Public Authorities by the Numbers

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK STATE COMPTROLLER
Thomas P. DiNapoli, State Comptroller

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Message from the Comptroller

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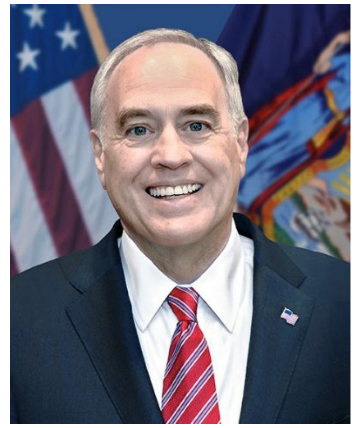

Across the State, public authorities touch the lives of New York residents and visitors on a daily basis: They build and maintain critical infrastructure, operate facilities and systems and provide financial resources to support transportation, environmental, housing, health care, and other essential purposes.

The scale of authority operations is enormous, with more than 1,000 State and local entities spending more than $78 billion per year, employing more than 166,000 full- and part-time staff. Many public authorities are intimately tied to the State's budget and financing plans. Yet, despite these ties and the scale and level of their responsibilities, public authorities operate with less transparency and oversight than State agencies.

Public authorities are also integral to the State's capital program and financing plan, having more than $329 billion of debt outstanding. Most of this debt was issued in support of authority operations and as "conduit debt" on behalf of third-party borrowers; however, fully one-fifth was issued for State purposes. Concerningly, rather than seeking the voter approval required by the Constitution for General Obligation debt issued directly by the State, the State has used public authorities to conduct its borrowing, thereby skirting this requirement. As a result, 97 percent of all State-funded debt has been issued by public authorities. This overwhelming reliance on "backdoor borrowing" limits transparency and accountability.

This report provides the public detailed information about State and local public authorities to shed light on their operations and to highlight weaknesses in current oversight structures. The report makes recommendations to improve transparency in budgeting and use of public funds and eliminate use of backdoor borrowing and debt gimmicks that seek to weaken or circumvent debt limits.

State government and authorities' leadership must do more to ensure that public authorities operate with integrity, safeguard public resources, and deliver services effectively and efficiently for New Yorkers.

Thomas P. DiNapoli
State Comptroller

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I. Executive Summary

New York State policy makers give State and local public authorities the responsibility for a wide range of public functions, including in the areas of transportation, energy, environmental protection, housing, economic development, and others. Some authorities have important operational responsibilities, while others act primarily as financing vehicles for the State, local governments, and other entities. Some authorities combine significant operational and financing activities; for example, they may provide financing and construction services to a wide variety of public and private entities for a broad scope of purposes.

By the Numbers

Statute and regulations require public authorities to report data on expenditures, revenues, capital contributions, debt, employment, and procurement practices. Public authorities comply with these reporting requirements through the Public Authorities Reporting Information System (PARIS) established by the Office of the State Comptroller (OSC) to provide greater accountability and transparency.

In their most recently reported fiscal years, New York's more than 1,000 State and local public authorities reported spending in PARIS of nearly $78.3 billion, including payrolls that totaled $13.2 billion for 167,000 employees. State public authorities reported more than 109,000 full- and part-time employees with total compensation of nearly $9.1 billion in the most recently reported fiscal year. In comparison, New York State agencies averaged about 321,000 employees, with a total gross earned payroll of $18.1 billion. Additionally, authorities reported more than 50,000 active procurements, a total value of active contracts of almost $112 billion, with spending in the latest fiscal year of more than $20 billion.

"Backdoor Borrowing" and Debt Gimmicks

Total public authority debt outstanding was more than $329 billion as of the most recently reported fiscal year, including debt issued for authority purposes, conduit borrowing, and debt issued for State purposes. Debt issued for State purposes comprised 20 percent of total authority debt; this "backdoor borrowing" eliminates the opportunity for voters to have input on major borrowing decisions that affect them financially, transferring control to public authority boards and limiting accountability and transparency. In contrast, voter approval is required for General Obligation bonds, giving the public crucial input into both capital priorities and the affordability of debt. As of March 31, 2022, public authorities have issued approximately 97 percent of all State-funded debt outstanding. In addition, the State has employed gimmicks to exclude some authority-issued debt from statutory debt limits.

Transparency and Accountability Issues

State Budget appropriations and the State Financial Plan do not include most State public authority spending. Critically, the State Financial System (SFS), which tracks State agencies financial transactions, does not generally include data on authorities' purchases, personal service expenditures and other transactions.

State policymakers intermingle the finances and operations of State authorities with the State itself. For example, some authorities provide revenue to support the State budget, and some receive State funds. This raises concerns because authorities do not have the same accountability and transparency requirements that apply to State agencies. In some cases, authorities provide little clarity about how they allocate significant amounts of State funding. As numerous audits by the Office of the State Comptroller and past incidents have shown, this lack of transparency and accountability can lead to lax contracting practices, improper payments, inefficient use of public resources, and insufficient oversight and controls.

The State also uses public authorities to fund activities outside of the State's financial plan. Off-budget spending, specifically for State purposes but not included in the State Budget, has historically made it difficult to understand total spending for State programs accurately and to track the use of authority resources.

State enacted budgets authorize transfers and miscellaneous receipts from public authorities to the State or to other authorities for State purposes. State budgets have more recently included language that allows for transfers and allocations to any State agency or authority after the budget passes.

In addition, vague or broad appropriation language allows for spending on any host of purposes related to a funding source, rather than a project. Authorities such as the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) or the New York State Urban Development Corporation (doing business as Empire State Development or ESD) have undertaken massive capital projects with billions of dollars in spending that does not necessarily flow through the State budget. The MTA receives significant revenue directly from tax sources, and ESD issues authority bonds to fund major projects designed to spur economic development. This method provides a less transparent means to promote economic development with hundreds of millions of dollars that should have a transparent, competitive process dictating their award or allocation.

II. New York's Public Authorities by the Numbers

Public Authorities in New York State

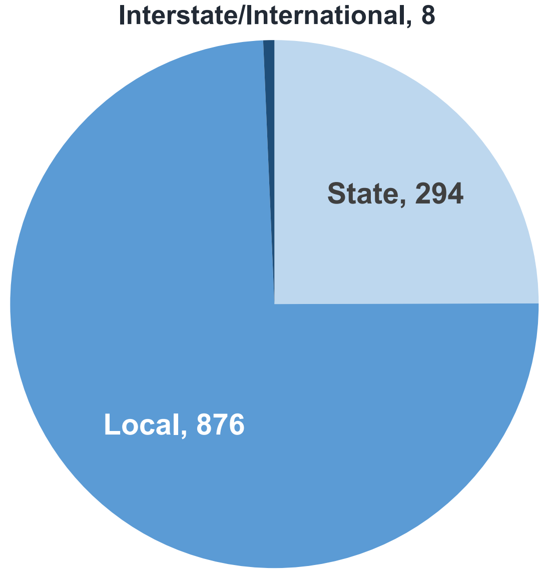
Public benefit corporations, commonly known as public authorities, are statutorily created entities intended to serve the public interest. For example, many public authorities develop, operate and maintain critical infrastructure including roads, bridges, mass transit, schools, water and sewer projects, and civic facilities. A board of directors, generally appointed by elected officials, governs each public authority. Some operate entirely outside the budget process, while others rely on State appropriations to fund operations. Various provisions of law authorize many State public authorities to issue bonds, without voter approval, to fund public infrastructure or on behalf of third parties for certain authorized purposes. Debt service is repaid through project revenues, such as tolls, fees paid by the third party or State appropriations, reflecting the significant role public authorities play in New York State's finances and debt.

The Public Authorities Law (PAL)[1] and regulations require public authorities to report data annually on expenditures, revenues, capital contributions, debt, employment, and procurement practices and transactions. These data are collected through the Public Authorities Reporting Information System (PARIS), which was established by the Office of the State Comptroller to provide greater accountability and transparency through timely data collection and analysis.

Public authority data in PARIS is self-reported and not verified by the Office of the State Comptroller. For each category presented in this report, the data represents the most recently reported fiscal year for those authorities reporting through PARIS and does not reflect a common fiscal year or State fiscal year. Public authorities' fiscal years vary – several match the State fiscal year, which begins on April 1, while others operate on a calendar year basis, among other variations. See Appendix A for report methodology.

As of July 2022, PARIS contained data from 1,178 State, local, and interstate and international authorities as shown in Figure 1.[2] Of the 294 State authorities, parent-level State authorities accounted for 54, with 240 related subsidiaries, of which 138, or more than 57 percent, of the total were reported by ESD. Among the 876 local authorities, 107 are classified as active Industrial Development Agencies (IDAs), 257 as active other local authorities, and 79 as inactive other local authorities. PARIS also contains 331 active and 96 inactive Local Development Corporations (LDCs) in the local authorities figure, most of which were created by localities.

Figure 1
Public Authorities in New York State
(as of July 2022)



Source: PARIS.
Note: Interstate/international authorities include Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority, Niagara Falls Bridge Commission, and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and its five subsidiaries.

Several public authorities have important statewide or regional responsibilities that in other states may be directly undertaken by a state agency. The State's largest public authority is the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), which operates New York City's regional mass transit system. Other significant transportation authorities include the New York State Thruway Authority (Thruway), which manages a significant portion of the State's interstate highway system and some bridges, and the New York State Bridge Authority, which manages certain bridges and crossings along the Hudson River.

Energy-related authorities include the Power Authority of the State of New York (also known as the New York Power Authority or NYPA), the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA), and the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA).

Authorities undertake and finance environmental and economic development projects at the State and local level through the Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) and ESD, as well as IDAs and LDCs.

State and local public authorities such as the Housing Finance Agency (HFA), the Homeless Housing Assistance Corporation (HHAC), and the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) largely implement the State's affordable housing initiatives.

Revenues, Capital Contributions and Expenditures

In their most recent filings, generally covering public authority fiscal years ending in 2021 or 2022, State and local public authorities reported total annual revenues of $76.9 billion and total capital contributions of $4.6 billion. [3]

State public authorities reported $49.8 billion in revenues, or 64.8 percent of total State and local public authority revenue, as shown in Figure 2. The amount is significant, roughly equivalent to 22 percent of the State's All Governmental Funds receipts ($228.0 billion in SFY 2021-22).[4] Operating revenues for State authorities totaled $26.2 billion and included categories such as charges for services, and rental and financing income. Nonoperating revenues for State authorities totaled $23.6 billion and included categories such as investment earnings and subsidies. Local authorities reported $27.1 billion in revenues, or 35.2 percent of the total, for their most recently reported fiscal years.

Capital contributions are defined in PARIS as grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition or construction, and may include federal, State or other sources. State public authorities reported nearly $4.1 billion in capital contributions, with contributions reported by the MTA comprising nearly 94 percent of the State total. Local authorities reported $528.4 million in capital contributions, or 11.5 percent of the $4.6 billion total.

