

DIVISION OF
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2004 ANNUAL REPORT

ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

OFFICE OF THE
NEW YORK STATE
COMPTROLLER



ALAN G. HEVESI



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Date of Issue: September 2004

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A Message

from the New York State Comptroller



Alan G. Hevesi

My oversight and support for local governments is facilitated through the Division of Local Government Services and Economic Development. This annual report provides an overview of the state of local governments, describes the services and major activities of the Division, and presents data from annual reports filed with the Division.

New York State's financial difficulties are continuing. Our local governments remain in a serious and protracted period of fiscal difficulty, and the State lacks a strong comprehensive plan to address the issues they face.

While this difficult fiscal environment provides many challenges, it can also offer opportunities, as local officials re-examine operations, often in cooperation with other local governments. Difficult times such as these can often serve as the impetus for far-reaching reforms, and the Division is therefore expanding its efforts to stimulate consideration of shared or consolidated services through publications, outreach and consulting.

Our audits and studies are also designed to illuminate potential cost-saving areas. Technical assistance, training events and a variety of publications and other services are offered to help get these ideas into action. For local governments in crisis, or where fraud or mismanagement is uncovered, we send in teams to address the situations. I am dedicated to the task of ensuring accountability and transparency in government operations.

Even with assistance, answers to growing fiscal problems at the local level cannot be solved exclusively by individual local governments. Virtually all of the services they provide are carried out within the structure of State laws or regulation. Changes in State programs or law, frozen or declining aid payments, and rising costs for health care, pension contributions and various legally mandated programs are all part of the local fiscal picture. Many of the solutions to local fiscal and economic development problems will also have to be regional in nature.

Accordingly, the Division has enhanced its ability to analyze key policy issues. This annual report highlights major issues facing local governments, building upon the studies and audits from the Division, which are increasingly directed at issues of statewide or regional concern, such as smart growth or the empire zones program.

We need to examine every possible way to deliver essential services in the most efficient and effective manner, and to seek progressive solutions to our economic and fiscal difficulties. I will continue to use the resources of my Office to stimulate and support these efforts at the municipal, regional and State levels.

Sincerely,

Alan G. Hevesi

The seal of the Office of the State Comptroller of New York is a large, circular emblem in the background. It features a central shield with a sunburst at the top, a ship on the water, and a figure holding a scale. The shield is flanked by two figures, one holding a staff and the other holding a sword. The shield is set against a background of a sunburst. The entire seal is surrounded by a decorative border with the words "OFFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER NEW YORK" written around it.

**OFFICE OF THE
STATE COMPTROLLER**

**DIVISION OF
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

MISSION AND GOALS

Our mission is to improve the condition of local governments and the communities they serve.

Our goals are to:

- Enable and encourage local officials to maintain or improve fiscal health by increasing their governments' efficiency and effectiveness; managing costs and improving service delivery; and accounting for and protecting assets.
- Promote government reform and facilitate economic development across New York State.

The State of Local Governments

While conditions vary substantially among them, local governments across the State continue to struggle with an array of fiscal challenges. In recent years local revenues have been strained, most categories of State aid have been flat, and, despite significant austerity measures, the costs of operating a local government continue to rise. The result is higher property taxes, with recent evidence suggesting an acceleration in this trend.

Many issues affect all types of local governments across all regions, such as increasing costs for employee health care and rising pension contributions. Other issues are of particular concern to certain classes of government, such as soaring Medicaid expenditures for counties. This narrative describes the most prominent issues for all local governments, while also focusing on some of the particular problems facing cities and counties.

Fiscal stress among the State's cities far exceeds that found among other types of municipalities. More than half of the 62 cities are, or have been, targeted for services to help address fiscal stress under the Division's risk assessment process. No other class of local government is near this proportion. As cities have lost population to surrounding suburbs, the economic base has deteriorated, leaving a higher tax burden on remaining residents, even to maintain current service levels. As a result, more cities are running into serious financial problems, resulting in deficits, tax limit concerns and poor cash positions.

The State Comptroller's Office is conducting a variety of activities in response to the problems of cities in stress, including direct assistance in Buffalo, Gloversville and Schenectady. Special studies are helping to review issues of particular legislative concern, such as the Buffalo Joint School Construction Board financing model, or

covering broad issues, such as the identification of fiscal stress among cities and the potential for "smart growth" to help address sprawl and de-urbanization. County-level concerns will be the focus of a series of audits on issues such as self-insured employee health programs, county-supported medical centers, inmate medical care in county jails and economic development efforts. The Division will also be doing more work on the general financial condition of major urban counties.

Although there are temporary signs of economic recovery, many local governments remain stressed. Positive signs include that State consumer tax receipts (including sales, hotel/motel, motor vehicle, and other taxes) were up 13 percent in the 2003-04 fiscal year and up almost 16 percent year-over-year as of August 2004. New York's overall (seasonally adjusted) unemployment rate for August 2004 is 5.6 percent—down from 6.6 percent in January. Despite these indicators of economic improvement, local governments continue to suffer the ill effects of the national recession that began in 2001. Even if 2004 brings marked growth, it may be some time before local governments begin to realize significant fiscal relief. Moreover, economic growth and its benefits will not be experienced evenly across all areas, and many communities may continue to face economic declines and fiscal stress, particularly upstate cities.

Expenditures and Revenues

For fiscal years ending in 2002, local government expenditures in New York State total \$114 billion. Expenditures increased by nearly 30 percent over the 5-year period from 1997 to 2002, which equates to a 13 percent increase after adjusting for inflation. Among classes of government, cities had the lowest increase in expenditures, followed (in order) by counties, towns, villages and school districts.

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Many operating costs are difficult to control, particularly in the short run. Therefore, it is important to look for strategic changes that allow local governments to increase efficiency and effectiveness. This takes good management, good information systems, and systems of accountability, as well as patience and persistence. However, as many municipalities have discovered, there are limits to how much spending can be cut without undermining basic services. That fundamental truth is leading many to rethink the way local governments are organized. Often, the only solution to providing the services that individual governments either cannot afford, or cannot provide effectively by themselves, is to act regionally in cooperation with other units of government.

Property taxes are the largest source of revenue for local governments, providing \$29 billion in local revenue statewide in 2002. As a share of overall revenue, property taxes contributed 41 percent of local revenues for local governments outside New York City; 17 percent of revenue in New York City; 52 percent of revenue in school districts; 51 percent of town revenue; 44 percent of village revenue; 25 percent of city revenue; and 23 percent of county revenue.

Property taxes are relatively easy to administer, and are the most flexible source of revenue available for most local governments. However, the major strength of the property tax—that it is

levied on a relatively stable base—is also a weakness. Most local governments rely on the property tax to support increasing costs not funded elsewhere, often making the tax a magnet for criticism. Additionally, in many areas the property tax base is not growing rapidly, or worse, is stagnating or declining—a particular problem in cities. If the tax base is stagnant, property tax revenues cannot increase without tax rate increases.

In contrast, sales taxes often increase because sales and economic activity increase, even though the tax rate does not change. In recent years sales tax revenues have increased at times because of growth in taxable sales; revenues have also changed when local sales tax rates were increased or because of changes in the tax treatment of certain purchases (e.g., clothing).

Property tax revenues rose by 19.6 percent during the 5-year period from 1997 to 2002, whereas non-property tax revenues, including sales and consumer utility taxes, increased by 15 percent over this period.

More recent data on property tax levies suggest that increases are accelerating in 2003 and 2004, driven by a variety of factors discussed below. For example, while overall city property tax levies increased between one and two percent annually in 2000, preliminary data for 2003 and 2004 show increases of approximately five to six percent. A number of counties are

A full description of the statistics gathered from annual financial reports filed with the State Comptroller's Office by local governments is available in the Financial Data section of this report. Data for individual local governments is provided on a CD-ROM disk distributed with this report, and is also available online at the State Comptroller's web site (www.osc.state.ny.us – local government tab, local government financial data). Since the filing and processing of annual financial reports takes time, the results are always somewhat dated when published, and this analysis therefore employs a variety of other information and data sources.

The State of Local Governments

currently experiencing double-digit property tax levy increases. Property tax levies in towns and villages are also increasing, but not as rapidly as in cities and counties.

