



**KATHY HOCHUL**  
Governor

**B. J. JONES**  
President / CEO

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

RuthAnne Visnauskas, Chair, Commissioner of NYSHCR  
Blake G. Washington, Director of BUDGET  
Marc Jonas Block  
Fay Christian  
Conway Ekpo  
Dr. Michal L. Melamed  
Howard Polivy  
Prof. Lydia W. Tang  
Melissa A. Wade

Agenda Item V. 5. June 23, 2026

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION**

**APPROVAL OF REPORT ON INVESTMENTS  
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2026**

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**RESOLVED** by the Board of Directors of the Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation of the State of New York, as follows:

- Section 1. that the Report on Investments for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2026 (the “Investment Report”), and the Investment Guidelines, annexed hereto, are hereby approved, and the Investment Report may be submitted to the NYS Division of the Budget, the Department of Audit and Control, the Senate Finance Committee and Assembly Ways and Means Committee, and any other governmental entity as required by law;
- Section 2. that the President and Chief Executive Officer or President’s designee is hereby authorized to take such actions and execute such instruments as deemed necessary to effectuate the foregoing; and
- Section 3. that this resolution shall take effect immediately.

ROOSEVELT ISLAND OPERATING CORPORATION  
(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Annual Investment Report

March 31, 2026

DRAFT

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INVESTMENT COMPLIANCE  
AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE  
REQUIRED BY THE INVESTMENT GUIDELINES

The Board of Directors  
Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation:

Report on Investment Compliance

Opinion on Investment Compliance

We have audited the Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation's (RIOC), compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in Section 2925(3)(f) of the New York State Public Authorities Law and Title 2 Section 201.3 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (the investment guidelines) that could have a direct and material effect on its investments for the year ended March 31, 2026.

In our opinion, RIOC complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its investments for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Basis for Opinion on Investment Compliance

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the audit requirements of the investment guidelines. Our responsibilities under those standards and the investment guidelines are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of RIOC and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance with the investment guidelines. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of RIOC's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

## Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to RIOC's investments.

## Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on RIOC's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards and the investment guidelines, will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about RIOC's compliance with the requirements of the investment guidelines as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards and the investment guidelines, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding RIOC's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of RIOC's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the investment guidelines, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of RIOC's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

## Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the investment guidelines. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Williamsville, New York  
, 2026



# Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation

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## Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation Annual Investment Report FY 2025 - 2026

### Investment Guidelines

Public Authorities Law Section 2925 (“PAL 2925”) requires Public Authorities to develop and adopt comprehensive investment guidelines (“Guidelines”), which shall set forth, among other things:

- a list of permitted investments
- what types of investments shall be secured with collateral and to what extent
- what types of securities are accepted as collateral
- how collateral shall be valued and monitored
- standards for qualifying firms with which business is transacted
- what types of investments shall be made pursuant to written contracts
- a detailed list of the total fees or commissions paid for investment services
- provisions for annual independent audit of all investment; and
- provisions for preparing and filing annual investment reports.

In compliance with PAL 2925, Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation (“RIO”) has developed and adopted such Guidelines, a copy of which is attached.

### Summary of Investments by Investment Type

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>3/31/2026</u> <u>Market Value</u>	<u>3/31/2025</u> <u>Market Value</u>	<u>Increase/</u> <u>Decrease</u>
Cash Deposits	\$ 3,791,154	4,959,548	(1,168,394)
Money Market	1,223,981	1,205,759	18,222
Insured Cash Sweep	197,417	195,667	1,750
U.S. Treasury Securities	<u>28,371,337</u>	<u>29,422,155</u>	<u>(1,050,818)</u>
Total	\$ <u>33,583,889</u>	<u>35,783,129</u>	<u>(2,199,240)</u>

The investments considered to be cash and equivalents as of March 31, 2026 and 2025 were \$32,546,442 and \$34,762,348, respectively. All the investments were fully FDIC insured or collateralized.

Money Market increased by \$18,222 due to additional investments. U.S. Treasury Securities “Treasuries” decreased by \$1,050,818 due to conversion to cash deposits.

Investment Income

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Year ended 3/31/2026</u>	<u>Year ended 3/31/2025</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease</u>
CD	\$1,076,916	452,387	624,529
ICS	1,750	2,433	(683)
Money Market	<u>18,222</u>	<u>12,790</u>	<u>5,432</u>
Total	<u>\$1,096,888</u>	<u>467,610</u>	<u>629,278</u>
Investment Yield (Annualized)	3.27%	1.31%	

The total income from investments for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 was \$1,096,888 and \$467,610, respectively. The increase in investment income of \$629,278 is due an increase in yield percentage for the year.