Figure 2
Public Authority Revenues, Capital Contributions and Expenditures
(in millions)

	State	Local	Total
Operating Revenues	$ 26,157	$ 23,660	$ 49,817
Nonoperating Revenues	23,633	3,434	27,067
Capital Contributions	4,052	528	4,580
Total Revenues and Capital Contributions	$ 53,841	$ 27,622	$ 81,463
Operating Expenses	$ 36,530	$ 22,766	$ 59,297
Nonoperating Expenses	12,920	6,101	19,021
Total Expenses	$ 49,450	$ 28,867	$ 78,318

Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: PARIS.

State and local public authorities self-reported expenditures for the most recently certified fiscal year of $78.3 billion. (See Appendix B for expenditures, debt, and employee data for the 28 authorities with expenditures over $250 million.) Local public authorities reported expenditures of $28.9 billion, or 36.9 percent of the total expenditures.

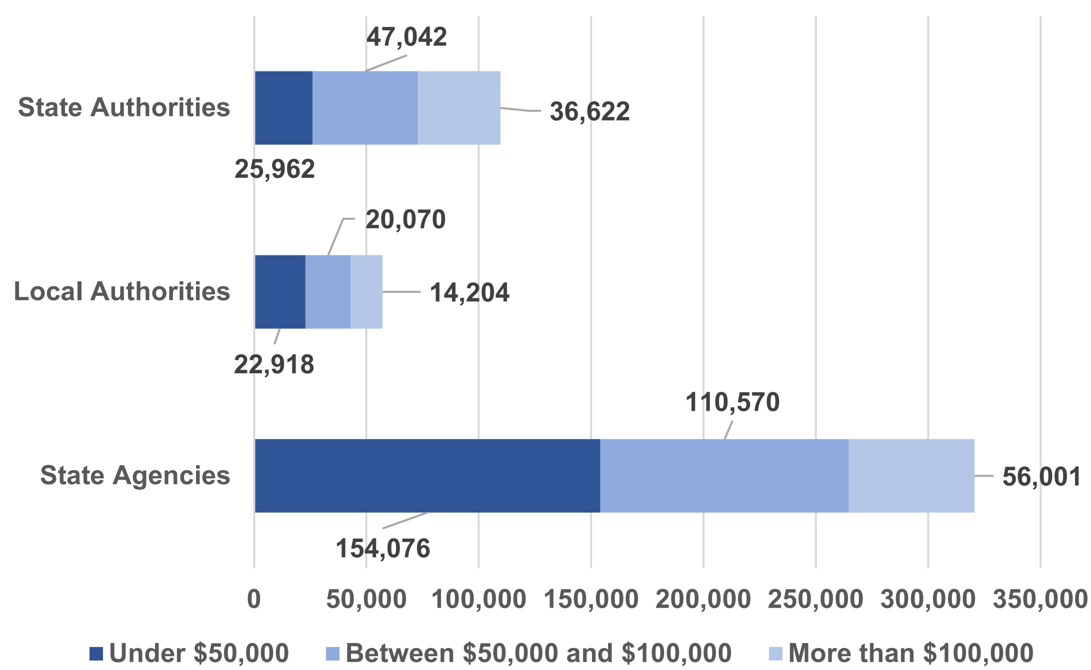
State authorities reported $49.5 billion of expenditures, or 63.1 percent of the total.[5] State authorities reported annual operating expenditures totaling $36.5 billion, in categories such as salaries and wages, employee benefits, professional services, and supplies and materials. Nonoperating expenditures for State authorities totaled $12.9 billion in categories such as interest and financing charges, grants, and donations. For purposes of comparison, State public authority spending is equivalent to 23.7 percent of New York State's All Governmental Funds spending ($209.3 billion in SFY 2021-22).[6]

Employment and Compensation

State and local public authorities reported 166,818 full and part-time employees for the latest reported fiscal year. Total compensation, including base salary, overtime, bonuses, severance or other payments, totaled over $13.2 billion. Local authorities reported 57,192 full-time and part-time employees with total compensation of more than $4.1 billion. State public authorities reported more than 109,000 full and part-time employees with total compensation of nearly $9.1 billion. In comparison, New York State agencies averaged about 321,000 full- and part-time employees in 2022, with $18.1 billion in total gross earnings.[7]

State public authorities reported more than 36,000 employees, or over 33 percent, with total compensation of $100,000 or more. By comparison, less than a quarter of local public authorities, 17.5 percent of State employees and 21.6 percent of New York residents earned as much.[8]

Figure 3
State and Local Public Authority Employees



Source: PARIS.

III. Public Authorities and the State Budget

Transfers and Miscellaneous Receipts

Public authority-funded state budget relief included in the SFY 2022-23 Enacted Budget involved the authorization to transfer more than $92 million, down from more than $200 million in SFY 2021-22, as detailed in Figure 4. Unlike other budget years, the SFY 2022-23 Enacted Budget did not include a $23 million NYSERDA transfer from the proceeds of auctions of carbon dioxide emission allowances under the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). Budgets over the past five years have authorized NYPA to transfer $100 million to the General Fund for energy-related State activities, and the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) to issue up to $110 million in bonds, and transfer the proceeds to the State University income fund general revenue account.

Figure 4
Authorized Transfers and Miscellaneous Receipts, SFY 2018-19 to 2022-23
(in millions of dollars)

Public Authority	SFY 2018-19	SFY 2019-20	SFY 2020-21	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23
Transfers and Receipts to the General Fund:					
Dormitory Authority of the State of New York	$ 22.0	$ 22.0	$ 22.0	$ 22.0	$ 22.0
Power Authority of the State of New York	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
New York State Energy Research and Development Authority[1]	25.1	25.1	28.1	28.1	5.1
Total to General Fund	**67.1**	**67.1**	**70.1**	**70.1**	**47.1**
Transfers for Various Purposes:					
State of New York Mortgage Agency[2]	55.0	17.0	103.8	63.4	40.0
New York Housing Finance Agency	-	-	-	65.6	-
Dormitory Authority of the State of New York[3]	-	83.5	-	-	-
Total for Various Purposes	**55.0**	**100.5**	**103.8**	**128.9**	**40.0**
Transfers to the Environmental Protection Fund:					
New York State Energy Research and Development Authority	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.0
Total from Public Authorities	**$ 122.1**	**$ 167.6**	**$ 178.9**	**$ 204.0**	**$ 92.1**

Sources: Division of the Budget, Office of the State Comptroller.

Notes: (1) NYSERDA: SFY 2018-19 through 2022-23: up to $913,000 to offset debt service requirements related to the remediation of the Western New York Nuclear Service Center. SFY 2018-19 through 2021-22: transfer to the General Fund includes $23 million from the proceeds of auctions of carbon dioxide emission allowances under the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative. SFY 2018-19 through 2019-20: $1 million for the Department of Environmental Conservation and $150,000 for the Department of Agriculture and Markets is authorized to be transferred to the General Fund. SFY 2020-21 through 2022-23: up to $4 million for the Department of Environmental Conservation for climate change related services, and $150,000 for the Department of Agriculture and Markets authorized to be transferred to the General Fund. SFY 2020-21 through 2021-22: $825,000 authorized to be transferred directly to the University of Rochester for the Laboratory for Laser Energetics. SFY 2022-23: $1,000,000 authorized to be transferred directly to the University of Rochester for the Laboratory for Laser Energetics from moneys collected through assessments on gas and electric corporations.

(2) The SONYMA transfer language in SFY 2018-19 includes an authorization for $210.3 million to HHAC for the New York State Supportive Housing Program, the Solutions to End Homelessness Program, and the Operational Support for AIDS Housing Program for SFY 2018-19 and authorizes HHAC to enter into an agreement with the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance to administer such amount in accordance with the requirements of the programs.

(3) The DASNY transfer in SFY 2019-20 of up to $83.5 million is for the Department of Health from the Health Care Facility Restructuring pool to be transferred upon written request from the Director of the Budget.

The SFY 2022-23 Enacted Budget also included the transfer of excess State of New York Mortgage Agency (SONYMA) Mortgage Insurance Fund (MIF) reserves totaling $40.02 million to the Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC), HHAC or HFA to fund various housing programs. Over five years, MIF transfers totaled $344.8 million. SONYMA must certify the MIF balance annually and reported balances of zero and $43.9 million as of March 31, 2021, and 2022, respectively.

While some of the anticipated resources from public authorities may not materialize over the course of the fiscal year, the authorization of such funding has the effect of contributing to a balanced budget picture in the Enacted Budget Financial Plans.

Bond Issuance Charge

Public authorities provide the State further budget relief each year through the Bond Issuance Charge (BIC), which is intended to recover State costs related to the issuance of certain bonds. The BIC was instituted in 1989 and is imposed on public benefit corporations created by or pursuant to State law where at least three of the board members are appointed by the Governor, with certain exceptions. IDAs and the New York City Housing Development Corporation are also subject to the BIC.

The State collected $103.5 million in SFY 2020-21, and $133.2 million in SFY 2021-22 from 16 different issuers under the BIC. Over the two years, 65.9 percent of the revenues generated came from the debt issuances of DASNY, which paid $87.2 million, and ESDC, which paid $68.9 million.[9]

The BIC is imposed on a sliding scale that varies based on the principal amount of the bonds being issued. At its enactment in 1989, the fee structure ranged from 5 to 20 basis points.[10] Section 2976 of the Public Authorities Law currently sets the general schedule of fees from 16.8 basis points for principal amounts under $1 million to 84 basis points for amounts greater than $20 million, with certain exceptions.

Generally, issuers pay the BIC by building the cost of this fee into the bond sale and paying for it over time with interest. In the long term, this practice increases the cost to the issuing authority since the issuer is paying for both the cost of the fee and interest expense on the fee. Although the State receives the one-time benefit of the BIC revenues in the year they are collected, the bond issuance fees increase the State's and the authorities' annual debt service requirements – and thus the costs paid by taxpayers and users of authority services.

Cost Recovery

Section 2975 of the Public Authorities Law provides for the recovery of State governmental costs from public authorities and public benefit corporations for certain services the State provides. These expenses include personal service costs, maintenance and operation of State equipment and facilities, and contractual services that public authorities do not reimburse otherwise. The State first established this charge in 1989, with an overall authorized cost recovery amount of $17.5 million, and has subsequently increased it five times.[11]

The SFY 2011-12 Enacted Budget increased the maximum State public authority cost recovery from $55 million to $60 million, and in SFY 2012-13 it increased to $65 million. The statutory maximum cost recovery amount has not changed since SFY 2012-13. The Division of the Budget (DOB) has determined that activities undertaken for the benefit of public benefit corporations account for approximately 1 percent of total operating activities at certain agencies. State public authorities reported payments of $43.1 million in fiscal years ending in 2020 and $48.6 million in fiscal years ending in 2021. NYSERDA reported more than half of the amount, $25.4 million, in 2021.

IV. Public Authorities and Procurement

Contracts

Data reported in PARIS on procurement should include all active contracts for the annual reporting period, regardless of contract award date or end date, reflect the total contract amount over the life of the contract, and the selection process used to select contractors. In their latest filings, State and local public authorities reported 32,103 active competitive and non-competitive procurement contracts with a total reported contract amount of $111.8 billion.