Although most local governments derive the majority of their revenue from the property tax, other sources of revenue such as the hotel/motel occupancy tax, motor vehicle use tax, mortgage recording tax, user fees and wireless communication surcharges have been used to help support operations, and they have been used increasingly in recent years. According to a recent New York State Association of Counties (NYSAC) survey, 25 counties have implemented a local vehicle use tax and additional counties are awaiting State approval to do so. Nine counties either implemented or increased their hotel/motel occupancy tax in their 2003 or 2004 budgets.

Tax and Debt Limits

The State Constitution and related statutes limit the amount of revenue that can be raised through property taxes for operating purposes (tax limits) and the amount of debt that can be issued (debt limits) for most classes of local governments. Cities, counties and villages are subject to both constitutional tax and debt limits. Towns and small city school districts are subject to constitutional debt limits. Non-city school districts and fire districts are subject to statutory debt limits. Both types of limits are expressed as a percentage of real property full value (using specific calculations as prescribed by law).

Local governments can run up against their tax and debt limits in several ways. First, by increasing the amount of taxes levied or debt issued, a greater proportion of the limit will generally be exhausted. However, if property value declines

overall, the tax and debt limits will decline as well. Additionally, certain exclusions are made from both limits, and if these exclusions change, so will the limit calculation. These latter changes can exhaust a local government's property tax limits, even without taxes or debt being significantly increased.

For counties, the tax limit generally is calculated as 1.5 percent of the property value. For New York City, the tax limit is 2.5 percent of full value. For villages and other cities (including the large cities), the tax limit is computed as 2 percent of full value.

The vast majority of local governments are sufficiently far from their tax limits that reaching their "tax ceiling" is currently of little or no concern. There are some, however, that are dangerously close. For local governments that exceed the tax limit, the State Comptroller is required to withhold certain State aid payments, thus jeopardizing future revenues and potentially worsening an already declining fiscal situation.

As of fiscal years ending in 2004, eight cities (12.9 percent of the class), five counties (8.8 percent of the class) and eight villages (1.4 percent of the class) had exhausted more than 80 percent of their tax limit—a threshold that indicates a serious reduction in revenue-generating capacity. Hempstead (the State's largest village, with a population of 56,554) is among the eight villages exceeding this threshold.

Three of the Big Five Cities (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Yonkers and New York City) were close to their tax limits in 2003-04: New York City (94.3 percent), Buffalo (88.3 percent) and Rochester (87.5 percent). The tax levy subject to the limit in the Big Five Cities includes the levy for school operations (because schools in these cities are fiscally dependent),

The State of Local Governments

and to some degree, this accounts for the larger portion of tax limit exhausted in these cities. Rising real estate values in New York City make the situation less serious there than it would otherwise be. Two other cities (neither of which has a dependent school district) were also dangerously close to their limits: Gloversville, with 98 percent of its limit exhausted, and Niagara Falls, with 91 percent exhausted.

Given the small but increasing number of local governments approaching their tax limits, and the seriousness of this problem, the Division has launched an effort to ensure that local governments are aware of the consequences as they approach their limits. Too often the tax limit is treated as strictly a technical issue, and local government leaders may not realize that adopting tax levies too close to their limit can leave the community in a precarious financial position—one where it may not be able to sustain even the current level of services or absorb routine cost increases. Accordingly, local governments having exhausted 80 percent or more of their tax limit are being notified that they are in a potentially serious situation. A technical assistance publication on this topic will be released this fall. The Division is also paying special attention to tax limit proximity when conducting budget reviews or providing other services.

Data on debt limits for the 2002 fiscal year suggest that most municipalities are not in danger of exceeding their debt limits. For counties and towns, no local governments stood out as nearing their debt limits. Only two villages reported exceeding 80 percent of their debt limit. Among cities, Buffalo was in the most precarious condition, having exhausted 95 percent of its available debt limit. The other big cities also tend to have exhausted a higher

proportion of their debt limit than other local governments. It should be pointed out that the debt limit in the Big Five Cities also applies to debt issued for school purposes, and each of these cities has major school renovation concerns. Special financing approaches have been used in New York City, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and are being considered in Syracuse.

Employee Health Care Costs

As is the case across the country, increasing employee health care costs are a major concern for local governments in New York State.

Between 1997 and 2002, employee healthcare expenditures increased approximately 63 percent for cities and 31 percent for counties. In 2002, employee health care represents 8 percent of total expenditures for cities, and 6 percent for counties.

According to a recent nationwide survey from the Kaiser

Foundation, monthly premiums for employer-sponsored health insurance rose 13.9 percent—the third consecutive year of double-digit premium increases. Despite the steep growth in health insurance premiums, employers had not yet passed the costs on to their employees—either through reduced benefits or higher employee contribution rates. That trend is expected to change in the near future. According to survey results, employers anticipate having to increase contributions, restructure cost-sharing and offer higher deductible plans. Few respon-

“Health care expenses at all levels of government and the private sector have continued to grow at double-digit rates in the past few years, driven in part by the rapid escalation of prescription drug costs.”

– Moody’s

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dents indicated plans to reduce eligibility or drop coverage. However, in cases where benefits are covered in collective bargaining agreements, local governments cannot unilaterally make changes.

Some analysts expect health insurance premiums to increase between 10 and 12 percent in 2004. Prescription drug costs are a significant part of this overall increase, with recent studies suggesting they are rising at three times the rate of inflation. To help municipalities contain health insurance costs, the Division has conducted several audits in this area and provides a self-assessment tool for local governments.

Pension Contributions

After a decade of extremely low rates, pension contributions are now on the rise, putting pressure on local budgets. This is an issue of unique concern to the Office of the State Comptroller, given the Comptroller's dual roles as sole trustee for the New York State Common Retirement Fund and as the overseer of local government finances.

Prior to recent legislative changes, the contribution rates for 2004 were expected to average 12 percent of salary for the Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and 16 percent of salary for the Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS). These rates seem high today because for the

“Under-funded pension plans threaten the credit quality of state and local governments around the country....”

– The National Federation of Municipal Analysts

last five years, employer costs have been at or below one percent of payroll. However, those uncharacteristically low contribution rates reflected the outstanding stock market performance of that period; over the longer term, costs have generally been much higher. In fact, during the 1970s and 1980s overall pension contribution rates as a percentage of salary averaged 16 percent for the Employees' Retirement System and 27 percent for the Police and Fire Retirement System — much higher than the rates local governments are now facing.

To help understand the impact of rising contribution rates on local budgets, the estimated contributions for 2004 were compared to local revenues overall. These data suggest that, on average, 2004 pension contributions would have accounted for approximately four percent of county budgets, six percent of city budgets, and three percent of town and village budgets.

Pension costs remain, on average, a smaller portion of municipal budgets when compared to Medicaid, public safety or employee health care, but the growth in contribution rates in a time of economic and fiscal stress led to requests for assistance. In January, the Comptroller offered a pension relief plan that would help localities adjust to the higher contribution rates. The plan provided additional transitional budgetary relief to municipalities while at the same time keeping the pension system secure.

“The worst three years of domestic equity market performance since World War II have cut deeply into [pension] plan funding ratios, in many cases leading to substantial increases to contributions at a time when budgets are already stretched thin.”

