

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
Financial Statements
For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(With Independent Auditors' Report)

**NYCTL 2016-A Trust
(A Blended Component Unit of the City of New York)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Together with Independent Accountants' Compilation Report)**

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Wilmington Trust Company
NYCTL 2016-A Trust:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of the NYCTL 2016-A Trust (the Trust), a blended component unit of the City of New York, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 and the related notes to financial statements, which collectively comprise the Trust's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities, as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 and the respective changes in financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 5, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Trust's financial statements as a whole. The supplemental schedule on page 15 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. The schedule is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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

EFPR Group, CPAs, PLLC

Williamsville, New York
September 20, 2019

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
(A Blended Component Unit of the City of New York)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following is a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the New York City Tax Lien ("NYCTL") 2016-A Trust (the "Trust") for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. It should be read in conjunction with the Trust's financial statements and the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

The financial statements consist of three parts: (1) management's discussion and analysis (this section), (2) the financial statements and (3) the supplemental schedule.

The financial statements of the Trust, which include the statements of net position, the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, the statements of cash flows, and the related notes to the financial statements, are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"), as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") standards. The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, in which revenues are recognized in the period they are earned and expenses are recognized in the period they are incurred.

OVERVIEW OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Trust was created on May 10, 2016 (inception) to acquire certain liens securing unpaid real estate taxes, water rents, sewer surcharges, and other charges, payable to the City of New York (the "City") and the Water Board, in exchange for the proceeds from bonds to be issued by the Trust, net of reserves funded by bond proceeds and bond issuance costs. The City is the sole beneficiary of the Trust and is entitled to receive distributions from the Trust after payments to bondholders and certain reserve requirements have been satisfied. The City is not entitled to cause the Trust to make distributions to it while bonds remain outstanding.

The Trust entered into an agreement (the "Assignment Agreement") as of October 31, 2018 to transfer all of its rights and obligations to the New York City Tax Lien Trust 1998-2. Although the trust continues to exist, it has no assets or liabilities as of June 30, 2019. In accordance with the Assignment Agreement, the New York City Tax Lien Trust 1998-2 will pay all the administrative expenses incurred after October 31, 2018 and any costs associated with the transfer

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND OVERALL ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A summary of the Trust's assets, liabilities and net position and its activities as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

Summary of Net Position:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
ASSETS:			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 319,481	\$ 363,728
Restricted investments	-	6,185,791	11,794,380
Current tax liens receivable	-	<u>9,653,467</u>	<u>18,001,120</u>
Total current assets	-	16,158,739	30,159,228
Noncurrent tax liens receivable, net of allowance	-	<u>17,960,752</u>	<u>25,106,844</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34,119,491</u>	<u>\$ 55,266,072</u>

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
(A Blended Component Unit of the City of New York)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND OVERALL ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

LIABILITIES:

Current liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ 997,305	\$ 2,786,605
Overages due to taxpayers	-	93,910	103,407
Bonds payable, net of discount	-	3,582,642	26,493,024
Residual liability due to Water Board	-	<u>7,545,656</u>	<u>6,826,011</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>12,219,513</u>	<u>36,209,047</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>-</u>	<u>21,899,978</u>	<u>19,057,025</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34,119,491</u>	<u>\$ 55,266,072</u>

Summary of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
REVENUES:			
Tax liens received from the City of New York	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,396,010
Interest on tax liens	1,037,919	4,230,129	7,240,472
Other revenue	<u>36,559</u>	<u>78,352</u>	<u>44,005</u>
TOTAL REVENUE	<u>1,074,478</u>	<u>4,308,481</u>	<u>38,680,487</u>
EXPENSES:			
Distribution to the City	-	-	43,054,846
Administrative expenses	97,608	1,141,553	1,541,983
Change in allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(643,985)	1,314,609
Write-offs of uncollectible liens, net of recoveries	108,081	72,117	65,856
Bond interest expense	4,391	176,198	620,388
Cost of bond issuance	-	-	2,086,979
Addition to residual liability due to Water Board	174,608	719,645	6,676,236
Transfer to New York City Tax Lien Trust 1998-2	<u>22,589,768</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>22,974,456</u>	<u>1,465,528</u>	<u>55,360,897</u>
NET CHANGE IN NET POSITION	<u>\$ (21,899,978)</u>	<u>\$ 2,842,953</u>	<u>\$ (16,680,410)</u>

