SCHUYLER TOBACCO ASSET SECURITIZATION CORPORATION

Watkins Glen, New York

FINANCIAL REPORT

December 31, 2011

SCHUYLER TOBACCO ASSET SECURITIZATION CORPORATION

DECEMBER 31, 2011

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Ciaschi • Dietershagen • Little • Mickelson & Company, LLP

Certified Public Accountants and Consultants

Frederick J. Ciaschi, C.P.A.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Schuyler Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation Watkins Glen, New York

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Schuyler Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (the Corporation), a component unit of the County of Schuyler, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements as noted in the table of contents. These basic financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these basic financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall basic financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the fund information of the Corporation, as of December 31, 2011, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Corporation implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions."

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 8, 2012 on our consideration of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and 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. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and important for assessing the results of our audit.

- 1 -

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 2 through 2e 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.

Cinschi, Dictulagn, Little, Mickelson & Co., LLP

February 8, 2012

Ithaca, New York

SCHUYLER TOBACCO ASSET SECURITIZATION CORPORATION MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Schuyler Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation's (the Corporation) financial performance for fiscal years ended December 31, 2011. This section is a summary of the Corporation's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It is also based on both the Government-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year, with an emphasis placed on the current year. The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

The Corporation is a component unit of the County of Schuyler. The Corporation was organized as a local development corporation pursuant to Section 1411 of the Not-For-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Net deficit for the year ended December 31, 2011 amounted to \$(3,852,653), reflecting a deficit increase of \$(110,016) from a net deficit of \$(3,742,637) at December 31, 2010.
- Total fund balance of \$634,635 showed a decrease of \$(4,912) in 2011, from \$639,547 in 2010.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts: MD&A (this section) and the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements present different views of the Corporation.

- The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities columns shown in the financial statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the Corporation's overall financial status.
- The Governmental Fund Type columns are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the Corporation.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detailed data.

Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities Columns

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities columns in the basic financial statements report information about the Corporation as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Assets includes all of the Corporation's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two columns in the basic financial statements report the Corporation's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets - the difference between the Corporation's assets and liabilities - are one way to measure the Corporation's financial health or position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Corporation's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

SCHUYLER TOBACCO ASSET SECURITIZATION CORPORATION MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

Governmental Fund Type Columns

The Governmental Fund type columns are accounting devices the Corporation uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending. The Corporation's basic services are included in Governmental Funds, which generally focus on (1) cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year end that are available for spending. Consequently, the Governmental Funds columns provide a detailed short-term view that helps one determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Corporation's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities columns, additional information in the notes to the financial statements explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CORPORATION AS A WHOLE

The Corporation's total net assets for fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 decreased by \$(110,016). Our analysis below focuses on the net assets (*Figure 1*) and changes in net assets (*Figure 2*) of the Corporation's Governmental Activities.

Figure 1

Condensed Statement of Net Assets	Governmental Activities and Total Doll Total Corporation Change					otal Dollar Change
	2010		2010 2011		20	010 - 2011
Current assets	\$	639,547	\$	634,635	\$	(4,912)
Noncurrent assets		96,280		90,957		(5,323)
Total assets		735,827		725,592		(10,235)
Current liabilities		190,880		260,573		69,693
Noncurrent liabilities		4,287,584		4,317,672		30,088
Total liabilities		4,478,464		4,578,245		99,781
Restricted for debt service		272,245		268,312		(3,933)
Unrestricted net assets		(4,014,882)		(4,120,965)		(106,083)
Total net deficit	\$	(3,742,637)	\$	(3,852,653)	\$	(110,016)

The decrease in current assets stems primarily from an increase in cash of \$6,916, and a decrease in the tobacco settlement receivable of \$(11,825). The tobacco settlement receivable and revenue were lower in the current year because of lower anticipated cigarette sales and fewer participating manufacturers. The decrease in noncurrent assets is due to the annual amortization of bond issuance costs. The increase in noncurrent liabilities is due to the annual increase of accreted interest attributable to the Series 2005 bond issue, offset by principal and interest payments made during the year. See Note 4 of the financial statements for more information about debt transactions during the year.