–Fitch Ratings

The State of Local Governments

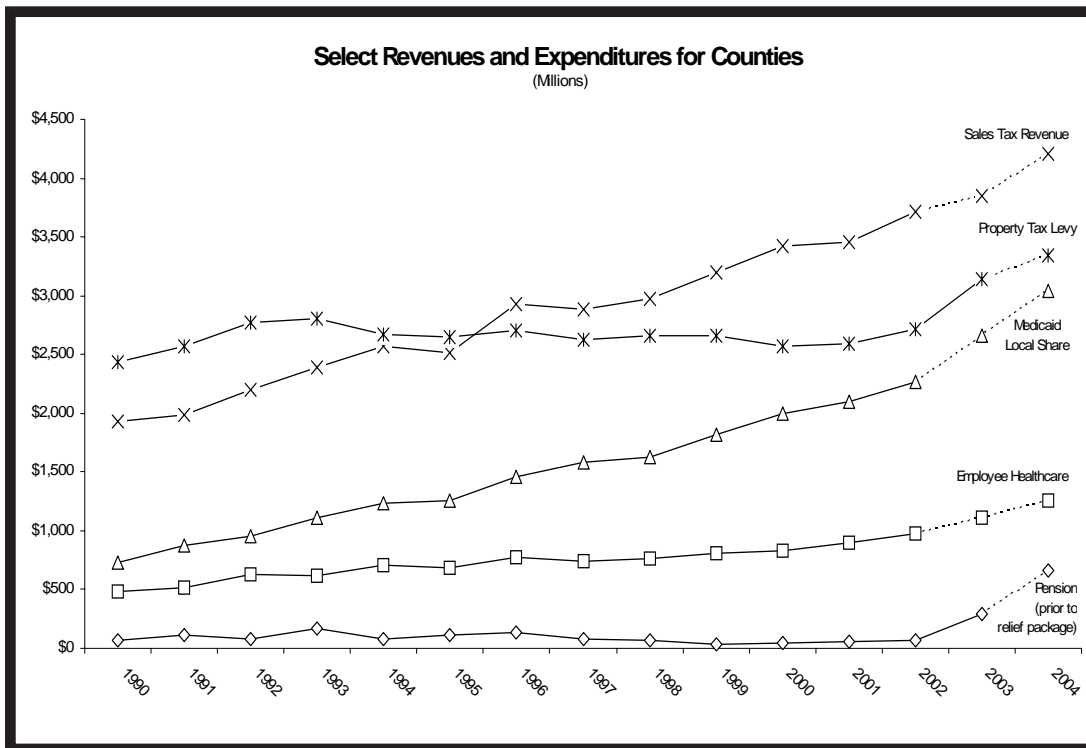
The Legislature and Governor recently agreed on a pension relief package that incorporates several of the Comptroller's recommendations. As part of the legislation, local governments are permitted to establish a pension reserve fund to help pay for future obligations, and the payment liability due date for 2004 is moved from December 15, 2004 to February 1, 2005.

In addition, the new provisions modify the annual amortization payments due for fiscal year 2004-2005 by changing the 5-year term to a 10-year term; shift the first amortization payment to 2005-2006 under the new 10-year term; and allow the interest rate to change from eight percent to five percent. The Legislation also allows for a 10-year amortization of 2005-2006 contributions in excess of 9 ½ percent of

payroll and for 2006-2007 contributions in excess of 10 ½ percent of payroll.

Local governments are expected to save approximately \$1 billion as a result of these changes.

With a relief package now in place, those municipalities having a calendar fiscal year will not have to make a 2004 payment and most local governments will see their payments reduced. Based on the value of the pension fund as of March 31, 2004, pension costs will decline by approximately 10 percent in 2006. The pension rate for most employees will be 10.7 percent of payroll for the 2006 payment, down from 12 percent of payroll for the 2005 payment. For police and fire, the 2006 contribution rate is 15 percent, down from 16.3 percent in 2005.



(NOTE: All figures for 2004 are estimates only. The 2003 figures for sales tax, employee healthcare and Medicaid are also estimates.)

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While the Comptroller's Office is working to keep pension costs stable, the performance of the financial markets plays a major role in determining contribution rates. From April 1 through August 31, 2004, the stock market declined by about two percent, so local governments should continue to be cautious when budgeting for their pension contributions as rates return to more normal levels.

County Issues

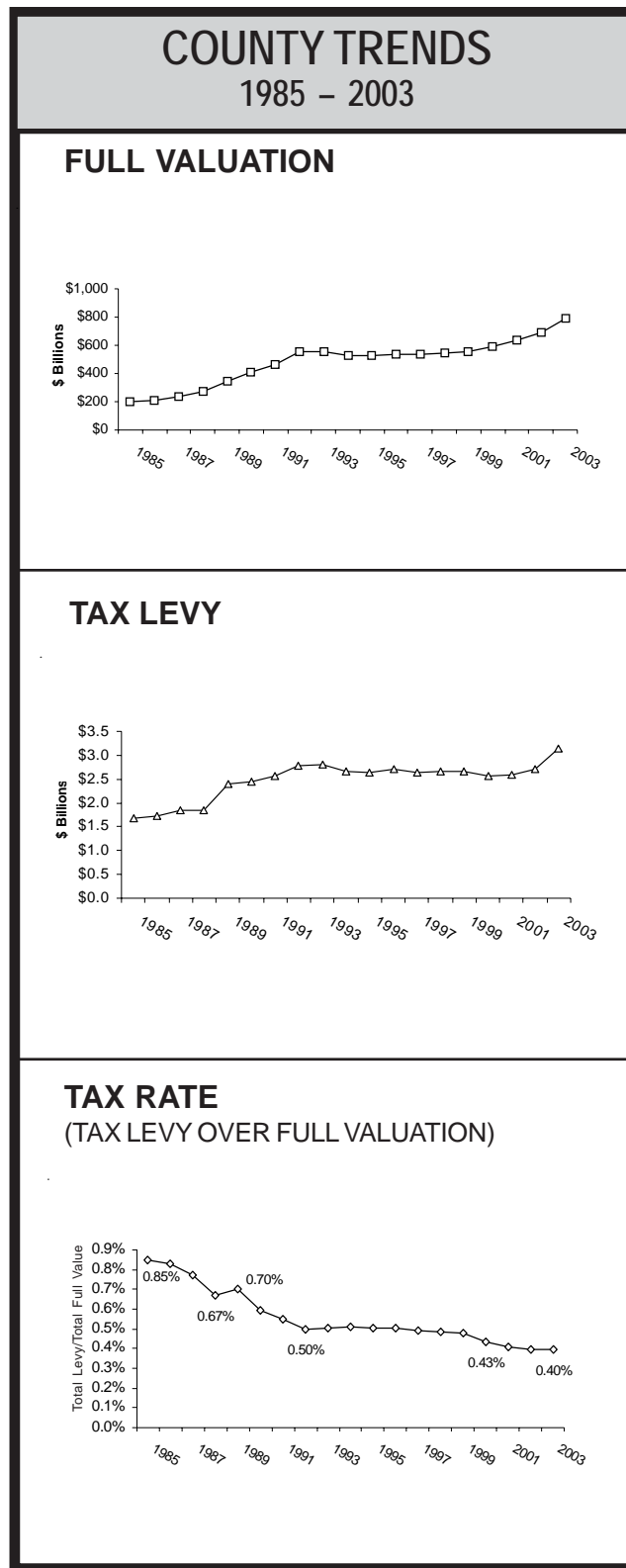
Counties face a unique set of budget challenges. Although some categories of their revenues are showing growth, and most have a considerable property tax margin (i.e., they are not up against tax limits), considerable growth is occurring in Medicaid (with New York being one of the few states requiring a local share for the program), as well as in other mandated programs.

Rising Medicaid expenditures are consuming ever higher portions of county budgets. New York State Department of Health statistics indicate that from January to December 2003, Medicaid expenditures outside New York City reached over \$11 billion—representing a 12 percent increase over the previous year.

Last year, New York was able to secure a 2.95 percentage point increase in the federal share of Medicaid. Unfortunately, this increase expired on June 30, 2004. In response, the State enacted a two-year takeover of county "Family Health Plus" health costs.

As of 2002, Medicaid represented over 13 percent of overall county expenditures. And, as illustrated in the chart on the previous page, Medicaid expenditures far exceed other major county expenditure categories, such as employee healthcare and pension contributions.

Overall, county property tax rates have remained fairly steady, at least through 2003.



The State of Local Governments

This has been made possible, in part, because counties have seen their full value grow by nearly 30 percent over the past few years—allowing full value tax rates to remain stable or decline. However, since a number of county levies are increasing at double-digit rates in 2004 and are expected to do so in 2005, it is clear that this trend is changing.

County sales tax collections are an important part of the overall revenue mix, and have provided a cushion against property tax increases in recent years, as have tobacco settlement revenues. Although increases in sales tax collections have diminished in recent years (with some counties actually experiencing a decrease), a number of county governments were able to address the downturn in collections by seeking legislative approval to increase their 3 percent statutory limit on sales tax to 4 percent. According to a recent NYSAC survey, by the end of the 2004-05 legislative session 46 of 57 counties will have a sales tax rate that exceeds the 3 percent limit.

As counties seek or renew increases in their sales tax limits, some are being asked to share more of the proceeds with other local governments within their boundaries. For example, the Legislature agreed to renew the one percent additional sales tax for Erie County but made it clear that they expect the County to seriously take into account a plan from the Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority to share part of those funds with the City of Buffalo. Similar pressures are being felt in Onondaga County, where an additional one percent sales tax is also being sought.