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Trust's total assets decreased by \$34,119,491, its liabilities decreased by \$12,219,513, and its net position decreased by \$21,899,978, primarily as a result to the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the New York City Tax Lien Trust 1998-2.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Trust's total assets decreased by \$21,146,581 resulting primarily from a decrease in restricted investments of \$5,608,589 and a decrease in net tax liens receivable of \$15,493,745. The decrease in tax liens receivable resulted primarily from a decrease in principal of \$16,406,588, offset by a decrease in the allowance for doubtful accounts recorded of \$643,985 and an increase in accrued interest of \$379,200. The \$23,989,534 decrease in the Trust's liabilities resulted primarily from a decrease in bonds payable, net of discount, of \$22,910,382, a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$1,789,300, offset by an increase in the residual liability due to the Water Board of \$719,645.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, prior to the transfers of assets and liabilities to the New York City Tax Lien Trust 1998-2, total revenue was \$1,074,478. Additions to net position were primarily due to additional tax liens receivable as a result of interest on tax liens receivable of \$1,037,919 and investment income of \$36,559. Total expenses of \$384,688 were primarily from administrative expenses of \$97,608, write off of uncollectible liens of \$108,081, and an addition to the residual liability due to the Water Board of \$174,608.

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
(A Blended Component Unit of the City of New York)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND OVERALL ANALYSIS – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

During the year ended June 30, 2018, total revenues were \$4,308,481 and consisted of interest on tax liens receivable of \$4,230,129, and investment income of \$78,352. Total expenses of \$1,465,528 resulted primarily from administrative fees of \$1,141,553. Other expenses include a reduction in the residual liability due to the Water Board of \$719,645, offset by a decrease in allowance for doubtful accounts of \$643,985.

Long-Term Debt Activity:

The Trust issued debt to fund its purchase of certain tax liens from the City, as well as to fund required reserve accounts and pay costs of issuance. Debt repayments were made solely from cash collections received as a result of payments of tax liens or from proceeds from real estate owned as a result of foreclosure on properties with unpaid tax liens. While the bonds issued had a stated maturity date of November 10, 2029, the bonds were repaid as funds became available from cash collections, generally quarterly. The bonds were fully repaid as of August 10, 2018.

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NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
(A Blended Component Unit of the City of New York)

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
ASSETS:		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 319,481
Restricted investments	-	6,185,791
Tax liens receivable:		
Principal	-	7,749,186
Accrued interest	-	1,904,281
Net tax liens receivable	-	9,653,467
Total current assets	-	16,158,739
Noncurrent assets		
Tax liens receivable:		
Principal	-	14,218,519
Accrued interest	-	2,631,395
Accrued capitalized costs	-	184,629
Recoverable expenses	-	1,673,299
Less: allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	(747,090)
Total noncurrent assets	-	17,960,752
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ -	\$ 34,119,491
LIABILITIES:		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ 988,523
Accrued bond interest payable	-	8,782
Overages due to taxpayers	-	93,910
Bonds payable:		
Class A	-	3,584,386
Discount on bonds payable	-	(1,744)
Bonds payable, net of discount	-	3,582,642
Residual liability due to Water Board	-	7,545,656
Total current liabilities	-	12,219,513
NET POSITION:		
Restricted by contractual agreements	-	6,185,791
Unrestricted	-	15,714,187
Total net position	-	21,899,978
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$ -	\$ 34,119,491

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
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STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Interest on tax liens	\$ 1,037,919	\$ 4,230,129
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	1,037,919	4,230,129
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Decrease in allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(643,985)
Addition to residual liability due to Water Board	174,608	719,645
Write-offs of uncollectible liens, net of recoveries	108,081	72,117
Trust administrative expenses		
Servicer fees	57,561	783,524
Trustee fees	7,833	113,100
Financial advisor/management fees	18,895	56,254
Lien and other expenses	13,319	188,675
Total administrative expenses	97,608	1,141,553
Bond interest expense	4,391	176,198
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	384,688	1,465,528
OPERATING INCOME	653,231	2,764,601
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		
Other income - investment income	36,559	78,352
Transfer to New York City Tax Lien Trust 1998-2	(22,589,768)	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES	(22,553,209)	78,352
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(21,899,978)	2,842,953
Net Position - Beginning of Year	21,899,978	19,057,025
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ -	\$ 21,899,978