SCHUYLER TOBACCO ASSET SECURITIZATION CORPORATION MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

Our analysis in Figure 2 considers the operations of the Corporation's activities.

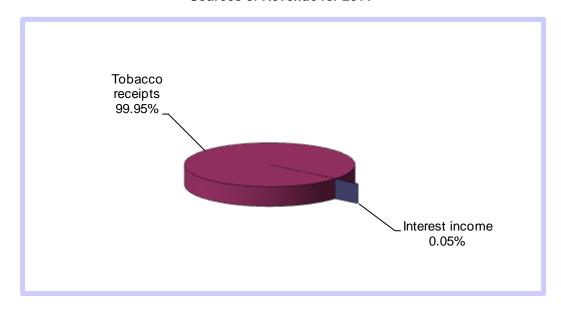
Figure 2

Changes in Net Assets	Governmental Activities and Changes in Net Assets Total Corporation						
		2010		2011	2010 - 2011		
Revenues:							
Tobacco settlement proceeds	\$	227,642	\$	249,672	\$	22,030	
Interest income		131		123		(8)	
Total revenues		227,773		249,795		22,022	
Expenses:							
Insurance expense		2,231		2,231		-0-	
Professional fees		23,061		23,535		474	
Interest expense		310,947		317,459		6,512	
Amortization of bond issuance costs		5,324		5,323		(1)	
Other expenses		2,569		2,528		(41)	
Transfer to Schuyler County		9,235		8,735		(500)	
Total expenses		353,367		359,811		6,444	
(INCREASE) IN NET DEFICIT	\$	(125,594)	\$	(110,016)	\$	15,578	

Total revenues increased 9.7 percent due to a write off of revenue not received in 2010 for the 2009 revenue estimate. Total expenses increased by 1.8%, primarily due to higher interest accretion in 2010 on the 2005 bonds.

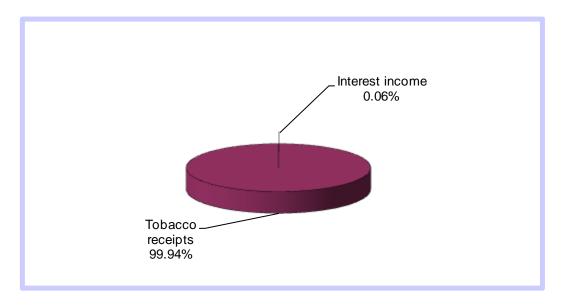
Figures 3 and 4 present the sources of revenue for 2011 and 2010.

Figure 3
Sources of Revenue for 2011



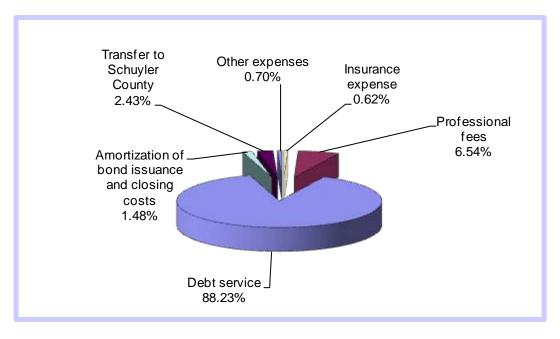
SCHUYLER TOBACCO ASSET SECURITIZATION CORPORATION MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

Figure 4
Sources of Revenue for 2010



Figures 5 and 6 present the expenses for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

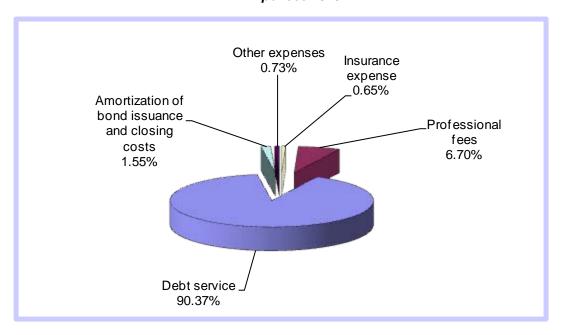
Figure 5
Expenses 2011



SCHUYLER TOBACCO ASSET SECURITIZATION CORPORATION MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

Figure 6
Expenses 2010



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CORPORATION'S FUNDS

Figure 7 shows the changes in debt service reserved fund balance for the year. As the Corporation completed the year, its Governmental Funds, as presented in the basic financial statements, reported a combined debt service reserve of \$634,635, which is (0.7) percent below last year's total of \$639,547.

