fiscal year, and only to finance that portion of the unanticipated revenue loss which, as a matter of law, cannot be financed with amounts available in any other account or fund, and/or,
- To finance an unanticipated expenditure chargeable to the eligible portion of the annual budget, provided that the maximum amount that may be used to finance an unanticipated expenditure shall equal the sum of the amount of the unanticipated expenditure and the amount appropriated for that purpose for the current fiscal year minus either the amount appropriated for that purpose for the current fiscal year or the actual expenditure for the same purpose in the base year, whichever is greater, and only to finance that portion of an unanticipated expenditure which, as a matter of law, cannot be financed with amounts available in any other account or fund, and/or,
- To lessen or prevent any projected increase in excess of 2.5% in the amount of the real property tax levy needed to finance the eligible portion of the annual budget for the next succeeding fiscal year. The maximum amount that may be used for this purpose shall equal the difference between the projected amount of such real property tax levy and 102.5% of the amount of the real property tax levy needed to finance the eligible portion of the annual budget for the current fiscal year.

When preparing the annual budget, if the current balance of the contingency and tax stabilization reserve fund exceeds 10% of the eligible portion of the annual budget for the current fiscal year, such excess shall be used to reduce the amount of real property taxes needed to finance the eligible portion of the annual budget for the next succeeding fiscal year.

Not later than 60 days after the start of each fiscal year (not later than August 29) and at such times as may be required by the Common Council, the Commissioner of Finance will transmit to the Common Council a detailed report of the operation and condition of the fund during the preceding

fiscal year that includes a statement of receipts and disbursements and a statement of the balance of the fund as of the last day of the preceding fiscal year. Not later than 30 days prior to the last date provided by law for the filing of the proposed budget (30 days prior to the stated meeting of the Common Council in April), the Finance Commissioner will transmit to the Budget Director a statement of the current balance of the fund.

The City accounts for the contingency and tax stabilization reserve fund as restricted fund balance in the General Fund. The balance in the fund at June 30, 2014 was \$5,256,103.

13. Encumbrances

In governmental funds, encumbrance accounting under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded is generally employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration, and encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year end in the General Fund, Library Fund and Capital Projects Fund are reported as a restriction, commitment, or assignment of fund balance.

14. Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements.

Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

15. Subsequent Events Evaluation by Management

Management has evaluated subsequent events for disclosure and/or recognition in the financial statements through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, which date is November 19, 2014.

Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

The procedures for establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements are as follows:

1. Formal annual operating budgets are adopted by the Common Council for the General Fund, Library Fund, Water Fund, Sewer Rent Fund, Debt Service Fund and Self Insurance Fund. General Fund, Library Fund and Debt Service Fund budgets are prepared on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and serve as management control devices during the fiscal year. The Capital Projects Fund is budgeted on a project basis with Common Council approval. Other special revenue funds and the permanent fund do not have annual budgets, since grant awards and revenues received under other contractual requirements recorded in these funds span more than a single fiscal year.

2. Prior to January 15th of each year, the Budget Director furnishes to the heads of departments, offices and other spending agencies, instructions for the submission of budget estimates for the General Fund, Library Fund, Water Fund, Sewer Rent Fund, Debt Service Fund and Self Insurance Fund.

3. Not later than February 15th, estimates of the expenditure requirements and projected revenues for the new budget year are submitted to the Budget Director. Immediately thereafter, the Budget Director conducts departmental budget hearings to review said estimates, after which he/she may revise the estimates based upon the needs of the various spending agencies and the probable total revenue available to the City.
4. The Budget Director presents the proposed budgets to the Mayor and the members of the Common Council at the first stated meeting of the Common Council in April. Immediately thereafter, the Common Council commences consideration and review of the proposed budgets.
5. Public sessions are held by the Common Council during the months of April and May on the proposed budgets.
6. The budgets are legally enacted through adoption of ordinances by the Common Council on or before May 30th. The budgets are not subject to referendum.
7. The Commissioner of Finance may not disburse funds unless appropriated and may not disburse funds in excess of such appropriations. With the exception of personal services and related employee benefits, department heads are authorized, in all funds, to transfer budgeted amounts up to \$5,000 between major objects of expenditure within their department, which is the legal level of budgetary control, with the approval of the Budget Director. Transfers in excess of \$5,000 between major objects of expenditures within a department, transfers of personal services and related employee benefits, transfers between departments and any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Common Council.
8. Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year, except that outstanding encumbrances are re-appropriated in the subsequent year pursuant to the Uniform System of Accounts promulgated by the Office of the State Comptroller.

B. Constitutional Tax Levy Limitation

The amount that may be raised by the City for real property taxes in any fiscal year, for purposes other than for debt service on City indebtedness, is limited by the Constitution of the State of New York to 2% of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real property located within the City. For the fiscal year 2013-2014, the maximum tax amount that could have been raised was \$179,641,197, which exceeded the levy by \$138,401,187.

C. Real Property Tax Cap

On June 24, 2011, Governor Andrew Cuomo signed Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 (Tax Cap Law). This law applies to all local governments in New York State. The Tax Cap Law restricts the amount of real property taxes that may be levied by the City in a particular year, beginning with the 2012-2013 fiscal year and expiring on June 16, 2016.

The growth in the annual levy is limited to the lesser of two percent or the annual change in the national unadjusted Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers – All Items (CPI-U), subject to certain limited exceptions and adjustments.

Exclusions are limited to 1) costs resulting from court orders or judgments against the local government arising out of tort actions to be paid in the coming fiscal year that exceed five percent of the total prior year's tax levy, and 2) the portion, if any, of employer pension costs that exceed the annual growth in the average actuarial contribution rate for the Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and/or the Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS) by two percentage points.

The law provides that the City may override and exceed the tax levy limit by adopting a local law with a 60% affirmative vote of the total voting power of the Common Council (five affirmative votes). Such local law must be adopted prior to the adoption of the annual budget affected by the tax levy.

D. Capital Projects Fund Deficits

Individual projects within the Capital Projects Fund reported deficits at year end. These temporary deficits arise when total project expenditures and transfers out exceed total project resources (revenues, grants and aid, long-term debt proceeds and transfers in) and will be eliminated as project resources are obtained.

Note 3: Detailed Notes on all Funds

A. Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2014 consisted of the following:

	<u>Current Year</u>	<u>Prior Years</u>	<u>Total</u>
City	\$ 308,417	\$ 224,971	\$ 533,388
School	913,832	311,662	1,225,494
County	655,880	252,761	908,641
Liens and other Charges	-	1,314,103	1,314,103
Total	<u>\$ 1,878,129</u>	<u>\$ 2,103,497</u>	<u>\$ 3,981,626</u>

Taxes receivable are partially offset in the fund financial statements by unearned tax revenues of \$459,711, which represents an estimate of the receivable that will not be collected within the first 60 days of the subsequent year.

Other receivables at June 30, 2014 of the City’s governmental activities consisted of rehabilitation loans, charges for services, utility gross receipts and miscellaneous items. The receivables of the business-type activities consisted of water charges and sewer rents.

B. Due From/To Other Funds

The balances reflected as due from/to other funds at June 30, 2014 are as follows:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General	Community Development	\$ 15,000
	Public Safety Grant	31,000
	Youth Development	334,652
		<u>\$ 380,652</u>

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates that interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur and payments between funds are made.

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C. Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for governmental activities was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2013	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2014
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 51,140,142	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,140,142
Construction-in-progress	<u>16,238,332</u>	<u>24,304,818</u>	<u>19,613,019</u>	<u>20,930,131</u>
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	<u>67,378,474</u>	<u>24,304,818</u>	<u>19,613,019</u>	<u>72,070,273</u>
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and facilities	230,604,325	14,869,327	-	245,473,652
Machinery and equipment	10,454,802	588,795	-	11,043,597
Rolling stock	22,541,170	1,438,948	749,091	23,231,027
Infrastructure	<u>188,556,798</u>	<u>2,969,873</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>191,526,671</u>
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	<u>452,157,095</u>	<u>19,866,943</u>	<u>749,091</u>	<u>471,274,947</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and facilities	106,345,051	6,472,365	-	112,817,416
Machinery and equipment	8,702,374	395,770	-	9,098,144
Rolling stock	14,120,426	1,693,943	749,091	15,065,278
Infrastructure	<u>128,457,872</u>	<u>5,128,976</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>133,586,848</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>257,625,723</u>	<u>13,691,054</u>	<u>749,091</u>	<u>270,567,686</u>
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	<u>194,531,372</u>	<u>6,175,889</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200,707,261</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 261,909,846</u>	<u>\$ 30,480,707</u>	<u>\$ 19,613,019</u>	<u>\$ 272,777,534</u>

Total depreciation expense of \$13,691,054 was charged to the functions/programs of the governmental activities of the primary government as follows: general government (\$1,288,879); public works (\$9,460,080); public safety (\$2,047,369), and community services (\$894,726).

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Capital assets activity for business-type activities was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2013	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2014
Business-type Activities:				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 712,806	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 712,806
Construction-in-progress	3,599,742	2,031,824	363,613	5,267,953
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	<u>4,312,548</u>	<u>2,031,824</u>	<u>363,613</u>	<u>5,980,759</u>
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and facilities	6,179,395	-	-	6,179,395
Machinery and equipment	662,353	-	-	662,353
Rolling stock	1,168,751	125,721	27,230	1,267,242
Infrastructure	67,202,987	300,000	-	67,502,987
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	<u>75,213,486</u>	<u>425,721</u>	<u>27,230</u>	<u>75,611,977</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and facilities	2,394,473	127,379	-	2,521,852
Machinery and equipment	640,477	3,826	-	644,303
Rolling stock	677,370	90,635	21,785	746,220
Infrastructure	37,376,656	1,506,869	-	38,883,525
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>41,088,976</u>	<u>1,728,709</u>	<u>21,785</u>	<u>42,795,900</u>
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	<u>34,124,510</u>	<u>(1,302,988)</u>	<u>5,445</u>	<u>32,816,077</u>
Business-type Activities Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 38,437,058</u>	<u>\$ 728,836</u>	<u>\$ 369,058</u>	<u>\$ 38,796,836</u>

Total depreciation expense of \$1,728,709 was charged to the business-type activities as follows: Water Fund (\$1,022,538) and Sewer Rent Fund (\$706,171).

Construction Commitments

The City has active construction projects as of June 30, 2014 that includes both new construction and renovations to its existing properties. At year end, the City had \$5,334,905 in construction commitments.

Capital Assets - Discretely Presented Component Units

Capital assets activity for the Urban Renewal Agency for the year ended June 30, 2014 was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2013	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2014
Capital Assets-Land	<u>\$ 2,743,760</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,743,760</u>

Capital assets activity for the Cable TV Commission was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2013	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2014
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and facilities	\$ 345,616	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 345,616
Machinery and equipment	320,730	-	-	320,730
Rolling stock	65,828	-	32,513	33,315
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>732,174</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,513</u>	<u>699,661</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and facilities	283,409	13,825	-	297,234
Machinery and equipment	306,822	4,301	-	311,123
Rolling stock	40,839	3,332	32,513	11,658
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>631,070</u>	<u>21,458</u>	<u>32,513</u>	<u>620,015</u>
Cable TV Commission Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 101,104</u>	<u>\$ (21,458)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 79,646</u>

Depreciation expense charged to the Cable TV Commission component unit was \$21,458.

D. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities for the governmental funds at June 30, 2014 were as follows:

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Salary and employee benefits	\$ 3,639,389	\$ 118,153	\$ 3,757,542
Other	-	222,323	222,323
Total Accrued Liabilities	<u>\$ 3,639,389</u>	<u>\$ 340,476</u>	<u>\$ 3,979,865</u>

E. Pension Obligations

The City participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS) (Systems).

These Systems are cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit retirement plans that provide retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members. Contributions required of employers and employees, and benefits to employees, are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law.

The Systems issue a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report, which may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, N.Y. 12244 or accessed at <http://www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/>.

Employer and employee contribution rates are actuarially determined and based upon membership plan and tier. Contributions consist of a pension contribution and a group term life insurance (GTLI) component. Contributions are certified by the State Comptroller and expressed as a percentage of member's salary.

Contributions made to the Systems for the years indicated are:

Fiscal Year	ERS			Total	PFRS
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Cable Television		
2014	\$ 7,229,417	\$ 560,561	\$ 67,046	\$ 7,857,024	\$10,153,234
2013	7,039,817	518,784	70,971	7,629,572	9,735,406
2012	5,653,094	429,073	61,497	6,143,664	7,885,802

These contributions were equal to 100% of the actuarially required contribution for each respective fiscal year.

F. Long-Term Liabilities

Changes in the City's long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2014 were as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2013	New Issues	Maturities and/or Payments	Balance June 30, 2014	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds payable	\$ 97,809,152	\$ 32,856,600	\$ (6,528,502)	\$ 124,137,250	\$ 7,260,987
Premium	<u>1,959,739</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(241,069)</u>	<u>1,718,670</u>	<u>-</u>
	99,768,891	32,856,600	(6,769,571)	125,855,920	7,260,987
Retirement incentives and other pension obligations	1,782,665	-	(1,782,665)	-	-
Tax certiorari	7,716,000	930,140	(2,128,117)	6,518,023	1,800,000
Compensated absences	4,794,329	656,435	(720,231)	4,730,533	946,107
Claims payable	10,603,200	8,691,095	(6,057,495)	13,236,800	2,000,000
Post closure costs	-	1,413,000	(128,000)	1,285,000	-
Other post employment benefit obligations payable	<u>72,256,000</u>	<u>31,463,000</u>	<u>(8,032,000)</u>	<u>95,687,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Governmental Activities Long-term Liabilities	<u>\$ 196,921,085</u>	<u>\$ 76,010,270</u>	<u>\$ (25,618,079)</u>	<u>\$ 247,313,276</u>	<u>\$ 12,007,094</u>
Business-type activities:					
Bonds payable	\$ 12,733,403	\$ 732,200	\$ (927,053)	\$ 12,538,550	\$ 936,274
Premium	<u>321,579</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(34,519)</u>	<u>287,060</u>	<u>-</u>
	13,054,982	732,200	(961,572)	12,825,610	936,274
Compensated absences	106,137	20,974	(18,835)	108,276	10,827
Other post employment benefit obligations payable	<u>2,079,000</u>	<u>810,000</u>	<u>(94,000)</u>	<u>2,795,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Business-type Activities Long-term Liabilities	<u>\$ 15,240,119</u>	<u>\$ 1,563,174</u>	<u>\$ (1,074,407)</u>	<u>\$ 15,728,886</u>	<u>\$ 947,101</u>
Component Unit - Cable Television:					
Compensated absences	\$ 2,764	\$ 21,930	\$ (2,764)	\$ 21,930	\$ 3,290
Other post employment benefit obligations payable	<u>255,000</u>	<u>97,000</u>	<u>(4,000)</u>	<u>348,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Component Unit Long-term Liabilities	<u>\$ 257,764</u>	<u>\$ 118,930</u>	<u>\$ (6,764)</u>	<u>\$ 369,930</u>	<u>\$ 3,290</u>

Governmental fund liabilities for bonds are liquidated by the Debt Service Fund, which is primarily funded by the General Fund. The liabilities for landfill post-closure costs and tax certiorari are liquidated by the General Fund. Each governmental fund's liability for compensated absences and

other post employment benefit obligations is liquidated by the respective fund.

Bonds Payable

The primary government issues general obligation (GO) bonds to provide funds for major capital projects. GO bonds have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. GO bonds at June 30, 2014 for governmental activities were comprised of the following individual issues:

Governmental Activities:

<u>Serial Bond Description</u>	<u>Sale Date</u>	<u>Original Borrowing</u>	<u>Interest Rates to Maturity</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Outstanding June 30, 2014</u>
Public Improvements	2006	\$ 3,574,000	4.00-4.25	2021	\$ 1,930,000
Public Improvements (Refunding)	2007	12,470,000	4.00-5.00	2022	12,280,000
Public Improvements	2007	8,144,500	4.00-4.25	2027	5,973,293
Public Improvements (Series A)	2008	3,835,000	3.50-4.00	2028	2,669,038
Public Improvements (Series B)	2008	18,750,000	4.125-4.375	2033	15,735,000
Public Improvements (Series C)	2008	250,000	6.25-6.75	2033	190,000
Public Improvements	2010	6,087,050	2.00-4.00	2030	5,148,670
Judgements and Claims	2010	750,000	2.00-4.00	2030	634,381
Public Improvements (Library)	2010	37,500	2.00-4.00	2030	31,719
Public Improvements (Refunding)	2010	5,595,000	2.00-4.00	2016	705,000
Public Improvements (Refunding)	2011	3,094,045	3.00-5.00	2018	2,137,305
Public Improvements	2011	11,003,375	2.00-3.125	2026	9,898,990
Judgements and Claims	2011	6,945,000	2.00-3.125	2026	6,247,944
Public Improvements (Library)	2011	806,625	2.00-3.125	2026	725,667
Public Improvements (Refunding)	2012	6,860,145	1.75-5.00	2029	6,496,501
Public Improvements (Refunding-Library)	2012	2,216,408	1.75-5.00	2025	2,138,218
Public Improvements	2012	8,799,055	2.00-3.00	2027	8,262,654
Public Improvements (Library)	2012	906,000	2.00-3.00	2027	850,770
Public Improvements	2013	9,578,500	2.25-3.00	2028	9,578,500
Public Improvements (Library)	2013	162,000	2.25-3.00	2028	162,000
Public Improvements (EFC)	2013	10,775,259	6530-4.6095	2033	10,260,259
Public Improvements	2014	20,818,341	2.00-3.25	2029	20,818,341
Public Improvements (Library)	2014	1,263,000	2.00-3.25	2029	1,263,000
					<u>\$ 124,137,250</u>

GO bonds at June 30, 2014 for business-type activities are as follows:

Business-type Activities:

<u>Serial Bond Description</u>	<u>Sale Date</u>	<u>Original Borrowing</u>	<u>Interest Rates to Maturity</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Outstanding June 30, 2014</u>
Public Improvements	2006	\$ 2,700,000	4.00-4.25	2021	\$ 980,000
Public Improvements	2007	3,365,000	4.00-4.25	2027	2,536,707
Public Improvements (Series A)	2008	1,000,000	3.375-4.00	2028	695,962
Public Improvements	2010	3,198,275	2.00-4.00	2030	2,669,022
Public Improvements (Refunding)	2010	215,000	2.00-4.00	2016	65,000
Public Improvements (Refunding)	2011	430,955	3.00-5.00	2018	333,903
Public Improvements	2011	275,000	2.00-3.125	2026	247,399
Public Improvements (Refunding)	2012	2,013,447	1.75-5.00	2025	1,925,281
Public Improvements	2012	2,344,500	2.00-3.00	2027	2,201,576
Public Improvements	2013	151,500	2.25-3.00	2028	151,500
Public Improvements	2014	732,200	2.00-3.25	2029	732,200
					<u>\$ 12,538,550</u>

Bond interest expense of \$3,694,060 was recorded in the government-wide financial statements for

governmental activities. Interest expenditures of \$3,613,368 were recorded in the fund financial statements in the Debt Service Fund. Interest expense of \$432,442 was recorded in the fund financial statements and government-wide financial statements for the business-type activities.