City Issues

In recent decades, most of the State's cities have experienced serious population losses, as well as economic and fiscal declines. Financial condi-

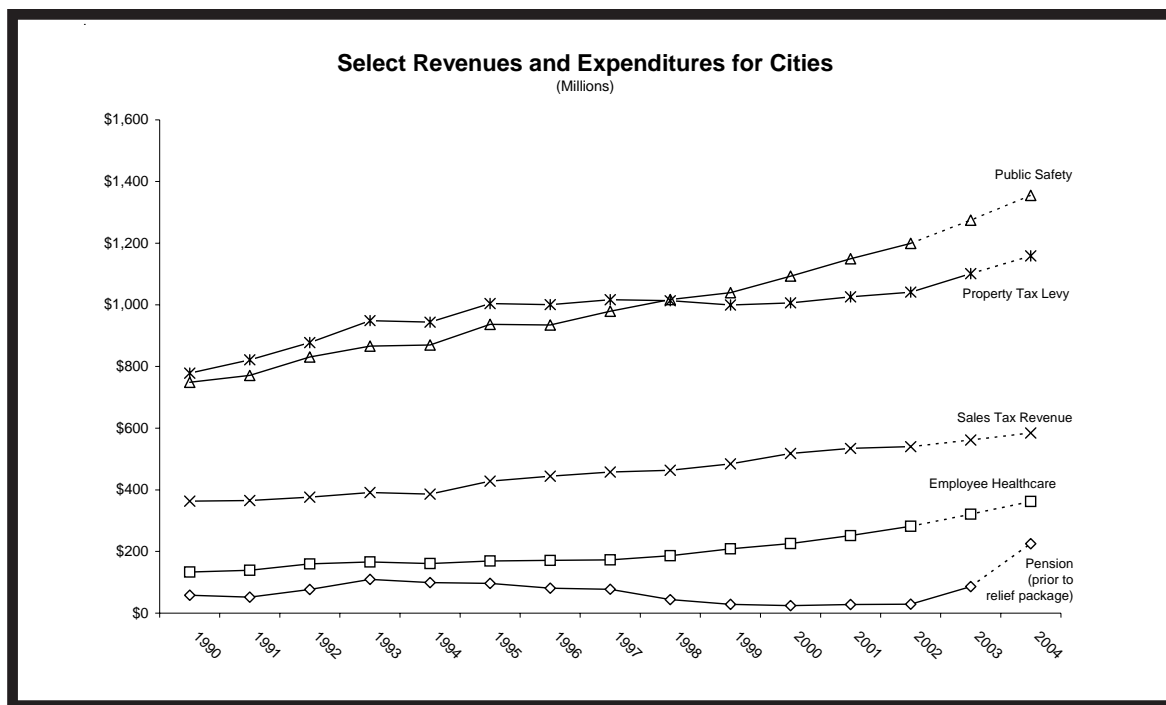
tions are extremely poor in many of these once flourishing cities. As population has declined, so has the supporting tax base, and the remaining population has included greater concentrations of poverty. This pattern of urban decline reflects the continuation of a trend that has been occurring since the 1950s. For some cities, the loss of population over this extended period has been severe. For example, the population of Buffalo as of the 2000 census was half the 1950 level—a substantial long-term decrease for the once booming industrial center.

The overall population of the State's 61 cities (excluding New York City) decreased by 4.7 percent from 1990 to 2000, while at the same time, population residing within towns *increased* by 5 percent—indicating a substantial and continuing pattern of de-urbanization. During this period, 44 of the 61 cities experienced a decrease in population, averaging 7.5 percent decline. The pattern varies regionally, with upstate cities declining while downstate cities experienced population growth. With one exception (Port Jervis), all of the cities that have lost population from 1990 to 2000 are located north of the Mid-Hudson Valley, while 13 of the 17 cities that have gained population are in the Mid-Hudson or Long Island regions.

As noted in the following chart, public safety represents the highest expenditure category for city governments, and has been steadily increasing over the past decade. Employee health care expenditures comprise a growing share of city budgets as well. Both of these trends are expected to continue. Pension contributions, while they are now increasing, remain significantly lower than both public safety and employee health care.

The property tax levy remains the largest source of revenue for city governments, and has grown steadily in the past few years. Sales tax revenue

The State of Local Governments



(NOTE: All figures for 2004 are estimates only. Figures for 2003 public safety, sales tax revenue and employee healthcare are estimates as well. For some cities, public safety expenditures may include a portion of employee healthcare and pension contributions.)

has remained relatively flat, and dipped slightly in 2002, although it is expected to rise slowly as the State economy emerges from recession.

A recent Brookings Institution study on Upstate New York found that sprawl—defined as the continuing urbanization of forest and farmland at the fringe of metropolitan areas—is accelerating even as population growth slows, and that it is undermining the economic health and quality of life in the region. For cities—the historic population, business, educational and cultural centers—a spiral of decline can develop as population and businesses leave. In cities and other declining population centers, middle-class exodus results in a concentration of disadvantaged residents, creating greater costs. At the same time, underutilized infrastructure results in inefficiencies.

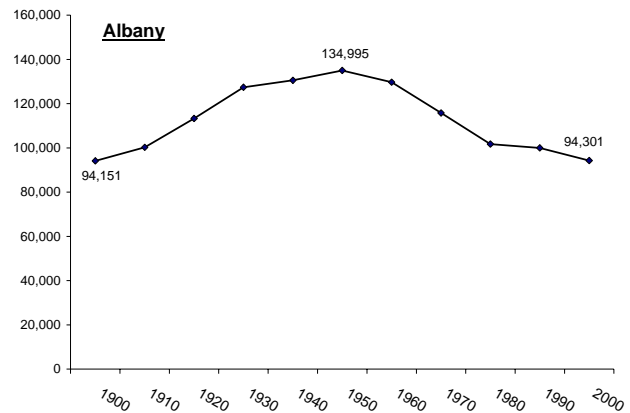
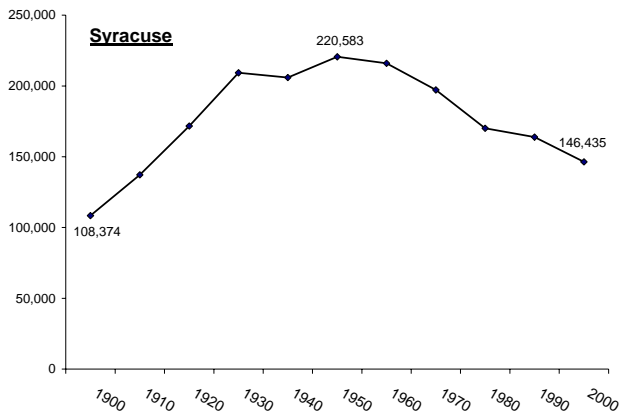
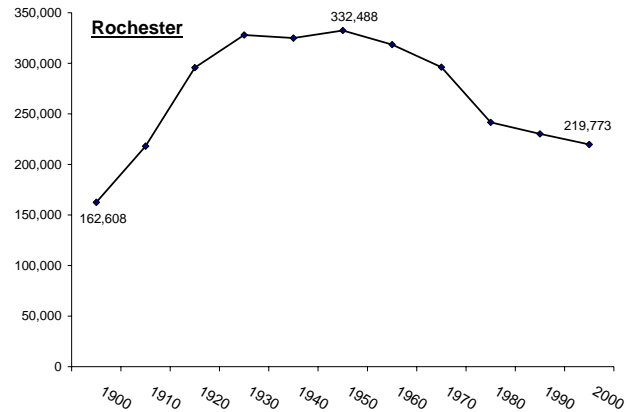
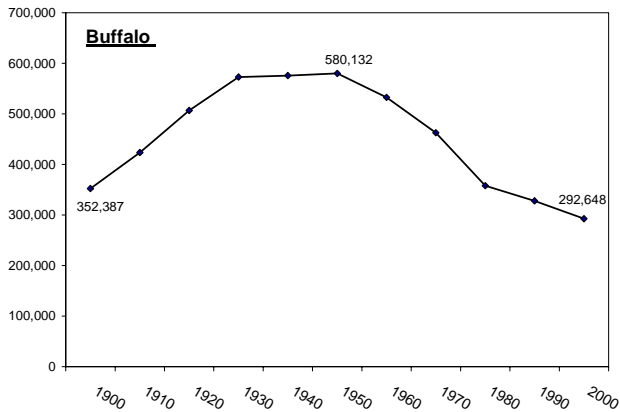
It should be noted, however, that some of the greatest concerns over sprawl exist among residents of growing suburban and rural communities, where continuing, poorly planned development can damage the quality of life. Poorly planned, sprawling growth also has negative fiscal impacts, increasing costs for local services, especially when it creates new, more sparsely used infrastructure, which drives higher unit costs in both growing and declining communities. Development that is exclusively residential in many communities also usually fails to offset the cost of new services, particularly for schools.