Figure 7

Governmental Fund Balances					Total L	Dollar Change
	2	010	20	011	20	10 - 2011
General Fund	\$	639,547	\$	634,635	\$	(4,912)

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Debt, considered a liability of Governmental Activities, decreased by \$100,088 in 2011, as shown in *Figure 8*, mainly due to the annual increase of accreted interest of \$153,343 attributable to the Series 2005 issue, offset by principal payments made of \$60,000.

Figure 8

Outstanding Daht	Governmenta	Total Dollar Change			
Outstanding Debt	2010	2011	2010 - 2011		
Bonds payable	\$ 4,465,839	\$ 4,565,927	\$	100,088	

SCHUYLER TOBACCO ASSET SECURITIZATION CORPORATION MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

Additional information and the maturities and terms of the Corporation's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to these financial statements.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE CORPORATION'S FUTURE

- The Corporation does not anticipate any significant changes in tobacco settlement receipts for the year ended December 31, 2012.
- In 2012, the Corporation anticipates a transfer of up to \$75,000 to Schuyler County.

CONTACTING THE CORPORATION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the Corporation's citizens, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Corporation's finances and to demonstrate the Corporation's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Schuyler County, at 105 9th Street, Watkins Glen, NY 14891.

SCHUYLER TOBACCO ASSET SECURITIZATION CORPORATION GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET/STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS $\underline{\text{DECEMBER 31, 2011}}$

	G	Sovernmental				
	_	Fund Type			5	Statement of
	_	General		Adjustments		Net Assets
<u>ASSETS</u>						
Current Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	114,465	\$		\$	114,465
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		268,312				268,312
Tobacco settlement receivable		250,000				250,000
Prepaid expenses	_	1,858	-		_	1,858
Total Current Assets	-	634,635	-	-0-	_	634,635
Bond issuance and closing costs, net	_		-	90,957	_	90,957
Total Assets	\$_	634,635	\$	90,957	\$_	725,592
<u>LIABILITIES</u>						
Current Liabilities:						
Accrued interest payable	\$		\$	12,318	\$	12,318
Current portion of bonds payable, net	_		-	248,255	_	248,255
Total Current Liabilities	_	-0-	-	260,573	_	260,573
Long-term Liabilities:						
Bonds payable, net				3,548,269		3,548,269
Accreted interest				769,403		769,403
	_		•		_	
Total Long-term Liabilities	-	-0-	-	4,317,672	_	4,317,672
Total Liabilities	_	-0-	-	4,578,245	_	4,578,245
FUND BALANCE/NET DEFICIT Fund Balance:						
Restricted for debt service		268,312		(268,312)		-0-
Unassigned		366,323		(366,323)		-0-
Onassigned	-	300,323	-	(300,323)	_	
Total Fund Balance	_	634,635	-	(634,635)	_	-0-
Net Deficit:						
Restricted for debt service				268,312		268,312
Unrestricted	_		-	(4,120,965)	_	(4,120,965)
Total Net (Deficit)	_	-0-		(3,852,653)	_	(3,852,653)
Total Fund Balance/Net (Deficit)	\$_	634,635	\$	(4,487,288)	\$_	(3,852,653)

SCHUYLER TOBACCO ASSET SECURITIZATION CORPORATION STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE/STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