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
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STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash receipts from:		
Cash collections	\$ 4,696,894	\$ 20,000,771
Total cash receipts from operating activities	4,696,894	20,000,771
Cash payments for:		
Bond issuance and interest costs	(11,429)	(230,588)
Administration expenses	(215,687)	(2,589,244)
Total cash payments for operating activities	(227,116)	(2,819,832)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	4,469,778	17,180,939
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Bond retired	(3,584,386)	(22,912,127)
Transfer to New York City Tax Lien Trust 1998-2	(7,427,223)	-
Net Cash Used in Noncapital Financing Activities	(11,011,609)	(22,912,127)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of investments	(12,383,375)	(26,787,467)
Sale of investments	18,569,166	32,396,056
Interest received on investments	36,559	78,352
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	6,222,350	5,686,941
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(319,481)	(44,247)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	319,481	363,728
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—END OF YEAR	\$ -	\$ 319,481
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating income	\$ 653,231	\$ 2,764,601
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Change in allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(643,985)
Write-offs of uncollectible liens	108,081	72,117
Amortization	1,744	1,745
Tax liens receivable	4,215,011	16,065,613
Accounts payable	(641,554)	(1,733,165)
Overages due to taxpayers	(32,561)	(9,497)
Bonds interest payable	(8,782)	(56,135)
Due to Water Board	174,608	719,645
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 4,469,778	\$ 17,180,939

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
(A Blended Component Unit of the City of New York)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

NYCTL 2016-A Trust (the “Trust”) is a Delaware statutory trust formed on May 10, 2016. The Trust is governed by a Declaration and Agreement of Trust dated May 10, 2016 between the City of New York (the “City”) and the Wilmington Trust Company of Wilmington, Delaware (the “Owner Trustee”). Tax lien sales are authorized by Chapter 3 of Title 11 of the Administrative Code of the City. In accordance with a purchase and sale agreement between the Trust and the City, the Trust was created to acquire certain tax liens (Note 5) from the City in exchange for the proceeds from bonds issued by the Trust, net of reserves funded by bond proceeds and bond issuance costs.

The Trust’s intended purpose is the collection of delinquent tax and utility receivables, including appropriate interest, fees and service charges, and the eventual distribution of net proceeds back to the originating City fund. Accordingly, the Trust is not intended to function as an independent business.

Although legally separate from the City, the Trust is an instrumentality of the City and, accordingly, is included in the City’s financial statements as a blended component unit.

The City is the sole beneficiary of the Trust and is entitled to receive distributions from the Trust after payments to bondholders and certain reserve requirements have been satisfied. The City is not entitled to cause the Trust to make distributions to it while bonds remain outstanding. As certain tax liens secure unpaid water and sewer rents and sewer surcharges, the City and the New York City Water Board (“Water Board”) have agreed that the City and the Water Board will share in the distributions and residual assets of the Trusts (see Note 2E).

The Trust does not have any employees. In addition to its interaction with various City agencies, the Trust’s affairs are administered by the Owner Trustee, its program manager, tax lien servicer, paying agent and investment custodian.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. As a governmental activity the Trust reports its activities in business-type financial statements.

The financial statements of the Trust, which include the statements of net position, the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and the statements of cash flows, are presented to display information about the reporting entity as a whole, in accordance with GASB standards. The financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is reported as restricted where resources are constrained for debt service or redemption in accordance with the bond indenture. The balance is classified as unrestricted.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use for a specific purpose, it is the Trust’s policy to use restricted resources first then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