Because of the dynamics described above, cities have substantially higher rates of poverty. In the 2000 census, the percentage of city residents living below the poverty level was roughly 2.8

The State of Local Governments

Population in the Upstate Large Cities:

Declining Since 1950



times greater than in surrounding suburban locations. Furthermore, the level of poverty has increased from 1990 to 2000 for the majority of the State's cities. The percentage of residents living below the poverty level has increased from 1990 to 2000 for 47 cities. As poverty levels increase, so does the demand for costly services.

The municipal structures for local governments in New York State were generally established over 100 years ago, and are outdated in many ways. For example, cities are no longer the centers of population, wealth and employment that they once were, and some differences in their treatment (intergovernmental aid, State

and county services provided) may no longer make sense. In addition, there are a number of towns and villages with a substantially urban character. For example, seven towns have populations exceeding 125,000 (the population level separating "small cities" from the "Big Five" cities), and four of these (Hempstead, Brookhaven, Islip and Oyster Bay) exceed the population of Buffalo—making them the largest municipalities outside of New York City. Additionally, there is substantial duplication of services among counties and municipalities. The Division will increasingly focus on these issues in future studies.

Services and Activities

of the Division

In accord with the constitutional and statutory powers and duties of the Comptroller, the Division of Local Government Services and Economic Development examines the fiscal affairs of local governments; prescribes systems of budgeting, accounting and reporting; and has various other approval and monitoring functions.

The Division carries out its oversight and support responsibilities in a proactive manner, operating under the principle of progressive partnership with local governments.

Approximately 4,300 local government units are overseen by the Division, including 1,604 general purpose local governments (counties, cities, towns, and

villages) and approximately 2,700 special purpose local governments—school districts, fire districts, and special purpose units (e.g., municipal libraries, housing authorities, industrial development agencies and urban renewal agencies). In addition, there are nearly 7,000 improvement districts that are components of towns or counties (e.g., water, sewer, lighting, refuse and garbage).

Audits by the Division identify cost savings and revenue enhancement opportunities and help to ensure that control systems are in place to safeguard the assets of local governments. During 2003, the Division issued 207 audits of individual units of government and completed 8 regional and statewide projects (audits involving several local governments or agencies in a particular region or across the State). Our fraud audits reveal how the lack of adequate controls can lead to criminal abuse of local government assets, and in 2003, we found more than \$131,000 in local government assets that were misappropriated through fraud.

The Division carries out its oversight and support responsibilities in a proactive manner, operating under the principle of progressive partnership with local governments. In addition to audits, it provides an extensive range of services to help local governments (particularly those showing signs of fiscal stress) operate more efficiently and effectively. These services include accounting, management and self-help manuals, technical assistance publications and bulletins, a variety of training opportunities, and special consultative services. The Division's performance audits on statewide and regional issues provide information on areas where local governments may improve service or reduce costs. Its research studies analyze and describe various policy issues.

Inasmuch as local governments' fiscal conditions are inextricably tied to local economic performance, and local economies are similarly affected by local government services and taxation, the Division has an implicit economic development role. A first step in any local

economic development strategy is to ensure the fiscal integrity of local governments, because without that, the climate for business investment will not be good. Communities must also be able to effectively provide basic municipal services such as police, fire, sanitation, roads, and water. In addition to this basic approach, economic development strategies should leverage investment dollars and ultimately improve

The Division's performance audits on statewide and regional issues provide information on areas where local governments may improve service or reduce costs. Its research studies analyze and describe various policy issues.

Services and Activities of the Division

the underlying economics of the community. In assisting local governments and economic development entities with these roles, the Division seeks to identify problems in current programs, as well as effective and strategic government reform and economic development initiatives that can benefit communities and regions.

A first step in any local economic development strategy is to ensure the fiscal integrity of local governments, because without that, the climate for business investment will not be good.

The Division's mission is to improve the condition of local governments and the communities they serve. To accomplish this, the Division has augmented its traditional accountability role, to actively promote government reform by presenting audits, research and information on critical local government policy issues to State leaders, local government officials and the public.

Cooperation and Consolidation Consulting Service (3CS)

The Division aggressively promotes local consideration of cooperative, shared and consolidated service ventures by providing current research on the issue, outlining the steps local governments should go through to evaluate service sharing, and providing consulting services. A research report on intermunicipal cooperation and consolidation, released in conjunction with a local government management guide on the topic, have together created a great deal of interest and may result in more localities taking advantage of 3CS services.

3CS is a consulting service performed at the request of local officials to help them evaluate

and implement cooperative activities or consolidation. In this program, the Division serves as a neutral party to bring local officials together, facilitate discussions or meetings, and provide technical assistance and support. Division staff have given presentations or otherwise helped facilitate discussions in Onondaga, Oswego, Sullivan, Schenectady, Montgomery, Jefferson, Tioga and Tompkins counties. In Tompkins County, staff facilitated a discussion on how

The Division aggressively promotes local consideration of cooperative, shared and consolidated service ventures by providing current research on the issue, outlining the steps local governments should go through to evaluate service sharing, and providing consulting services.

municipalities within the County can work together to reduce costs for highways, cooperative insurance and courts. In the Town and Village of Liberty, code enforcement and tax collection cooperative opportunities are being explored.

Financial Data Collection

The Division collects a wide variety of data relating to local government operations. While the data collection function is derived from specific statutory provisions, the resulting information repository is an essential resource for Division operations, other OSC divisions and a broad spectrum of users outside the agency.

Financial information is collected annually from more than 4,000 local government entities. These data provide information on expenditures, revenues and results of operations at a level of detail defined by the Division. The

Services and Activities of the Division

financial information is supplemented by real property tax information collected from local governments and other State agencies, as well as demographic data (e.g., population, land area, employment) obtained from external sources. The Division also collects monthly reports of detailed information relating to the operation of local justice courts.

Justice Court Fund: Responsibility for the Justice Court Fund (JCF) was transferred to the Division in 2003, enhancing coordination of the Comptroller's local government responsibilities. Based on detailed monthly reports, JCF distributes moneys collected through local justice courts and administrative tribunals. In the 2002-03 State fiscal year, JCF distributed approximately \$283 million in fines, fees and forfeitures derived from the adjudication of motor vehicle, criminal, civil and other cases at the local government level.

Electronic Filing:

Increasing electronic filing ("e-filing") in every area where data is collected from local governments is an important goal for the Division. Using e-filing for annual financial reports produces better quality data because the filing software includes edit checks. Therefore data entry and transcription errors are eliminated. It is also a much more efficient way to file, for local governments as well as the Division. Since its introduction in the late 1990s, participation in e-filing has always been voluntary. The Division is aggressively encour-

Nearly 70 percent of local governments already use e-filing for their annual financial reports, and we expect this percentage to increase by approximately 10 percent this year.

aging e-filing by providing additional training and assistance. Nearly 70 percent of local governments already use e-filing for their annual financial reports, and we expect this percentage to increase by approximately 10 percent this year. For JCF monthly reports, electronic filing has grown to cover 60 percent of local courts, accounting for approximately 80 percent of collections. This not only increases accuracy, it also speeds payment of the local share of collections to participating towns and villages.