Payments to Maturity

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Bonds					
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2015	\$ 7,260,987	\$ 4,062,346	\$ 936,274	\$ 444,205	\$ 8,197,261	\$ 4,506,551
2016	8,748,220	3,860,869	985,322	417,422	9,733,542	4,278,291
2017	8,656,652	3,602,098	968,349	387,033	9,625,001	3,989,131
2018	8,885,221	3,339,742	974,778	357,320	9,859,999	3,697,062
2019	8,607,276	3,045,201	912,724	321,862	9,520,000	3,367,063
2020-2024	41,947,882	11,136,389	4,532,115	1,118,111	46,479,997	12,254,500
2025-2029	32,594,856	4,651,523	3,005,144	323,650	35,600,000	4,975,173
2030-2033	7,436,156	796,878	223,844	8,954	7,660,000	805,832
	<u>\$ 124,137,250</u>	<u>\$ 34,495,046</u>	<u>\$ 12,538,550</u>	<u>\$ 3,378,557</u>	<u>\$ 136,675,800</u>	<u>\$ 37,873,603</u>

The above general obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith and credit are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable real property within the City.

Retirement Incentives and Other Pension Obligations

The ERS and PFRS charges to participating governments increased significantly in 2003. Consequently, the New York State Legislature enacted Chapter 49 of the Laws of 2003 and Chapter 260 of the Laws of 2004 which enabled employers to amortize a portion of their next three years' bills. For fiscal years 2005, 2006 and 2007 the City elected to amortize contributions in excess of 7%, 9.5%, and 10.5%, respectively, of covered payroll to be paid over a ten year period, with interest at 5% per annum. On September 27, 2013 the City, at its option, elected to accelerate its amortization payments to the State and paid the full outstanding balance.

Fiscal Contributions	Amount Amortized	Balance July 1, 2013	New Issues	Payments	Balance June 30, 2014	Due Within One Year
2005	\$ 2,350,000	\$ 565,883	\$ -	\$ 565,883	\$ -	\$ -
2006	1,518,668	535,596	-	535,596	-	-
2007	1,483,365	681,186	-	681,186	-	-
	<u>\$ 5,352,033</u>	<u>\$ 1,782,665</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,782,665</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Tax Certiorari

At June 30, 2014, there were approximately 424 tax certiorari proceedings pending against the City to reduce various assessments upon which taxes had been levied between fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2014. Based upon historical experience, the City has estimated it can reasonably be expected to refund approximately \$6.5 million and accordingly, this amount has been recorded as a liability in the government-wide statement of net position at June 30, 2014.

Claims Payable

The Internal Service Fund reflects workers' compensation and general liability claims liabilities. These liabilities are based upon estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claims adjustment expenses) that have been reported, but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. The process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount due to the fact that actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards.

Claims liabilities are computed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claims frequency and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claims costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflects past inflation and other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience.

An analysis of the activity of unpaid claims liabilities in the Internal Service Fund is as follows:

	June 30			
	2014		2013	
	<u>Workers'</u> <u>Compensation</u>	<u>General</u> <u>Liability</u>	<u>Workers'</u> <u>Compensation</u>	<u>General</u> <u>Liability</u>
Balance - Beginning of Year,	\$ 7,278,400	\$3,324,800	\$ 4,851,200	\$3,091,200
Provision for Claims and Claims Adjustment Expenses	4,888,249	3,802,846	6,687,165	1,930,719
Claims and Claims Adjustment Expense Paid	<u>(3,141,049)</u>	<u>(2,916,446)</u>	<u>(4,259,965)</u>	<u>(1,697,119)</u>
Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 9,025,600</u>	<u>\$4,211,200</u>	<u>\$ 7,278,400</u>	<u>\$3,324,800</u>
Due Within One Year	<u>\$ 1,360,000</u>	<u>\$ 640,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,311,000</u>	<u>\$ 589,000</u>

Landfill Closure

The Gedney Way Landfill accepted municipal solid waste, construction and demolition debris, and miscellaneous waste from 1948 to 1979. Shortly thereafter, the City placed a soil cap over the landfill and used the site to process leaves, yard waste and brush for recycling, and for the temporary storage of various public works supplies. Soil and groundwater tests conducted from 1986 through 2006 determined that contaminants in the form of ash, motor oil and the solvent trichloroethylene (TCE) were present. On June 8, 2007, the City entered into an Order on Consent with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, pursuant to which the City was required to execute a landfill closure, including the installation of a final cover (cap) over certain areas at the landfill.

In addition to the requirements of the Order on Consent, state and federal laws and regulations require the City to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. The project of placing a final cover on the landfill began in fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 and was completed in fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The \$ 12.2 million total project cost and financing is reported in the Capital Projects Fund Project-Length Schedule of this report and includes \$128,000 that represents the first year of a thirty year postclosure monitoring process.

The \$1,125,000 reported as landfill postclosure care liability at June 30, 2014, represents the cumulative amount to be paid for postclosure monitoring over the next twenty-nine years. Each year, the City will recognize a portion of this cost beginning July 1, 2014. The postclosure care amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all postclosure care in fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

Other Post-Employment Benefits Obligations

The City reports its other post-employment benefits (OPEB) in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. OPEB includes, but is not limited to, health care benefits provided to retirees.

The City provides health care benefits for retired employees through a single employer defined benefit plan for which a separate audited report is not issued. The City's municipal code and the various collective bargaining agreements stipulate the employees covered and the employee's required contribution, if any, towards the cost of health care benefits.

The City pays some or all of the cost of post-employment health care benefits for retirees, their spouses and their dependents during the life of the retiree. Surviving spouses of retirees may elect to continue health care benefits at their own expense. Substantially all of the City's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the City and have been credited with at least five years of service to the City.

The expense and liability for OPEB is calculated on an actuarial basis. Actuarial valuations for OPEB plans involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. These amounts are subject to continual revisions as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Calculations are based on the OPEB benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan in effect at the time of each valuation and on the pattern of sharing costs between employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial calculations of the OPEB plan reflect a long-term perspective.

The City is required to accrue on the government-wide and proprietary funds financial statements the amounts necessary to finance the plan as actuarially determined, which is equal to the balance not paid by plan members. The cost of OPEB is recognized as expenditures as claims are paid within the governmental funds.

Funding for the plan has been established on a pay-as-you-go basis. The City's annual cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 45. Instead of expensing the current year premiums paid, a per capita claims cost is calculated and used to determine a normal cost, an actuarially accrued liability and ultimately the ARC. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed 30 years.

Assumptions used in calculating OPEB are as follows:

- The actuarial funding method used is the projected unit credit.
- The valuation date is July 1, 2013.
- The discount rate used is 4.5% per annum for all years.
- The mortality table used is the RP-2000 Combined Table projected to 27 and 19 years.
- The termination table used is the Sarason T-5 Table.

- Retirement rates for non-uniformed retirees with a minimum of five years of required service is 10% at age 55, 3% for ages 56 through 59, 5% for ages 60 through 64 and 100% at age 65.
- Retirement rates for uniformed (police and fire) retirees with a minimum of twenty years of required service is 50% on the 20th year of service, 2% on the 21st year of service at age 54, 10% at age 55, 3% for ages 56 through 59, 5% for ages 60 through 64 and 100% at age 65.
- Health care costs will increase 9.5% for the first year, then decrease 0.5% each year in years two through ten to 9%, 8.5%, 8%, 7.5%, 7%, 6.5%, 6%, 5.5% and 5%, respectively, and then continue at 5% thereafter.
- Wife is assumed to be the same age as husband.
- 70% of males and 50% of females are assumed married.
- Participation rate is 100% of eligible retirees.
- The inflation rate is 3% per annum for all years.
- Market value is used as the asset valuation method.
- The amortization basis is the level dollar basis/open amortization approach over 30 years, with 25 years remaining in the amortization period.

The City currently has no assets set aside for the purpose of paying other post-employment benefits. Current New York State law prohibits municipalities from pre-funding retiree health care benefits obligations in an irrevocable trust fund as required by GASB Statement No. 45.

If and when New York municipalities are permitted to pre-fund these obligations, the City will have the option of doing so in order to reduce and/or eliminate the accumulated liability.

The number of participants and net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2014 is presented on the following page.

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	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Component Unit Cable Television
Active Employees	850	28	878	4
Retired Employees	717	11	728	1
Total	<u>1,567</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>1,606</u>	<u>5</u>
Amortization Component:				
Actuarial Accrued Liability as of July 1, 2013	\$ 358,029,000	\$ 7,098,000	\$ 365,127,000	\$ 693,000
Assets at Market Value	-	-	-	-
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability ("UAAL")	<u>\$ 358,029,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,098,000</u>	<u>\$ 365,127,000</u>	<u>\$ 693,000</u>
Funded Ratio	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
Covered Payroll (active plan members)	<u>\$ 72,385,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,713,000</u>	<u>\$ 75,098,000</u>	<u>\$ 322,000</u>
UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	<u>494.62%</u>	<u>261.63%</u>	<u>486.20%</u>	<u>215.22%</u>
Annual Required Contribution	\$ 32,465,000	\$ 835,000	\$ 33,300,000	\$ 100,000
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	3,246,000	93,000	3,339,000	11,000
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution	<u>(4,248,000)</u>	<u>(118,000)</u>	<u>(4,366,000)</u>	<u>(14,000)</u>
Annual OPEB Cost	31,463,000	810,000	32,273,000	97,000
Contributions Made	<u>(8,032,000)</u>	<u>(94,000)</u>	<u>(8,126,000)</u>	<u>(4,000)</u>
Increase in Net OPEB Obligation	23,431,000	716,000	24,147,000	93,000
Net OPEB Obligation, Beginning of year	<u>72,256,000</u>	<u>2,079,000</u>	<u>74,335,000</u>	<u>255,000</u>
Net OPEB Obligation, End of year	<u>\$ 95,687,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,795,000</u>	<u>\$ 98,482,000</u>	<u>\$ 348,000</u>

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan and the net OPEB obligation for the current and two preceding years is as follows:

	Fiscal Year	Annual OPEB Cost	OPEB Cost Contributed	Percentage of	Net OPEB Obligation
	Ended June 30,			Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	
Governmental Activities	2014	\$ 31,463,000	\$ 8,032,000	25.53%	\$ 95,687,000
	2013	30,607,000	9,896,000	32.33%	72,256,000
	2012	29,251,000	8,075,000	27.61%	51,545,000
Business-type Activities	2014	810,000	94,000	11.60%	2,795,000
	2013	690,000	118,000	17.10%	2,079,000
	2012	650,000	118,000	18.15%	1,507,000
Total Primary Government	2014	32,273,000	8,126,000	25.18%	98,482,000
	2013	31,297,000	10,014,000	32.00%	74,335,000
	2012	29,901,000	8,193,000	27.40%	53,052,000
Component Unit	2014	97,000	4,000	4.12%	348,000
	2013	63,000	6,000	9.52%	255,000
	2012	59,000	7,000	11.86%	198,000

A schedule of funding progress for OPEB is presented as required supplementary information (RSI) immediately following these notes to the financial statements.

G. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers are defined as the flow of assets (such as cash or goods) without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment. The following have been reported as interfund transfers:

	Transfers Out			Total
	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
Transfers in:				
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 77,985	\$ -	\$ 77,985
Capital Projects Fund	310,000	-	340,200	650,200
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	<u>10,725,569</u>	<u>337,791</u>	<u>424,943</u>	<u>11,488,303</u>
Total	<u>\$ 11,035,569</u>	<u>\$ 415,776</u>	<u>\$ 765,143</u>	<u>\$ 12,216,488</u>

Transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund with collection authorization to the Debt Service Fund as debt service principal and interest payments become due, and 2) move unrestricted General Fund revenues to finance various programs that the government must account for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, including amounts provided as subsidies or matching funds for various grant programs.

H. Lease Agreements

Commitments under a lease agreement for a Senior Center facility operated by the City provide for minimum annual rental payments as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Senior Center
2015	\$ 264,000
2016	264,000
2017	268,805
2018	273,945
2019	273,945
2020-2024	1,489,288
2025-2027	1,180,515

Rental expenditures charged to operations of the primary government in fiscal year 2014 were \$136,675.

The City, under various agreements, rents real property for public parking. Rental payments are based on parking income generated or negotiated on a year-to-year basis. The City is responsible for ordinary repairs and maintenance of its leased properties. Rental expense charged to operations aggregated \$152,631 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

I. Encumbrances

As discussed in Note 1(E)(13) Encumbrances, encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At year end the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows:

General Fund	\$1,103,688
Capital Projects Fund	<u>5,334,905</u>
Total	<u>\$6,438,593</u>

J. Net Position

Net position is the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The components of net position are detailed below:

The net investment in capital assets component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

The restricted component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Generally, a liability relates to restricted assets if the asset results from a resource flow that also results in the recognition of a liability or if the liability will be liquidated with the restricted assets reported.

Specific identification of restricted net position presented in the City's government-wide financial statements is as follows:

- Restricted for Capital Projects – Net position that reports the amounts restricted for capital projects, exclusive of unexpended bond proceeds.
- Restricted for Debt Service – Net position that reports the amounts restricted for the payment of debt principal and interest with constraints placed on their use by the New York State Local Finance Law and bond ordinances.
- Restricted for Public Safety – Net position that represents funds restricted for public safety activities under Federal or State laws or by external parties and/or statutes.
- Restricted for Community Services – Net position of the nonmajor governmental funds, exclusive of the Debt Service Fund, Permanent Fund, and Police Activities Fund, that is legally or administratively restricted for specific purposes under Federal or State laws or by external parties and/or statutes.
- Restricted for Nonrecurring Repairs – Net position of the City Center Garage Fund, restricted by ordinance and/or legal agreements to be used for certain repairs to the City Center Garage.
- Restricted for Tax Stabilization – Net position that reports the amounts restricted for contingency and tax stabilization, as adopted by Common Council ordinance on May 10, 2010 pursuant to Section 6-e of the General Municipal Law.
- Restricted for Permanent Fund – Net position that reports the difference between assets and liabilities of the Goldie Zeitlin Memorial Fund, with \$10,000 of this difference representing an endowment amount that must be retained in perpetuity (nonexpendable), and the remaining balance, if any, representing expendable restricted net position that can

only be used for the City's programs related to urban concerns.

The unrestricted component of net position is the net amount of the assets and deferred outflows of resources, less the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted component of net position.

Note 4: Other Information

A. Self Insurance Fund

The City, including its component units, is self insured for workers' compensation, general and automobile liability, and unemployment benefits.

Insurance policies were purchased for the following exposures with the deductible or self-insured retention indicated in parenthesis: public officials/employment practices liability (\$150,000/\$150,000 self-insured retention), property (\$100,000 deductible), parking garage property/liability (\$1,000 deductible/no deductible), workers' compensation excess liability (\$750,000 self-insured retention), employers liability (\$50,000 self-insured retention), and employee faithful performance/crime (\$25,000 deductible). The City self-insures its general liability and automobile liability and purchases an excess umbrella liability insurance policy (\$1,000,000 self-insured retention). Unemployment claims are reimbursed to New York State on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The Self Insurance Fund (SIF), an internal service fund, is funded by charges to the City's other funds and component units, and is based primarily upon the contributing funds claims experience. Estimates for incurred but not reported (IBNR) losses and trend and development factors for workers' compensation, general liability and auto liability claims, as well as administrative costs, are also formulated into the contributions. Each contributing fund, based upon its proportionate share of SIF fund balance, benefits from the investment income earned by the SIF.