Public authorities reported that they used a competitive bidding process for 24,251 (or 47.8 percent) of active procurement contracts, with a total amount expended on competitive contracts for the latest fiscal year of $13.1 billion out of more than $20 billion in total active procurements. Competitive contracts are selected through a competitive bidding process, but can also include best qualified, competitive grant, competitive negotiation and pre-qualified contracts. State public authorities reported expenditures on competitive contracts of $9.3 billion, with local authorities reporting competitive contract expenditures totaling $3.8 billion.

Figure 5
State and Local Public Authority Procurement
(Amounts Expended are shown in millions)

Award Process	**Number of Procurements**	**Amount Expended (for latest fiscal year)**	**Amount Expended (life to date)**
Authority Contract - Competitive Bid	24,251	$ 13,106	$ 58,154
Authority Contract - Non-Competitive Bid	7,852	3,267	13,339
Non Contract Procurement/Purchase Order	15,375	3,475	-
Purchased Under State Contract	3,304	325	-
Total	50,782	$ 20,172	$ 71,493

Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: PARIS.

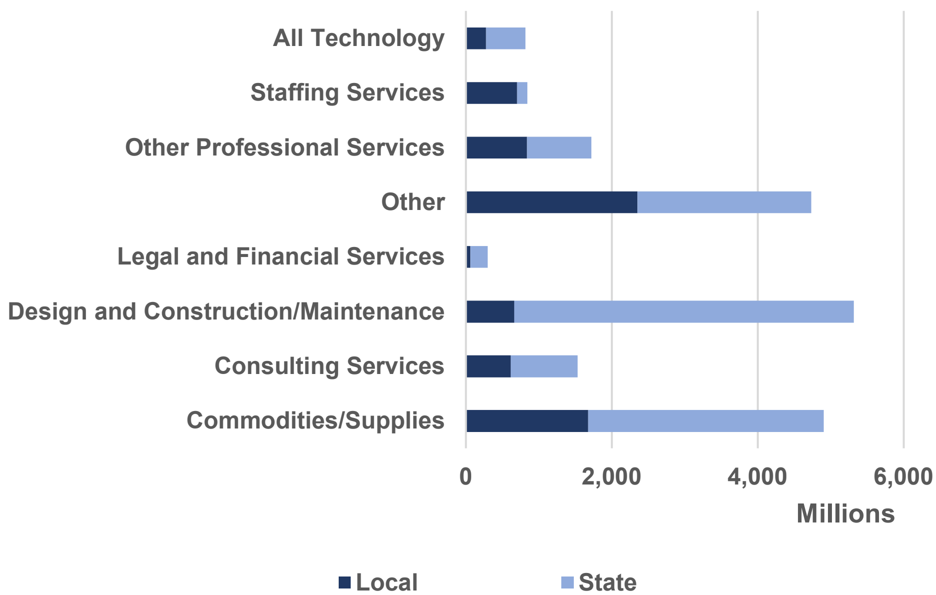
Authority procurements made through a non-competitive bidding process totaled 7,852 contracts with a total amount expended of $3.3 billion in the latest fiscal year. Of that total, State public authorities reported expenditures totaling $2.5 billion and local authorities reported $749.2 million. Non-competitive contracts do not use a competitive selection process, and include negotiated, emergency, preferred source, or sole source contracts.

For the 15,375 non contract procurements, State public authorities reported $902.4 million and local authorities reported $2.6 billion in expenditures, of which New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (NYCHHC) reported $2.2 billion. A non contract procurement, such as a purchase order, is generally a one-time purchase that resulted in a cumulative payment of $5,000 or more to the same vendor during the fiscal year.

For the 3,304 procurements entered into under State contract, State authorities reported $241.9 million and local authorities reported $82.8 million in expenditures. Contracts entered into under State contract include a pre-approved statewide contract, or "piggy-backing" on an active contract through the State Office of General Services (OGS), a state or local agency, or another public authority.

As shown in Figure 6, public authorities reported over half of expenditures went towards Design and Construction Maintenance contracts (26.4 percent) and Commodities/Supplies contracts (24.3 percent). An additional 23.5 percent was for procurements categorized as "Other." Authorities reporting the highest spending amounts for the latest fiscal year include LIPA, ESD, MTA, NYPA and NYCHHC.

Figure 6
State and Local Public Authority Contract Amount Expended for Latest Fiscal Year by Type of Procurement



Source: PARIS.
Note: All Technology includes Technology-Hardware, Technology-Software, Telecommunication Equipment and Services and Technology Consulting/Development or Support. Legal and Financial Services includes Legal Services and Financial Services.

Contract Oversight and Accountability

Section 2879-a of the Public Authorities Law as initially established by the Public Authorities Reform Act of 2009 and as subsequently amended provides the Comptroller with the authority at his or her discretion to review State authority contracts in excess of $1.0 million that authorities either award non-competitively or are paid for in whole or in part from State-appropriated funds (referred to as “eligible contracts”), with exceptions, such as certain health- and energy-related contracts.

In order to assist the Comptroller in carrying out his or her responsibilities under Section 2879-a, OSC promulgated regulations which require State authorities to annually submit, 30 days in advance of the start of its fiscal year, a report of every eligible contract and eligible contract amendment which the authority reasonably anticipates entering into in the following fiscal year, among other requirements. State authorities must also update and resubmit the annual report with any additions, deletions, method of award changes or increases of 25 percent or more in reported value.

Eligible contracts and contract amendments called for review will not be valid and enforceable contracts without first having been approved by the Comptroller. However, such contracts become valid and enforceable contracts if not approved or disapproved within 90 days of submission. For eligible contracts and eligible contract amendments that OSC does not call for, as well as exempt contracts, authorities must file with OSC within 60 days of execution.

Oversight of certain public authorities is governed by the respective authorities’ enabling statute. Past Enacted State budgets have modified these procurement requirements for the MTA and New York City Transit Authority (NYCTA), and currently require OSC to call for an eligible contract or contract amendment within 30 days of receiving the MTA’s or NYCTA’s annual or revised contract report. Once such contracts have been submitted, if the Comptroller has not approved or disapproved within 30 days, they shall become valid and enforceable without the Comptroller’s approval.

Other provisions in Enacted State budgets have increased the MTA’s competitive procurement thresholds from $100,000 to $1 million for certain procurements and increased the threshold for board approval of procurements to $1 million. In contrast, generally, statute requires most State agencies to submit any contract over $50,000 for pre-audit review and approval to the State Comptroller.

Executive Orders Reduce Transparency

In June 2017, the Governor issued Executive Order (EO) 168 declaring a disaster emergency in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District because of prolific track, signal, and switch failures. EO 168 temporarily suspended 13 specific provisions of law, including the PAL, including Section 2879-a which authorizes pre-audit review and approval of certain contracts by OSC, State Finance Law and Environmental

Conservation Law as they apply to contracts, leases, licenses, permits or any other written agreements entered into to mitigate the disaster emergency.

In addition, general language temporarily suspended any other provision of New York State statute, local law, ordinance, orders, rules or regulations or parts thereof as they applied to the same agreements. While EO 168 language indicated the temporary nature of the suspension, the Governor extended it 49 times since first executed in 2017. It finally expired on June 28, 2021. Though difficult to track in any meaningful way, the MTA did report about a dozen procurements with "EO 168" as part of the description for purchases such as leases of restroom trailers, vacuum trucks for buses, and handheld radios, among other things.

Subsequent EOs also affected contract review and approval. The Governor issued EO 202 due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, which temporarily suspended several laws and regulations related to public authority reporting and Comptroller review of contracts.

The suspension or modification of laws related to OSC's contract review authority and other provisions were temporarily suspended or modified to the extent necessary to:

- add additional work, sites and time to State contracts or to award emergency contracts, including design-build or best value contracts under the Infrastructure Investment Act of 2015;
- purchase necessary goods and services without following the standard procurement processes, including OSC approval of certain public authority contracts in excess of $1 million; and
- allow the purchase of necessary commodities, services, technology and materials without following the standard notice and competitive bidding processes, to purchase necessary commodities, services, technology and materials.

EO 202.11 allowed the Director of the Authorities Budget Office (ABO) to disregard certain public authority filing deadlines, and while EO 202.48 continued the suspension, it was modified to limit the extension of such filing deadlines to 60 days from the original statutory due date.

The Governor rescinded all provisions of EO 202 in June 2021. While difficult to track in any meaningful way, the MTA did report a handful of contracts with "EO 202" as part of the description.

The Governor declared a state of emergency on November 26, 2021 with EO 11, due to a COVID-19 surge. This EO was in effect through September 12, 2022. This EO suspended or modified multiple laws and regulations, including certain procurement-related provisions. Although this EO did not suspend Section 2879-a of the Public Authorities Law, it is not clear how other statutory provisions that were suspended may have impacted public authority procurements.

V. Public Authorities and Debt

Public Authorities & "Backdoor Borrowing"

State and local public authority debt outstanding,[12] including conduit debt, totaled more than $329 billion in the most recently reported fiscal year, an increase of 61.5 billion, or 23 percent, from the levels reported in the Comptroller's 2017 report on public authorities. Total public authority debt outstanding, not including conduit debt, equates to $12,670 for every New York resident.[13]

There are three types of public authority debt. Public authorities issue debt to serve their missions; for example, the Thruway will finance road and bridge projects and the MTA will borrow to improve stations and purchase subway cars. Authority revenue debt totaled $183.3 billion, or 55.7 percent of all outstanding debt, and was mostly issued by local authorities. Authority revenue debt accounted for the greatest increase, more than 30 percent, over the amount reported in the 2017 report.

Second, public authorities issue conduit debt on behalf of colleges, universities, hospitals, and not-for-profit organizations in order to provide more favorable financing terms to these institutions than they may be able to procure individually. The issuer has no obligation to repay the debt beyond the resources provided by the third party. This debt totaled $77.8 billion, and was mostly issued by State authorities, primarily the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY).

Finally, the State uses authorities to provide financing for capital projects, with the expectation that the State will provide funds for repayment of the bonds. Debt issued for state purposes totaled $68 billion. This "backdoor borrowing" eliminates the opportunity for voters to have input on major borrowing decisions that affect them financially, transferring control to public authority boards and limiting accountability and transparency. In contrast, voter approval is required for General Obligation bonds, giving the public crucial input into both capital priorities and the affordability of debt.