Indigent Legal Defense Services Fund:

Indigent defendants have a constitutional right to legal counsel. In NYS, counties fulfill this obligation through public defenders' offices, legal aid societies, or an assigned counsel program pursuant to Article 18-B of the County Law. Legislation enacted in 2003 increased the hourly rates that must be paid to assigned counsel and created the Indigent Legal Services Fund (ILSF), which funds a new aid program for counties. The aid program is linked to the higher costs counties are facing under the new fee scale—although aid distributions are made specifically on the basis of local funds expended. The aid is intended to help improve the quality of indigent legal defense services generally. The ILSF is supported by revenues from various new and increased fees estimated to produce \$65 million in annual revenues. The Division is responsible for overseeing the ILSF and distributing funds to counties and New York City. Under current law, the first \$25 million from the fund will reimburse the State for its assigned counsel fees (under a related program), and the remainder (approximately \$40 million) will be paid out to localities—representing approximately half of the overall expected local cost increase under the new fee scale. The distribution to counties is based on the proportional share of total local funds

Services and Activities of the Division

expended statewide on public defense programs. The Division will also be offering training on indigent legal defense issues, in partnership with other organizations.

Industrial Development Agency (IDA)

Annual Reporting: Reforms enacted in 1993 set forth a procedure for ensuring that annual reports required from Industrial Development Agencies (IDAs) are properly filed with the State Comptroller. The Division is increasing its efforts in this area, to improve the reporting that 116 IDAs in New York State are responsible for, including debt, tax exemptions and job creation. Problems in the IDA data have been cited for many years as an obstacle to measuring the true costs and benefits of these programs. The Division is providing more outreach and instruction on these reporting requirements. A first step was sending out a description of common reporting errors with data for each IDA indicating where previous reports may have had problems. This strategy is coupled with changes in review procedures to better ensure that annual submissions are completed correctly. Outreach efforts will include training on reporting at several meetings sponsored by the NYS Economic Development Council and working with that group to explore other possible improvements in the reporting process, including electronic filing.

Risk Assessment

The Division uses a continuous information gathering process to identify local governments most in need of assistance and to select the services best suited to those governments' needs. An important step in this process is the review of financial data from annual reports. Using a series of financial indicators, the Division assesses the financial condition of local governments, including whether they are experiencing fiscal stress. The Division's audit staff

can provide significant assistance to local officials dealing with fiscal stress by advising them on ways to cut costs, improve control systems and evaluate financial projections. The financial indicators developed in this process, along with a peer comparison to similar local governments, are also provided to local officials as a management tool for self-assessment.

Our regional offices play an important role in compiling and analyzing the risk assessment information.

The Division uses a continuous information gathering process to identify local governments most in need of assistance and to select the services best suited to those governments' needs.

Using the financial indicators and other sources of information (e.g., news articles, taxpayer letters), field office staff review and analyze a wide range of risks. Field examiners also conduct visits to local governments potentially in need of our assistance, which allow them to develop a better understanding of local situations, including the financial pressures and the corrective actions being taken.

Audits

Audits are one of the major services the Division provides to local governments. Our performance audits identify cost savings and revenue enhancement opportunities that can improve the financial condition of local governments.

In 2003, examiners in the Division issued 207 audits of individual units of government, many of which contain examples of cost savings and/or revenue enhancements. The recommendations contained within these reports, if followed, could save more than \$35 million for the local governments studied.

Services and Activities of the Division

Our accountability audits ensure that control systems are in place to safeguard the assets of local governments. A subset of accountability audits—fraud audits—reveal how the lack of adequate controls can lead to criminal abuse of local government assets. In 2003, we found more than \$131,000 in local government assets that were misappropriated through fraud.

Examples of individual unit audits performed in 2003 include:

- **Syracuse Water Service:** We found that the City failed to bill for more than 5.5 billion gallons (39 percent) of water used due to line leakage, inaccurate meter readings and other unidentified causes. This amount is well in excess of the 10 percent unaccounted for water usage goal suggested by the Environmental Protection Agency. If the City could bill for only half of the water unaccounted for, revenues would increase by approximately \$4.4 million a year. Sewer fees, which are based on water consumption, would increase by \$1.6 million.
- **Nassau County Health Care Corporation:** This public benefit corporation was created in 1997 to acquire and operate various health care facilities in the county, including a medical center, an extended care facility and eight community health centers. Our audit raised concerns about the long-term survival of the corporation. The corporation's multi-year plan projected a revised net loss of \$8.8 million for 2003 and revised net income amounts for 2004, 2005 and 2006. Based on our analysis of questionable initiatives and assumptions made by the corporation, we projected continued significant losses for the corporation.
- **Town of Dix:** This audit disclosed that the administrator prepared unauthorized trust and agency fund checks made payable to himself for at least \$13,040. The audit also found that the administrator collected \$20,432 in health insurance premiums that were not recorded or deposited in an official Town bank account.

During the 2003 calendar year, the Division either issued or completed substantial fieldwork on 18 regional and 4 statewide audits. These audits involved working with several local governments or agencies in a particular region or across the State to determine whether groups of local governments are using their resources efficiently and effectively. Regional and statewide audits allow us to highlight important operational issues and improvement opportunities of interest to a broad range of local governments. For example, reports were produced on:

- **Justice Court Consolidation:** We audited five small village justice courts and found that they could be consolidated with their respective town courts and still increase the towns' caseload by only about 3 percent. Consequently, the towns could absorb the village court operations at little additional cost and the savings from these consolidations could be passed on to taxpayers. Reported village court expenditures across the State, for fiscal years ending in 2001, totaled about \$16 million.
- **Telecommunication Costs:** The report showed that two small counties and a school district could save 11 and 50 percent of their telecommunication costs (more than \$110,000 total) by procuring such services using the State's OGS contract.
- **Inmate Hospital Care Costs:** In the four small counties audited, none of the 32 inpatient hospital claims for county inmates were paid at Medicaid rates as required.

Services and Activities of the Division

As a result, three of the four counties overpaid local hospitals by 53 to 68 percent of the amounts billed. A follow-up audit (released in 2004) in 11 larger counties found that those local governments overpaid the hospitals for inpatient services provided to inmates by \$1.1 million.

Other regional and statewide topics included parking violations bureaus, school aid for integrated settings, containing health insurance costs, county mental health operations, State aid for computer technology, and implementing background checks for school employees.

To support the Comptroller's goal of making public authorities more accountable, the Division is also increasing its audit oversight of public authorities. Audit activity includes several IDA studies, audits of Erie and Nassau County Medical Centers, and others in progress. Working in concert with other branches of the Comptroller's Office, the Division is developing an overall strategy to strengthen oversight of more than 400 public authorities operated at the local level.

Research

To provide additional support for the Comptroller's leadership in local government policy, a research unit was established last year. This capability enhances the Division's ability to analyze and report on local government policy issues, and the group works on public reports as well as internal analyses and briefs.

Among the research projects are a report on Intermunicipal Cooperation, an in-depth analysis of and recommendations for the Buffalo Joint Schools Construction Board, and a discussion paper on "smart growth." An intensive research project on the identification of fiscal

stress among cities is also underway, in collaboration with researchers at several academic institutions.

The research unit also partnered with audit staff in a review of the City of Buffalo's fiscal condition—a 2003 report which comprehensively analyzed Buffalo's financial condition, including its long-term outlook. This project provided a new model for approaching fiscal analysis, using a variety of forecasting techniques to produce a reasonable range of future expenditures and revenues. The report led to the creation of the Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority.

Training

Training is one of the most important services offered by the Division to local government officials. Since many local officials serve on a part-time basis and there is often a large election turnover, we offer frequent, conveniently located training opportunities.

In 2003, Division staff presented more than 100 training sessions at our conferences, schools and teleconferences attended by more than 8,000 local government officials. Training was provided at ten major local government organization conferences, with more than 3,100 local officials attending. Training sessions are listed on the State Comptroller's website by subject, date and location (osc.state.ny.us — under the Local Governments or Local Government Partnership tabs).

In 2003, Division staff presented more than 100 training sessions at our conferences, schools and teleconferences attended by more than 8,000 local government officials.

Services and Activities of the Division

The Division also provides training on topics of current interest directly to local officials via live interactive satellite teleconferences. In 2003, more than 2,300 local officials participated in five teleconferences that were broadcast to more than 50 sites statewide. Several of these teleconferences were co-sponsored by local government associations and other State agencies. Topics included fire district management, purchasing, retirement issues, funding for water and sewer projects, and training for newly elected town officials.

During 2003, we conducted five basic and six advanced accounting schools, which were attended by a total of 383 local government officials. In response to special requests from local officials, our regional offices also provided 40 training sessions to 1,950 local officials on a variety of topics, such as effective budgeting, annual audit requirements, reserve funds, capital planning and GASB 34 implementation.