There were no reductions in insurance coverage from the previous fiscal year, nor have settlements exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

B. Litigation

There are claims against the City that have occurred in the normal course of operations for personal injuries, bodily injuries and wrongful death from various alleged causes and litigation is pending with respect to other miscellaneous matters. In the opinion of the management of the City, based on the advice from the Corporation Counsel, the final disposition of these matters will not have a materially adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

C. Contingencies

The City participates in various Federal grant programs, principal of which are programs of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. These programs are subject to program compliance audits pursuant to the Single Audit Act as amended in 1996. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the City anticipates such amounts, if any, will be immaterial.

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS**

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Actuarial Valuation Date</u>	<u>Actuarial Value of Assets (a)</u>	<u>Actuarial Liability (AAL) (b)</u>	<u>Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)</u>	<u>Funded Ratio (a/b)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll (c)</u>	<u>UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b-a) / c</u>
<u>Governmental Activities</u>							
6/30/2014	7/1/2013	\$ -	\$ 358,029,000	\$ 358,029,000	0.00%	\$ 72,385,000	494.62%
6/30/2013	7/1/2012	-	345,213,000	351,847,000	0.00	72,478,000	485.45
6/30/2012	7/1/2011	-	328,476,000	328,476,000	0.00	71,084,000	462.10
<u>Business-type Activities</u>							
6/30/2014	7/1/2013	\$ -	\$ 7,098,000	\$ 7,098,000	0.00%	\$ 2,713,000	261.63%
6/30/2013	7/1/2012	-	6,634,000	6,634,000	0.00	2,692,000	246.43
6/30/2012	7/1/2011	-	6,145,000	6,145,000	0.00	2,583,000	237.90
<u>Total Primary Government</u>							
6/30/2014	7/1/2013	\$ -	\$ 365,127,000	\$ 365,127,000	0.00%	\$ 75,098,000	486.20%
6/30/2013	7/1/2012	-	351,847,000	358,481,000	0.00	75,170,000	476.89
6/30/2012	7/1/2011	-	334,621,000	334,621,000	0.00	73,667,000	454.23
<u>Component Unit</u>							
6/30/2014	7/1/2013	\$ -	\$ 693,000	\$ 693,000	0.00%	\$ 322,000	215.22%
6/30/2013	7/1/2012	-	623,000	623,000	0.00	370,000	168.38
6/30/2012	7/1/2011	-	569,000	569,000	0.00	373,000	152.55

Note to Required Supplementary Information:

The Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) and the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) increased \$13.4 million (3.8%) from June 30, 2013 to June 30, 2014. Assumptions used by the actuary in developing the analysis of other postemployment benefits include:

- Life expectancies used in developing the June 30, 2014 actuarial valuations were based on the RP-2000 Combined Table, whereas the life expectancies used in developing the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuations were based on the RP-2007 Combined Table (sex distinct).
- Health care cost rate increases used in developing the June 30, 2014 actuarial valuations were based on a ten-year sliding scale beginning at 9.5% in year one and ending at 5% in years ten and beyond. Health care cost rate increases used in developing the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuations were based on a seven-year sliding scale beginning at 10% in year one and ending at 5% in years six and beyond.

The above changes in assumptions and methodology also had the effect of increasing the Annual Required Contribution (ARC) from \$32.1 million at June 30, 2013 to \$33.4 million at June 30, 2014.



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**COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND ADDITIONAL SCHEDULES**

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES COMPARED TO BUDGET
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Taxes and Related Items:				
Property taxes	\$ 48,139,785	\$ 48,081,991	\$ 47,670,436	\$ (411,555)
Payments in lieu of taxes	2,954,198	2,954,198	2,966,965	12,767
Interest and lien fees	570,000	570,000	410,679	(159,321)
Less allowance for uncollected taxes and tax certiorari	(22,000)	(22,000)	54,592	76,592
	<u>51,641,983</u>	<u>51,584,189</u>	<u>51,102,672</u>	<u>(481,517)</u>
Sales and use taxes	45,100,000	45,100,000	51,856,187	6,756,187
Hotel occupancy tax	1,050,000	1,050,000	969,632	(80,368)
Utility gross receipts tax	1,288,000	1,288,000	1,376,552	88,552
Total Taxes and Related Items	<u>99,079,983</u>	<u>99,022,189</u>	<u>105,305,043</u>	<u>6,282,854</u>
Intergovernmental:				
Federal Support:				
Emergency Management Assistance	-	-	203,488	203,488
Senior Citizens - Title III B	10,717	15,695	9,838	(5,857)
Nutrition Program-Title III C	33,610	33,610	16,879	(16,731)
Commodity funding	5,000	5,000	6,354	1,354
U.S.-DOJ Bullet Proof Vest Partnership	15,000	15,000	20,736	5,736
F.B.I. Violent Crime Task Force	-	-	10,243	10,243
	<u>64,327</u>	<u>69,305</u>	<u>267,538</u>	<u>198,233</u>
State Support:				
Aid and Incentives to Municipalities ("AIM")	5,463,256	5,463,256	5,463,256	-
Youth programs	29,487	29,487	30,971	1,484
Emergency Management Assistance	-	-	368	368
NYS Energy Research and Development Authority	-	-	5,000	5,000
Buckle Up New York	6,386	6,386	-	(6,386)
Cell Phone Enforcement Grant	16,000	16,000	19,097	3,097
Pedestrian Safety Grant	10,000	10,000	8,250	(1,750)
NYS Criminal Justice Service	-	-	4,992	4,992
Arterial highway maintenance	28,050	28,050	28,050	-
Mental health program	76,000	76,000	54,535	(21,465)
Unified court aid	45,000	45,000	81,942	36,942
	<u>5,674,179</u>	<u>5,674,179</u>	<u>5,696,461</u>	<u>22,282</u>
County and Local Support:				
Mortgage tax	1,475,000	1,475,000	1,875,047	400,047
Stop DWI programs	8,400	8,400	10,875	2,475
STEP grant	9,000	9,000	18,126	9,126
Community development grant	50,295	50,295	39,355	(10,940)
	<u>1,542,695</u>	<u>1,542,695</u>	<u>1,943,403</u>	<u>400,708</u>
Total Intergovernmental	<u>7,281,201</u>	<u>7,286,179</u>	<u>7,907,402</u>	<u>621,223</u>
Charges for Services:				
General services	213,525	213,525	140,868	(72,657)
Finance department	809,075	809,075	809,924	849
City clerk's office	102,550	102,550	107,533	4,983
Public works department	176,725	176,725	179,149	2,424
Parking department	14,550,391	14,550,391	14,819,172	268,781
Public safety department	1,276,707	1,276,707	1,284,494	7,787
Recreation department	1,267,720	1,267,720	1,179,455	(88,265)
Youth services bureau	620,500	620,500	697,351	76,851
Total Charges for Services	<u>19,017,193</u>	<u>19,017,193</u>	<u>19,217,946</u>	<u>200,753</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES COMPARED TO BUDGET
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Licenses and Permits:				
City clerk's office	16,850	16,850	18,738	1,888
Planning department	19,000	19,000	6,000	(13,000)
Building department:				
Building permits	1,618,620	1,618,620	2,108,956	490,336
Other	1,003,075	1,003,075	1,109,672	106,597
Public works department:				
Street openings	125,000	125,000	277,137	152,137
Street obstructions	140,000	140,000	250,180	110,180
Other	259,000	259,000	288,274	29,274
Public safety department	918,045	918,045	897,019	(21,026)
Recreation department	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
City franchise fees	721,033	721,033	763,097	42,064
Total Licenses and Permits	<u>4,822,623</u>	<u>4,822,623</u>	<u>5,721,073</u>	<u>898,450</u>
Fines and Forfeitures:				
Parking fines	6,989,750	6,989,750	6,993,511	3,761
Forfeited deposits	900	900	2,060	1,160
Hazard alarm	180,000	180,000	137,120	(42,880)
Fines and bail	990,000	990,000	1,096,488	106,488
Total Fines and Forfeitures	<u>8,160,650</u>	<u>8,160,650</u>	<u>8,229,179</u>	<u>68,529</u>
Interest	<u>135,000</u>	<u>135,000</u>	<u>97,154</u>	<u>(37,846)</u>
Miscellaneous:				
Sale of property	816,800	816,800	293,044	(523,756)
Insurance recoveries	93,000	93,000	140,505	47,505
Contributions	57,800	76,491	72,030	(4,461)
Tenant Emergency Protection Act fees	46,525	46,525	41,430	(5,095)
Rentals and commissions	1,731,133	1,731,133	1,734,333	3,200
Other	328,421	1,728,421	3,852,228	2,123,807
Total Miscellaneous	<u>3,073,679</u>	<u>4,492,370</u>	<u>6,133,570</u>	<u>1,641,200</u>
Total Revenues	141,570,329	142,936,204	152,611,367	9,675,163
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers In-				
Capital Projects Fund	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>77,985</u>	<u>72,985</u>
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	141,575,329	142,941,204	152,689,352	9,748,148
Appropriation of Fund Balance	<u>11,811,045</u>	<u>13,395,039</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,395,039)</u>
Total Revenues, Other Financing Sources and Appropriation of Fund Balance	<u>\$153,386,374</u>	<u>\$ 156,336,243</u>	<u>\$ 152,689,352</u>	<u>\$(3,646,891)</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES COMPARED TO BUDGET
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

EXPENDITURES	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Current:				
Council and Boards:				
Common Council:				
Personal services	\$ 221,326	\$ 218,113	\$ 218,084	\$ 29
Employee benefits	124,974	116,589	110,811	5,778
Materials and supplies	43,400	43,400	40,415	2,985
Direct costs	650	650	261	389
Contingency	2,488,224	233,998	-	233,998
	<u>2,878,574</u>	<u>612,750</u>	<u>369,571</u>	<u>243,179</u>
City Court:				
Employee benefits	2,500	2,685	2,685	-
Materials and supplies	16,125	16,690	16,690	-
Direct costs	7,110	6,360	1,971	4,389
	<u>25,735</u>	<u>25,735</u>	<u>21,346</u>	<u>4,389</u>
Board of Assessment Review:				
Personal services	15,700	15,580	14,563	1,017
Employee benefits	2,147	2,147	1,888	259
Materials and supplies	1,050	1,170	630	540
Direct costs	300	300	-	300
	<u>19,197</u>	<u>19,197</u>	<u>17,081</u>	<u>2,116</u>
Zoning Board of Appeals:				
Personal services	62,267	62,267	62,267	-
Employee benefits	39,959	40,115	39,305	810
Materials and supplies	1,150	1,150	586	564
	<u>103,376</u>	<u>103,532</u>	<u>102,158</u>	<u>1,374</u>
Real Estate Committee:				
Materials and supplies	500	500	-	500
Direct costs	4,500	4,500	-	4,500
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,000</u>
White Plains Board of Ethics-				
Direct costs	300	300	-	300
White Plains Housing Authority:				
Personal services	8,000	8,750	8,750	-
Employee benefits	968	1,024	1,004	20
	<u>8,968</u>	<u>9,774</u>	<u>9,754</u>	<u>20</u>
Total Council and Boards	<u>3,041,150</u>	<u>776,288</u>	<u>519,910</u>	<u>256,378</u>
General Government:				
Office of the Mayor:				
Personal services	487,874	487,874	482,874	5,000
Employee benefits	243,828	243,828	233,704	10,124
Materials and supplies	24,250	24,250	14,844	9,406
Direct costs	6,000	6,000	2,460	3,540
	<u>761,952</u>	<u>761,952</u>	<u>733,882</u>	<u>28,070</u>
City Clerk:				
Personal services	371,502	371,502	369,458	2,044
Employee benefits	201,525	202,266	198,584	3,682
Materials and supplies	19,250	19,250	18,862	388
Direct costs	88,255	88,255	82,479	5,776
	<u>680,532</u>	<u>681,273</u>	<u>669,383</u>	<u>11,890</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES COMPARED TO BUDGET
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Law Department:				
Personal services	1,210,645	1,224,258	1,084,144	140,114
Employee benefits	489,799	493,828	421,354	72,474
Materials and supplies	62,600	63,100	43,877	19,223
Direct costs	739,992	759,492	278,263	481,229
	<u>2,503,036</u>	<u>2,540,678</u>	<u>1,827,638</u>	<u>713,040</u>
Assessor:				
Personal services	436,698	432,503	432,503	-
Employee benefits	213,006	209,736	203,833	5,903
Materials and supplies	31,085	30,810	13,613	17,197
Direct costs	2,900	2,975	2,730	245
	<u>683,689</u>	<u>676,024</u>	<u>652,679</u>	<u>23,345</u>
Finance Department:				
Personal services	1,238,736	1,259,600	1,239,334	20,266
Employee benefits	9,271,227	9,281,803	8,937,118	344,685
Materials and supplies	52,825	49,525	41,116	8,409
Direct costs	7,892,688	8,644,982	8,527,666	117,316
Equipment	13,941	22,241	18,874	3,367
	<u>18,469,417</u>	<u>19,258,151</u>	<u>18,764,108</u>	<u>494,043</u>
Budget Department:				
Personal services	254,268	290,581	286,171	4,410
Employee benefits	66,722	70,448	66,226	4,222
Materials and supplies	10,075	10,075	7,474	2,601
Direct costs	560	560	550	10
Equipment	800	800	586	214
	<u>332,425</u>	<u>372,464</u>	<u>361,007</u>	<u>11,457</u>
Information Services:				
Personal services	621,133	625,588	621,542	4,046
Employee benefits	264,687	266,005	255,812	10,193
Materials and supplies	472,096	472,096	297,305	174,791
Direct costs	158,488	158,488	144,298	14,190
Equipment	64,648	64,648	46,646	18,002
	<u>1,581,052</u>	<u>1,586,825</u>	<u>1,365,603</u>	<u>221,222</u>
Purchasing Department:				
Personal services	403,270	403,270	402,374	896
Employee benefits	206,996	206,996	201,197	5,799
Materials and supplies	6,350	6,350	3,957	2,393
	<u>616,616</u>	<u>616,616</u>	<u>607,528</u>	<u>9,088</u>
Planning Department:				
Personal services	584,490	584,490	583,379	1,111
Employee benefits	247,358	247,358	241,541	5,817
Materials and supplies	38,800	37,800	16,894	20,906
Direct costs	97,500	97,500	73,157	24,343
Equipment	-	1,000	681	319
	<u>968,148</u>	<u>968,148</u>	<u>915,652</u>	<u>52,496</u>

Continued

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES COMPARED TO BUDGET
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Building Department:				
Personal services	1,787,595	1,847,843	1,841,930	5,913
Employee benefits	849,792	864,233	828,465	35,768
Materials and supplies	79,591	84,591	77,380	7,211
Direct costs	26,988	29,900	28,607	1,293
Equipment	3,000	6,250	1,577	4,673
	<u>2,746,966</u>	<u>2,832,817</u>	<u>2,777,959</u>	<u>54,858</u>
Personnel Department:				
Personal services	521,623	521,623	475,671	45,952
Employee benefits	228,907	228,907	222,485	6,422
Materials and supplies	15,478	15,478	8,024	7,454
Direct costs	50,145	49,525	36,736	12,789
Equipment	300	920	918	2
	<u>816,453</u>	<u>816,453</u>	<u>743,834</u>	<u>72,619</u>
Total General Government	30,160,286	31,111,401	29,419,273	1,692,128
Public Works:				
Administration:				
Personal services	1,119,000	1,108,781	1,108,780	1
Employee benefits	473,051	487,245	468,890	18,355
Materials and supplies	35,100	35,100	26,754	8,346
Direct costs	53,870	55,432	55,432	-
Equipment	1,500	1,500	1,246	254
	<u>1,682,521</u>	<u>1,688,058</u>	<u>1,661,102</u>	<u>26,956</u>
Engineering:				
Personal services	1,517,317	1,527,778	1,527,778	-
Employee benefits	741,473	741,426	718,584	22,842
Materials and supplies	32,089	32,089	27,534	4,555
Direct costs	5,436	5,436	4,923	513
Equipment	1,700	1,700	1,603	97
	<u>2,298,015</u>	<u>2,308,429</u>	<u>2,280,422</u>	<u>28,007</u>
Building Maintenance:				
Personal services	1,295,482	1,295,908	1,292,561	3,347
Employee benefits	658,222	678,102	659,641	18,461
Materials and supplies	1,397,903	1,482,249	1,462,824	19,425
Direct costs	546,833	557,911	537,213	20,698
Equipment	6,778	7,613	7,612	1
	<u>3,905,218</u>	<u>4,021,783</u>	<u>3,959,851</u>	<u>61,932</u>
Garage and Shop:				
Personal services	1,424,646	1,425,497	1,425,455	42
Employee benefits	779,152	780,736	762,137	18,599
Materials and supplies	131,885	127,090	127,090	-
Direct costs	34,278	6,828	6,610	218
Equipment	6,073	10,838	5,102	5,736
	<u>2,376,034</u>	<u>2,350,989</u>	<u>2,326,394</u>	<u>24,595</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES COMPARED TO BUDGET
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Public Works-Continued:				
Storm Water:				
Personal services	64,639	63,168	63,168	-
Employee benefits	41,604	41,604	40,378	1,226
Materials and supplies	21,069	25,603	8,589	17,014
Direct costs	30,000	45,546	26,615	18,931
	<u>157,312</u>	<u>175,921</u>	<u>138,750</u>	<u>37,171</u>
Highway and Bridges:				
Personal services	3,802,713	4,070,380	4,069,318	1,062
Employee benefits	2,001,900	2,116,766	2,038,185	78,581
Materials and supplies	3,592,580	3,672,797	3,465,274	207,523
Direct costs	191,105	205,445	139,018	66,427
Equipment	4,930	4,930	4,492	438
	<u>9,593,228</u>	<u>10,070,318</u>	<u>9,716,287</u>	<u>354,031</u>
Parks Maintenance:				
Personal services	928,353	962,290	959,751	2,539
Employee benefits	496,318	494,158	493,653	505
Materials and supplies	409,017	447,964	439,552	8,412
Direct costs	80,905	80,905	73,009	7,896
Equipment	21,193	21,193	14,596	6,597
	<u>1,935,786</u>	<u>2,006,510</u>	<u>1,980,561</u>	<u>25,949</u>
Sanitation:				
Personal services	4,021,615	4,068,514	4,068,056	458
Employee benefits	2,385,338	2,365,761	2,287,014	78,747
Materials and supplies	351,446	357,197	357,197	-
Direct costs	867,607	850,931	803,214	47,717
	<u>7,626,006</u>	<u>7,642,403</u>	<u>7,515,481</u>	<u>126,922</u>
Total Public Works	<u>29,574,120</u>	<u>30,264,411</u>	<u>29,578,848</u>	<u>685,563</u>
Parking:				
General Operations:				
Personal services	2,392,381	2,364,868	2,359,901	4,967
Employee benefits	1,271,249	1,212,318	1,174,791	37,527
Materials and supplies	465,458	455,082	453,068	2,014
Direct costs	327,400	368,697	368,697	-
Equipment	60,341	57,691	28,099	29,592
	<u>4,516,829</u>	<u>4,458,656</u>	<u>4,384,556</u>	<u>74,100</u>
Garages:				
Personal services	886,045	901,344	898,166	3,178
Employee benefits	488,187	491,755	485,162	6,593
Materials and supplies	690,449	973,602	950,072	23,530
Direct costs	341,995	333,346	308,020	25,326
	<u>2,406,676</u>	<u>2,700,047</u>	<u>2,641,420</u>	<u>58,627</u>
Parking Lots:				
Materials and supplies	225,000	231,477	226,990	4,487
Direct costs	30,489	29,314	29,314	-
	<u>255,489</u>	<u>260,791</u>	<u>256,304</u>	<u>4,487</u>