B. Cash equivalents include short-term investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition.

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- C. The Trust records tax lien receivables based on the amounts that are receivable for real estate taxes, water rents, sewer surcharges, and other charges. Interest that accrues on the outstanding balances as well as certain other costs, such as public notices that can be recovered from the taxpayer as part of the tax lien balance are capitalized. The Trust establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts by comparing tax lien receivable balances with the estimated fair value of the properties subject to the liens as provided by the City. The Trust also considers certain factors related to specific properties, such as environmental issues and where other tax liens have legal priority over the Trust's tax liens, in determining the adequacy of its allowance for doubtful accounts.
- D. Bond discounts are amortized over the life of the related debt in proportion to the debt that is repaid each year. Amortization of bond discounts is recorded as a component of bond interest expense. Bond issuance costs are expensed in the year the bonds are issued (see Note 6).
- E. The City and the Water Board have agreed to share in the distributions and residual assets of the Trust in accordance with the fixed percentages as of the first purchase of tax liens of 76.4% and 23.6%, respectively. After the second purchase of tax liens (see Note 5), the percentages to the City and the Water Board were adjusted to 79.8% and 20.2%, respectively. As the City is the sole beneficiary of the net position of the Trust, the amounts that would be due to the Water Board under this agreement are recorded as a general long-term liability for financial reporting purposes.
- F. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires the Trust's management to make estimates and assumptions in determining the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of additions and deductions in fiduciary net position during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.
- G. The Trust distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items in the preparation of its financial statements. The principal operating revenues include tax liens received from the City and interest on tax liens. Major operating expenses includes distributions to the City and addition to the residual liability due to Water Board.
- H. In March 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements* ("GASB 88"). GASB 88 requires that additional information be disclosed in the notes of the financial statements of government entities related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The requirements of GASB 88 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018.

Effective June 30, 2019, the Trust adopted and implemented the provisions of GASB 88 with no material effect on the financial statements.

- I. Certain line items in the June 30, 2018 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the June 30, 2019 presentation.

NOTE 3 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Trust's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in demand deposit accounts and money market funds. As of June 30, 2018, total cash and cash equivalents were \$319,481 of which \$65,844 was in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation coverage. As of June 30, 2019, the Trust had no cash and cash equivalents as a result of the transfer of assets to the New York City Tax Lien Trust 1998-2 on October 31, 2018 (see Note 9).

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
(A Blended Component Unit of the City of New York)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

NOTE 4 – RESTRICTED INVESTMENTS

The Trust has limited its investments to those eligible investments specified in its agreement with its paying agent and investment custodian, which is The Bank of New York Mellon. The eligible investments are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government; Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or the Federal Farm Credit System; certain highly-rated certificates of deposit (or similar instruments), certain highly-rated municipal obligations; certain highly-rated commercial paper (or similar instruments), certain investment agreements with highly-rated institutions; certain repurchase obligations with highly-rated institutions, certain highly-rated corporate securities (that do not exceed 20% of its investments); and certain highly-rated taxable money market funds.

The Trust is required under its bond indenture to maintain three separate accounts, representing restricted investments:

- 1) Bond Account – an account established by the paying agent, which receives daily transfers from lockbox accounts to which payments received from property owners on tax liens are deposited. The paying agent uses this account to make principal and interest payments on the bonds, as well as payments for other expenses of the Trust, in the order of priority specified in the bond indenture.
- 2) Interest Reserve Fund – initially funded out of the proceeds from the sale of bonds, this fund maintains an amount equal to six months of interest on outstanding bonds and is to be used solely to pay interest on the bonds in the event there are insufficient funds in the Bond Account for these interest payments. The Interest Reserve Fund is replenished from the Bond Account.
- 3) Working Capital Reserve Fund – initially funded out of proceeds from the sale of bonds in the amount of \$3,400,000, this fund is used to pay lien administration expenses and the base fee to the tax lien servicers to the extent amounts on deposit in the Bond Account are insufficient for such purpose. The Working Capital Reserve Fund is replenished from the Bond Account.

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the amounts held in each of these funds were as follows:

	2019	2018
Working Capital Reserve Fund	\$ -	\$ 3,215,346
Interest Reserve	-	54,814
Bond Account	-	2,915,631
Total Restricted Investments	\$ -	\$ 6,185,791

All of the restricted funds were invested in various short-term investment funds. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the short-term investment funds were in Goldman Sachs Financial Square Government Fund, a money market portfolio that carries a rating of AAAM by Standard & Poors and Aaa-mf by Moody's Investor Services Inc. and is a money market portfolio. As of June 30, 2019, the Trust had no restricted investments as a result of the transfer of assets to the New York City Tax Lien Trust 1998-2 on October 31, 2018 (see Note 9).