Budget Reviews

These reviews help local governments achieve structural balance in their budgets by evaluating the consistency and appropriateness of estimated revenues, appropriations and appropriated fund balances. In 2003, we performed 21 budget reviews for local governments, 11 of which were mandated by special deficit financing legislation.

Our review of the City of Schenectady's budget identified growing out-year budget deficits, and significant environmental factors that contribute to the City's problems, such as declining population and property values and per capita income levels that are significantly below surrounding communities. Our report offered a variety of actions the City should take to address its problems, including the development of a multi-

year financial plan and improved brownfield development.

Our mandated review of the Amsterdam City School District identified significant improvement since our earlier budget reviews first identified financial problems. In 2001 the District had a fund deficit of nearly \$1.8 million. As a result of our recommendations, the District's financial health has improved markedly and will have about a \$3 million positive fund balance at the end of 2003.

Technical Assistance

Each year the Division provides hundreds of local governments with over-the-phone or on-site customized assistance on a variety of questions and concerns. In 2003, our regional offices had significant contact with more than 500 local governments.

In addition, the Division issues a variety of publications to assist local officials in performing their duties, including the Local Government Management Guide, which contains chapters on reserves, strategic planning, financial condition analysis and other topics. The Division will be working on a variety of other self-help publications in the coming year.

Financial Data

Local Government Data

The Division collects a wide variety of data relating to local government operations. The tables and charts in this section contain summary financial data for fiscal years ended in 2002 for the major classes of local governments; that is, counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts and fire districts. The Summary of Local Government Entities presents the number of local governments in each class, including special purpose entities for which data is not included in this report.

The financial data are presented in a variety of formats. Some tables and charts contain data for fiscal years ended in 2002 only, while others display trends from 1992 through 2002. Information is provided on real property assessments, indebtedness, revenues and expenditures. The key data elements presented in the tables and charts are described in more detail below.

The summaries aggregate the data for major classes of local government. The data for each individual local government unit (including special purpose entities) is available in the spreadsheets contained on the CD that accompanies this report. Additional CDs may be requested by e-mail (ServiceRequest@osc.state.ny.us) or phone (518-474-6975). The spreadsheets are also available at our Web site (<http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/muni/specprep/2002/specprep.htm>).

Explanation of Terms

This section of the report contains charts and tables summarizing the local government fiscal data collected and maintained by the Division, as well as data from other sources. Following are descriptions of some of the key data elements.

Population (County/City/Town/Village): In accordance with U.S. Census Bureau practice, each person is counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of residence or abode. Persons in the armed forces quartered on military installations, and inmates of institutions, are counted as residents of the area where the installation or institution is located. Persons working overseas for extended periods of time are not included in the population of the state.

Taxable Valuation of Real Property:

Assessed Value: This is the total taxable assessed valuation of real property as shown on the municipal or school district assessment rolls and used for the levy of the applicable taxes for the fiscal year that ended in 2002.

Full Value: This is the actual taxable valuation of real property on tax rolls determined by applying the final equalization rates established by the Office of Real Property Services to the rolls used to levy taxes for the applicable class of government's purposes for the fiscal year that ended 2002.

Financial Data

Explanation of Terms (Cont'd)

Debt Issued: This reflects the issuance of bonds, bond anticipation notes, and other notes. Debt issued for education purposes is included in cities over 125,000 population (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Yonkers and New York City).

Outstanding Debt: This includes all debt outstanding at the end of the 2002 fiscal year, with the exception of refunded bonds. Debt outstanding for education purposes is included in cities with population more than 125,000.

Revenues:

Real Property Taxes and Assessments (County/City/Town/Village/Fire Districts):

This represents the total amount of ad valorem real property taxes (taxes levied according to real property value) in the local government, plus special assessments levied on real property on the basis of benefit. It also includes other tax items, such as interest and penalties on taxes (inclusive of water and sewer rents), penalties on assessments, settlement of railroad taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, surplus on extension of county taxes and gains from the sale of tax acquired property. For counties, it includes town payments to the county to reduce the tax levy.

Real Property Taxes and Assessments (School): This represents the total amount of real property taxes received by the school district. The levy imposed by a school district in any one year may provide funds for both the year of the levy and the succeeding year due to the inclusion of a planned balance. This is permitted for all major school districts, except city school districts, in order to avoid shortages of cash between the opening of the school fiscal year and the actual receipt of property taxes. Taxes levied for a public library sponsored by a school district and taxes levied for a central high school district by a component elementary district are included, as well as federal payments and contributions in lieu of taxes and interest and penalties on real property taxes. State reimbursements for the School Tax Relief (STAR) program are also included as a component of Real Property Taxes. Additional information on STAR reimbursements for individual school districts is available by contacting the State Comptroller's Office at (518) 474-6858.

Non-Property Taxes (County/City/Town/ Village/Fire Districts): This includes sales tax receipts retained by the county or city from their sales tax, if applicable, or sales tax receipts distributed to other classes of local government by the county. It also includes revenues from all other non-property taxes imposed by a local government (e.g., utilities gross receipts tax, consumer utility tax (if not included in sales tax), off-track betting surtax, franchises). For counties, it includes sales tax credits to towns to reduce the county real property tax levy, tax on hotel room occupancy, harness and flat track admission tax, privilege tax on coin-operated devices, and interest and penalties on non-property taxes. City non-property taxes also includes the income tax surcharge of the City of Yonkers and New York City.

Financial Data

Explanation of Terms (Cont'd)

Non-Property Taxes (School): These amounts consist of receipts by school districts from local sales and compensating use taxes and local consumer utility taxes. Sales and compensating use taxes may be imposed only by counties and cities, which retain the proceeds for municipal purposes or distribute all or part of the proceeds to school districts in the county based on sales tax agreements or county resolutions. Distribution of sales tax proceeds to school districts occurs in the following counties: Erie, Livingston, Monroe, Onondaga, Orleans, Wayne and Westchester. Consumer utility taxes may only be imposed by school districts with territory in cities under 125,000 population, as well as by counties and cities. Not all eligible school districts elect to impose this tax.

State Aid (County/City/Town/ Village/Fire Districts): This is the total of aid from the State for various categories, including general purposes, education, public safety, health, transportation, social services, economic assistance and opportunity, culture and recreation, home and community services, natural resources, libraries, veterans' service agencies, mental health, urban renewal, natural resources, mortgage tax, maintenance and construction of sewage treatment facilities, highways, loss of railroad tax, navigation law enforcement, youth programs, recreation for the elderly, etc.

State Aid (School): Receipts from all types of state aid available to public schools are included here. Amounts of state aid deducted for each district's assessment for retirement and for the percentage of teachers' salaries for transmittal to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System are included as revenues to the district.

Federal Aid: This is the total of federal aid for the various categories enumerated under State Aid.

Other Revenues: This includes all revenues not otherwise classified, such as departmental income, licenses, permits, rentals, sales, fines and forfeits, recoveries, refunds, etc. It also includes interest from moneys invested or deposited and revenues received from other local governments. For counties, this also includes tobacco settlement payments, including securitized payments. For school districts, this represents receipts not otherwise classified, including tuition and transportation of non-resident pupils, proceeds of insurance adjustments, sales of surplus property, and lunch and store fund sales. Interfund revenues are not included under this category.

Financial Data

Explanation of Terms (Cont'd)

Expenditures:

Current Operations: This category includes total expenditures for operating costs. Included in current operations are personal services, employee benefits and contractual expenditures. Personal services include expenditures of salaries and wages. Employee benefits may include such items as the local government's share of State retirement, police and fire retirement, pension funds, hospital and medical insurance, social security, workers' compensation, life insurance, disability insurance, etc. For school districts, this would also include the school district's share of teachers' retirement. Contractual expenditures represent all other operating costs exclusive of personal services and employee benefits and would include expenditures for other operating supplies and services. For counties, Medicaid expenditures represent the local share of these costs except where the county operates a health care facility (such as nursing home). For New York City only, current operations may also include equipment expenses.

Equipment and Capital Outlay: Included in this category are expenditures for equipment purchases and the construction, improvement and acquisition of fixed assets (municipal or school district facilities, public buildings, real property, streets, highways, bridges, sewers, etc.). For New York City, it only includes expenditures from the Capital Projects Fund.