<u>REVENUE</u>		Governmental Fund Type General	Adjustments	Statement of Activities
Tobacco settlement proceeds	\$	- , -	\$	\$ 249,672
Interest income		123		 123
Total Revenues		249,795	-0-	 249,795
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES				
Insurance expense		2,231		2,231
Professional fees		23,535		23,535
Debt service		217,678	99,781	317,459
Amortization of bond issuance and closing costs			5,323	5,323
Other expenditures/expenses		2,528		 2,528
Total Expenditures/Expenses		245,972	105,104	 351,076
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES	S)	3,823	(105,104)	(101,281)
Other Financing (Uses):				
Transfers (out)		(8,735)		 (8,735)
Total Other Financing (Uses)		(8,735)	-0-	(8,735)
Excess of (Expenditures/Expenses) and Other Financing (Uses)		(4,912)	(105,104)	(110,016)
Fund Balance/Net (Deficit), January 1,		639,547	(4,382,184)	 (3,742,637)
Fund Balance/Net (Deficit), December 31,	\$	634,635	\$ <u>(4,487,288)</u>	\$ (3,852,653)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Schuyler Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (the Corporation) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The more significant of the Corporation's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The Corporation is a component unit of the County of Schuyler. The Corporation was organized as a local development corporation pursuant to Section 1411 of the Not-For-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York. The Corporation is one of 17 New York County Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporations (TASC) created in 2000 for the purpose of purchasing the tobacco settlement rights from each respective county, then issuing the net proceeds of bonds to the New York Counties Tobacco Trust I (NYCTT). The trust in turn issued \$227,130,000 aggregate principal amount Tobacco Settlement Pass-Through Bonds - Series 2000, dated December 7, 2000. The Trust bonds represent a direct, pass-through interest in the corresponding TASC bonds. All payments of the TASC bonds will be made directly by the Trust with the future proceeds of the Tobacco Settlement Revenues.

The Corporation, along with 23 other counties, created a trust known as the New York Counties Tobacco Trust V (NYCTTV) in order to issue \$199,375,348 aggregate principal amount of Tobacco Settlement Pass-Through Bonds (Series 2005 NYCTT Bonds). Series 2005 NYCTT Bonds, issued on November 29, 2005, represent a direct, pass-through interest in corresponding TASC bonds held by the Trust and are subordinate to the prior bonds issued. The Series 2005 TASC bonds are subject to the rights of holders of the prior bonds, payable solely from, and secured solely by, the collections and the funds and accounts pledged by the respective TASC Indenture. The collections of the Schuyler TASC will be comprised of the TSRs remaining after payment of the prior bonds and investment earnings on funds and accounts established under the TASC's Indenture. The Corporation Series 2005 TASC Bonds are also payable from certain amounts released from Liquidity Reserve Accounts upon retirement of the prior bonds and amounts released from Trapping Accounts.

There are no scheduled principal and interest payments on the Series 2005 bonds other than on their respective maturity dates. However, the bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity through turbo redemption payments made from surplus collections on deposit in the turbo redemption account, as provided in the bond indenture. Redemption of the Series 2005 bonds will be in order of maturity date at a price equal to their accreted value.

The Corporation is controlled by a group of four directors who are appointed by the Chair of the Schuyler County Legislature. At this time, two directors are members of the County Legislature, one is a member of the management team of the County, and one member has no affiliation with the County. The Corporation is deemed to be a component unit of Schuyler County and is presented in the annual financial statements of Schuyler County as a discretely presented component unit.

B. Basis of Presentation

The Corporation's basic financial statements include columns for Governmental Fund types prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting (Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance), and columns for Governmental Activities prepared on the accrual basis of accounting (Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities).

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities present summaries of activities for the Corporation. The focus of these columns is the sustainability of the Corporation as an entity and the change in the Corporation's net assets from the current year's activities.

Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain governmental functions or activities.

The Corporation records its transactions in the fund types described below:

Fund Categories

<u>Governmental Fund Types</u> - funds through which most governmental functions are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of expendable financial resources, and the related liabilities are accounted for through Governmental Funds. The measurement focus of the Governmental Funds is based upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position. The following is the Corporation's Governmental Fund Type:

<u>General Fund</u> - the principal operating fund which includes all operations not required to be recorded in other funds.