Continued

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES COMPARED TO BUDGET
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Parking-continued				
Violations Bureau:				
Personal services	333,886	333,674	331,777	1,897
Employee benefits	136,933	142,394	137,798	4,596
Materials and supplies	93,300	89,300	67,440	21,860
Direct costs	689,200	672,440	672,439	1
	<u>1,253,319</u>	<u>1,237,808</u>	<u>1,209,454</u>	<u>28,354</u>
Parking Enforcement:				
Personal services	2,008,830	1,882,762	1,865,355	17,407
Employee benefits	1,072,346	1,029,171	965,320	63,851
Materials and supplies	4,100	4,100	3,067	1,033
Equipment	1,000	744	744	-
	<u>3,086,276</u>	<u>2,916,777</u>	<u>2,834,486</u>	<u>82,291</u>
Traffic Department:				
Personal services	742,113	742,113	741,974	139
Employee benefits	381,402	381,402	371,667	9,735
Materials and supplies	201,801	237,038	231,159	5,879
Direct costs	19,088	17,668	2,168	15,500
Equipment	46,595	46,208	42,737	3,471
	<u>1,390,999</u>	<u>1,424,429</u>	<u>1,389,705</u>	<u>34,724</u>
 Total Parking Department	 <u>12,909,588</u>	 <u>12,998,508</u>	 <u>12,715,925</u>	 <u>282,583</u>
Public Safety:				
Administration:				
Personal services	483,301	488,071	488,071	-
Employee benefits	209,474	211,286	207,502	3,784
Materials and supplies	188,994	188,994	184,713	4,281
Direct costs	408,500	386,503	386,503	-
	<u>1,290,269</u>	<u>1,274,854</u>	<u>1,266,789</u>	<u>8,065</u>
Fire Department:				
Personal services	16,076,277	15,858,126	15,858,120	6
Employee benefits	9,426,768	10,638,297	10,207,653	430,644
Materials and supplies	271,585	292,212	285,253	6,959
Direct costs	37,900	68,000	67,475	525
Equipment	96,391	96,391	64,871	31,520
	<u>25,908,921</u>	<u>26,953,026</u>	<u>26,483,372</u>	<u>469,654</u>
Police Department:				
Personal services	21,801,289	22,321,132	21,999,802	321,330
Employee benefits	11,663,846	11,897,821	11,475,173	422,648
Materials and supplies	648,349	633,722	555,023	78,699
Direct costs	116,772	108,669	98,795	9,874
Equipment	277,850	277,850	222,382	55,468
	<u>34,508,106</u>	<u>35,239,194</u>	<u>34,351,175</u>	<u>888,019</u>
 Total Public Safety	 <u>61,707,296</u>	 <u>63,467,074</u>	 <u>62,101,336</u>	 <u>1,365,738</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES COMPARED TO BUDGET
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Community Services:				
Recreation and Parks:				
Personal services	1,941,764	1,921,759	1,840,076	81,683
Employee benefits	613,854	609,131	578,268	30,863
Materials and supplies	688,386	690,059	679,085	10,974
Direct costs	457,330	472,752	440,117	32,635
Equipment	12,100	26,390	25,538	852
	<u>3,713,434</u>	<u>3,720,091</u>	<u>3,563,084</u>	<u>157,007</u>
T.H. Slater Center:				
Materials and supplies	62,750	62,750	40,112	22,638
Direct costs	232,372	232,372	228,563	3,809
	<u>295,122</u>	<u>295,122</u>	<u>268,675</u>	<u>26,447</u>
Youth Services:				
Personal services	1,843,002	1,841,156	1,772,788	68,368
Employee benefits	614,209	615,084	598,323	16,761
Materials and supplies	85,794	89,985	64,844	25,141
Direct costs	99,679	104,429	96,627	7,802
Equipment	17,125	17,125	16,238	887
	<u>2,659,809</u>	<u>2,667,779</u>	<u>2,548,820</u>	<u>118,959</u>
Total Community Services	<u>6,668,365</u>	<u>6,682,992</u>	<u>6,380,579</u>	<u>302,413</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>144,060,805</u>	<u>145,300,674</u>	<u>140,715,871</u>	<u>4,584,803</u>
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfers out:				
Capital Projects Fund	-	310,000	310,000	-
Debt Service Fund	9,323,954	10,723,954	10,723,954	-
Housing Authority Enhancement Fund	1,615	1,615	1,615	-
Total Other Financing Uses	<u>9,325,569</u>	<u>11,035,569</u>	<u>11,035,569</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	<u>\$ 153,386,374</u>	<u>\$ 156,336,243</u>	<u>\$ 151,751,440</u>	<u>\$ 4,584,803</u>

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Library Fund - to account for property taxes and other resources used to support the operation and maintenance of the City library. Section 259(1) of the New York State Education Law requires that monies received from taxes and other public sources for the support of a public library shall be kept as a separate library fund.

RESTORE Grant Fund - to account for a New York State grant that provides assistance to low income senior citizens for housing repairs.

Community Development Block Grant Fund - to account for Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds used to provide programs and activities that will benefit low and moderate income families through the prevention or elimination of slums and blight.

Section 8 Housing Assistance Program Fund - to account for Federal grants used to subsidize rental housing for low and moderate income senior citizens and other families residing within the City.

Public Safety Grant Fund - to account for grant monies received from Federal, State and local governments for the enhancement of public safety activities.

Youth Development Fund - to account for grant monies received from Federal, State and local governments and private contributions for youth development programs designed to build skills and competencies among the City's youth.

City Center Garage Fund - to account for parking revenues that are restricted for operating and maintenance costs associated with the City Center Garage.

War Memorial Fund - to account for monies specifically identified by the donors to be used for a memorial to those who have perished in wars.

Community Services Fund - to account for monies specifically identified by the donors to be used to send underprivileged and economically disadvantaged children to day camp.

Recreation Parkland Fund - to account for monies specifically identified by the donors to be used in acquiring and/or developing recreational facilities and open space in the City.

Police Activities Fund - to account for Federal forfeiture proceeds to be used to support community policing activities, training and law enforcement operations.

Mayor's Youth Council Fund - to account for monies specifically identified by the donors to benefit the youth of the City.

Housing Authority Enhancement Fund - to account for monies specifically identified by the donors to be used to enhance public housing occupancy. As of July 1, 2013 the City transferred the Section 8 program to the White Plains Housing Authority.

Parking Fund - to account for fees received in lieu of providing required off-street parking in the central parking area, which are used to increase the quantity/quality of parking spaces available to serve properties in that area.

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest and for financial resources that are being accumulated for principal and interest maturing in future years.

Permanent Fund

The Goldie Zeitlin Memorial Permanent Fund is used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal (an endowment of \$10,000), may be used for purposes that support the City's programs (for the benefit of the City and its citizens) related to urban concerns.

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
 NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 JUNE 30, 2014**

Special Revenue Funds

	Library Fund	RESTORE Grant Fund	Community Development Block Grant Fund	Section 8 Housing Assistance Program Fund	Public Safety Grant Fund
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 390,771	\$ 102,255	\$ 2,078,833	\$ -	\$ 849
Investments	-	-	85,565	-	-
Receivables	-	-	1,292,461	-	-
Due from other governments and agencies	-	-	10,905	-	62,473
Total Assets	<u>\$ 390,771</u>	<u>\$ 102,255</u>	<u>\$ 3,467,764</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 63,322</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 42,818	\$ -	\$ 47,463	\$ -	\$ 4,225
Contract retainage payable	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued liabilities	86,356	-	-	-	-
Deposits	2,447	-	445	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	15,000	-	31,000
Unearned revenue - other	-	-	1,268,651	-	24,188
Due to retirement system	135,564	-	-	-	3,909
Total Liabilities	<u>267,185</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,331,559</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>63,322</u>
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable endowment	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted:					
Library	68,586	-	-	-	-
Subsequent year's expenditures	55,000	-	-	-	-
Nonrecurring repairs	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-
Grantors and donors	-	102,255	2,136,205	-	-
Police purposes	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation and open space	-	-	-	-	-
Parking improvements	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	<u>123,586</u>	<u>102,255</u>	<u>2,136,205</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 390,771</u>	<u>\$ 102,255</u>	<u>\$ 3,467,764</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 63,322</u>

Special Revenue Funds

Youth Development Fund	City Center Garage Fund	War Memorial Fund	Community Services Fund	Recreation Parkland Fund	Police Activities Fund	Mayor's Youth Council Fund
\$ 602	\$ 643,811	\$ 45,287	\$ 41,675	\$ 22,826	\$ 280,660	\$ 3,745
-	608,616	-	-	-	-	-
-	34,200	-	-	-	62,000	-
377,079	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 377,681</u>	<u>\$1,286,627</u>	<u>\$ 45,287</u>	<u>\$ 41,675</u>	<u>\$ 22,826</u>	<u>\$ 342,660</u>	<u>\$ 3,745</u>
\$ 6,624	\$ 150,123	\$ -	\$ 1,119	\$ -	\$ 74,564	\$ -
-	6,769	-	-	-	-	-
11,891	242,229	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
334,652	-	-	-	-	-	-
11,787	293,800	-	-	-	-	-
12,727	31,077	-	-	-	-	-
<u>377,681</u>	<u>723,998</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,119</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,564</u>	<u>-</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	562,629	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	45,287	40,556	-	-	3,745
-	-	-	-	-	268,096	-
-	-	-	-	22,826	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>-</u>	<u>562,629</u>	<u>45,287</u>	<u>40,556</u>	<u>22,826</u>	<u>268,096</u>	<u>3,745</u>
<u>\$ 377,681</u>	<u>\$1,286,627</u>	<u>\$ 45,287</u>	<u>\$ 41,675</u>	<u>\$ 22,826</u>	<u>\$ 342,660</u>	<u>\$ 3,745</u>

Continued

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET (concluded)
 NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 JUNE 30, 2014**

	Special Revenue Funds			Permanent Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Housing Authority Enhancement Fund	Parking Fund	Debt Service Fund	Goldie Zeitlin Memorial Fund	
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,224	\$ 16,386	\$ 3,167,502	\$ 1,096	\$ 6,802,522
Investments	-	-	-	10,000	704,181
Receivables	-	-	-	12	1,388,673
Due from other governments and agencies	-	-	-	-	450,457
Total Assets	<u>\$ 6,224</u>	<u>\$ 16,386</u>	<u>\$ 3,167,502</u>	<u>\$ 11,108</u>	<u>\$ 9,345,833</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 326,936
Contract retainage payable	-	-	-	-	6,769
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	340,476
Deposits	-	-	-	-	2,892
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	380,652
Unearned revenue - other	-	-	-	-	1,598,426
Due to retirement system	-	-	-	-	183,277
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,839,428</u>
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable endowment	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Restricted:					
Library	-	-	-	-	68,586
Subsequent year's expenditures	-	-	975,000	-	1,030,000
Nonrecurring repairs	-	-	-	-	562,629
Debt service	-	-	2,192,502	-	2,192,502
Grantors and donors	6,224	-	-	1,108	2,335,380
Police purposes	-	-	-	-	268,096
Recreation and open space	-	-	-	-	22,826
Parking improvements	-	16,386	-	-	16,386
Total Fund Balances	<u>6,224</u>	<u>16,386</u>	<u>3,167,502</u>	<u>11,108</u>	<u>6,506,405</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 6,224</u>	<u>\$ 16,386</u>	<u>\$ 3,167,502</u>	<u>\$ 11,108</u>	<u>\$ 9,345,833</u>



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**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Library Fund	RESTORE Grant Fund	Community Development Block Grant Fund	Section 8 Housing Assistance Program Fund	Public Safety Grant Fund
REVENUES:					
Property taxes	\$ 5,999,944	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental	24,508	-	599,501	-	141,341
Interest	-	-	9	-	-
Fees and program income	82,996	5,000	336,568	-	-
Miscellaneous	23,402	-	-	-	4,235
Total Revenues	<u>6,130,850</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>936,078</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>145,576</u>
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Public safety	-	-	-	-	145,576
Community services	5,693,829	24,840	733,213	747,329	-
Debt service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>5,693,829</u>	<u>24,840</u>	<u>733,213</u>	<u>747,329</u>	<u>145,576</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>437,021</u>	<u>(19,840)</u>	<u>202,865</u>	<u>(747,329)</u>	<u>-</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	(424,943)	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(424,943)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	12,078	(19,840)	202,865	(747,329)	-
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	<u>111,508</u>	<u>122,095</u>	<u>1,933,340</u>	<u>747,329</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balances - End of Year	<u>\$ 123,586</u>	<u>\$ 102,255</u>	<u>\$ 2,136,205</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Special Revenue Funds

Youth Development Fund	City Center Garage Fund	War Memorial Fund	Community Services Fund	Recreation Parkland Fund	Police Activities Fund	Mayor's Youth Council Fund
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
682,438	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	701	-	-	-	351	-
-	5,135,404	-	-	-	-	-
64,613	51	-	30,379	-	169,623	3,103
<u>747,051</u>	<u>5,136,156</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,379</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>169,974</u>	<u>3,103</u>
-	-	-	-	-	180,348	-
747,051	5,200,349	-	27,392	-	-	762
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>747,051</u>	<u>5,200,349</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,392</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>180,348</u>	<u>762</u>
-	(64,193)	-	2,987	-	(10,374)	2,341
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	(300,000)	(40,200)	-
-	-	-	-	(300,000)	(40,200)	-
-	(64,193)	-	2,987	(300,000)	(50,574)	2,341
-	626,822	45,287	37,569	322,826	318,670	1,404
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 562,629</u>	<u>\$ 45,287</u>	<u>\$ 40,556</u>	<u>\$ 22,826</u>	<u>\$ 268,096</u>	<u>\$ 3,745</u>

Continued

CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (Concluded)
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