Figure 7
State and Local Public Authority Debt
(in millions)

	State	State Percent	Local	Local Percent	Total	Total Percent
State Purposes	$ 59,633	30.1%	$ 8,415 *	6.4%	$ 68,048	20.7%
Authority Purposes	87,417	44.1%	95,860	73.3%	183,277	55.7%
Conduit-Other Entities	51,275	25.9%	26,526	20.3%	77,801	23.6%
Total	$198,326		$130,801		$329,126	

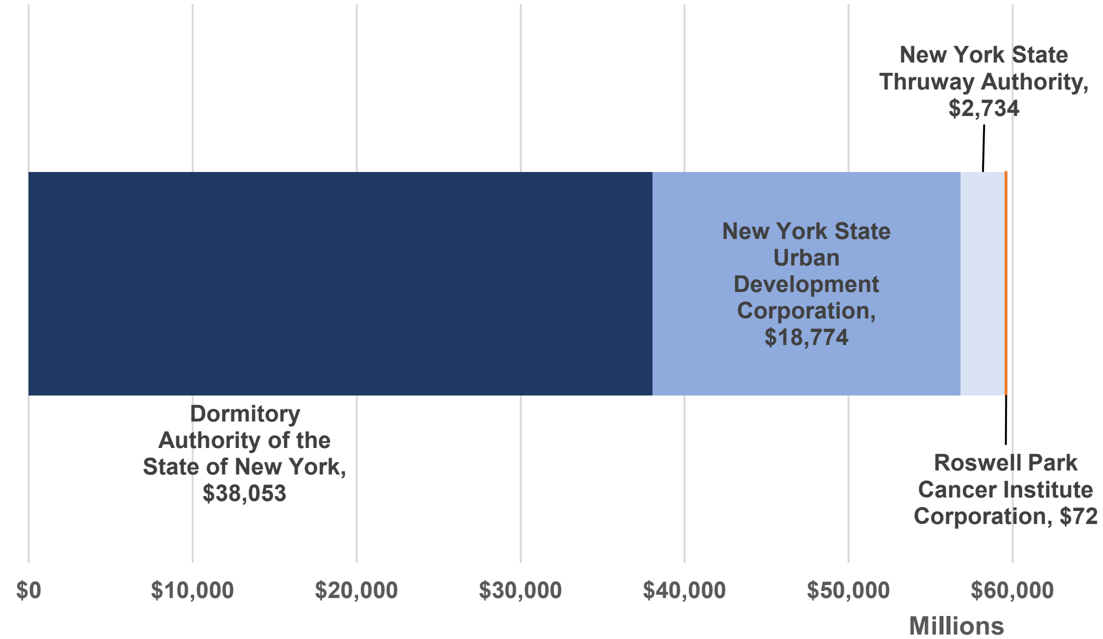
*Local public authority debt issued for State purposes (categorized as Other State-Funded Debt) primarily comprises New York City Transitional Finance Authority building aid revenue bonds (BARBs).
Note: See the Debt Glossary (Appendix D) for components of public authority debt.
Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: PARIS.

Public authority debt issued on behalf of the State has essentially supplanted voter-approved General Obligation debt as the primary means of financing the State's capital program. As of March 31, 2022, public authorities have issued approximately 97.2 percent of all State-funded debt outstanding.

State Public Authority Debt

Of $198.3 billion in reported State public authority debt, almost $60 billion, or almost one-third, was issued for State purposes. The primary State public authority borrowers for State purposes are DASNY, ESD and the Thruway Authority, as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8
State Public Authority Debt Outstanding Issued for State Purposes
(in millions, as of most recent fiscal year reported by each authority)



Source: PARIS.

Previous State budgets authorized ESD, DASNY and Thruway to issue Personal Income Tax and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds on behalf of the State to finance capital spending for any State-supported purpose[14] contingent on approval by the Public Authorities Control Board (PACB). These authorizations reflect a further expansion of these authorities' missions from their original function to a broader role as general-purpose financing agents for the State. This reflects the continued effort to consolidate debt issuances on behalf of the State from several State public authorities to these three issuers.

State-Supported Bond Caps and Authorizations

The SFY 2022-23 Enacted Budget includes $21.7 billion in new backdoor borrowing debt authorizations for public authorities, as shown in Figure 9. The bond cap increases include an additional $5 billion for the housing program, which is managed by several housing authorities under the umbrella of New York State Homes and Community Renewal (HCR). The bond caps and ESD's capital budget for SFY 2022-23 include several economic development initiatives, including $600 million for a new Buffalo Bills stadium. Additionally, the promise to repay a $2.35 billion intergovernmental loan for the Gateway Project was included in the Article VII language for bond cap authorizations.

Twenty-three State and local public authorities reported debt over $1 billion. (See Appendix E.)

Figure 9
SFY 2022-23 State-Supported Bond Caps and Authorizations
(in millions of dollars)

Program	Current Cap [1]	SFY 2022-23 Enacted Cap	Enacted Change from Current Cap
Housing Capital Programs	7,545.1	13,082.9	5,537.8
Economic Development Initiatives	11,279.2	14,968.4	3,689.2
Gateway Project	-	2,350.0	2,350.0
Dedicated Highway & Bridge Trust	18,150.0	19,776.9	1,626.9
Health Care Initiatives	3,053.0	4,653.0	1,600.0
Transportation Initiatives	8,840.0	10,147.9	1,307.9
SUNY Educational Facilities	15,555.9	16,611.6	1,055.7
Environmental Infrastructure Projects	7,130.0	8,171.1	1,041.1
All Other Public Authority Bond Caps	92,680.7	96,177.4	3,496.7
Total Public Authority Bond Caps	**164,233.9**	**185,939.2**	**21,705.3**

Sources: Division of the Budget, Office of the State Comptroller.
Totals may not add due to rounding.
1 The current cap reflects the amount previously authorized, some or all of which may already have been issued.

Limits on borrowing, or "bond caps," are statutorily designated and are usually increased in the State budget, but can also be enacted through stand-alone bills. During the 2021 session, the Legislature passed a bill to increase the Utility Debt Securitization Authority's (UDSA) bonding authorization from $4.5 billion to $8 billion, as well as to include language regarding storm resiliency. UDSA is a component unit of LIPA with the mission to issue and sell restructuring bonds to finance the purchase of restructuring property.

Circumventing Debt Limits and Other Debt Gimmicks

In the past, DOB has changed debt definitions to circumvent counting new debt issuances under the State's debt cap, a statutory debt limit imposed on State-supported debt. For example, DOB does not consider the $2.35 billion loan from the federal government for the Gateway Program to be State-supported debt; however, it meets all the criteria for State-supported debt – it is debt issued by the State for a capital purpose and contractually obligates the State for repayment through a service contract mechanism subject to legislative appropriation. By defining the loan as State-related, rather than State-supported debt, in the SFY 2022-23 Capital and Financing Plan, DOB excluded it from counting under the debt cap. (See Appendix D for a debt glossary.)

The State has made use of many mechanisms to exclude certain debt issuances from being counted as debt as required by the Debt Reform Act. In fact, actions taken during the State's last two budgets excluded $18 billion from the State-supported debt limit by excepting new debt issuances from the Debt Reform Act.

Past budgets have also enabled the issuance of State-supported debt for MTA purposes for up to 50 years, a departure from the 30-year maturity limit in the Debt Reform Act. These increases in bonding authorizations and terms will only exacerbate the State's growing public authority debt burden.

VI. Additional Transparency & Accountability Issues

Historically, there has been less scrutiny over public authorities than State agencies. Both the Public Authorities Accountability Act of 2005 and the Public Authorities Reform Act of 2009 established additional accountability mechanisms for authorities; however, statute and regulations generally do not subject public authorities to the same level of transparency, controls, and oversight as State agencies. The following section provides an overview of additional transparency and accountability issues with respect to budget, operations and performance.

Budget Transparency

State Budget appropriations and the State Financial Plan do not include most State public authority spending. Critically, the State Financial System (SFS), which tracks State agencies financial transactions, does not generally include data on authorities' purchases, personal service expenditures and other transactions. As a result, this information is excluded from the OSC's monthly and annual cash basis reports.

Off-Budget Spending & Executive Discretion

Off-budget spending, specifically for State purposes but not included in the State Budget, has historically made it difficult to accurately portray overall spending for State programs and track the use of authority resources. Moreover, with respect to both operating and capital expenses, off-budget spending makes it difficult to determine if public authorities effectively carry out their missions.

OSC has historically used DOB estimates to measure off-budget capital spending.[15] DOB brought some off-budget capital spending back on-budget in the SFY 2014-15 Enacted Budget. Since SFY 2015-16, DOB has reported off-budget spending declining from $517.4 million to $13.0 million in SFY 2021-22. Examples include DASNY funding for EXCEL, which provides additional funding for certain school construction costs, and capital funding for SUNY and CUNY colleges and dormitories

While some public authority funding has moved back on budget, other funding has since moved off-budget. Since SFY 2018-19, changes to MTA funding sources have allowed funding to bypass State Governmental Fund reporting and instead flow directly to the MTA without recognition of the collection and disbursement in the State's Governmental financial picture.

Broad or Vague Appropriation Language

Other appropriation language allows spending on any host of purposes related to a funding source, rather than a project, particularly in ESD's capital budget. Appropriations include $800 million for the New York State Regional Economic and Community Assistance Program, $385 million for the Community Resiliency, Economic Sustainability and Technology Program, $350 million for the Long Island Investment Fund, and $185 million for the Local Community Assistance Program. This method provides a less transparent means to promote economic development with hundreds of millions of dollars that should have a transparent, competitive process dictating their award or allocation.

For example, the appropriation for the $800 million Economic and Community Assistance Program reads "funds shall be available for, but not limited to the acquisition of real property, preparation of plans, design, construction, renovation, purchase and installation of equipment, costs associated with program implementation and other costs incidental thereto." Executive Budget materials state that the program funds "investments in local and regional infrastructure, initiatives that foster commercial and workforce development, tourism promotion, and community and urban revitalization priorities."[16] The broadly scoped program description and budget appropriation language lacks the specificity of purpose and process that would ensure that the best public value is received for the funds authorized. These conditions can lead to improper use and waste of public resources, such as the State University of New York Polytechnic (SUNY Poly) bid-rigging scandal. (See Audit 2017-S-60 in Appendix C.)

The Enacted Budget includes $2.2 billion in reappropriations for the State and Municipal Facilities Program (SAM). DASNY administers this grant program, which was first enacted in SFY 2013-14, and allowable uses include a broad range of economic development, education, environmental and other purposes. However, the Budget does not include specific language to provide for the administration of these funds among the various purposes or among the various entities authorized to receive funding, or even to outline a process to allocate the funds.

Public Authorities Control Board Accountability

Established in 1976, the Public Authorities Control Board (PACB) reviews and approves applications for financing and construction projects proposed by several public benefit corporations, including but not limited to EFC, HFA, DASNY, ESD, the Job Development Authority (JDA), Battery Park City Authority, SONYMA, NYSERDA, LIPA and the Albany Convention Center Authority. The PACB consists of five members, all appointed by the Governor, four of whom are appointed on the recommendation of either the Majority or Minority Leaders of the Legislature. Though not a member, the Comptroller has a statutorily-defined comment role with respect to projects brought before the PACB.[17] The Comptroller routinely expresses concerns about "backdoor borrowing" or other applications with concerning policy implications that the PACB considers.

As one of the authorities required to seek approval from the PACB for financing and construction projects, ESD sought approval on a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) agreement between ESD and the City of New York related to the redevelopment of Penn Station and the surrounding area. The application did not include important information commonly presented as part of PACB applications, including a specific financing plan. The Comptroller issued a comment letter to the PACB stating, "given the complexity and risks associated with this Project, the PACB should take additional time to make sure it has the information necessary to make a determination that there are commitments of funds sufficient for the Project." Despite these concerns, the board voted to approve the application.

The SFY 2019-20 Enacted Budget amended the Public Authorities Law and authorized the Executive to remove members if it deemed that they had not voted solely on the issuing authority's ability to commit sufficient funds to the project. The Senate and Assembly passed a bill (A10157/S7337) to repeal this check on PACB authority in the 2022 legislative session. At the time of publication of this report, final action had not been taken by the Governor.