Fees and Commissions

No fees or commissions were paid for investment services by RIOC for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

Amendments to Guidelines

The Guidelines were amended and approved by the RIOC Board of Directors in January 2026.

Independent Audit Report

As required by PAL 2925, an independent audit of RIOC’s compliance with its Guidelines was conducted and a copy of the Independent Auditor’s report on compliance is attached.

ROOSEVELT ISLAND OPERATING CORPORATION  
INVESTMENT GUIDELINES

Introduction

On July 2, 1985, the Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation adopted comprehensive corporate investment guidelines as required by Section 2925 of the New York Public Authorities Law (the "Investment Guidelines"). Section 2925 requires that the Investment Guidelines be annually reviewed and approved by the Directors of the Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation. The following Investment Guidelines amend and restate the guidelines previously adopted, and are adopted in consideration of the New York State Comptroller's Investment Guidelines for Public Authorities and in accordance with Title 35. Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation of the Public Authorities Law (the "RIOC Act") and Section 2925 of the New York Public Authorities Law.

ARTICLE ONE  
Definitions

As used herein the terms set forth below are defined as follows:

- 1.1 "Chief Financial Officer" means a Treasurer, a Vice President for Fiscal or Financial Affairs or the highest financial officer in the Corporation.
- 1.2 "Chief Executive Officer" means the President of the Corporation.
- 1.3 "Comptroller" means the State Comptroller.
- 1.4 "Corporation" means the Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation (sometimes referred to as "RIOC"), a body corporate and politic constituting a public benefit corporation and a political subdivision of the State of New York, created and established pursuant to Chapter 899 of the Laws of 1984 of the State of New York, currently Title 35. Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation of the Public Authorities Law (the "RIOC Act").
- 1.5 "Investment Funds" means all monies and financial resources available for investment by the Corporation on its own behalf or on behalf of any other entity or individual, and not required for immediate use or disbursement.
- 1.6 "Repurchase Agreement" means a repurchase agreement satisfying the requirements set forth in Article 4 herein.
- 1.7 "Securities" means any or all of the investment obligations of the categories described in Section 4.1 of Article Four herein.
- 1.8 "State" means the State of New York.
- 1.9 "Depository" means a bank, savings and loan association, savings bank or credit union designated by the Corporation to hold deposits of monies required for immediate use or disbursement, other than Investment Funds. The obligation on the part of the Depository is that it keep the deposit and, upon request, restore it to the depositor or otherwise deliver it according to the original trust.

## ARTICLE TWO

### Scope

These Guidelines shall govern the investment and reinvestment of Investment Funds and the sale and liquidation of investments, as well as the monitoring, maintenance, accounting, reporting and internal controls by and of the Corporation with respect to such investment, sale, reinvestment and liquidation.

## ARTICLE THREE

### Investment Objectives

The Corporation's investment activities shall have as their first and foremost objective the safeguarding of the principal amount of the Investment Funds. Additional considerations regarding the Corporation's investment activities shall be liquidity of investments and realization of a reasonable return on investments. In furtherance of achieving these objectives, the Corporation shall provide for the diversification of investments to the extent practicable, with respect to maturities of investments, the type of investments and the firms with which the Corporation transacts business. Within this framework, the primary objectives are, in order of priority: (1) safeguarding of principal; (2) maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet operational needs; and (3) achieving a reasonable return on investment. In evaluating investment decisions, the Corporation may consider environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") factors that are reasonably believed to present material risks or opportunities to the financial performance of an investment. The consideration of such factors shall be consistent with the Corporation's fiduciary duties and primary investment objectives.

## ARTICLE FOUR

### Permissible Investments

4.1 The Corporation may invest its Investment Funds in any and all of the following, if and to the extent permitted by statutes and regulations applicable at the time of investment of such Investment Funds:

- 1) Any bonds and other obligations which as to principal and interest constitute direct obligations of, or are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America;
- 2) Any bonds and other obligations which as to principal and interest constitute direct obligations of the State or which are unconditionally guaranteed by the State as to payment of principal and interest;
- 3) Bonds and other obligations of governmental authorities, political subdivisions or public authorities of the State or of the United States of America, which are securities in which the Corporation lawfully may invest pursuant to applicable statutes, regulations and bond resolutions;
- 4) Prime Commercial Paper issued by domestic banks, corporations and financial companies rated "A-1" or "P-1" by Standard & Poor's Corporation or Moody's Investors Services, Inc.;