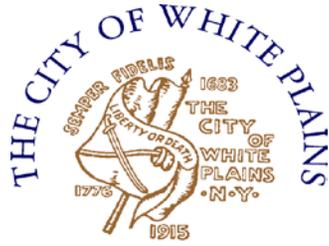
	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>			<u>Permanent Fund</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>Housing Authority Enhancement Fund</u>	<u>Parking Fund</u>	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Goldie Zeitlin Memorial Fund</u>	
REVENUES:					
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,999,944
Intergovernmental	-	-	128,682	-	1,576,470
Interest	-	-	546	42	1,649
Fees and program income	-	-	-	-	5,559,968
Miscellaneous	-	-	12,465	-	307,871
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>141,693</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>13,445,902</u>
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Public safety	-	-	-	-	325,924
Community services	1,500	-	-	-	13,176,265
Debt service:					
Principal	-	-	6,528,502	-	6,528,502
Interest	-	-	3,613,368	-	3,613,368
Total Expenditures	<u>1,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,141,870</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,644,059</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(1,500)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,000,177)</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>(10,198,157)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers in	1,615	-	11,486,688	-	11,488,303
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	(765,143)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>1,615</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,486,688</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,723,160</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	115	-	1,486,511	42	525,003
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	<u>6,109</u>	<u>16,386</u>	<u>1,680,991</u>	<u>11,066</u>	<u>5,981,402</u>
Fund Balances - End of Year	<u>\$ 6,224</u>	<u>\$ 16,386</u>	<u>\$ 3,167,502</u>	<u>\$ 11,108</u>	<u>\$ 6,506,405</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
LIBRARY FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
REVENUES:				
Property taxes	\$ 5,979,197	\$ 6,013,627	\$ 5,999,944	\$ (13,683)
Intergovernmental	15,185	15,185	24,508	9,323
Fees and program income	104,500	104,500	82,996	(21,504)
Miscellaneous:				
Rent and commissions	21,000	21,000	20,213	(787)
Other	4,500	4,500	3,189	(1,311)
Total Revenues	6,124,382	6,158,812	6,130,850	(27,962)
Appropriation of Fund Balance	47,000	47,000	-	(47,000)
Total Revenues and Appropriation of Fund Balance	6,171,382	6,205,812	6,130,850	(74,962)
EXPENDITURES:				
Current-Community Services:				
Personal services	2,872,196	2,858,025	2,845,051	12,974
Employee benefits	1,620,700	1,589,972	1,582,822	7,150
Materials and supplies	882,764	914,304	905,167	9,137
Direct costs	371,635	366,691	352,956	13,735
Equipment	-	7,834	7,833	1
Total Expenditures	5,747,295	5,736,826	5,693,829	42,997
Excess of Revenues and Appropriation of Fund Balance Over Expenditures	424,087	468,986	437,021	(31,965)
OTHER FINANCING USES -				
Transfers out	(424,087)	(468,986)	(424,943)	44,043
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	12,078	\$ 12,078
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			111,508	
Fund Balance - End of Year			\$ 123,586	

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
DEBT SERVICE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ 128,682	\$ 128,682	\$ -
Interest	-	-	546	546
Miscellaneous	-	-	12,465	12,465
Total Revenues	-	128,682	141,693	13,011
Appropriation of Fund Balance	275,000	275,000	-	(275,000)
 Total Revenues and Appropriation of Fund Balance	 275,000	 403,682	 141,693	 (261,989)
 EXPENDITURES:				
Debt Service:				
Principal	6,647,823	6,538,354	6,528,502	9,852
Interest	3,375,218	3,613,369	3,613,368	1
Total Expenditures	10,023,041	10,151,723	10,141,870	9,853
 Deficiency of Revenues and Appropriation of Fund Balance Over Expenditures	 (9,748,041)	 (9,748,041)	 (10,000,177)	 (252,136)
 OTHER FINANCING SOURCES -				
Transfers in	9,748,041	9,748,041	11,486,688	1,738,647
 Net Change in Fund Balance	 \$ -	 \$ -	 1,486,511	 \$ 1,486,511
 Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			 1,680,991	
 Fund Balance - End of Year			 \$ 3,167,502	



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**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
PROJECT- LENGTH SCHEDULE
INCEPTION OF PROJECT THROUGH JUNE 30, 2014**

		Expenditures and Transfers				
Project Number	Description	Year Authorized	Project Budget	Prior Years	Current Year	Total Expenditures
Active Capital Projects						
5149	Interoperable Coordinated Signal System	00-01	\$ 690,000	\$ 665,190	\$ -	\$ 665,190
5344	Lexington/Grove Structural Rehabilitation	10-11	1,363,500	579,650	234,788	814,438
5346	Chester/Maple Garage Rehabilitation FY11	10-11	757,500	88,337	13,560	101,897
5347	City Hall Rehabilitation-Electrical	10-11	151,500	-	-	-
5360	Maple Avenue Storm Water Drain	11-12	454,500	-	18,699	18,699
5367	Miscellaneous Storm Water Drains FY12	11-12	505,000	132,378	245,198	377,576
5369	Renovations to Fire Facilities FY 12	11-12	217,000	126,944	31,802	158,746
5373	Mobile Data Terminals-Fire Department	11-12	128,646	114,185	3,054	117,239
5375	Gillie Park Improvements	11-12	70,700	-	-	-
5376	Lyon Place Garage	11-12	18,770,000	2,383,698	15,399,627	17,783,325
5378	Municipal Parking Structure Rehabilitation FY 12	11-12	404,000	-	158,571	158,571
5379	Miscellaneous Street Reconstruction FY 12	11-12	450,000	-	82,365	82,365
5383	Library Plaza Surface Replacement	12-13	101,000	2,872	24,175	27,047
5385	Rolling Stock Acquisition-Heavy Duty Vehicles FY 13	12-13	676,000	323,297	11,702	334,999
5390	City-wide IT Infrastructure	12-13	126,250	504	78,859	79,363
5393	Firearms Training Simulator	12-13	70,000	6,647	56,550	63,197
5394	Miscellaneous Street Reconstruction FY 13	12-13	814,450	-	135,560	135,560
5397	Renovations to Fire Facilities FY 14	13-14	252,500	-	43,844	43,844
5398	Rolling Stock Acquisition-Heavy Duty Vehicles FY 14	13-14	2,345,400	-	1,170,144	1,170,144
5403	Cable TV Studio Relocation	13-14	75,000	-	-	-
5404	Miscellaneous Storm Water Drains FY14	13-14	505,000	-	6,332	6,332
5405	Municipal Parking Lot Rehabilitation FY 14	13-14	303,000	-	681	681
5407	Tibbits Park Improvements Phase II	13-14	101,000	-	-	-
5408	City Fuel Site Upgrade	13-14	303,000	-	9,525	9,525
5409	Mamaroneck Avenue Signalization	13-14	252,500	-	799	799
5410	Electronic Device Replacement: Police and Fire	13-14	156,500	-	99,982	99,982
5411	Traffic Signal Replacement Main/Court Street	13-14	227,250	-	674	674
5412	Garage Membrane Replacement-Design	13-14	101,000	-	673	673
5413	Renaissance Fountain Waterproofing-Design	13-14	50,000	-	-	-
5414	Library Air Handler System	13-14	505,000	-	678	678
5415	Public Safety Communications Room-Air Conditioning	13-14	35,500	-	500	500
5417	Library Boiler Rehabilitation	13-14	404,000	-	677	677
5418	City-wide Security Upgrades	13-14	303,000	-	73,231	73,231
5419	Ebersole Ice Rink Compressor	13-14	757,500	-	33,251	33,251
5421	Kittrell Park Pool/Improvements	13-14	2,424,000	-	500	500
5422	Mattison Park/Playground Improvements	13-14	260,000	-	165	165
5424	Renaissance Fountain Waterproofing/Chemical System	13-14	125,000	-	75,406	75,406
	Sub-total active projects		35,236,196	4,423,702	18,011,572	22,435,274

Methods of Financing- Cumulative					Fund Balance
Interfund	Proceeds	Federal		Totals	(Deficit) at
Transfers	of	And	Other		June 30, 2014
	Obligations	State Aid			
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 665,190	\$ -	\$ 665,190	\$ -
-	1,363,500	-	-	1,363,500	549,062
-	757,500	-	-	757,500	655,603
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	(18,699)
-	505,000	-	-	505,000	127,424
-	-	54,540	-	54,540	(104,206)
25,729	-	91,348	-	117,077	(162)
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	18,770,000	-	-	18,770,000	986,675
-	404,000	-	-	404,000	245,429
-	-	82,365	-	82,365	-
-	101,000	-	-	101,000	73,953
-	616,000	-	-	616,000	281,001
-	126,250	-	-	126,250	46,887
70,000	-	-	-	70,000	6,803
-	-	135,560	-	135,560	-
-	-	-	-	-	(43,844)
-	1,854,400	-	167,238	2,021,638	851,494
-	-	-	75,000	75,000	75,000
-	-	-	-	-	(6,332)
-	-	-	-	-	(681)
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	(9,525)
-	-	-	-	-	(799)
-	-	-	-	-	(99,982)
-	-	-	-	-	(674)
-	-	-	-	-	(673)
50,000	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
-	-	-	-	-	(678)
-	-	-	-	-	(500)
-	-	-	-	-	(677)
-	-	-	-	-	(73,231)
-	-	-	-	-	(33,251)
-	-	-	-	-	(500)
110,000	-	-	-	110,000	109,835
125,000	-	-	-	125,000	49,594
<u>380,729</u>	<u>24,497,650</u>	<u>1,029,003</u>	<u>242,238</u>	<u>26,149,620</u>	<u>3,714,346</u>

Continued

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
PROJECT- LENGTH SCHEDULE (Concluded)
INCEPTION OF PROJECT THROUGH JUNE 30, 2014**

Project Number	Description	Year Authorized	Project Budget	Expenditures and Transfers		
				Prior Years	Current Year	Total Expenditures
Completed Capital Projects as of June 30, 2014						
546	Old Mamaroneck Road Signalization	98-99	\$ 45,000	\$ 13,779	\$ 2,257	\$ 16,036
5273	City-wide Telephone Upgrade	06-07	404,000	317,081	86,919	404,000
5324	Gedney Way Landfill Capping	09-10	12,154,250	8,723,619	3,430,631	12,154,250
5337	Fiber Optic as Built Survey	09-10	40,740	28,367	12,373	40,740
5345	Parking Structure Rehabilitation FY11	10-11	505,000	349,867	155,133	505,000
5351	Gardella/Kittrell Pools Study	10-11	202,000	125,667	76,333	202,000
5355	Miscellaneous Street Reconstruction FY 11	10-11	3,026,510	1,511,603	1,514,907	3,026,510
5356	City Hall Roof	10-11	292,900	206,896	86,004	292,900
5358	Library Service Desk Self-Check	10-11	252,000	-	127,000	127,000
5359	Comprehensive Plan Update Phase I	10-11	363,600	335,116	28,484	363,600
5366	Public Safety Building Leak Correction	11-12	505,000	475,350	29,650	505,000
5368	Gardella Pool Pump House	11-12	65,753	8,532	57,221	65,753
5380	Rolling Stock Acquisition-Light Duty Vehicles FY 13	12-13	531,594	465,816	65,778	531,594
5391	Ridgeway Nature Trails	12-13	77,247	41,550	35,697	77,247
5395	Library Interior Renovations First Floor, Phase I	12-13	1,616,000	500	1,615,500	1,616,000
5401	Police Field Reporting	13-14	100,800	-	100,800	100,800
5402	Delfino Park Playground/Equipment	13-14	300,000	-	300,000	300,000
5406	Battle Whitney park Improvements	13-14	57,000	-	36,000	36,000
	Sub-total completed projects		<u>20,539,394</u>	<u>12,603,743</u>	<u>7,760,687</u>	<u>20,364,430</u>
	Total Capital Projects Fund		<u>\$ 55,775,590</u>	<u>\$ 17,027,445</u>	<u>\$ 25,772,259</u>	<u>\$ 42,799,704</u>

Methods of Financing- Cumulative					Fund Balance
Interfund	Proceeds	Federal		Totals	(Deficit) at
Transfers	of	And	Other		June 30, 2014
	Obligations	State Aid			
\$ 2,250	\$ -	\$ 13,786	\$ -	\$ 16,036	\$ -
4,000	400,000	-	-	404,000	-
1,250	12,153,000	-	-	12,154,250	-
40,740	-	-	-	40,740	-
-	505,000	-	-	505,000	-
-	202,000	-	-	202,000	-
4,260	2,247,250	775,000	-	3,026,510	-
-	292,900	-	-	292,900	-
-	127,000	-	-	127,000	-
-	363,600	-	-	363,600	-
-	505,000	-	-	505,000	-
65,753	-	-	-	65,753	-
438,000	-	23,594	70,000	531,594	-
77,247	-	-	-	77,247	-
-	1,136,000	80,000	400,000	1,616,000	-
40,200	60,600	-	-	100,800	-
300,000	-	-	-	300,000	-
7,000	-	-	29,000	36,000	-
<u>980,700</u>	<u>17,992,350</u>	<u>892,380</u>	<u>499,000</u>	<u>20,364,430</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>\$ 1,361,429</u>	<u>\$ 42,490,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,921,383</u>	<u>\$ 741,238</u>	<u>\$ 46,514,050</u>	<u>\$ 3,714,346</u>

WATER FUND

Enterprise funds are used to report an activity for which a fee is charged predominantly to external users of goods or services. The Water Fund is an enterprise fund, charging customers for the supply and use of City-provided water. The Water Fund has three departments: Administration, Supply and Distribution.

The Sewer Fund is also an enterprise fund, but consists of a single department, and all of its activities are presented in the fund financial statements.

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
WATER FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	Department			Total
	Administration	Supply	Distribution	
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Charges for services -				
Metered water sales	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,882,204	\$ 12,882,204
Intergovernmental	-	-	302,798	302,798
Miscellaneous	-	-	42,158	42,158
Total Operating Revenues	-	-	13,227,160	13,227,160
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
General operations:				
Personal services	685,059	479,752	1,054,982	2,219,793
Employee benefits	436,959	240,942	565,808	1,243,709
Other post employment benefit obligations	519,000	-	-	519,000
Materials and supplies:				
Office operations	13,892	2,435	-	16,327
Land operations	-	3,999	25,831	29,830
Building - facility operations	-	46,146	2,151	48,297
Rolling stock operations	2,079	5,165	72,611	79,855
Water operations	-	151,299	75,356	226,655
Utilities	2,909	6,013,275	-	6,016,184
Rentals	-	3,950	-	3,950
Direct costs -				
Contractual services	526,525	140,596	216,295	883,416
Equipment	623	4,910	13,242	18,775
Depreciation	1,022,538	-	-	1,022,538
Total Operating Expenses	3,209,584	7,092,469	2,026,276	12,328,329
Operating Income (Loss)	(3,209,584)	(7,092,469)	11,200,884	898,831
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):				
Interest income	3,847	-	-	3,847
Interest expense	(389,821)	-	-	(389,821)
Total Nonoperating Expenses	(385,974)	-	-	(385,974)
Change in Net Position	\$ (3,595,558)	\$ (7,092,469)	\$ 11,200,884	\$ 512,857

FIDUCIARY FUND

Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and therefore cannot be used to support the City's own programs. The City's only fiduciary fund is the Agency Fund, which is primarily used to account for employee payroll tax withholdings and various deposits that are payable to other jurisdictions or individuals.

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
 FIDUCIARY FUND - AGENCY FUND
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	<u>Balance July 1, 2013</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2014</u>
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,779,830	\$ 76,250,180	\$ 75,866,500	\$ 2,163,510
Investments	3,992	1	-	3,993
Receivables	<u>19,225</u>	<u>39,172</u>	<u>20,822</u>	<u>37,575</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 1,803,047</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 76,289,353</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 75,887,322</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,205,078</u></u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 51,021	\$ 51,422,109	\$ 51,446,982	\$ 26,148
Accrued liabilities	494,838	23,284,037	23,073,020	705,855
Deposits	1,244,852	2,309,623	2,089,534	1,464,941
Due to other governments	<u>12,336</u>	<u>34,218,908</u>	<u>34,223,110</u>	<u>8,134</u>
Total Liabilities	<u><u>\$ 1,803,047</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 111,234,677</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 110,832,646</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,205,078</u></u>



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STATISTICAL SECTION UNAUDITED

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

These schedules include:

Net Position by Component

Changes in Net Position

Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Tax Revenues by Source, General Fund

CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 158,347,775	\$ 173,961,957	\$ 174,505,406	\$ 182,805,834
Restricted	13,044,392	11,709,998	10,356,209	10,946,179
Unrestricted	<u>(92,737,146)</u>	<u>(77,992,607)</u>	<u>(52,251,733)</u>	<u>(38,623,822)</u>
Total Governmental Activities				
Net Position	<u>\$ 78,655,021</u>	<u>\$ 107,679,348</u>	<u>\$ 132,609,882</u>	<u>\$ 155,128,191</u>
Business-type Activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 26,087,982	\$ 25,513,639	\$ 25,738,798	\$ 27,425,608
Unrestricted	<u>6,500,480</u>	<u>6,061,667</u>	<u>4,868,822</u>	<u>3,422,004</u>
Total Business-type Activities				
Net Position	<u>\$ 32,588,462</u>	<u>\$ 31,575,306</u>	<u>\$ 30,607,620</u>	<u>\$ 30,847,612</u>
Primary Government:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 184,435,757	\$ 199,475,596	\$ 200,244,204	\$ 210,231,442
Restricted	13,044,392	11,709,998	10,356,209	10,946,179
Unrestricted	<u>(86,236,666)</u>	<u>(71,930,940)</u>	<u>(47,382,911)</u>	<u>(35,201,818)</u>
Total Primary Government				
Net Position	<u>\$ 111,243,483</u>	<u>\$ 139,254,654</u>	<u>\$ 163,217,502</u>	<u>\$ 185,975,803</u>