C. Basis of Accounting/Measurement Focus

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures and the related assets and liabilities are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus. Measurement focus is the determination of what is measured, i.e. expenditures or expenses.

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Corporation gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

The Governmental Fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Corporation considers all revenues reported in the Governmental Funds to be available if the revenues are collected within six months after the end of the fiscal year.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. Proceeds of general long-term debt are reported as other financing sources.

D. Equity Classifications

1. Statement of Net Assets

Restricted Net Assets

Consists of net assets with constraints placed on their use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted Net Assets

Consists of all other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted."

2. Governmental Fund Financial Statements

In the year ending December 31, 2011, the Corporation implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions." Statement No. 54 changes the terminology and classification of fund balance to reflect spending constraints on resources, rather than availability for appropriation.

Constraints are broken into five classifications: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. These classifications serve to inform readers of the financial statements of the extent to which the government is bound to honor any constraints on specific purposes for which resources in a fund can be spent.

Nonspendable

Consists of assets inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact; including prepaid items, inventories, long-term portions of loans receivable, financial assets held for resale, and endowments principal.

Restricted

Consists of amounts subject to legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments and enforced externally; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed

Consists of amounts subject to a purpose constraint imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority prior to the end of the fiscal year, which requires the same level of formal action to remove said constraint.

Assigned

Consists of amounts subject to a purpose constraint representing an intended use established by the government's highest level of decision-making authority, or their designated body or official. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the General Fund. In funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance.

Unassigned

Represents the residual classification of the government's General Fund, and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the General Fund, the unassigned classification should only be used to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending amounts restricted, committed, or assigned for specific purposes.

The Corporation has not adopted any resolutions to commit fund balance, nor has the Corporation authorized the assignment of fund balance. Furthermore, the Corporation does not receive restricted funds. In the prior year, the Corporation reported a reserved fund balance of \$639,547. Under the new classifications, fund balance would have been reported as \$272,245 restricted for debt and \$367,302 unassigned.

E. Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

F. Annual Budget

While the Board approves an annual budget, it is not considered a legally adopted budget and, therefore, is not required to be reported under generally accepted accounting principles.

Note 2 - Explanation of Certain Differences between Governmental Fund Columns and the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities Columns

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the Governmental Fund columns and the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities columns, certain financial transactions are treated differently. The differences result primarily from the economic focus of the Statement of Activities, compared with the current financial resources focus of the Governmental Funds.

A. Total Fund Balance of Governmental Fund vs. Net Assets of Governmental Activities:

Total fund balance of the Corporation's Governmental Fund differs from "net assets" of Governmental Activities reported in the Statement of Net Assets. This difference primarily results from the additional long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Assets versus the solely current financial resources focus of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet.

Total Fund Balance of Governmental Fund vs. Net Assets of Governmental Activities:

Total fund balance as reported in the Governmental Fund type column	\$ 634,635
Long-term liabilities are reported in the Statement of Net Assets, but not in the Governmental Funds, because they are not due and payable in the current period. Balances at year end were:	

Bonds payable	\$ (3,902,013)	
Less: unamortized discount	105,489	(3,796,524)

Interest on long-term debt is accrued in the Statement of Net Assets, but not in the Governmental Fund. The balance of accrued interest payable at year end was:

Accrued interest payable	(12,318)
Accreted Interest on Series 2005 Bonds	(769,403)

Bond issuance and closing costs are reported in the Statement of Net Assets, but not in the Governmental Fund because they are not due and receivable in the current period. The balance of unamortized bond issuance and closing costs at year end was:

90,957

(3,852,653)

Total Net Deficit as Reported in the Statement of Net Assets \$

B. Governmental Fund Type Operating Statement vs. the Statement of Activities:

Differences between the Governmental Fund Type column in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance and the Statement of Activities column are as follows:

Long-term debt transaction differences occur because both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the Governmental Fund financial statements, whereas interest payments are recorded in the Statements of Activities as incurred, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.

Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses as reported in the	
Governmental Fund Type column	\$ 254,707
Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the Governmental Funds because interest is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. The decrease in interest reported in the Statement of Activities is the result of a decrease in	
accrued interest on bonds payable.	(307)
Amortization of bond issuance and closing costs and the bond discount are recorded as expenditures in the Statement of Activities. However, these expenditures are recorded when incurred, rather than amortized, in the Governmental Fund.	12,068
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the Governmental Funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets, and does not	
affect the Statement of Activities.	(60,000)
Interest is accreted on 2005 series bonds but is not paid until maturity.	 153,343
Total Expenses of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities	\$ 359,811

There were no differences in revenues in 2011.

Note 3 - Detail Notes

A. Assets

1. Cash and Investments

The Corporation's investment policies are governed by state statutes. In addition, the Corporation follows its written investment policy. The Corporation's monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the state. The Treasurer is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements, and obligations of New York State or its localities.

The written investment policy requires repurchase agreements to be purchased from banks located within the state and underlying securities to be obligations of the federal government. Underlying securities must have a market value of at least the cost of the repurchase agreements.

Cash and cash equivalents include all monies in banks and highly liquid investments with maturity dates of three months or less.

Total financial institution (bank) balances at December 31, 2011, per the bank, were \$382,776. Restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$268,312 represent amounts held in a mandated TASC liquidity reserve, in the amount of \$267,812, comprised of US Treasury money market funds and a bond debt service fund of \$500, both comprised of money market funds. The average yield on these accounts is 0.01%. Net assets and fund balance have been restricted for this amount.

Note 4 - Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of the Corporation's long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2011:

				(Outstanding
	Issue	Final	Interest	D	ecember 31,
Description of Issue	Date	Maturity	Rate		2011
Tobacco Settlement Pass-through Bonds 2000	12/00	6/23	5.25%-6.30%	\$	2,405,000
Less: unamortized bond discount				_	(71,268)
Carrying Value of Series 2000 Bonds					2,333,732
Tobacco Settlement Pass-through Bonds 2005	11/05	6/60	6.00%-7.85%		1,497,013
Less: unamortized bond discount					(34,221)
Add: interest accretion					769,403
Carrying Value of Series 2005 Bonds					2,232,195
Total Pass-through Bonds				\$	4,565,927
Interest on long-term debt paid during the year	was:				
Interest paid				\$	157,678
Less: Interest accrued in the prior year					(12,625)
Plus: Interest accrued in the current year					12,318
Change in accreted interest					153,343
Amortization of bond discount					6,745
Total Expense				\$	317,459

Interest paid on the serial bonds varies from year to year, in accordance with the interest rates specified in the bond agreements.

Long-term liability balances and activity for the year are summarized below:

	Beginning Balance		Issued	F	Redeemed	Ending Balance		Amounts Due Within One Year
Bonds payable Less: Bond discount Add: interest accretion	\$ 3,962,013 (112,234) 616,060	\$	153,343	\$	(60,000) 6,745	\$ 3,902,013 (105,489) 769,403	\$	255,000 (6,745)
Total Bonds Payable and Accreted Interest	\$ 4,465,839	\$_	153,343	\$_	(53,255)	\$ 4,565,927	\$_	248,255

A. Series 2000 Bonds

The following is a summary of the debt service for the Series 2000 bond issue.

	Principal	Interest	Total	
2012	\$ 255,000	\$ 144,029	\$ 399,029	
2013	135,000	135,698	270,698	
2014	140,000	126,948	266,948	
2015	150,000	117,726	267,726	
2016	160,000	107,795	267,795	
2017-2021	1,085,000	350,930	1,435,930	
2022-2023	480,000	30,144	510,144	
Total	\$ 2,405,000	\$ 1,013,270	\$3,418,270	

During 2011 and 2010, the Corporation did not receive adequate tobacco settlement receipts to cover the turbo redemption payment on the serial bonds by \$60,000 and \$60,000, respectively. This does not represent a default as turbo redemption payments are not required payments. The Corporation is allowed to make up the shortfall if the funds are available. Therefore, the cumulative \$120,000 underpayment is classified as a current liability.