Operational Accountability

Through the Division of State Government Accountability, OSC audits the operations of State agencies and public authorities to help protect public resources from waste, fraud and abuse. Financial, performance and compliance audits, as well as follow-up reviews, of public authorities have examined payroll, overtime and time and attendance issues; contracting practices; public safety-related issues such as bridge inspections and equipment maintenance; monitoring of revenue receipts; discretionary spending; and energy usage and efficiency, among others.[18] Audits have revealed numerous examples of lax contracting practices, improper payments, loose expenditure controls and inadequate oversight. Findings have included:

- questionable transactions and expenditures that did not appear necessary or related to the authority's mission;
- lax revenue collection that resulted in millions of dollars in tolls and fees being unrealized for cash-strapped authorities;
- errors in the methods used to determine program participation and in monitoring and assessing the performance of program participants;
- not complying with State laws, regulations and Executive Orders for transparency;
- not completing projects on schedule or having metrics in place to evaluate programs; and
- economic development programs that did not have adequate evaluation processes to determine if State dollars were being spent in the most strategic way.

These audits included recommendations to remediate deficiencies identified by auditors and provide public authority leadership with tools and resources to more efficiently manage authority resources and safeguard taxpayer funds. See Appendix C for a summary of the findings for several representative OSC audits.

Long Island Power Authority

OSC holds public authorities responsible for achieving their stated missions and operating effectively and efficiently, and has identified several areas of improvement for the Long

Island Power Authority (LIPA). Reports and audits have covered the adequacy of regulatory oversight, rate relief, financial management and debt, customer service, storm preparation and response, and progress on implementation of the 2013 LIPA legislation.

Most recently, in August 2020, Tropical Storm Isaias battered Long Island, knocking out power for roughly 645,000 residents for more than a week. Failures included overloading of the outage reporting infrastructure, and inadequacy in efforts to restore power, give estimation times and provide information to customers.[19] The Comptroller sent a letter to LIPA detailing the egregious consequences and questioned LIPA's oversight of PSEG LI under the Operations Services Agreement (OSA). The 2013 LIPA legislation, which restructured the authority, also eliminated OSC review and approval of the OSA.[20]

In the letter, the Comptroller highlighted that the OSA modified or eliminated key controls giving more autonomy and authority to PSEG. The Comptroller also asserted that a new outage management system (OMS) implemented in 2014 and recent storm hardening had not prepared PSEG LI for an adequate storm response. In addition, he called for LIPA and PSEG to adhere to the 2013 legislation's provision mandating a report by PSEG, in the case that PSEG did not restore electric service within three days of an event. PSEG must submit a report to the Department of Public Service within 60 days, which reviews preparation and system restoration performance during the event. LIPA created a Tropical Storm Isaias Task Force to investigate disruptions in service and the Taskforce issued two reports with recommendations. LIPA continues to monitor and report publicly on the implementation of Task Force recommendations quarterly. The 2022 second quarter report shows that of 78 recommendations, 20 are delayed or have no status.[21]

After the failed response to Tropical Storm Isaias, LIPA held public and board meetings about whether to renegotiate an agreement with PSEG, privatize the utility or create a public utility. Given time and financing constraints, LIPA and PSEG LI agreed to a non-binding term sheet to renegotiate the existing OSA, including settlement of a complaint filed in December 2020.

On December 15, 2021, the LIPA Board of Trustees approved the Second Amended and Restated Operations Services Agreement. OSC approved the Agreement on April 1, 2022. OSC also conveyed in a letter that LIPA must make any and all next steps transparent, inclusive, comprehensive, and timely with robust involvement from key stakeholders, including ratepayers.

The State Comptroller also has a comment and recommendation role in the Legislative Commission on the Future of LIPA[22], which is studying the establishment of a public power model for the operation of LIPA, including specific actions, legislation and the timeline necessary to restructure LIPA into a publicly owned power authority. The statute requires the Commission to complete a draft report with recommendations to the Legislature by December 31, 2022, and a final report by February 1, 2023.

VII. Conclusion

Public authorities provide services that can be critical to the health, welfare and success of communities and residents across the State of New York. For that reason, it is imperative that they operate with high levels of transparency and accountability to ensure that taxpayers and residents receive the greatest possible value.

Taxpayers should know and have a say in how much debt the State has, and the State should eliminate its reliance on backdoor borrowing by public authorities. In addition, the State should refrain from the use of other debt gimmicks – such as reclassifying debt to exclude it from debt limits and allowing for extended amortization periods. These tactics reduce the State's fiscal discipline and add to the State's growing debt burden.

The State has made progress bringing some public authority spending back on-budget, but has moved other spending and revenue off budget, and has added broad appropriation language and recent provisions enhancing executive discretion that diminish spending transparency. State policy makers should end the practices of using lump sum budget appropriations and extensive transfer language, which obscure both the intent and the end results of budget appropriations. With an annual State budget over $200 billion, spending parameters of State dollars should be clearly defined, with ongoing public disclosure.

Appendices

Appendix A: Methodology

Public authorities submit data used in this report through the Public Authorities Reporting Information System (PARIS). Authorities report data on expenditures, revenues, capital contributions, debt, employment, and procurement practices and transactions. The Office of the State Comptroller established PARIS to provide greater accountability and transparency through timely data collection and analysis. The Office of the State Comptroller fully implemented the system in November 2007 and manages it jointly with the Authorities Budget Office.

The PARIS data used for this report were extracted from the system on July 13, 2022 and represent the data as certified by the authorities as of that time. The data for this report includes 481 local and 50 State public authorities. Detailed statistics on local authorities in New York appear in separate reports by the Office of the State Comptroller.

As previously noted, public authorities self-report and -certify, and the Office of the State Comptroller does not verify the data included in this publication. As required by Public Authorities Law, certain data submitted require approval by the board of directors and/or to have its accuracy and completeness certified in writing by the authority's chief executive officer and chief financial officer.

Data represent the most recently certified fiscal year for those authorities reporting through PARIS and do not reflect a common fiscal year or State fiscal year. These data do not include reporting prior to 2016 for any delinquent authorities. Public authorities' fiscal years vary – several match the State fiscal year, which begins on April 1, while others operate on a calendar year basis, among other variations.

Competitively and non-competitively bid contract data presented in this report include all active contracts, regardless of contract award date or contract end date, and should reflect the total value over the life of the contract. However, due to issues with authority reporting of total contract value in certain instances, some of the data are imprecise. The data reported in PARIS for competitive and non-competitive procurements in the latest reported fiscal year do not fully reflect the total contract amounts in all instances. Some authorities reported active contracts with a contract amount of zero, indicating a potential deficiency in authority reporting. Of active procurements, authorities reported 276 contracts with a contract amount of zero, despite the fact that they reported $534.0 million as expended on these contracts in the latest reported fiscal year. ESD reported almost half (48.2 percent) of the number of these contracts and 88.5 percent of the amount spent for the fiscal year.

While public authorities must report spending and debt data to OSC, the process of self-reporting may lead to issues with accuracy. For example, occasionally authorities may report dates with only three digits for a year instead of four, or change how they report certain revenues or expenses. The Office of the State Comptroller preforms data analysis and runs checks to try to confirm the accuracy of data on an ongoing basis. OSC values data integrity, and if authorities report questionable figures, attempts to engage the authority and resolve the concerns. Additionally, authorities sometimes do not file in a timely manner based on due dates set in statute. The Office communicates with authorities to encourage them to resolve their delinquent reporting. Figure 10 lists delinquent authorities at the time the data were extracted for this report.

Figure 10

Delinquent State Public Authority Reporting

State Authority	Last Certified FYE	Date(s) Due	Missing Years
• Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza Performing Arts Center Operating Corporation • New York Job Development Authority • New York State Urban Development Corporation • State University Construction Fund*	3/31/2021	6/30/2022	1
• Ogdensburg Bridge and Port Authority**	3/31/2019	6/30/2022 6/30/2021 and 6/30/2020	3
• Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund	12/31/2018	3/31/2022, 3/31/2021, and 3/31/2020	3
• Nassau Health Care Corporation	12/31/2016	3/31/2022, 3/31/2021, 3/31/2020, 3/31/2019, and 3/31/2018	5

*Certified on 8/24/22.
**Authority's Annual Report was in resubmit status due to missing information. Recertified 3/31/20 and 3/31/21 reports on 7/20/22, and certified 3/31/22 report 8/5/22.
Source: PARIS.

The MTA certified the FYE 12/31/21 Annual Report on June 17, 2022. However, the full Board of Directors had not reviewed and approved the report at the time of certification. The ABO set the MTA Annual Report to resubmit on July 28, 2022 to allow the Board to approve the materials. The data used in this report were extracted after June 17 and before July 28, resulting in the possibility that the MTA could change certain data, which would not be reflected in this report.

Also of note, based on ABO guidance, NYSERDA reported approximately 100 contractors with zero total compensation, and reported those salaries in the procurement report under a professional services contract. The North Country Alliance Local Development Corporation reported about five contractors the same way. This inflates the count of authority staff. Some State public authorities such as ESD and JDA, and LIPA and UDSA report a handful of overlapping employees, as well as multiple local authorities. For example, local authority employees sometimes overlap between IDAs, LDCs and other local entities.

Finally, there is a known issue with respect to staffing and compensation reported by housing authorities. HCR encompasses several State public authorities, including the Housing Trust Fund Corporation, New York State Affordable Housing Corporation, New York State Housing Finance Agency, State of New York Mortgage Agency, State of New York Municipal Bond Bank Agency, and Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation. Additionally, the Homeless Housing Assistance Corporation is administered by the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) and reports no employees for the authority.

The housing authorities under HCR report staff as employees of multiple authorities, with the caveat that their salaries are paid by only one authority. This inflates the number of State authority employees, but not total compensation. This overlapping of housing authority staff reporting first happened in 2014 potentially due to some consolidating of functions under DHCR. In total, the authorities reported 1,583 employees, with 1,103 reported as paid by another entity, leaving just 480 actual staff paid by authorities.