Risk Disclosure

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that the investment will incur losses in fair value caused by changing interest rates. The Trust does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from changing interest rates. Generally, the Trust does not invest in any long-term investment obligations.

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty will not fulfill its specific obligation even without the entity's complete failure. The Trust does not have a formal credit risk policy other than restrictions to obligations allowable under the General Municipal Law of the State of New York.

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

NOTE 4 – RESTRICTED INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Trust will not be able to recover the value of investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2018, The Trust's investments balance of \$6,185,791 were in Goldman Sachs Financial Square Government Fund.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk attributed to the magnitude of an investment to a single issuer. The Trust had all its investments held in one banking institution in 2018, Goldman Sachs Financial Square Government Fund.

NOTE 5 – TAX LIENS RECEIVABLE

A tax lien is a lien on a parcel of real estate located in the City securing unpaid real property taxes, assessments, sewer rents, sewer surcharges, water rents, and other City charges, such as environmental charges, Department of Housing Preservation and Development charges and business improvement district charges. In addition to these unpaid items, a tax lien also includes the costs of any advertisements and notices given in connection with the sale of the tax lien, that had become a lien against the property prior to the sale of the lien to the Trust, and interest and penalties accrued at various rates up to the time of sale of the lien to the Trust. In addition, a tax lien also includes a surcharge of 5% on all of the aforementioned amounts computed through the date of the sale to the Trust. The total of these amounts described in this paragraph represents the tax lien principal balance as of the date of the sale to the Trust. The City is required to redeem or replace any tax liens that are determined to be defective, in accordance with the provisions of the bond indenture. As the bond indenture has been discharged, the City may elect to reduce its distributions for defective liens.

Subsequent to the purchase of the tax liens by the Trust, the tax liens accrue interest at the annual rate of 9% or 18% depending on the underlying assessed value of the properties to which the liens are attached, compounded daily. In addition, certain costs incurred by the Trust are eligible to be capitalized as part of the tax lien balance. Special rules for calculating tax lien amounts apply to bankruptcy tax liens.

The Trust has the right to foreclose and take title to properties for which related tax lien collection efforts are unsuccessful. Such properties are referred to as real estate owned ("REO"). As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Trust did not have title to any properties.

The Trust has agreements with both Tower Capital Management LLC, Inc. and MTAG Services, LLC for servicing, managing, maintaining custody of certain documents, and collection activities on its tax liens.

The Trust may be unable to recover the amount of certain tax liens, including accumulated interest and capitalized expenses, when the value of the related property is less than the amount of the tax lien, where other tax liens have legal priority over the Trust's tax liens, or where the court awards a reduced expense amount. The Trust has recorded an allowance for uncollectible tax liens of \$- as of June 30, 2019 and \$747,090 as of June 30, 2018.

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
(A Blended Component Unit of the City of New York)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

NOTE 5 – TAX LIENS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

The changes in the tax liens receivable for the period for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	<u>Gross tax lien receivable balance</u>
Balance as of June 30, 2017	\$ 44,499,039
Add: Accrued interest on outstanding lien	4,230,129
Accrued legal expenses	315,915
Less: Receipts in satisfaction of liens and costs	(20,611,657)
Write-offs of uncollectible lien and defective liens	<u>(72,117)</u>
Balance as of June 30, 2018	28,361,309
Add: Tax liens received from the City of New York	1,037,919
Less: Receipts in satisfaction of liens and costs	(5,252,930)
Write-offs of uncollectible lien and defective liens	(108,081)
Transfer to New York City Tax Lien Trust 1998-2	<u>(24,038,217)</u>
Balance as of June 30, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>

NOTE 6 – BONDS PAYABLE

On August 3, 2016, the Trust issued Tax Lien Collateralized Bonds, Series 2016-A for the principal amount of \$64,977,000.