- 5) Certificates of Deposit of financial institutions authorized to do business in this State, including, but not limited to, commercial banks who participate in New York State Excelsior Linked Deposit programs and are authorized program depositories, which certificates of deposit are fully insured by a federal insurance program or by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (collectively referred to herein as the “FDIC”) or fully secured as required by Section 4.3.1 below, by securities of the character described in clauses (1), (2) or (3) of this paragraph;
- 6) Subject to the requirements of Section 4.2 below, any Repurchase Agreement with any bank or trust company authorized to do business in the State of New York or with any broker-dealers included in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York’s list of primary government security dealers, which agreement is secured by securities of the character described in clauses (1), (2) or (3) of this paragraph; and
- 7) In any other obligations in which the Comptroller is authorized to invest pursuant to Section 98 of the State Finance Law.

#### 4.2 Specific Requirements Governing Repurchase Agreements

4.2.1 Eligible Sellers. The Corporation shall enter into Repurchase Agreements only with banks or trust companies authorized to do business in the State or from broker-dealers on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York’s list of primary government securities dealers and only after the Chief Financial Officer has reviewed such firm’s capitalization and the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer have set a limit on the amount of monies that the Corporation may invest with such firm at any one time. The placement of Repurchase Agreements shall be distributed among several authorized firms to reduce the level of risk. The investment limit set for each such firm shall not be exceeded unless the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Executive Officer make a written finding that sufficient Securities are not available from other eligible firms. Not less frequently than once each year, the Chief Financial Officer shall review and, if appropriate recommend adjustment of the investment limit for each eligible seller in light of such firm’s current capitalization. All investment limit adjustments shall require the approval of the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer.

4.2.2 Eligible Custodian Banks. To be eligible to hold the Securities which are the subject of a Repurchase Agreement, a custodial bank should be a member of the Federal Reserve Bank or maintain accounts with member banks to accomplish book-entry transfer of Securities, whether by book entry or physical delivery, should be confirmed in writing to the Corporation by the custodial bank. The custodian should not be the same party that is selling the Securities.

4.2.3 Maximum Maturity of Repurchase Agreements. There shall be no “open repurchase” agreements. Repurchase Agreements shall be limited to a maturity not to exceed ten (10) working days. Collateral shall have maturities not exceeding thirty (30) years.

#### 4.3 Specific Requirements Regarding Certificates of Deposit.

- 4.3.1 Collateral Requirements. To the extent that the Corporation's investment in a certificate of deposit is less than fully insured by the FDIC, the uninsured portion shall be fully collateralized by Securities (other than Repurchase Agreements). Collateral for a certificate of deposit must be reviewed at least monthly to determine if the market value of the Securities equals or exceeds the principal amount of the uninsured portion of the certificate of deposit plus accrued interest. If the market value of the Securities is insufficient, the issuer of the certificate of deposit must exchange or add to the amount of collateral to bring its market value to equal or exceed the uninsured portion of the principal amount of the certificate of deposit plus accrued interest.
- 4.3.2 Standard Terms for Certificate of Deposit Collateral Agreement. The Corporation shall negotiate and enter into a written agreement with each bank (and custodian) from which it has obtained a certificate of deposit. Such written agreement shall, at a minimum, address the following concerns:
- (A) The frequency of the valuation of the collateral to market; as set forth above (such valuation shall be done by the Corporation at least monthly);
  - (B) The right and ability of the bank to substitute like Securities as collateral;
  - (C) Description of events of default which would permit the Corporation or its custodian to liquidate or purchase the underlying Securities;
  - (D) Description of the party who is to have title to the underlying Securities during the term of the agreement;
  - (E) With respect to the custodial bank, the agreement shall also provide that the custodial bank takes possession of the Securities as agent of the Corporation and that the claims of the custodial bank are subordinate to those of the Corporation;
  - (F) Notwithstanding the foregoing, with the approval of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, the Corporation shall also consider additional criteria as it deems appropriate, in accordance with these Investment Guidelines, to secure investments of the Corporation.

ARTICLE FIVE  
Operating Procedures

- 5.1 Authorized Officers and Employees. Only the following persons shall be authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of the Corporation: the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. The implementation of such investment decisions by placement of purchase or sale orders or otherwise shall be effected only by the foregoing officers and by such employees as may from time to time be designated in writing by the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer.