Appendix B: Public Authority Expenditures, Debt and Employees

Public Authorities With Reported Annual Expenditures of More Than $250 million

Authority	Expense	Total Debt	Employees
Metropolitan Transportation Authority	$ 18,656,000,000	$ 52,884,955,000	75,062
New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation	13,178,255,000	325,370,000	50,356
New York City Transitional Finance Authority	5,680,202,193	49,956,765,000	29
Nassau County Interim Finance Authority	4,984,051,188	1,148,194,000	5
Long Island Power Authority	3,987,269,000	5,418,159,049	72
Dormitory Authority of the State of New York	2,967,159,000	59,646,186,527	532
New York City Water Board	2,898,062,000	-	9
Housing Trust Fund Corporation	2,877,607,497	-	163
Power Authority of the State of New York	2,686,000,000	2,206,808,000	2,491
New York City School Construction Authority	2,211,676,297	-	984
Westchester County Health Care Corporation	1,718,755,000	693,202,280	3,849
New York State Urban Development Corporation	1,578,920,000	18,774,390,000	376
New York State Energy Research and Development Authority	1,411,514,000	1,601,427,000	475
New York State Thruway Authority	1,129,067,000	8,932,195,000	3,005
New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority	1,109,455,827	34,017,942,001	25
Roswell Park Cancer Institute Corporation	997,575,000	72,386,188	4,006
New York City Economic Development Corporation	948,218,648	-	505
New York State Housing Finance Agency	804,776,000	17,304,380,000	277
Erie County Medical Center Corporation	725,210,000	229,044,127	4,395
Nassau Health Care Corporation	610,941,000	256,400,000	4,180
State University Construction Fund	581,606,477	-	131
Environmental Facilities Corporation	562,171,007	5,362,300,000	106
Erie County Fiscal Stability Authority	560,939,080	228,305,000	3
New York City Housing Development Corporation	438,253,000	14,502,993,568	210
Utility Debt Securitization Authority (UDSA)	382,631,000	3,703,356,000	3
Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority	333,578,522	6,440,000	5
Battery Park City Authority	277,916,089	875,090,000	196
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	275,574,000	139,728,000	1,638
Total For Authorities Reporting Over $250 Million in Expenditures	$ 74,573,383,826	$ 278,286,016,740	153,088
Total All Other	$ 3,744,171,173	$ 50,840,371,499	13,730
Grand Total	$ 78,317,554,999	$ 329,126,388,239	166,818

Notes: The data reported are submitted by public authorities through the Public Authorities Reporting Information System (PARIS). The data contained in PARIS are self-reported by the authorities and have not been verified by the Office of the State Comptroller. As required by Public Authorities Law, certain data submitted are required to be approved by the board of directors and/or to have its accuracy and completeness certified in writing by the authority's chief executive officer and chief financial officer. The data represent the most recently reported fiscal year for those authorities reporting through PARIS and does not represent a common fiscal year or State fiscal year. The PARIS data used for this Appendix were extracted from the system in July 2022 and therefore represent the data as certified by the authorities as of that time.

Appendix C: Overview of Public Authority Audits

The OSC has the power to audit public authorities' expenditures after they are made (post-audit). Audits have revealed numerous examples of lax contracting practices, improper payments, loose expenditure controls and inadequate oversight. Through the Division of State Government Accountability, OSC audits the operations of State agencies and public authorities to help protect public resources from waste, fraud and abuse. The audits also increase transparency and accountability for taxpayer-funded operations and services. Audits provide the Executive and Legislative branches, as well as the public, with an independent, objective view of how State government is functioning. The audits also provide recommendations to help agency and authority officials improve their operations and ultimately strengthen the State's overall fiscal condition.

The following summaries provide some examples of the audit findings made for several public authorities:

- To address growing concerns about homeless people on Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) properties, and related law enforcement issues, the MTA, New York City Transit (Transit), Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) and Metro-North Rail Road (Metro-North) entered into contracts with not-for-profit contractors, Bowery Residents' Committee (BRC) and Services for the UnderServed (SUS), for homeless outreach services. In January 2018, OSC initiated a series of audits and determined that the MTA, Transit, LIRR and Metro-North did not have sufficient oversight and monitoring controls over homeless outreach services or contracts. Contracts required that BRC regularly visit MTA and Metro-North properties, to observe, record and engage in homeless outreach activity, and to submit standardized reports on performance measures in the MTA's Homeless Outreach Program database. Auditors determined BRC provided outreach services only about 26 percent of their time for NYC Transit and about 21 percent of time for Metro-North properties. BRC did not report accurate or complete homeless outreach data, and the MTA did not have a process to verify it. Auditors recommended the MTA develop quantifiable performance measures and monitor outreach workers to confirm satisfactory outreach services. Like BRC, SUS had responsibility for performing outreach services by carrying out regular visits to the LIRR stations in Nassau and Suffolk counties and for observing, recording, and reporting homeless outreach activity. Auditors found that the LIRR had not developed any performance standards in its contract with SUS and had no way to determine whether SUS' homeless outreach services were meeting expectations. Additionally, SUS reported inaccurate and incomplete homeless outreach data, and the LIRR did not have a process in place to verify it. (2018-S-59) (2018-S-5) (2018-S-35) (2018-S-36)

- An audit of the Housing Trust Fund Corporation's (HTFC) administration of the Residential Emergency Services to Offer Home Repairs to the Elderly (RESTORE) program found that HTFC needed to improve its process for selecting Local

Program Administrators (LPAs) and ensure RESTORE program funds reach senior homeowners from more counties and within the prescribed time frames to better support those in need. RESTORE assists senior citizen homeowners with the cost of addressing emergencies and code violations that pose a threat to their health and safety or affect the livability of their homes. The program is administered locally by LPAs, usually not-for-profit corporations and municipalities, which are awarded funds through an application process. For the three funding years 2017-19, HTFC granted 49 RESTORE program awards, totaling approximately $6.13 million, to 36 LPAs for an estimated 785 projects. The audit found that inaccurate scoring resulted in inappropriately awarded funds while others were denied. LPAs were not properly administering the RESTORE program and were not using awarded funds within required time frames to ensure emergency repairs were addressed promptly. More targeted outreach regarding the RESTORE program could increase statewide participation in the application process and result in better distribution of funds. The audit recommended that HTFC develop objective scoring guidelines, provide assistance to LPAs that have shown they are unable to use awarded RESTORE funds within the contracted period, increase outreach and support to LPAs in counties that have not applied for or did not receive RESTORE program awards, and improve the timeliness of awarding RESTORE program funds to LPAs. (2020-S-4)

- The Olympic Regional Development Authority (ORDA) is responsible for operating and maintaining facilities developed for the 1980 Winter Olympics, and Gore and Belleayre Mountains. As of August 2020, ORDA had not published any data items on the Open Data Website (Open Data), one of the requirements of Executive Order (EO) 95 until after the start of the audit. EO 95 established Open Data for the collection and public dissemination of publishable State data. In addition, to not having any data item published, ORDA had not designated a Data Coordinator, completed a comprehensive catalogue of publishable data, submitted a master schedule of publishable data sets to the Office of Information Technology Services (ITS), or incorporated Open Data into its ongoing core business planning and strategies. Since the audit, ORDA has taken steps to comply with EO 95 including appointing a Data Coordinator, contacting ITS for guidance, creating a data catalogue, and developing policies related to EO 95. (2020-S-36)

- Auditors determined that LIRR was behind schedule by almost three years for delivery of 92 cars, and over budget by $8.9 million. In addition, LIRR did not assess or collect liquidated damages of $5.5 million from the contractor for delays as of September 2020. Furthermore, LIRR accepted 62 rail cars, as of July 31, 2020, with deficiencies under a Conditional Acceptance (CA) agreement that were not corrected in a timely way. Auditors recommended that LIRR account for the MTA capital program funds as originally budgeted, create a formal procedure to periodically assess and collect the liquidated damages; and prioritize the correction of all outstanding items on CA cars so that they can be accepted. (2020-S-50)

- An audit revealed that Transit was not in compliance with its Event Recording Unit (ERU) maintenance and inspection policy. Transit did not always inspect train cars in a timely way, and maintenance personnel could sometimes not provide evidence that they downloaded information from ERUs to ensure that they were functioning correctly. In 2000, Transit began to deploy its New Technology Train (NTT) cars that have ERUs or “black boxes,” which allow for the monitoring of the train equipment and technical analysis of incidents/accidents based on data they record. Transit could not retrieve a download when requested for a non-emergency incident/accident, primarily in cases where the ERUs have only 12 hours of memory capacity before their data is overwritten. In 1998, the Federal Railway Administration established that the ERUs must have a minimum of 48 hours of recording memory capacity. In the follow-up finding, Transit had implemented four of the seven prior audit recommendations, one had been partially implemented, and two had not been implemented. (Initial audit 2018-S-19) (Follow-Up 2021-F-14)

- An audit showed that Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority (TBTA) did not maximize toll collection because license plate images could not always be processed, resulting in potential lost revenue of $2.4 million. Additionally, TBTA’s contracted law firms were not effective in collecting outstanding receivables from persistent toll violators. TBTA’s total operating revenue for 2020 was approximately $1.7 billion, and toll revenues help subsidize MTA’s public transit services. Cashless tolling (E-ZPass, a Short Term Account, or Tolls by Mail) is used at all MTA tunnels and bridges. All vehicles traveling through a crossing without an E-ZPass transponder are sent a toll bill using license plate images. If the license plate and state associated with the vehicle cannot be identified, the image is “rejected.” TBTA defines “leakage” or “rejected images” as unbillable transactions. E-ZPass and Tolls by Mail violations that have unpaid tolls after the due date on the second violation notice are sent to a collection agency. In a follow-up audit, of the eight recommendations, two had been implemented, four had been partially implemented, and two had not been implemented. (Initial audit 2017-S-70) (Follow-Up 2021-F-15)

- An audit of selected management and operations practices for the New York Power Authority (NYPA) found that it did not install any of the planned 200 high-speed chargers by deadline, and as of March 5, 2021 had installed only 29 EVolve NY chargers at seven locations. NYPA installed public charging ports in only 32 of the 62 counties in the State, did not review usage data for charger placement in areas with higher numbers of registered EVs, and did not use outreach efforts to encourage EV charger installation by its customers. Auditors recommended that NYPA develop a formal process for evaluating new initiatives, a formal marketing strategy to increase awareness of the benefits of owning EVs, incorporate an analysis of NYPA customers usage data, and work with State agencies, public authorities, and local governments to roll out EV charging stations to demonstrate the shorter period over which motorists can charge EVs. (2020-S-38)

- The New York State Urban Development Corporation, DBA Empire State Development (ESD), uses loans, grants, tax credits, real estate development, marketing and other forms of assistance to encourage business development in New York. An audit found that ESD does not evaluate most of its economic assistance programs, except for a few such as the film tax credit program. Although ESD implemented a new system, it still uses multiple systems to track and record data on projects. ESD offers 57 programs with over 5,000 associated projects, and uses a mix of desktop applications and server-based platforms to track them all. ESD is required by statute and regulation to report on economic assistance programs and preform periodic program evaluations. In 2016, ESD's board of directors authorized the replacement of the tracking system to reduce duplicative entry, share information better, simplify project reporting and create a central data warehouse. Auditors recommended that ESD do program evaluations to assess performance, and identify additional programs to add to the new centralized system. (2019-S-48)

- To address a lack of access to high-speed Internet, the State created the $500 million New NY Broadband Program to provide access to high-speed broadband of at least 100 megabits per second (Mbps), or 25 Mbps in the most remote areas of the State by 2018. ESD's Broadband Program Office (BPO) is responsible for managing the Program, which includes identifying census blocks eligible for funding and establishing grant disbursement agreements with internet service providers (ISPs). Auditors found that the program fell short of its goal of providing statewide broadband access. Though BPO stated that 98.95 percent of New Yorkers now had access to broadband Internet, this was an overstatement and based, in part, on FCC data that considers an entire census block as being served if at least a single housing unit within that block has broadband availability. Over half of the 126 projects experienced some type of delay, ranging from one to 48 months. As of January 2022, nine projects had yet to complete network construction, with six projects – for a single ISP affecting about 25,500 housing units – not expected to be completed until December 2022. Further, the Program connected 78,690 of the 255,994 housing units (31 percent) using satellite technology, which is a less viable option to meet the needs of today's Internet users, at maximum download speeds of 25 Mbps. (2020-S-19)