The following is a summary of changes in the principal amounts of the Trust's Tax Lien Collateralized Bonds, Series 2016-A for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Balance at June 30, 2017	Retired	Balance at June 30, 2018	Retired	Balance at June 30, 2019
Class A	<u>\$ 26,496,513</u>	<u>\$ 22,912,127</u>	<u>\$ 3,584,386</u>	<u>\$ 3,584,386</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The stated maturity of the bonds is November 10, 2029. However, the bonds were fully repaid as of August 10, 2018. Collections on tax liens were used to pay accrued interest on the Class A bonds and then principal on the bonds. The timing of the repayment of the principal amount of the bonds and all accrued interest was entirely dependent upon the redemption of the tax liens or the liquidation of any real estate owned resulting from foreclosure.

The interest rate on the bonds was fixed at 1.47%. The closing date of the sale of the bonds was August 3, 2016. No additional bonds were issued during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. Interest expense has been recorded for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 of \$4,391 and \$176,198, respectively.

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
(A Blended Component Unit of the City of New York)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

NOTE 7 – FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The Trust categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure fair value of the assets. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in an active market for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Trust's investment in Goldman Sachs Financial Square Government Fund as of June 30, 2018 is valued based on various market and industry inputs (Level 2 inputs).

NOTE 8 – LITIGATION

A number of parties contesting the foreclosure of tax liens previously sold by the City have challenged, among other things, (i) the power of the City to sell tax liens to the trusts, (ii) the power of the City to sell tax liens when some tax liens are less than a year old, (iii) the enforceability of tax liens when a tax certiorari challenge is pending, (iv) the power of the City to restore tax charges that were not previously billed, (v) the 5% surcharge and the applicable interest rate on the tax liens, (vi) the standing of the Indenture Trustee to foreclose on the tax liens, (vii) the priority of tax liens over other liens, (viii) failure by the City to give proper or adequate notice of the tax lien sale and (ix) that the upset price bid in a tax lien foreclosure auction in the amount of the Redemptive Value of the tax lien is fraudulent. In addition, legal challenges to the collection of the tax liens have alleged violations of the Federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Truth in Lending Act, the New York General Business Law, the New York General Obligation Law, breach of contract and unjust enrichment. To date, no such action or challenge has been successful after completion of the appeal process. Certain parties have also asserted individual defenses against the enforcement of tax liens on properties, such as improper billing, full or partial payment prior to sale, the partial or full tax-exempt status of properties, the existence of forbearance agreements with the City or Trust, or inadequate service of process. The outcome of these challenges is not expected to have a material negative impact on the Trust, as the City is required to redeem or replace defective liens. No assurance can be given that similar or other actions will not be brought against the Trust.

NOTE 9 – ASSIGNMENT AND ASSUMPTION AGREEMENT

The Trust entered into an agreement (the "Assignment Agreement") as of October 31, 2018 to transfer all of its rights and obligations to the New York City Tax Lien Trust 1998-2. Although the trust continues to exist, it has no assets or liabilities as of June 30, 2019. In accordance with the Assignment Agreement, the New York City Tax Lien Trust 1998-2 will pay all the administrative expenses incurred after October 31, 2018 and any costs associated with the transfer. A summary of the assets and liabilities transferred on October 31, 2018 is as follows:

ASSETS:	
Cash	\$ 46,749
Restricted investments	7,380,474
Tax liens receivable, net of allowance	<u>23,291,127</u>
	<u>\$ 30,718,350</u>
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 346,969
Overages due to taxpayers	61,349
Residual liability due to Water Board	<u>7,720,264</u>
	<u>8,128,582</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>22,589,768</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	<u>\$ 30,718,350</u>

NYCTL 2016-A TRUST
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SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE
SCHEDULE 1 - CHANGES IN RESIDUAL LIABILITY DUE TO WATER BOARD
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

	<u>Residual Liability</u> <u>Due Water Board</u>
Ending balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 6,826,011
Net change in net position	719,645
Ending balance at June 30, 2018	<u>7,545,656</u>
Net change in net position	174,608
Distributions	<u>(7,720,264)</u>
Ending balance at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Wilmington Trust Company
NYCTL 2016-A Trust:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States financial statements of the business-type activities of the NYCTL 2016-A Trust (the Trust), a blended component unit of the City of New York, as of and for the years June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Trust's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 20, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Trust's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstance for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses, or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Trust's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclose no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Trust's internal control and compliance. Accordingly this communication is not suitable for any other person.

EFPR Group, CPAs, PLLC

Williamsville, New York
September 20, 2019