- 5.2 Standards for the Qualification of Brokers, Dealers and Agents. Any bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States of America or any national banking association or government bond dealer which is authorized to do business in the State may become qualified by the Corporation to transact purchases and sales of Securities (other than Repurchase Agreements) with the Corporation. Factors to be considered in determining the qualification of such firms shall include the firm's capitalization, quality, size, reliability, and its cybersecurity and operational resilience policies and track record as they relate to the safeguarding of client assets, data and access, the Corporation's prior experience with the firm, the firm's level of expertise and prior experience with respect to the contemplated transaction. The determination of qualification shall be made by the Chief Financial Officer, who shall maintain a list of all such qualified firms.
- 5.3 Standards for the Qualification of Investment Advisors. For the purpose of rendering investment advice to the Corporation, the Corporation may qualify any bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States of America, any national banking association, and any partnership, corporation, or person which is:
- (A) Authorized to do business in the State, and;
  - (B) Registered with the Securities & Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisor Act of 1940, and/or;
  - (C) Registered with the New York State Secretary of State as an Investment Advisor; and/or
  - (D) A member in good standing of the Investment Advisor Association.

The Corporation also shall consider the additional criteria (other than capitalization) enumerated in the preceding paragraph.

- 5.4 Standards for the Qualification of Custodial Banks. To be eligible to hold Securities as collateral for an investment made by the Corporation, a custodial bank should be a member of the Federal Reserve Bank or maintain accounts with member banks to accomplish book entry transfer of Securities to the credit of the Corporation. Transfer of Securities, whether by book entry or physical delivery, should be confirmed to in writing to the Corporation by the custodial bank. The custodian should not be the same party that is selling the Securities.
- 5.5 Competitive Bids; Negotiated Prices. In connection with the purchase and sales of securities, for each transaction in excess of *five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00)* (or such other threshold dollar amount as the Chief Financial Officer may specify in writing), the Corporation shall utilize competitive quotations. For each transaction which is equal to or less than *five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00)* (or such other threshold dollar amount as the Chief Financial Officer may specify in writing), the Corporation may utilize either competitive quotations or negotiated prices. The foregoing shall not apply to the purchase of government securities at initial auction. A complete and continuous record of all quotes, solicited and received, shall be maintained by the Corporation's Fiscal Department.

For each transaction (other than the purchase of governmental securities at initial auction) in excess of five million dollars (or such other threshold dollar amount as the Chief Financial Officer may specify in writing), a minimum of three separate solicitations will be made on each direct purchase or sale of a Security (including a Repurchase Agreement). The transaction shall be awarded to the dealer(s) offering the highest yield or return consistent with the Corporation's Investment Objectives as set forth herein, provided that, with respect to Repurchase Agreements, the amount of the investment with each individual firm does not exceed the investment limit referred to in Section 4.2.1 above.

- 5.6 Written Contracts and Confirmations. Unless the Directors shall by resolution determine that a written contract is not practical or that there is not a regular business practice of written contracts with respect to a specific investment or transaction, in which case the Directors, by such resolution, shall adopt procedures covering such investment or transaction, a written contract and/or a written confirmation shall be required for each investment transaction. With respect to the purchase or sale of Securities other than Repurchase Agreements, the Corporation shall not be required to enter into a formal written contract, provided that the Corporation's oral instructions to its broker, dealer, agent, investment advisor or custodian with respect to such transactions are confirmed in writing at the earliest practicable moment. A written contract shall be required for each purchase and sale of a Repurchase Agreement.
- 5.7 Payment. Payment for investments, other than certificates of deposit, shall be made only upon written confirmation of presentation of the physical Security, or in the case of book-entry form Securities, when credited for the custodian's account, which shall be segregated for the Corporation's sole use. The custodian may act on oral instructions from an authorized officer of the Corporation, such instructions to be confirmed in writing immediately by an authorized officer of the custodian. Such collateral shall, on the date of purchase, be at least equal in market value to the amount of the investment.
- 5.8 Collateral. Except as specifically otherwise provided herein, the Corporation's financial interest in its investments shall be fully secured or collateralized at all times in an amount not less than the original amount invested plus accrued, unpaid interest thereon. Only Securities permissible for investment by the Corporation pursuant to these Guidelines (other than Repurchase Agreements) may be accepted as collateral. Pledges of proportionate interests in pooled collateral shall not constitute acceptable collateral. In the case of certificates of deposit and demand and time deposits, collateral shall be provided for amounts in excess of the applicable limit of coverage provided by the FDIC. Collateral shall be maintained in the custody of the Corporation or an approved third party custodian at all times. All agreements with third-party custodians must include provisions guaranteeing the implementation of commercially reasonable cybersecurity controls and immediate notification of any security incidents impacting the Corporation's assets. To assure that, at all times, the market value of said collateral is at least equal to the original amount invested plus all accrued, unpaid interest, collateral shall be marked to market at the time the investment is made and thereafter daily with respect to Repurchase Agreements and weekly with respect to certificates of deposit.
- 5.9 Operating Funds. Operating funds and other monies of the Corporation, other than Investment Funds, are to be held in insured accounts at Depositories.