- The Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC), along with the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), is responsible for administering the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). An audit found that EFC generally had adequate controls to ensure projects were awarded according to established scoring criteria, met the requirements of the CWSRF, and were repaid timely. Also, EFC adequately monitored projects during construction through a combination of onsite inspections, communication with recipients, and receipt of fiscal and project progress documentation such as photographs and on-site inspection reports. However, EFC could improve postconstruction performance and maintenance monitoring to determine whether projects continue to operate as intended and whether the maintenance terms of the project financing agreement are being met. (2020-S-64)

- Auditors found that, while ESD had effective practices for monitoring specific programs, such as those under NYSTAR, it did not adequately monitor other high-tech projects within the State University of New York Polytechnic Institute (SUNY Poly) and/or Buffalo Billion portfolio to ensure that taxpayer money was effectively spent and producing the intended results. For example, initial project assessments lacked reviews of the financial viability of beneficiary companies and cost-benefit analyses to assess the overall benefits of the projects, to justify the use of State funds. Auditors also found a lack of consistent and rigorous performance and evaluation standards for measuring whether programs and projects have attained their intended goals. Public progress reports have provided limited and conflicting information on high-tech projects' progress, making it difficult to determine their current statuses. Despite millions of dollars of State funding, selected high-tech projects had yet to create the expected number of jobs. While these projects still had time to meet their total job commitments, it was unclear whether such goals would be met, given that much work remained to yield the overall employment and investment targets. The majority of these ESD investments have been for projects developed under SUNY Poly. Since 2013, ESD has approved $2.2 billion for high-tech projects administered through SUNY Poly and the Buffalo Billion initiative and $477.5 million for programs overseen by NYSTAR, ESD's Division of Science, Technology and Innovation. Auditors recommended that ESD conduct comprehensive assessments of the risks, costs, and economic benefits of projects before funding decisions are made to determine if projects should receive significant State investment; develop standard performance metrics and then evaluate projects to determine their actual economic benefits compared with the State's investment; and standardize the public reporting of projects to eliminate discrepancies and provide the public with accurate information on project costs, statuses, and economic benefits using a clear and consistent method. (2017-S-60)

- An audit on selected performance measures identified deficiencies and inconsistencies in the Transit and LIRR agencies' methodology and calculations that may result in misleading or inaccurate results. For example, Transit and LIRR calculated the miles component of mean distance between failures (MDBF) using the miles per train car rather than the actual distance traveled by the whole train, which generally results in a significantly higher MDBF. In addition, LIRR did not include all mechanical failures in its calculation of MDBF. For the month reviewed, 24 incidents were included in the MDBF, but another 14 incidents that were mechanical in nature and resulted in delays or lost trips were omitted. Auditors also found that neither Metro-North nor LIRR have a way to account for actual rides by weekly and monthly ticket holders. Instead, both use a formula to estimate ridership that was developed from a 1983 survey of Metro-North customers. As it is based on demographics and commuting patterns from 36 years ago, the formula is of questionable value in producing reliable estimates today. Also, MTA Bus does not include non-paying passengers when reporting ridership to the National Transit

Database (NTD). Although the NTD Manual does not explicitly require these riders be included, those numbers are used to allocate federal funding. The MTA is required under the Public Authorities Law to report annually on its performance, and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) to report certain performance measures to the NTD. (2018-S-18)

- Three MTA constituent agencies — Transit, MTA Bus, and TBTA — are self-insured and administer their own workers' compensation claims in accordance with the Workers Compensation Law (Law). Auditors found that all three agencies could improve how they administer their workers' compensation plans to ensure they meet the self-insurers' obligations. Each agency administers its own plan and uses its own procedures for processing claims, and the MTA does not monitor the procedures being used. Inconsistent processes and application of the Law across agencies have resulted in late, inaccurate, or sometimes missed administration of benefits, placing an undue financial burden on injured employees. From July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2018, the three agencies were penalized 547 times by the Workers' Compensation Board (WCB), totaling $576,030, for violations of the Law, including late payments, late reporting to the WCB, and late objections to claims. In addition, auditors found that workers' compensation payments were made beyond the time frames required by Law, including one payment that was 33 days late. Workers' compensation payment processing for the three self-insured agencies is complex and requires a coordinated effort among several departments. While officials and key employees understand their roles and responsibilities, no one clearly understands the entire process. Auditors' key recommendations to the MTA were to create and implement a workers' compensation manual, and develop a common procedure for processing payments for workers' compensation claims for the three agencies. (2018-S-33)

- The MTA's 2017 and 2018 calendar year Mission Statement and Performance Indicator reports list Subway Wait Assessment (WA) as an indicator of the MTA's progress toward its goal of providing reliable service for its customers. On July 25, 2017, in response to the Board's demand for performance improvements, the MTA released the Subway Action Plan to improve service. According to Transit Operations Planning (OP), subway WA is calculated at time points, which should consist of between 25 and 50 percent of all stops along each route. Auditors found that time points cover only between 11 and 30 percent of all stops on each route per direction. Therefore, the majority of the service provided is not captured in the WA calculation. Even though the time points were selected based on customer traffic, OP did not include key subway stations such as Penn Station, 59th Street-Columbus Circle, and 14th Street. These stations had the second, third, and fourth highest rates of ridership, respectively, in 2017. For November 2018, more than 3.1 million actual train records were excluded from the WA calculation because they were recorded at stations that are not time points. As a result, OP may not be providing its customers and government partners with complete performance results. The MTA does not disclose to the Committee or on the Dashboard that WA is based only on certain stations. Additionally, WA calculations may be affected by trains opting to skip non-time point stops in order to avoid arriving late at time points. WA is reported for each of the 24 subway service lines and is presented separately in the Committee reports for both weekday and weekend service. However, on the Dashboard, an individual can filter WA data by line, division, and peak/off-peak service for only weekday service. (2019-S-62)

- In November 2012, TBTA implemented cashless tolling at the Henry Hudson Bridge (HHB). Cashless tolling uses the E-ZPass system, but replaces cash with Tolls by Mail, which uses cameras to take pictures of the license plates, and toll bills are mailed to the registered owners of the vehicles. To deter nonpayment, an administrative fee can be added to each unpaid toll. A regulation implemented in January 2016 allows the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to suspend vehicle registrations for owners with five or more unpaid toll violations. The initial audit found that, while TBTA makes efforts to collect unpaid tolls, $11.3 million in tolls were either written off or uncollected. Auditors determined that major portions of the uncollected tolls were from 65,561 unregistered On-the-Go (OTG) tags, that incurred $2.3 million in unpaid tolls and $2.79 million in unpaid Deferred Tolls. In addition, TBTA had more than $72 million in unpaid fees for the HHB from 2013 through 2015. TBTA has waived as much as 90 percent of fees due upon receipt of the payment of the unpaid tolls. TBTA also did not fully utilize the DMV registration suspension program, submitting only a limited number of registrations for suspension each week. Also, officials stated that the new ORT system has no mechanism to alert officials that a vehicle crossing its facility is on a toll violator list and should be pursued. In addition, a "Hot List," which would allow law enforcement to locate vehicles of out-of-state violators, was not implemented because other change orders for ORT and other New York E-ZPass agencies took priority. The follow-up review found that of the nine audit recommendations, four had been implemented, two had been partially implemented, and three had not been implemented. (Initial Audit 2016-S-64) (Follow-Up 2019-F-1)

All audits of public authorities, including recommendations, are available on the Office of the State Comptroller's website: https://www.osc.state.ny.us/state-agencies/audits.

Appendix D: Public Authority Debt Glossary

The debt definitions provided in this appendix reflect those provided in PARIS to facilitate reporting compliance by providing interpretive information with respect to PARIS data fields. They are not necessarily more broadly applicable and do not reflect approval by the Office of the State Comptroller of particular policies or practices.

State Debt

- **State-Guaranteed Debt** – Debt for which the State of New York unconditionally guarantees the payment of debt service pursuant to voter approval.

- **State-Supported Debt** – Debt which is recognized as State-Supported under Section 67(a) of the State Finance Law, which defines State-Supported Debt as any bonds or notes, including bonds or notes issued to fund reserves and costs of issuance, issued by the State or a State public corporation for which the State is constitutionally obligated to pay debt service or is contractually obligated to pay debt service subject to an appropriation, except where the State has a contingent contractual obligation.

- **State Contingent Obligation Debt** – Debt for which the State of New York entered into a service contract to pay debt service, subject to annual appropriation, in the event there are shortfalls in primary payment sources pledged or otherwise available to pay debt service.

- **State Moral Obligation Debt** – Debt issuance for which the State of New York is required by statutory provision, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, to make up any deficiencies which may occur in the issuer's debt service reserve fund.

- **Other State-Funded Debt** – Debt for which repayment is exclusively dependent upon a payment to be made by the State, whether paid directly or indirectly through State aid payment interception or assignment, other than debt that is defined as State-Supported.

Authority Debt

- **Authority General Obligation Debt** – Bonds or notes for which the full faith and credit of the issuer are pledged to pay debt service.

- **Authority Revenue Debt** – Bonds or notes for which a specific revenue source or sources of the issuer are pledged to pay the debt service.

- **Other Authority Debt** – Debt other than conduit debt which is a special or limited obligation of the issuer. This type of debt includes certificates of participation, commercial loans, mortgage loans and other financing obligations. It does not include capital leases, equipment leases or Appropriated Loans/First Instance Advances.

Other Debt

- **Conduit Debt** – Bonds or notes issued to finance a project for a specific third party, excluding New York State. The security for such bond or note is the credit of the third party rather than the issuer, and the issuer has no obligation to repay the debt beyond the resources provided by that third party. Also considered conduit debt is New York State collateralized borrowing, where the security for such debt is the pledge of a future revenue stream, and the issuer has no obligation to repay the debt beyond the resources provided by the pledge of such future stream of revenues.