2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
\$ 197,909,708	\$ 203,504,702	\$ 208,598,302	\$ 213,680,405	\$ 214,948,718	\$ 216,997,086
6,092,168	6,429,589	7,147,294	6,423,430	6,464,831	6,009,427
<u>(20,734,072)</u>	<u>(5,047,990)</u>	<u>14,633,517</u>	<u>15,461,974</u>	<u>11,885,015</u>	<u>14,645,041</u>
<u>\$ 183,267,804</u>	<u>\$ 204,886,301</u>	<u>\$ 230,379,113</u>	<u>\$ 235,565,809</u>	<u>\$ 233,298,564</u>	<u>\$ 237,651,554</u>
\$ 18,379,290	\$ 19,214,880	\$ 19,750,850	\$ 16,573,605	\$ 18,163,979	\$ 18,592,642
6,228,833	5,288,022	4,234,928	6,544,087	4,458,232	4,142,037
<u>\$ 24,608,123</u>	<u>\$ 24,502,902</u>	<u>\$ 23,985,778</u>	<u>\$ 23,117,692</u>	<u>\$ 22,622,211</u>	<u>\$ 22,734,679</u>
\$ 216,288,998	\$ 222,719,582	\$ 228,349,152	\$ 230,254,010	\$ 233,112,697	\$ 235,589,728
6,092,168	6,429,589	7,147,294	6,423,430	6,464,831	6,009,427
<u>(14,505,239)</u>	<u>240,032</u>	<u>18,868,445</u>	<u>22,006,061</u>	<u>16,343,247</u>	<u>18,787,078</u>
<u>\$ 207,875,927</u>	<u>\$ 229,389,203</u>	<u>\$ 254,364,891</u>	<u>\$ 258,683,501</u>	<u>\$ 255,920,775</u>	<u>\$ 260,386,233</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)**

Expenses					
Governmental Activities:	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Council and boards	\$ 640,254	\$ 644,007	\$ 609,669	\$ 605,824	\$ 936,100
General government	28,373,130	28,761,320	29,121,245	28,047,898	28,737,398
Public works	46,902,055	43,592,762	40,343,689	39,049,458	37,256,161
Parking department	15,298,855	15,140,993	12,404,604	12,591,588	10,979,456
Public safety	77,855,411	75,140,524	70,987,760	65,106,355	63,070,957
Community services	23,563,931	28,644,014	29,082,143	28,254,133	26,029,490
Interest	3,694,060	3,275,204	2,795,816	3,044,565	3,339,275
Total Governmental Activities	<u>196,327,696</u>	<u>195,198,824</u>	<u>185,344,926</u>	<u>176,699,821</u>	<u>170,348,837</u>
Business-type Activities:					
Water	12,850,602	11,691,872	10,499,382	11,098,116	9,110,935
Sewer	2,019,856	1,942,482	1,891,531	1,727,417	-
Total Business-type Activities	<u>14,870,458</u>	<u>13,634,354</u>	<u>12,390,913</u>	<u>12,825,533</u>	<u>9,110,935</u>
Total Primary Government Expenses	<u>\$ 211,198,154</u>	<u>\$ 208,833,178</u>	<u>\$ 197,735,839</u>	<u>\$ 189,525,354</u>	<u>\$ 179,459,772</u>
Program Revenues					
Governmental Activities:					
Charges for services:					
Council and boards	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
General government	4,310,069	3,686,259	3,725,918	3,371,223	3,134,315
Public works	1,779,943	1,593,371	1,441,339	1,291,158	1,199,284
Parking department	22,764,174	21,476,133	21,228,041	20,344,110	19,072,096
Public safety	3,416,485	3,275,538	2,994,667	3,153,886	4,391,545
Community services	7,467,925	7,217,084	7,188,236	6,247,274	6,048,580
Operating grants and contributions	2,088,918	15,142,295	9,837,674	9,463,269	9,601,508
Capital grants and contributions	1,168,496	879,328	489,980	1,140,431	2,112,478
Total Governmental Activities	<u>42,996,010</u>	<u>53,270,008</u>	<u>46,905,855</u>	<u>45,011,351</u>	<u>45,559,806</u>
Business-type Activities:					
Charges for services:					
Water	12,882,204	11,981,058	10,158,106	9,554,144	9,025,351
Sewer	2,430,920	2,179,960	1,712,431	1,421,998	-
Operating grants and contributions	302,798	85,226	-	-	-
Total Business-type Activities	<u>15,615,922</u>	<u>14,246,244</u>	<u>11,870,537</u>	<u>10,976,142</u>	<u>9,025,351</u>
Total Primary Government Program Revenues	<u>\$ 58,611,932</u>	<u>\$ 67,516,252</u>	<u>\$ 58,776,392</u>	<u>\$ 55,987,493</u>	<u>\$ 54,585,157</u>
Net (Expense)/Revenue:					
Governmental Activities	\$ (153,331,686)	\$ (141,928,816)	\$ (138,439,071)	\$ (131,688,470)	\$ (124,789,031)
Business-type Activities	745,464	611,890	(520,376)	(1,849,391)	(85,584)
Total Primary Government Net Expense	<u>\$ (152,586,222)</u>	<u>\$ (141,316,926)</u>	<u>\$ (138,959,447)</u>	<u>\$ (133,537,861)</u>	<u>\$ (124,874,615)</u>
General Revenues					
Governmental Activities:					
Property taxes	\$ 57,058,824	\$ 55,005,614	\$ 52,120,683	\$ 49,884,914	\$ 47,358,459
Sales taxes	51,856,187	49,913,997	50,972,671	51,503,053	43,533,909
Hotel occupancy taxes	969,632	997,932	986,735	979,833	688,580
Utilities gross receipts taxes	1,376,552	1,264,420	1,367,876	1,374,234	1,419,855
Intergovernmental-unrestricted	7,338,303	7,013,667	6,728,416	6,981,401	7,268,071
Franchise taxes	763,097	729,899	687,538	644,691	562,090
Unrestricted investment earnings	122,353	120,486	165,094	212,817	455,823
Gain on sale of capital assets	98,513	47,900	64,254	64,665	66,445
Miscellaneous	4,723,898	1,904,367	2,827,495	1,844,443	1,817,302
Transfers	-	-	-	(7,959,167)	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>124,307,359</u>	<u>116,998,282</u>	<u>115,920,762</u>	<u>105,530,884</u>	<u>103,170,534</u>
Business-type Activities:					
Unrestricted investment earnings	21,896	20,807	24,658	35,234	49,981
Miscellaneous	245,796	334,989	255,726	94,479	140,824
Transfers	-	-	-	1,500	-
Capital contributions	-	-	-	7,957,667	-
Total Business-type Activities	<u>267,692</u>	<u>355,796</u>	<u>280,384</u>	<u>8,088,880</u>	<u>190,805</u>
Total General Revenues	<u>\$ 124,575,051</u>	<u>\$ 117,354,078</u>	<u>\$ 116,201,146</u>	<u>\$ 113,619,764</u>	<u>\$ 103,361,339</u>
Change in Net Position:					
Governmental Activities	\$ (29,024,327)	\$ (24,930,534)	\$ (22,518,309)	\$ (26,157,586)	\$ (21,618,497)
Business-type Activities	1,013,156	967,686	(239,992)	6,239,489	105,221
Total Primary Government Change in Net Position	<u>\$ (28,011,171)</u>	<u>\$ (23,962,848)</u>	<u>\$ (22,758,301)</u>	<u>\$ (19,918,097)</u>	<u>\$ (21,513,276)</u>

2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
\$ 2,773,252	\$ 630,028	\$ 625,902	\$ 673,185	\$ 662,005
26,379,148	24,555,359	22,637,961	21,977,139	20,402,372
38,946,839	37,048,565	35,355,753	33,676,657	31,503,823
11,668,608	10,950,845	10,289,385	6,823,792	7,083,831
61,203,429	55,284,971	52,266,271	52,758,948	49,500,918
28,002,894	28,100,351	24,539,276	23,883,484	22,518,404
3,462,914	2,838,043	2,550,891	2,694,390	2,589,890
<u>172,437,084</u>	<u>159,408,162</u>	<u>148,265,439</u>	<u>142,487,595</u>	<u>134,261,243</u>
9,011,557	8,356,237	7,625,604	7,038,281	7,060,813
-	-	-	-	-
<u>9,011,557</u>	<u>8,356,237</u>	<u>7,625,604</u>	<u>7,038,281</u>	<u>7,060,813</u>
<u>\$ 181,448,641</u>	<u>\$ 167,764,399</u>	<u>\$ 155,891,043</u>	<u>\$ 149,525,876</u>	<u>\$ 141,322,056</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,150	\$ -
2,739,902	4,360,295	5,008,417	5,116,934	2,407,397
1,341,090	1,542,842	1,153,199	1,140,480	1,024,905
19,121,917	19,375,312	16,403,669	15,866,013	15,584,702
2,727,619	3,604,230	3,180,184	3,734,933	2,955,164
6,441,354	6,759,149	5,338,018	5,111,029	4,302,727
7,651,394	6,827,195	6,982,551	7,272,199	8,085,497
983,792	1,876,009	1,602,599	1,334,484	1,423,455
<u>41,007,068</u>	<u>44,345,032</u>	<u>39,668,637</u>	<u>39,605,222</u>	<u>35,783,847</u>
9,324,200	8,535,444	7,836,344	6,560,748	5,946,111
-	-	-	-	-
-	270,202	-	-	203,324
<u>9,324,200</u>	<u>8,805,646</u>	<u>7,836,344</u>	<u>6,560,748</u>	<u>6,149,435</u>
<u>\$ 50,331,268</u>	<u>\$ 53,150,678</u>	<u>\$ 47,504,981</u>	<u>\$ 46,165,970</u>	<u>\$ 41,933,282</u>
\$(131,430,016)	\$(115,063,130)	\$(108,596,802)	\$(102,882,373)	\$(98,477,396)
312,643	449,409	210,740	(477,533)	(911,378)
<u>\$(131,117,373)</u>	<u>\$(114,613,721)</u>	<u>\$(108,386,062)</u>	<u>\$(103,359,906)</u>	<u>\$(99,388,774)</u>
\$ 45,762,390	\$ 43,705,394	\$ 41,562,032	\$ 38,677,976	\$ 37,060,991
46,368,865	45,462,388	44,853,309	41,886,257	40,929,781
-	-	-	-	-
1,537,833	1,524,322	1,393,945	1,490,316	1,373,286
9,310,919	9,692,600	11,129,981	9,948,692	9,398,195
321,678	311,789	232,280	279,338	373,194
1,302,766	2,314,791	2,603,890	2,128,736	1,135,611
23,121	88,142	-	-	47,720
1,309,632	6,299,422	9,088,610	5,373,620	2,056,187
-	-	-	-	-
<u>105,937,204</u>	<u>109,398,848</u>	<u>110,864,047</u>	<u>99,784,935</u>	<u>92,374,965</u>
71,058	156,928	172,708	163,298	156,366
133,423	261,749	112,033	201,767	227,227
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
<u>204,481</u>	<u>418,677</u>	<u>284,741</u>	<u>365,065</u>	<u>383,593</u>
<u>\$ 106,141,685</u>	<u>\$ 109,817,525</u>	<u>\$ 111,148,788</u>	<u>\$ 100,150,000</u>	<u>\$ 92,758,558</u>
\$(25,492,812)	\$(5,664,282)	\$ 2,267,245	\$(3,097,438)	\$(6,102,431)
517,124	868,086	495,481	(112,468)	(527,785)
<u>\$(24,975,688)</u>	<u>\$(4,796,196)</u>	<u>\$ 2,762,726</u>	<u>\$(3,209,906)</u>	<u>\$(6,630,216)</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)**

	2014	2013	2012	2011
General Fund:				
Nonspendable - not in spendable form:				
Inventory	\$ 858,988	\$ 842,194	\$ 866,460	\$ 854,682
Prepaid items	62,309	64,804	58,057	68,710
Long-term receivables	834,058	768,534	812,913	1,232,043
Restricted-				
Tax stabilization	5,256,103	5,048,663	5,105,874	5,008,606
Tax stabilization-for subsequent year's expenditures	5,000,000	5,100,000	5,000,000	-
White Plains Housing Authority	1,500,000	-	-	-
Committed-				
Recreation and open space	627,320	689,451	133,498	207,254
Recreation and open space-for subsequent year's expenditures	75,000	37,854	39,708	-
Assigned:				
Purchases on order	1,103,688	1,523,191	1,075,649	624,810
Tax certiorari	5,250,000	5,750,000	6,000,000	5,250,000
Retirement system loan	-	1,273,994	-	-
For subsequent year's expenditures	5,400,000	5,150,000	2,750,000	5,198,939
Unassigned	7,353,790	6,134,659	5,463,488	2,677,542
Reserved	-	-	-	-
Unreserved	-	-	-	-
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 33,321,256</u>	<u>\$ 32,383,344</u>	<u>\$ 27,305,647</u>	<u>\$ 21,122,586</u>
All Other Governmental Funds:				
Nonspendable - not in spendable form-				
Prepaid items	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 741
Nonspendable endowment	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Restricted:				
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	5,320,245	-
Library Fund	68,586	111,508	89,513	56,186
Library-for subsequent year's expenditures	55,000	-	-	-
Nonrecurring repairs	562,629	626,822	564,542	502,982
Debt Service Fund	3,167,502	1,680,991	707,825	371,663
Grantors and donors restrictions	2,335,380	2,894,199	2,754,230	2,858,232
Police purposes	268,096	318,670	408,979	394,374
Recreation and open space	22,826	322,826	372,826	372,826
Parking improvements	16,386	16,386	16,386	87,886
Capital Projects Fund	3,714,346	-	-	2,431,418
Unassigned-				
Capital Projects Fund	-	(5,046,998)	-	(11,650,291)
Reserved	-	-	-	-
Unreserved, reported in:				
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-
Special Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-
Debt Service Fund	-	-	-	-
Permanent Fund	-	-	-	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 10,220,751</u>	<u>\$ 934,404</u>	<u>\$ 10,244,546</u>	<u>\$ (4,563,983)</u>
Total Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 43,542,007</u>	<u>\$ 33,317,748</u>	<u>\$ 37,550,193</u>	<u>\$ 16,558,603</u>

⁽¹⁾ Components of fund balance reclassified with the June 30, 2010 implementation of GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions.

2010 ¹	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
\$ 825,972	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
36,752	-	-	-	-	-
697,213	-	-	-	-	-
407,377	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
279,060	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
717,058	-	-	-	-	-
5,250,000	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
5,043,416	-	-	-	-	-
3,689,222	-	-	-	-	-
-	2,025,252	2,233,825	2,573,565	1,910,655	1,715,779
-	17,431,582	26,186,916	26,302,351	20,966,814	21,121,017
<u>\$ 16,946,070</u>	<u>\$ 19,456,834</u>	<u>\$ 28,420,741</u>	<u>\$ 28,875,916</u>	<u>\$ 22,877,469</u>	<u>\$ 22,836,796</u>

\$ 492	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
10,000	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
50,809	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
406,804	-	-	-	-	-
750,038	-	-	-	-	-
2,907,322	-	-	-	-	-
393,124	-	-	-	-	-
372,802	-	-	-	-	-
87,818	-	-	-	-	-
1,113,395	-	-	-	-	-
(2,979,126)	-	-	-	-	-
-	2,446,235	7,140,025	19,538,546	2,230,175	3,467,413
-	(6,058,001)	(54,841)	(14,747,077)	(1,735,077)	(1,402,520)
-	3,507,549	4,125,397	4,078,763	4,147,006	2,723,422
-	458,000	350,000	616,446	351,726	500,413
-	744	590	1,113	1,159	806
<u>\$ 3,113,478</u>	<u>\$ 354,527</u>	<u>\$ 11,561,171</u>	<u>\$ 9,487,791</u>	<u>\$ 4,994,989</u>	<u>\$ 5,289,534</u>

<u>\$ 20,059,548</u>	<u>\$ 19,811,361</u>	<u>\$ 39,981,912</u>	<u>\$ 38,363,707</u>	<u>\$ 27,872,458</u>	<u>\$ 28,126,330</u>
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CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2014	2013	2012	2011
REVENUES				
Taxes and related items	\$ 111,304,987	\$ 107,170,928	\$ 105,958,940	\$ 103,538,164
Intergovernmental	9,839,437	18,115,592	16,747,231	17,257,571
Charges for services	19,217,946	17,830,678	17,229,090	16,374,225
Licenses and permits	5,721,073	4,908,105	4,839,640	4,335,782
Fines and forfeitures	8,229,179	8,231,706	8,220,494	8,038,759
Interest	98,803	91,289	141,571	183,519
Fees and program income	5,559,968	5,360,352	5,451,437	4,694,951
Miscellaneous	7,112,679	8,520,179	4,796,487	3,844,370
Total Revenues	<u>167,084,072</u>	<u>170,228,829</u>	<u>163,384,890</u>	<u>158,267,341</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Council and boards	519,910	530,784	508,281	625,384
General government	29,419,273	28,524,802	29,327,507	29,429,240
Public works	29,578,848	28,455,868	26,396,360	26,314,640
Parking	12,715,925	12,222,118	10,658,942	10,994,527
Public safety	62,427,260	60,015,627	57,391,910	55,960,663
Community services	19,556,844	24,495,323	25,368,006	24,740,440
Debt Service:				
Principal	6,528,502	5,164,308	5,055,869	4,664,318
Interest	3,613,368	3,408,724	2,900,728	2,997,551
Refunding bond issuance costs	-	-	160,423	-
Capital Outlay	25,356,483	21,384,220	6,876,090	8,731,581
Total Expenditures	<u>189,716,413</u>	<u>184,201,774</u>	<u>164,644,116</u>	<u>164,458,344</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>(22,632,341)</u>	<u>(13,972,945)</u>	<u>(1,259,226)</u>	<u>(6,191,003)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
New York State loan	-	-	-	-
Bond anticipation notes issued	-	-	-	2,750,000
Bonds issued	32,856,600	9,740,500	28,460,055	-
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	12,170,598	-
Issuance premium	-	-	1,883,875	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	(13,894,050)	-
Bond anticipation notes redeemed	-	-	(6,945,000)	-
Transfers in	12,216,488	10,088,446	8,775,409	7,698,688
Transfers out	(12,216,488)	(10,088,446)	(8,775,409)	(7,700,188)
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>32,856,600</u>	<u>9,740,500</u>	<u>21,675,478</u>	<u>2,748,500</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ 10,224,259</u>	<u>\$ (4,232,445)</u>	<u>\$ 20,416,252</u>	<u>\$ (3,442,503)</u>
Debt Service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	<u>6.14%</u>	<u>5.24%</u>	<u>5.04%</u>	<u>4.86%</u>