- 5.10 Internal Controls. Commencing with FY 2001-2002 (i) the Chief Financial Officer shall develop a detailed operating procedures manual as more particularly set forth in Section B(4) of the Comptroller's Investment Guidelines for Public Authorities and (ii) in accordance with Section 2925(5) of the Public Authorities Law, the Chief Financial Officer shall prepare and file with the Directors, reports on a regular basis, but not more often than on a quarterly basis, regarding new investments, the inventory of existing investments and the selection of investment bankers, brokers, agents, dealers or auditors.

## ARTICLE SIX Reports and Audits

The following reports and audits shall be prepared in connection with the Corporation's investment program.

- 6.1 Annual Investment Report. After the close of each fiscal year of the Corporation, the Chief Executive Officer shall submit to the Directors, and the Corporation shall file with the State Division of the Budget, with copies thereof to the Office of the Comptroller, the State Senate Finance Committee and State Assembly Ways and Means Committee, an annual investment report, prepared with the assistance of the Chief Financial Officer, which shall include the following:

- (1) The Investment Guidelines required by Section 2925(3) of the Public Authorities Law and any amendments to such guidelines since the last investment report;
- (2) An explanation of the Investment Guidelines and amendments;
- (3) The results of the Annual Investment Audit (described below);
- (4) The investment income record of the Corporation; and
- (5) A list of the total fees, commissions or other charges paid to each investment banker, broker, agent, dealer and advisor rendering investment associated services to the Corporation since the date of the last investment report.

- 6.2 Annual Investment Review. As part of the of the preparation of the annual financial statements of the Corporation, the Corporation shall, each fiscal year commencing with FY 2000-2001, cause its independent auditors to conduct a review regarding the Corporation's investments as required by Section 2925(3)(f) of the Public Authorities Law. (The Corporation's financial statements with respect to investments, which are required to be prepared in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles for governments ("GAAP"), should contain all of the note disclosures on deposits with financial institutions and investments required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosure – an Amendment to GASB Statement No. 3", as amended or supplemented; and other applicable GASB standards. The Annual Investment Review:

- (1) Shall determine whether: the Corporation complies with its own investment policies; investment assets are adequately safeguarded; adequate accounts and records are maintained which accurately reflect all transactions and report on the disposition of the corporation's assets; and a system of adequate internal controls is maintained;
- (2) Shall determine whether the Corporation has complied with applicable laws, regulations and the Comptroller's Investment Guidelines; and
- (3) Should be designed to the extent practical to satisfy both the common interest of the Corporation and the public officials accountable to others.

6.2 Annual Investment Audit Report. The results of the Annual Investment Review shall be set forth in a report (the "Annual Investment Audit Report") which shall include without limitation:

- (1) verification of collateral;
- (2) a description of the scope and objectives of the audit;
- (3) a statement that the audit was made in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards;
- (4) a description of any material weaknesses found in the internal controls;
- (5) a description of all non-compliance with the Corporation's investment policies as well as applicable laws, regulations and the Comptroller's Investment Guidelines for Public Authorities;
- (6) a statement of positive assurance of compliance on the items tested and negative assurance on those items not tested;
- (7) a statement on any other material deficiency or finding identified during the audit not covered in (6) above; and
- (8) recommendations, if any, with respect to amendment of these Guidelines.

In accordance with Part 201 of Title 2 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, the Annual Investment Audit Report shall be filed within ninety (90) days after the close of the Corporation's fiscal year with the Coordinator of Public Authority Programs, Office of the State Comptroller, 110 State Street, Albany, N.Y. 12236.

## ARTICLE SEVEN

### Miscellaneous

7.1 In connection with the Annual Investment Audit Report, each year the Corporation shall review these Guidelines to determine whether the Corporation shall amend or otherwise update these Guidelines.