Appendix E: Public Authorities Reporting More Than $1 Billion in Debt

Authority Name	Authority - Issued for Authority Purposes	Conduit - Issued on Behalf of Other Entities	State - Issued for State Purposes	Grand Total
Dormitory Authority of the State of New York	$ 0	$ 21,593	$ 38,053	$ 59,646
Metropolitan Transportation Authority	52,885	0	0	52,885
New York City Transitional Finance Authority	41,554	0	8,403	49,957
New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority	34,018	0	0	34,018
New York State Urban Development Corporation	0	0	18,774	18,774
New York State Housing Finance Agency	5,235	12,069	0	17,304
New York Job Development Authority	0	15,870	0	15,870
New York City Housing Development Corporation	10,894	3,609	0	14,503
New York State Thruway Authority	6,198	0	2,734	8,932
Long Island Power Authority	5,418	0	0	5,418
Environmental Facilities Corporation	5,257	105	0	5,362
Utility Debt Securitization Authority (UDSA)	3,703	0	0	3,703
Build NYC Resource Corporation	0	3,518	0	3,518
Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation	2,678	0	0	2,678
State of New York Mortgage Agency	2,659	0	0	2,659
New York City Industrial Development Agency	0	2,407	0	2,407
Monroe County Industrial Development Corporation	0	2,252	0	2,252
Power Authority of the State of New York	2,207	0	0	2,207
New York State Energy Research and Development Authority	96	1,505	0	1,601
Westchester County Local Development Corporation	0	1,391	0	1,391
Dutchess County Local Development Corporation	0	1,348	0	1,348
Trust for Cultural Resources of the City of New York	0	1,306	0	1,306
Nassau County Interim Finance Authority	1,148	0	0	1,148
Total	**$ 173,951**	**$ 66,974**	**$ 67,964**	**$ 308,889**

Notes: The data reported are submitted by public authorities through the Public Authorities Reporting Information System (PARIS). The data contained in PARIS are self-reported by the authorities and have not been verified by the Office of the State Comptroller. As required by Public Authorities Law, certain data submitted are required to be approved by the board of directors and/or to have its accuracy and completeness certified in writing by the authority's chief executive officer and chief financial officer. The data represent the most recently reported fiscal year for those authorities reporting through PARIS and does not represent a common fiscal year or State fiscal year. The PARIS data used for this Appendix were extracted from the system in July 2022 and therefore represent the data as certified by the authorities as of that time.

Appendix F: Subsidiaries Reported by the Urban Development Corporation in PARIS

106th Street Houses Incorporated
125th Street Mart Incorporated
260-262 West 125th Street Corporation
42nd St. Development Project, Inc
900 Woolworth Redevelopment Corporation
Apollo Theatre Redevelopment Corporation
Apple Walk (Grote Street) Houses Incorporated
Archive Preservation Corporation
Arverne Houses Incorporated
Ashland Place Houses Incorporated
Atlantic Yards Community Development Corporation[1]
Averill Court Houses Incorporated
BPC Development Corporation
Beaver Road Houses Incorporated
Borinquen Plaza Housing Company Incorporated
Briarcliff Manor Houses Incorporated
Broadway East Townhouses Incorporated
Brooklyn Bridge Park Development Corporation
Buena Vista Houses
Buffalo Waterfront Homes Site 2 Incorporated
Buffalo Waterfront Phase Houses
Buffalo Waterfront Phase III Houses
Canisteo Homes Incorporated
Carlken Manor Houses Incorporated
Cathedral Parkway Houses Incorporated
Centerville Court Houses Incorporated
Charlotte Lake River Houses Incorporated
Cherry Hill (Syracuse Hill III) Corporation
City-State Development Corporation
Claremont Gardens Houses Incorporated
Clifton Springs Houses
Clinton Avenue Paul Place Houses Incorporated
College Hill Houses Incorporated
Coney Island Site 1824 Houses Incorporated
Coney Island Site 1A Houses Incorporated
Coney Island Site 4A-1 Houses Incorporated
Coney Island Site 4A-2 Houses Incorporated
Coney Island Site Nine Houses Incorporated
Creek Bend Heights Houses Incorporated
Ellicott Houses Incorporated
Empire State Allsub Corporation
Empire State Community Development Corporation
Empire State New Market Corporation
English Road Houses Incorporated
Erie Canal Harbor Development Corporation
Erie County Stadium Corporation
Excelsior Capital Corporation
FDA Headquarters Incorporated
Fordham Commercial Redevelopment Corporation
Friendly Homes Houses
Fulton Park 4 Sites Incorporated
Fulton Park Site 2 Houses Incorporated
Genesee Gateway Houses Incorporated
Governors Island Redevelopment Corporation
HUDC 323 St. Nicholas Realty Corporation
Harborview Houses Incorporated
Harlem Canaan House Incorporated
Harlem Community Development Corporation
Harlem River Park Houses Incorporated
Harriet Homes Incorporated
Harrison House Incorporated
Highland Canalview Houses Incorporated
Hillside Homes (Wellsville Houses) Incorporated
JUMA Development Corporation
Jespersin-Rochester Houses
Kennedy Square (Syracuse Hill I) Houses Incorporated
LaMarqueta Redevelopment Corporation
Liberty Senior Citizens Houses Incorporated
Lindsay-Bushwick Houses Incorporated
Lower Manhattan Development Corporation
Malone Town Houses Incorporated
Marinus Houses Incorporated
Melrose Site D-1 Houses Incorporated
Metro North Riverview Houses Incorporated
Metrocenter Development Corporation
Moynihan (Pennsylvania) Station Development Corporation
New York Convention Center Development Corporation
New York Empowerment Zone Corporation
New York State Mortgage Loan Enforcement Corporation
North Town Phase III Houses Incorporated
Oak Tree Development Corporation
Ogdensburg Crescent Mall Development Corporation
Painted Post Village Square Apartments Incorporated
Park Drive Manor Houses Incorporated
Parkedge House Incorporated
Parkside Houses Incorporated

[1] The New York State Urban Development Corporation created this entity in 2014 but has not reported this in PARIS as of the writing of this report.

Perinton-Fairport Houses Incorporated
Presidential Plaza Apartments Incorporated
Queens West Development Corporation
Rebraf Redevelopment Corporation
Rochester-Downtown Center Incorporated
Rockland Manor Houses Incorporated
Roosevelt Island Development Corporation
Rutland Road Houses Incorporated
SE Loop Area Three B Houses Incorporated
Schemerhorn Houses Incorporated
Seaport Redevelopment Corporation
South Fallsburgh Houses Incorporated
Southeast Loop Phase IIA Houses Incorporated
St. Paul's Upper Falls Housing Company Incorporated
Stanwix Houses Incorporated
State Street Houses Incorporated
Statewide (Downhill) Local Development Corporation
Syracuse Intown Houses Incorporated
Ten Broeck Manor Houses Incorporated
Times Square Hotel Incorporated
Tompkins Terrace Incorporated
Twin Parks NE Site 2 Houses Incorporated
Twin Parks Northeast Houses Incorporated
Twin Parks Northwest Incorporated
UDC Nonprofit Houses Incorporated
UDC Special Development Corporation
UDC Utica Redevelopment Corporation
UDC/Albee Square Redevelopment Corporation
UDC/Commercial Center Incorporated
UDC/Commodore Redevelopment Corporation
UDC/Harlem Incorporated
UDC/Love Canal Incorporated
UDC/St. George Incorporated
UDC/Ten Eyck Development Corporation I
UDC/Ten Eyck Development Corporation II
UDC/Ten Eyck Development Corporation III
USA Niagara Development Corporation
Ulster Senior Citizens Houses Incorporated
Unity Park Houses Incorporated
Unity Park II (Niagara Park) Corporation
Upstate Empire State Development Corporation
Valley Vista Houses Incorporated
Van Rensselaer Village Houses
Vark Street Houses Incorporated
Vernon Avenue Houses Incorporated
Village Manor Houses Incorporated
Warburton Houses Incorporated
Woodbrook Houses Incorporated
Woodrow Wilson Houses, Incorporated
World Trade Center Memorial Foundation, Incorporated
Wright Park Houses, Incorporated
Wright Park Phase II , Incorporated
Young Manor, Incorporated

[1] Public Authorities Law sections 2800, 2879 and 2880.

[2] For a list of State and local public authorities maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Public Authorities Reform Act of 2009, visit the Authorities Budget Office (ABO) website at www.abo.ny.gov under the category "Public Authorities Directory and Reports." Due to statutory, regulatory and administrative differences between the Office of the State Comptroller and the ABO, the ABO's list does not identify certain entities included in this count, such as subsidiaries (which ABO includes with the parent authority), inactive authorities, and certain local authorities such as housing authorities. While still authorities, State law does not require these certain local entities to report in PARIS.

[3] The report includes reports certified in PARIS as of the latest fiscal year, for more information see Appendix A.

[4] New York State Division of Budget, First Quarterly Update to the SFY 2022-23 Enacted Budget Financial Plan.

[5] The data for this report includes 481 local and 50 State public authorities.

[6] New York State Division of Budget, First Quarterly Update to the SFY 2022-23 Enacted Budget Financial Plan.

[7] Total gross earnings includes base salary, overtime and any other extra salary payments.

[8] U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, Table S2001, available at https://api.census.gov/data/2020/acs/acs5/subject; and data from Office of the State Comptroller as of June 2016.

[9] Office of the State Comptroller, Bureau of State Accounting Operations.

[10] A basis point is one-hundredth of one percent.

[11] Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1989.

[12] See Appendix D for a glossary of the terms used to characterize public authority debt reported in PARIS. The debt definitions provided in the appendix reflect those provided in PARIS to facilitate reporting compliance by providing interpretive information with respect to PARIS data fields, do not necessarily apply in other contexts, and do not reflect approval of particular policies or practices by the Office of the State Comptroller.

[13] New York State population based on U.S. Census Bureau, New York State QuickFacts, population estimates, July 1, 2021 (V2021).

[14] State-Supported debt under Section 67(a) of the State Finance Law is defined as any bonds or notes, including bonds or notes issued for reserve funds and costs of issuance, issued by the State or a State public corporation for which the State is constitutionally obligated to pay debt service or is contractually obligated to pay debt service subject to an appropriation, except where the State has a contingent contractual obligation.

[15] In accordance with Section 16 of Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2006, the Director of the Budget is required to provide monthly reports to the Comptroller on disbursements which are not currently reflected in the State Central Accounting System (predecessor to the Statewide Financial System) from proceeds of any notes or bonds issued by any public authority, and which bonds or notes would be considered as State-supported debt as defined in section 67-a of the State Finance Law.

[16] New York State Division of Budget SFY 2022-23 Executive Budget, Agency Appropriations, Empire State Development Corporation.

[17] Public Authorities Law, §51, subdivision 2 requires that the PACB provide the applications to the State Comptroller within three days after receipt and that the PACB may not approve any application prior to

the earlier of either seven days following the receipt of the application by the State Comptroller or receipt by the PACB of the State Comptroller's comments or consent to an earlier determination by the PACB.

[18] To search by public authority name for specific audits released by the Office of the State Comptroller, visit www.osc.state.ny.us/audits/index.htm.

[19] Long Island Power Authority, Tropical Storm Isaias Task Force, 30-Day Report, September 23, 2020, https://www.lipower.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/LIPA-Isaias-30-Day-Report-Final.pdf.

[20] LIPA renegotiated the OSA with PSEG as a result of the 2013 law and without review by the State Comptroller. The provision that eliminated the Office of the State Comptroller's review and approval of the OSA has since expired.

[21] Long Island Power Authority, Quarterly Report on Tropical Storm Isaias and Management Recommendations, June 30, 2022, https://www.flipsnack.com/lipower/lipa-itf-quarterly-report-q2-2022/full-view.html.

[22] Legislative Law Section 83-n

Contact

Office of the New York State Comptroller
110 State Street, 15th Floor
Albany, New York 12236

(518) 474-4044

www.osc.state.ny.us

Prepared by the Office of Budget and Policy Analysis
Andrea Miller, Executive Deputy Comptroller
Maria Doulis, Deputy Comptroller
Todd Scheuermann, Assistant Comptroller
Pasquale Reale, Assistant Comptroller
Alison Jenkins, Policy Analyst
Sylvia Mlynarska, Policy Analyst

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