2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
\$92,680,018	\$ 93,173,482	\$ 90,858,965	\$ 88,365,864	\$ 82,553,202	\$ 79,910,187
17,267,408	17,766,027	18,228,591	19,402,038	18,110,505	18,146,071
16,515,754	16,955,893	17,976,903	14,355,680	14,031,230	13,346,928
5,027,042	2,649,889	4,253,707	4,714,648	4,947,321	2,461,692
6,598,194	6,670,562	7,537,158	7,511,149	7,623,848	6,980,147
466,402	1,241,167	2,131,464	2,436,139	2,018,885	1,085,579
4,642,577	4,976,526	5,327,040	4,026,579	3,905,891	3,118,156
5,153,444	2,909,752	7,306,745	9,951,674	6,444,133	3,425,309
<u>148,350,839</u>	<u>146,343,298</u>	<u>153,620,573</u>	<u>150,763,771</u>	<u>139,635,015</u>	<u>128,474,069</u>
970,154	2,492,373	615,676	613,812	659,709	633,424
29,056,203	26,966,651	26,487,929	24,514,136	23,123,447	21,389,560
25,510,723	26,993,941	27,295,660	25,662,325	24,453,087	23,710,685
10,118,846	10,611,509	10,669,137	9,971,792	6,686,585	6,687,958
55,196,089	53,144,364	52,641,804	49,642,916	50,148,293	46,895,801
23,826,050	25,202,058	24,853,155	23,325,581	22,835,583	21,082,993
5,118,928	5,191,551	6,324,088	6,577,407	6,449,245	6,060,995
3,357,013	3,460,868	2,783,145	2,525,172	2,762,142	2,489,014
117,802	-	-	138,109	-	-
5,842,075	12,450,534	24,644,360	7,567,246	7,863,464	14,989,505
<u>159,113,883</u>	<u>166,513,849</u>	<u>176,314,954</u>	<u>150,538,496</u>	<u>144,981,555</u>	<u>143,939,935</u>
(10,763,044)	(20,170,551)	(22,694,381)	225,275	(5,346,540)	(15,465,866)
-	-	-	1,483,365	1,518,668	2,350,000
5,150,000	-	1,000,000	-	-	-
7,010,325	-	22,835,000	8,644,500	3,574,000	6,275,000
5,595,000	-	-	12,470,000	-	-
239,917	-	-	509,521	-	-
(5,717,115)	-	-	(12,841,412)	-	-
(750,000)	-	-	-	-	-
14,268,969	15,564,216	17,494,976	17,598,166	16,551,216	12,750,296
(14,268,969)	(15,564,216)	(17,494,976)	(17,598,166)	(16,551,216)	(12,750,296)
<u>11,528,127</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,835,000</u>	<u>10,265,974</u>	<u>5,092,668</u>	<u>8,625,000</u>
<u>\$ 765,083</u>	<u>\$(20,170,551)</u>	<u>\$ 1,140,619</u>	<u>\$ 10,491,249</u>	<u>\$ (253,872)</u>	<u>\$ (6,840,866)</u>
<u>5.53%</u>	<u>5.60%</u>	<u>5.92%</u>	<u>6.36%</u>	<u>6.72%</u>	<u>6.68%</u>

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE, GENERAL FUND
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)**

Fiscal Year	Taxes and Related Items (1)	Sales and Use Tax (2)	Hotel Occupancy Tax (3)	Utilities Gross Receipts Tax	Total
2014	\$ 51,102,672	\$ 51,856,187	\$ 969,632	\$ 1,376,552	\$ 105,305,043
2013	49,369,044	49,913,997	997,932	1,264,420	101,545,393
2012	47,129,479	50,972,671	986,735	1,367,876	100,456,761
2011	49,681,044	51,503,053	979,833	1,374,234	103,538,164
2010	47,037,674	43,533,909	688,580	1,419,855	92,680,018
2009	45,266,784	46,368,865	-	1,537,833	93,173,482
2008	43,872,255	45,462,388	-	1,524,322	90,858,965
2007	42,118,610	44,853,309	-	1,393,945	88,365,864
2006	39,176,629	41,886,257	-	1,490,316	82,553,202
2005	37,607,120	40,929,781	-	1,373,286	79,910,187

(1) Taxes and Related Items include real property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, interest and lien fees and allowance for uncollected taxes and tax certiorari.

(2) Components of Sales and Use Tax:

Fiscal Year	New York State *	MTA **	County	City ***	Total
2014	4.00%	0.375%	1.50%	2.50%	8.375%
2013	4.00%	0.375%	1.50%	2.50%	8.375%
2012	4.00%	0.375%	1.50%	2.50%	8.375%
2011	4.00%	0.375%	1.50%	2.50%	8.375%
2010	4.00%	0.375%	1.50%	2.50%	8.375%
2009	4.00%	0.375%	1.50%	2.25%	8.125%
2008	4.00%	0.375%	1.50%	2.25%	8.125%
2007	4.00%	0.375%	1.50%	2.00%	7.875%
2006	4.00%	0.375%	1.50%	2.00%	7.875%
2005	4.00%	0.375%	1.50%	2.00%	7.875%

* Effective June 1, 2005 the NYS rate decreased from 4.25% to 4.00%

** Effective June 1, 2005 the MTA rate increased from .250% to .375%

*** Effective June 1, 2008 the City rate increased from 2.00% to 2.25%

Effective June 1, 2010 the City rate increased from 2.25% to 2.50%

(3) Hotel Occupancy Tax was effective as of October 1, 2009 at the rate of 3.00%

Source: City of White Plains Finance Department

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, the property tax. These schedules include:

Assessed Valuation, State Equalization Rate
and Estimated Full Value of Real Property

Property Tax Rates per \$1,000 of Assessed Valuation -
All Direct and Overlapping Governments

Principal Taxpayers

Property Tax Levies and Collections

Constitutional Tax Limit

Note: Detailed information concerning sales tax revenue is considered confidential information pursuant to New York State law and unavailable for display.

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
 ASSESSED VALUATION, STATE EQUALIZATION RATE AND ESTIMATED FULL VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY
 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>One-Three Family Residences</u>	<u>Condo, Co-ops, Apartments</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Less Tax-Exempt Property</u>	<u>Total Taxable Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>State Equalization Rate</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>
2013-14	\$ 117,137,763	\$ 71,557,451	\$ 232,655,201	\$ 143,609,822	\$ 277,740,593	3.77%	\$ 7,367,124,483
2012-13	117,125,216	71,770,970	232,783,592	146,107,682	275,572,096	3.70%	7,447,894,486
2011-12	117,302,391	56,293,245	250,035,744	145,476,251	278,155,129	3.48%	7,992,963,477
2010-11	118,859,484	57,416,141	251,284,072	146,240,831	281,318,866	3.17%	8,874,412,177
2009-10	120,231,089	57,784,386	258,505,307	151,308,436	285,212,346	2.84%	10,042,688,239
2008-09	121,005,719	72,739,746	248,431,682	151,987,770	290,189,377	2.75%	10,552,340,982
2007-08	120,796,989	72,115,083	253,648,541	156,658,202	289,902,411	2.75%	10,541,905,855
2006-07	120,349,269	72,309,698	258,470,800	154,975,203	296,154,564	3.24%	9,140,572,963
2005-06	119,440,434	66,388,333	268,331,520	151,904,088	302,256,199	3.54%	8,538,310,706
2004-05	118,563,640	64,679,083	275,369,362	153,931,776	304,680,309	3.82%	7,975,924,319

Note:

Assessed values are established by the City of White Plains Assessor on March 1st of each year and include Special Franchise Assessments as established by the New York State Office of Real Property Services. The 2013-14 tax levy was based upon the list of March 1, 2013.

Source: City of White Plains Assessor's Office

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$1,000 OF ASSESSED VALUATION- ALL DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Year	City			Overlapping Governments					Total City Assessed Valuation Including Special Franchise	New York State Equalization Rate	
	Operations	Debt Service	Total	White Plains School District	Westchester County	Sewer District	Refuse Disposal District	Total County			Total Direct & Overlapping
2013-14	\$ 158.17	\$33.57	\$191.74	\$583.21	\$ 99.24	\$ 15.79 16.33	\$ 9.43	\$124.46 125.00	⁽¹⁾ \$ 899.41 ⁽²⁾ 899.95	\$ 277,740,593	3.77%
2012-13	155.24	29.23	184.47	565.50	106.28	16.43 18.28	10.02	132.73 134.58	⁽¹⁾ 882.70 ⁽²⁾ 884.55	275,572,096	3.70%
2011-12	148.50	27.61	176.11	548.89	110.59	17.17 18.82	10.51	138.27 139.92	⁽¹⁾ 863.27 ⁽²⁾ 864.92	278,155,129	3.48%
2010-11	142.19	25.63	167.82	534.63	112.97	17.13 18.94	10.50	140.60 142.41	⁽¹⁾ 843.05 ⁽²⁾ 844.86	281,318,866	3.17%
2009-10	149.06	8.01	157.07	515.15	110.88	15.95 18.44	10.17	137.00 139.49	⁽¹⁾ 809.22 ⁽²⁾ 811.71	285,212,346	2.84
2008-09	139.51	7.96	147.47	503.01	102.80	14.51 17.53	9.82	127.13 130.15	⁽¹⁾ 777.61 ⁽²⁾ 780.63	290,189,377	2.75
2007-08	133.70	8.23	141.93	474.62	93.22	12.96 15.75	10.15	116.33 119.12	⁽¹⁾ 732.88 ⁽²⁾ 735.67	289,902,411	2.75
2006-07	123.75	8.89	132.64	443.77	88.89	10.32 13.29	10.24	109.45 112.42	⁽¹⁾ 685.86 ⁽²⁾ 688.83	296,154,564	3.24
2005-06	115.17	7.88	123.05	410.45	86.10	9.82 12.43	10.28	106.20 108.81	⁽¹⁾ 639.70 ⁽²⁾ 642.31	302,256,199	3.54
2004-05	111.03	6.58	117.61	375.30	82.26	8.73 10.75	9.75	100.74 102.76	⁽¹⁾ 593.65 ⁽²⁾ 595.67	304,680,309	3.82

(1) Bronx Valley District
(2) Mamaroneck District

Source: City of White Plains Finance Department

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO**

2013-14

Rank	Taxpayer	Type of Business	Assessed Valuation	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
1	Consolidated Edison	Public Utility	\$ 12,444,685	4.48 %
2	Westchester Mall, LLC	Retail Outlet	10,829,450	3.90
3	44 South Broadway Property, LLC	Office Space Rental	4,270,000	1.54
4	White Plains Plaza	Office Space Rental	4,161,460	1.50
5	Cali WP Realty Associates, LP	Real Estate Development	4,010,000	1.44
6	White Plains Galleria	Retail Outlet	3,846,000	1.38
7	Gateway I Group, Inc.	Office Space Rental	3,425,000	1.23
8	Avalon WP I, LLC	Apartments	2,812,500	1.01
9	Reckson Realty	Office Space Rental	2,700,000	0.97
10	American Telephone & Telegraph	Public Utility	2,383,083	0.86
11	Westpark I, LLC	Office Space Rental	1,950,000	0.70
12	Verizon New York, Inc.	Public Utility	1,790,754	0.65
13	1185 Bank Street, LLC	Office Space Rental	1,750,000	0.64
14	HPT ING 2 Properties	Hotel	1,650,000	0.59
15	Caf West, LLC	Office Space Rental	1,650,000	0.59
16	Urstadt Biddle Properties, Inc.	Retail Outlet	1,400,000	0.50
17	LC Main Street, LLC	Real Estate Development	1,355,550	0.49
18	Bryant Gardens Corp.	Cooperative Apartments	1,340,000	0.48
19	707/709 Westchester	Office Space Rental	1,130,000	0.41
20	Reckson Operating	Office Space Rental	1,050,000	0.38
			<u>\$ 65,948,482</u>	

2004-05

Rank	Taxpayer	Type of Business	Assessed Valuation	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
1	Fashion Mall Partners, LP	Retail Outlet	\$ 11,635,350	3.82 %
2	Consolidated Edison	Public Utility	9,761,549	3.20
3	Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	Insurance	8,260,300	2.71
4	White Plains Galleria Limited Patnrship	Retail Outlet	8,100,000	2.66
5	Westchester One	Office Space Rental	6,750,000	2.22
6	Eastridge Properties	Office Space Rental	5,400,000	1.77
7	IBM	Business Equipment	5,316,600	1.74
8	Gateway I Group, Inc.	Office Space Rental	4,888,100	1.60
9	Cali WP Realty Associates, LP	Real Estate Development	4,869,200	1.60
10	American Telephone & Telegraph	Public Utility	3,558,365	1.17
11	Verizon New York, Inc.	Public Utility	3,517,133	1.16
12	Town Park Hotel Corp.	Hotel	2,650,000	0.87
13	Hutchinson Corp. Park Association	Office Space Rental	2,600,000	0.85
14	1185 Bank Street, LLC	Office Space Rental	2,300,000	0.75
15	Bloomingdale's Inc.	Retail Outlet	2,250,000	0.74
16	Urstadt Biddle Properties, Inc.	Retail Outlet	2,200,000	0.72
17	A&S Galleria R.E. Inc.	Retail Outlet	1,800,000	0.59
18	Bryant Gardens Corp.	Cooperative Apartments	1,600,000	0.54
19	Mass Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Office Space Rental	1,225,000	0.40
20	Reckson Operating Partnership, LP	Office Space Rental	1,220,000	0.40
			<u>\$ 89,901,597</u>	

Source: City of White Plains Assessor's Office

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	Property Tax Levy	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years ¹	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount Collected	Percent of Levy		Amount Collected	Percent of Levy
2013-14	\$ 53,253,982	\$ 52,945,567	99.42 %	\$ -	\$ 52,945,567	99.42 %
2012-13	50,834,785	50,539,754	99.42	184,083	50,723,837	99.78
2011-12	48,985,900	48,560,717	99.13	380,697	48,941,414	99.91
2010-11	47,210,932	46,801,722	99.13	376,257	47,177,979	99.93
2009-10	44,795,451	44,262,211	98.81	338,294	44,600,505	99.56
2008-09	42,794,228	42,430,049	99.15	356,621	42,786,670	99.98
2007-08	41,145,849	40,802,400	99.16	341,437	41,143,837	100.00
2006-07	39,281,812	39,107,050	99.56	174,762	39,281,812	100.00
2005-06	37,192,306	36,342,557	97.72	849,749	37,192,306	100.00
2004-05	35,833,139	35,128,929	98.03	697,286	35,826,215	99.99

⁽¹⁾ Collections in subsequent years are through June 30, 2014

Source: City of White Plains Finance Department

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
CONSTITUTIONAL TAX LIMIT**

Constitutional tax limit calculation, June 30, 2014:
Full valuation, last five fiscal years:

2013	\$ 7,447,894,486
2012	7,992,963,477
2011	8,874,412,177
2010	10,042,688,239
2009	10,552,340,982
Total full valuation, last five years	<u>\$ 44,910,299,361</u>
Five-year average full valuation	<u>\$ 8,982,059,872</u>
Constitutional tax limit (2% of five-year average full valuation)	<u>\$ 179,641,197</u>
Tax levy-general city purposes	\$ 53,253,982
Less: exclusions ¹	12,013,972
Tax levy subject to constitutional tax limit	<u>\$ 41,240,010</u>
Constitutional tax margin	\$ 138,401,187
Percent of constitutional tax limit exhausted	22.96%

Constitutional Tax Limit - Last Ten Fiscal Years:

Year	Constitutional Tax Limit	Tax Levy Subject to Limit	Constitutional Tax Margin	Percent Exhausted
2013-14	\$ 179,641,197	\$ 41,240,010	\$ 138,401,187	22.96%
2012-13	192,017,243	40,271,808	151,745,435	20.97%
2011-12	196,607,681	38,567,302	158,040,379	19.62%
2010-11	195,263,275	38,959,237	156,304,038	19.95%
2009-10	186,996,219	36,199,899	150,796,320	19.36%
2008-09	173,290,634	33,534,581	139,756,053	19.35%
2007-08	158,251,178	31,193,553	127,057,625	19.71%
2006-07	141,693,629	28,887,215	112,806,414	20.39%
2005-06	125,427,250	28,208,241	97,219,009	22.49%
2004-05	110,493,971	28,780,030	81,713,941	26.05%

¹ The constitutional tax limit specifically excludes debt service related to bonds and notes issued for certain specific purposes, and also excludes budgetary appropriations in the forthcoming year's budget for objects or purposes for which a period of probable usefulness is provided for in Section 11 of the New York State Local Finance Law.