B. Series 2005 Bonds

The Series 2005 bonds are capital appreciation bonds, upon which the investment return on the initial principal amount is reinvested at a compounded rate until maturity. There are no scheduled principal and interest payments on the Series 2005 bonds other than on their respective maturity dates, at which time a single payment is made representing both the initial principal amount and the total investment return.

The Series 2005 bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity through turbo redemption payments which are to be made from surplus collections on deposit, as provided in the Bond Indenture. The amounts and timing of the turbo redemption payments are based on projections of future tobacco settlement receipts less amounts needed to satisfy debt service on the Series 2000 bonds and to satisfy operating requirements. Failure to make such turbo redemption payments will not, however, constitute an event of default.

The projected turbo redemption payments are presented in the table below. It is expected that the Corporation will make payments based on this amortization. The table entitled "Accreted Interest" represents the compounded interest that will be expended each year and added to the carrying value of the bonds.

The Series 2005 bonds are as follows:

	Issue	Final	Interest	
Description of Issue	Date	Maturity	Rate	Principal
Series 2005 S1 Capital Appreciation Bond	11/05	6/38	6.00% \$	455,180
Series 2005 S2 Capital Appreciation Bond	11/05	6/50	6.10%	282,005
Series 2005 S3 Capital Appreciation Bond	11/05	6/55	6.85%	201,844
Series 2005 S4B Capital Appreciation Bond	11/05	6/60	7.85%	557,984
			_	
Total			\$ <u></u>	1,497,013

The following is the projected debt service for the Series 2005 bonds from TASC turbo redemption payments, which is based on a forecast of future tobacco settlement receipts available after payment of the Series 2000 bonds:

	Projected Principal		Projected Interest		Total Debt Service
2015	\$ 49,031	\$	36,974	\$	86,005
2016	60,008		51,664		111,672
2017-2021	326,383		401,643		728,026
2022-2026	482,051		1,103,493		1,585,544
2027-2031	328,372		1,645,154		1,973,526
2032-2036	233,120		1,850,006		2,083,126
2037	 18,048	_	186,144		204,192
Estimated Amount Due at Maturity	\$ 1,497,013	\$_	5,275,078	\$_	6,772,091

The following is a summary of the amount of accretion on the Series 2005 capital appreciation bonds assuming the projected debt service amortization:

0044	<u>_</u>	Amount of Yearly Accretion
2011	\$	144,632
2012		168,740
2013		180,518
2014		190,377
2015		197,715
2016-2020		1,089,950
2021-2025		1,188,755
2026-2030		927,520
2031-2035		410,746
2036-2037		6,722
	_	_
Future Total Accretion		4,505,675
Cumulative Accreted Interest 12/31/09		769,403
Principal	_	1,497,013
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Estimated Total Debt Service	\$_	6,772,091

John H. Dietershagen, C.P.A. Jerry E. Mickelson, C.P.A. Thomas K. Van Derzee, C.P.A. Debbie Conley Jordan, C.P.A. Patrick S. Jordan, C.P.A. Duane R. Shoen, C.P.A. Lesley L. Horner, C.P.A D. Leslie Spurgin, C.P.A.



Ciaschi • Dietershagen • Little • Mickelson & Company, LLP

Certified Public Accountants and Consultants

Frederick J. Ciaschi, C.P.A.

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

Board of Directors Schuyler Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation Watkins Glen, New York

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Schuyler Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (the Corporation), a component unit of the County of Schuyler, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 8, 2012. We conducted our audit in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Corporation as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation'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.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and, therefore, there can be no assurance that all such deficiencies have been identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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CORTLAND ITHACA WATKINS GLEN

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Corporation's basic 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 disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, Schuyler County, management and New York State and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Cinschi, Dictulagn, Little, Mickelson & Co., LLP

February 8, 2012

Ithaca, New York