Source: City of White Plains Finance Department

Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future. These schedules include:

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt

Computation of Legal Debt Margin

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Bond Anticipation Notes	Other Pension Obligations ¹	Total Outstanding Debt	Estimated Full Property Value	Percentage of Full Property Value	Population ²	Debt per Capita
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>								
2013-14	\$ 125,855,920	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125,855,920	\$ 7,367,124,483	1.71%	57,866	\$ 2,175
2012-13	99,768,891	-	-	99,768,891	7,447,894,486	1.34%	57,341	1,740
2011-12	95,433,771	-	-	95,433,771	7,992,963,477	1.19%	57,203	1,668
2010-11	70,727,332	18,099,650	-	88,826,982	8,874,412,177	1.00%	56,928	1,560
2009-10	75,435,519	8,400,000	3,427,450	87,262,969	10,042,688,239	0.87%	57,468	1,518
2008-09	72,680,524	7,905,200	3,924,345	84,510,069	10,552,340,982	0.80%	57,100	1,480
2007-08	77,382,979	3,086,250	4,397,579	84,866,808	10,541,905,855	0.81%	57,079	1,487
2006-07	60,406,539	1,799,375	4,848,278	67,054,192	9,140,572,963	0.73%	56,972	1,177
2005-06	57,869,590	4,178,000	3,681,832	65,729,422	8,538,310,706	0.77%	57,250	1,148
2004-05	60,544,763	4,735,500	2,350,000	67,630,263	7,975,924,319	0.85%	56,825	1,190
<u>Business -type Activities:</u>								
2013-14	12,825,610	-	-	12,825,610	7,367,124,483	0.17%	57,866	222
2012-13	13,054,982	-	-	13,054,982	7,447,894,486	0.18%	57,341	228
2011-12	13,729,692	-	-	13,729,692	7,992,963,477	0.17%	57,203	240
2010-11	12,025,340	-	-	12,025,340	8,874,412,177	0.14%	56,928	211
2009-10	12,171,044	-	-	12,171,044	10,042,687,606	0.12%	57,468	212
2008-09	10,042,137	1,625,000	-	11,667,137	10,552,340,982	0.11%	57,100	204
2007-08	11,068,467	187,500	-	11,255,967	10,541,905,855	0.11%	57,079	197
2006-07	11,019,225	250,000	-	11,269,225	9,140,572,963	0.12%	56,972	198
2005-06	9,150,085	250,000	-	9,400,085	8,538,310,706	0.11%	57,250	164
2004-05	7,184,324	-	-	7,184,324	7,975,924,319	0.09%	56,825	126
<u>Total Government-Wide:</u>								
2013-14	138,681,530	-	-	138,681,530	7,367,124,483	1.88%	57,866	2,397
2012-13	112,823,873	-	-	112,823,873	7,447,894,486	1.51%	57,341	1,968
2011-12	109,163,463	-	-	109,163,463	7,992,963,477	1.37%	57,203	1,908
2010-11	82,752,672	18,099,650	-	100,852,322	8,874,412,177	1.14%	56,928	1,772
2009-10	87,606,563	8,400,000	3,427,450	99,434,013	10,042,687,606	0.99%	57,468	1,730
2008-09	82,722,661	9,530,200	3,924,345	96,177,206	10,552,340,982	0.91%	57,100	1,684
2007-08	88,451,446	3,273,750	4,397,579	96,122,775	10,541,905,855	0.91%	57,079	1,684
2006-07	71,425,764	2,049,375	4,848,278	78,323,417	9,140,572,963	0.86%	56,972	1,375
2005-06	67,019,675	4,428,000	3,681,832	75,129,507	8,538,310,706	0.88%	57,250	1,312
2004-05	67,729,087	4,735,500	2,350,000	74,814,587	7,975,924,319	0.94%	56,825	1,317

¹ Per the Opinion of the New York State Comptrollers Office pension loans are no longer recorded as debt. These obligations are now recorded as pension expenditures.

² U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2014:

Government Unit:	Net General Long-Term Debt	Percentage Applicable ¹	Amount Applicable to City of White Plains
White Plains School District	\$ 106,178,959	100.00%	\$ 106,178,959
Westchester County	1,108,757,834	4.60%	50,985,320
Subtotal, Overlapping Debt			157,164,279
City Direct Debt			125,855,920
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt			<u>\$ 283,020,199</u>

Population	57,866
Direct debt per capita	\$ 2,175
Overlapping debt per capita	2,716
Direct and Overlapping Debt per Capita	<u>\$ 4,891</u>

Summary of last nine fiscal years:

Year	Overlapping Debt	City Direct Debt	Direct and Overlapping Debt	Population ²	Overlapping Debt Per Capita	Direct and Overlapping Debt Per Capita
2012-13	\$ 139,943,642	\$ 99,768,891	\$ 239,712,533	57,341	\$ 2,441	\$ 4,180
2011-12	135,052,491	95,433,771	230,486,262	57,203	2,375	4,053
2010-11	135,021,043	70,727,332	205,748,375	56,928	2,372	3,614
2009-10	136,937,711	75,435,519	212,373,230	57,468	2,383	3,696
2008-09	136,966,153	72,680,524	209,646,677	57,100	2,399	3,672
2007-08	122,111,541	77,382,979	199,494,520	57,079	2,139	3,495
2006-07	75,541,276	60,406,539	135,947,815	56,972	1,326	2,386
2005-06	73,341,176	57,869,590	131,210,766	57,250	1,281	2,292
2004-05	69,941,571	60,544,763	130,486,334	56,825	1,231	2,296

⁽¹⁾ The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the City's taxable assessed value that is within the overlapping government's boundaries and dividing it by the City's total taxable assessed value.

⁽²⁾ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Sources: Outstanding debt and applicable percentages provided by each governmental unit.

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with geographic boundaries of the City. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the property taxpayers of the City of White Plains. This process recognizes that, when considering the City's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the property taxpayers should be taken into account.

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN
JUNE 30, 2014**

Fiscal Year	Taxable Assessed Valuation	State Equalization Rate	Full Valuation
2013	\$ 277,740,593	3.77%	\$ 7,367,124,483
2012	275,572,096	3.70	7,447,894,486
2011	278,155,129	3.48	7,992,963,477
2010	281,318,866	3.17	8,874,412,177
2009	285,212,346	2.84	10,042,688,239
Total Five Year Valuation			<u><u>\$ 41,725,082,862</u></u>
Five Year Average Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			<u><u>\$ 8,345,016,572</u></u>
Constitutional Debt Limit (7% of Average Full Valuation)			<u><u>\$ 584,151,160</u></u>
Outstanding Indebtedness at June 30th			\$ 136,675,800
Less: 2014-15 Appropriations for Debt Service Principal			8,197,261
Water and Sewer Projects			11,425,573
Net Indebtedness subject to debt limit			<u><u>\$ 117,052,966</u></u>
Net debt contracting margin			<u><u>\$ 467,098,194</u></u>
Percentage of net debt contracting margin available			<u><u>79.96%</u></u>
Percentage of net debt contracting power exhausted			<u><u>20.04%</u></u>

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Constitutional Debt Limit	Outstanding Indebtedness June 30	Less Exclusions	Net Debt Contracting Margin	Percentage of Net Debt Contracting Margin Available
2014	\$ 584,151,160	\$ 136,675,800	\$ 19,622,834	\$ 467,098,194	79.96%
2013	628,744,191	110,542,555	19,381,226	537,582,862	85.50
2012	672,060,350	106,606,555	18,537,903	583,991,698	86.90
2011	688,126,883	100,287,650	17,271,378	605,110,611	87.94
2010	683,421,462	96,056,825	16,965,729	604,330,366	88.43
2009	654,486,768	92,345,200	16,746,545	578,888,113	88.45
2008	606,517,218	91,834,750	16,781,762	531,464,230	87.63
2007	553,691,863	73,600,875	15,086,445	495,177,433	89.43
2006	495,927,703	71,487,700	16,716,860	441,156,863	88.96
2005	438,995,374	72,519,200	14,009,643	380,485,817	86.67

Source: City of White Plains Finance Department

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place. These schedules include:

Demographic and Economic Statistics

Principal Employers

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
 DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	Population ⁽¹⁾	Median Age ⁽¹⁾	Per Capita Income ⁽¹⁾	Median Family Income ⁽¹⁾	Median Household Income ⁽¹⁾	Public School Enrollment ⁽²⁾	Unemployment Rate ⁽³⁾
2013-14	57,866	39.4	\$ 46,129	\$ 94,284	\$ 77,319	7,073	4.6%
2012-13	57,341	39.3	46,129	94,284	77,319	7,260	5.8
2011-12	57,203	39.3	46,129	94,284	77,319	7,177	6.7
2010-11	56,928	39.3	43,493	91,394	75,104	7,301	6.2
2009-10	57,468	40.0	42,979	82,116	69,818	7,113	6.7
2008-09	57,100	40.2	44,087	90,838	75,006	7,067	7.0
2007-08	57,079	42.7	45,031	91,450	75,532	7,167	4.5
2006-07	56,972	38.9	42,913	92,215	73,744	6,820	3.5
2005-06	57,250	38.1	33,825	71,891	57,447	6,940	3.7
2004-05	56,825	38.1	33,825	71,891	57,447	6,727	3.6

Sources:

⁽¹⁾ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

⁽²⁾ Annual School Census of the White Plains Board of Education.

⁽³⁾ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the City of White Plains, not seasonally unadjusted, for June of each fiscal year.

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
 PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
 June 30, 2014**

<u>Employer</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
White Plains Hospital Center	Hospital	1,900
Northeast Epilepsy Group	Health Clinic	1,800
White Plains City School District	Education	1,289
New York Presbyterian Hospital	Hospital	1,200
Westchester County	Local Government	1,000
City of White Plains	Local Government	839
Burke Rehabilitation Hospital	Hospital	600
Allied Barton Security Services	Security Services	500
APS Healthcare Inc	Health Care Services	500
Nordstrom	Department Store	450

Source: Infogroup/InfoUSA

Operating Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs. These schedules include:

Full-Time Equivalent Employees by Program

Operating Indicators by Program

Capital Asset Statistics by Program

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES BY PROGRAM
 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

<u>Year</u>	<u>General Government</u>	<u>Public Works</u>	<u>Parking Department</u>	<u>Public Safety</u>	<u>Community Services</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013-14	85	225	92	376	61	839
2012-13	85	226	94	374	60	839
2011-12	95	232	87	375	63	852
2010-11	100	231	91	380	64	866
2009-10	101	234	94	387	66	882
2008-09	114	255	102	422	76	969
2007-08	117	260	102	418	75	972
2006-07	116	262	102	417	78	975
2005-06	116	261	64	445	77	963
2004-05	114	259	66	436	76	951

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
OPERATING INDICATORS BY PROGRAM
LAST TEN YEARS**

	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
General Government-				
Building permits issued	1,687	1,670	1,675	1,458
Public Safety:				
Number of police personnel and officers	221	218	224	226
Number of arrests	2,899	2,752	3,679	3,089
Number of traffic violations	16,007	14,282	18,679	21,074
Number of parking violations	195,965	200,608	225,264	227,088
Number of paid firefighters	150	151	147	148
Number of fire emergency responses	4,171	4,246	4,446	4,198
Number of fires extinguished	78	51	69	52
Number of fire inspections	1,556	1,786	1,701	1,881
Number of school crossing guards	20	20	21	21
Public Works:				
Tons collected and disposed:				
Solid waste	30,030	30,030	31,090	31,845
Metal	34	34	28.2	27.5
Papers	3,391	3,391	3,390	3,472
Recyclable containers	1,750	1,750	1,801	1,752
Leaves (cubic yards)	32,347	32,347	33,580	32,723
Number of shade trees:				
Planted	232	232	310	165
Removed	433	433	379	333
Trimmed	507	507	472	517
Stumps removed	361	361	448	371
Wastewater:				
Catch basins cleaned	80	80	466	127
Emergency calls	150	150	150	181
Recreation and Parks:				
Field permits issued	296	275	240	240
Recreation permits issued	2,515	2,375	2,375	2,300
Number of youth programs	474	462	269	275
Number of adult programs	160	160	163	170
Number for senior citizen programs	559	623	320	327
Library-				
Volumes in collection	290,829	305,338	320,295	315,649
Water:				
Average daily consumption (gallons)	7,890,000	7,890,000	7,842,000	8,300,000
Number of metered accounts	9,547	9,547	9,473	9,458
Number of fire lines	611	611	707	696

Sources: Various city departments

2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
1,197	1,224	1,751	1,630	1,440	1,622
230	249	245	245	245	243
4,036	4,797	4,574	4,227	4,736	4,325
19,635	23,740	25,252	23,138	26,311	20,913
225,264	228,113	233,697	244,882	248,030	265,569
151	165	165	165	161	158
3,903	3,825	4,197	4,372	4,163	4,106
66	76	91	85	87	140
2,105	1,928	1,851	1,822	1,530	1,891
24	24	23	23	24	24
34,222	34,222	38,466	41,731	41,094	42,271
16.1	39.3	11.0	35.0	38.5	38.5
3,835	3,835	3,578	3,402	3,381	3,358
1,752	1,752	1,292	1,025	1,009	1,032
38,741	47,672	38,564	46,654	56,775	36,175
227	130	158	175	158	59
277	217	293	712	293	272
454	284	374	237	374	326
320	280	204	253	204	168
439	110	1,300	1,250	1,200	800
194	200	275	253	200	250
240	236	185	230	200	188
2,320	2,314	2,395	2,200	2,500	2,487
324	298	238	226	183	211
190	165	216	173	259	193
356	285	301	410	410	400
322,105	329,563	328,364	325,813	340,612	331,338
7,950,000	8,270,000	8,540,000	8,525,000	8,440,000	8,530,000
9,560	9,541	9,546	9,528	9,527	9,492
700	681	673	673	672	672

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY PROGRAM
LAST TEN YEARS**

	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
General Government-				
Number of general government buildings	3	3	2	2
Public Safety:				
Number of police stations	1	1	1	1
Number of fire stations	7	7	7	7
Parking Department-				
Number of parking garages	7	7	7	7
Public Works:				
Number of public works buildings	6	6	6	6
Miles of streets	150	150	150	150
Number of street lights	5,960	5,960	5,860	5,825
Miles of sanitary sewers	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1
Miles of storm water drains	83	83	83	82.9
Recreation and Parks:				
Number of parks	23	23	23	23
Acres of parks	231	231	231	231
Water:				
Miles of water mains	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.2
Number of fire hydrants	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050

Sources: Various city departments

<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2004-05</u>
2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1
7	7	7	7	7	7
7	7	6	6	6	6
6	6	5	5	5	5
150	142.2	142	142	140	140
5,800	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	6,000
127.1	127.1	127.1	127	124.8	124.8
82.9	82.4	82.2	82	81.5	81.5
23	23	23	23	23	23
230.7	230.7	230.7	230.7	230.7	230.7
158.1	158.4	158.2	158.1	158.1	158.1
2,050	1,772	1,770	1,769	1,767	1,767



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**Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other
Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With
Government Auditing Standards**

Independent Auditors' Report

**The Honorable Mayor and Common Council
of the City of White Plains, New York**

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of White Plains, New York ("City") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 19, 2014.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to the management of the City in a separate letter.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



O'Connor Davies, LLP

Harrison, New York

November 19, 2014

**Report on Compliance For Each Major Federal Program and Report on
Internal Control Over Compliance Required by
OMB Circular A-133**

Independent Auditors' Report

**The Honorable Mayor and Common Council
of the City of White Plains, New York**

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of White Plains, New York's ("City") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2014. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the City's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2014.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



O'Connor Davies, LLP

Harrison, New York

November 19, 2014

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

<u>Federal Grantor Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number (1)</u>	<u>Federal Program Expenditures</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</u>		
Direct Program -		
Community Development Block Grants	14.218	<u>\$ 599,501</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Justice</u>		
Direct Programs:		
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program	16.590	132,399
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	20,736
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	4,461
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grant	16.710	<u>10,243</u>
Total U.S. Department of Justice		<u>167,839</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Labor</u>		
Indirect Program - Passed through Westchester County -		
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	<u>201,709</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services</u>		
Direct Program -		
Drug - Free Communities Support Program Grants	93.276	<u>126,891</u>
Indirect Programs - Passed through Westchester County:		
<i>Aging Cluster:</i>		
Aging - Title III - Part B - Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	93.044	9,838
Aging - Title III - Part C - Nutrition Services	93.045	<u>23,233</u>
Subtotal Aging Cluster		<u>33,071</u>
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services		<u>159,962</u>

(Continued)

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS (Concluded)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

<u>Federal Grantor Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number (1)</u>	<u>Federal Program Expenditures</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Homeland Security</u>		
Direct Program -		
Assistance to Firefighters Grant	97.044	\$ 4,481
Indirect Program - Passed through New York State Emergency Management Office -		
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance	97.036	<u>203,488</u>
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security		<u>207,969</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		<u>\$ 1,336,980</u>

(1) Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal grant activity of the City of White Plains, New York ("City") under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2014. Federal awards received directly from the Federal agencies as well as Federal awards passed through other government agencies are included in the Schedule. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations*. Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position or cash flows of the City.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in OMB Circular A-87, *Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments*, which establishes principles and standards for determining costs for Federal awards carried out through grants, cost reimbursement contracts, and other agreements with State and local governments.

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

None

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
 SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified Yes No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? Yes None reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? Yes No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? Yes No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? Yes None reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 510(a) of Circular A-133? Yes No

Identification of major programs:

<u>CFDA Number(s)</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
14.218	Community Development Block Grants

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: \$300,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? Yes No

**CITY OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONCLUDED)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

None

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None