Debt Service:

Principal: This consists of principal payments for the redemption of bonds and notes. Due to accounting treatments, these amounts may not include principal payments on short-term indebtedness and bond anticipation notes, principal payments made within enterprise funds and bond anticipation notes redeemed from the proceeds of bond issues.

Interest: This consists of interest payments on bonds and notes.

Summary of Local Government Entities

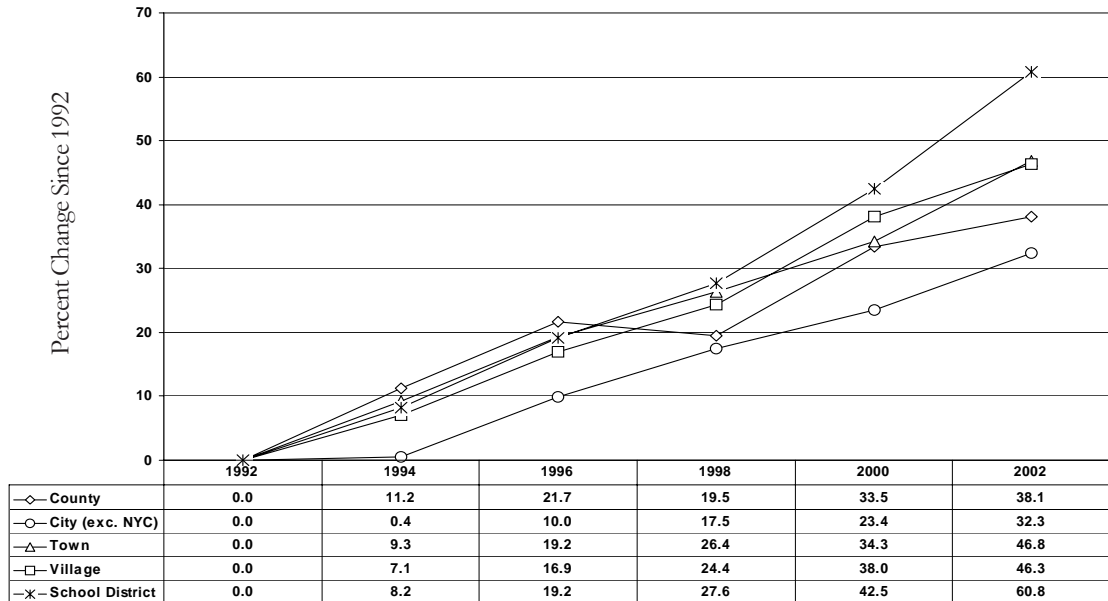
General Purpose Governments	
Counties	57
Cities	62
Towns	932
Villages	<u>553</u>
Total General Purpose Governments	1,604
Special Purpose Governments	
School Districts	705
Fire Districts	<u>868</u>
Total Special Purpose Governments	1,573
Other Special Purpose Entities	
Agencies and Authorities	365
Libraries	274
Joint Activities	205
Districts	187
Miscellaneous	<u>93</u>
Total Other Special Purpose Entities	<u>1,124</u>
Total Local Government Entities	<u>4,301</u>

NOTE: This chart presents local government entities identified as of June 2004 for annual financial reporting purposes. The financial data presented in this report are derived from financial reports submitted for fiscal years ending in 2002. Since local government entities are created and dissolved from time to time, the numbers shown above may differ from the number of entities listed in the tables in this report.

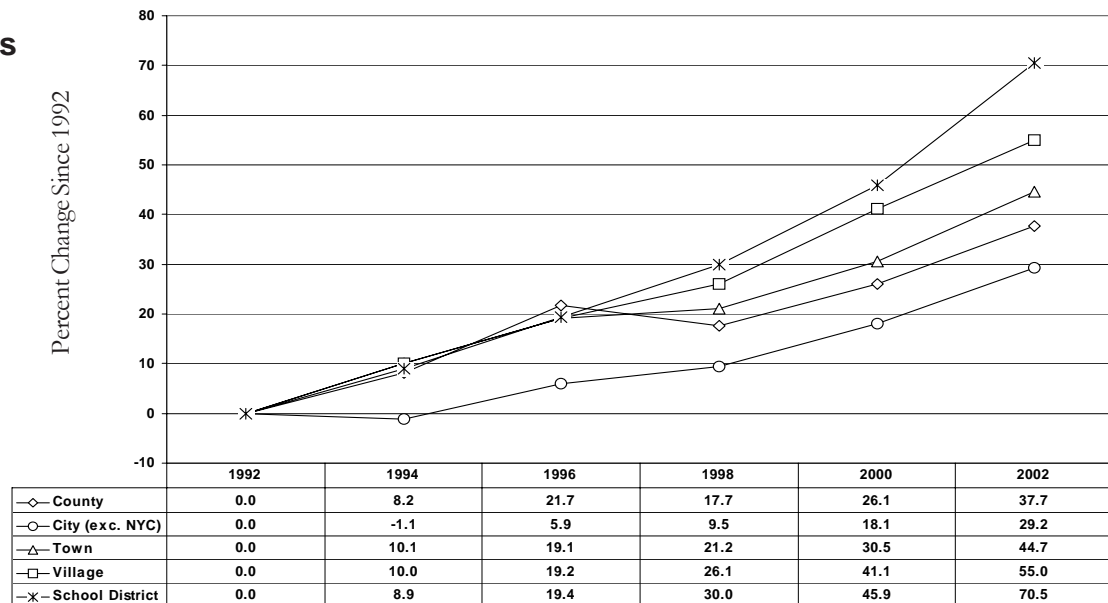
Financial Data

Revenue and Expenditure Trends - 1992 to 2002
 Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages and School Districts (Excludes NYC)

Revenues



Expenditures



Revenues - City revenues have increased at a slower rate than revenues for other classes of government in this time period. Overall, the ability for cities to raise property taxes has been adversely affected by a stagnating tax base. Cities have also been affected by a relatively slow growth in non-property taxes when compared to most other classes of government.

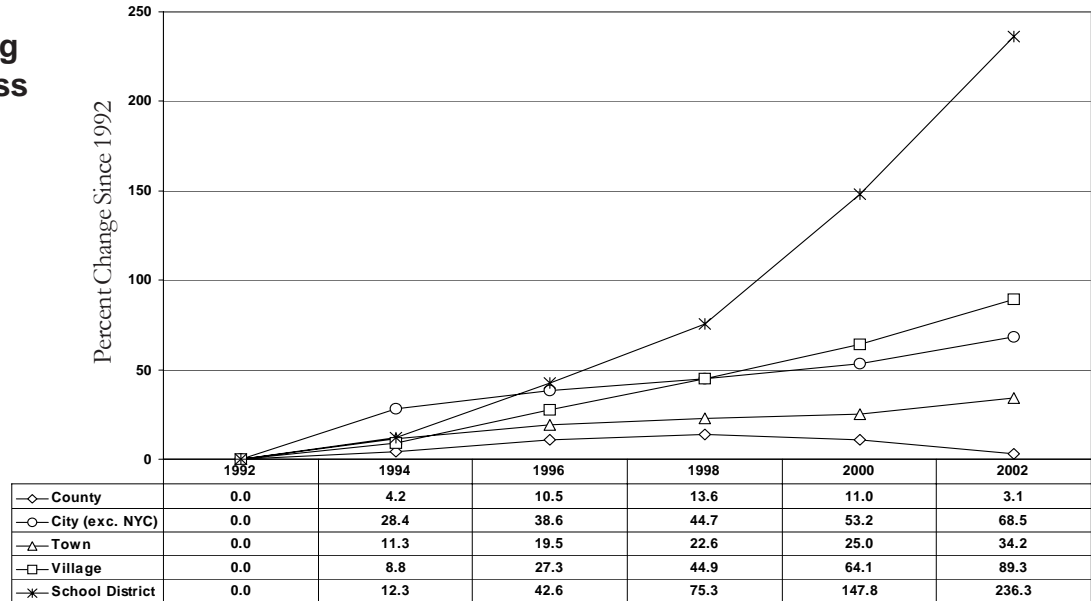
Expenditures - School district expenditures have grown at a significantly greater rate than other classes of government. This has been especially true for expenditures of equipment and capital outlay and debt service, but is also true for current everyday operating expenses.

Financial Data

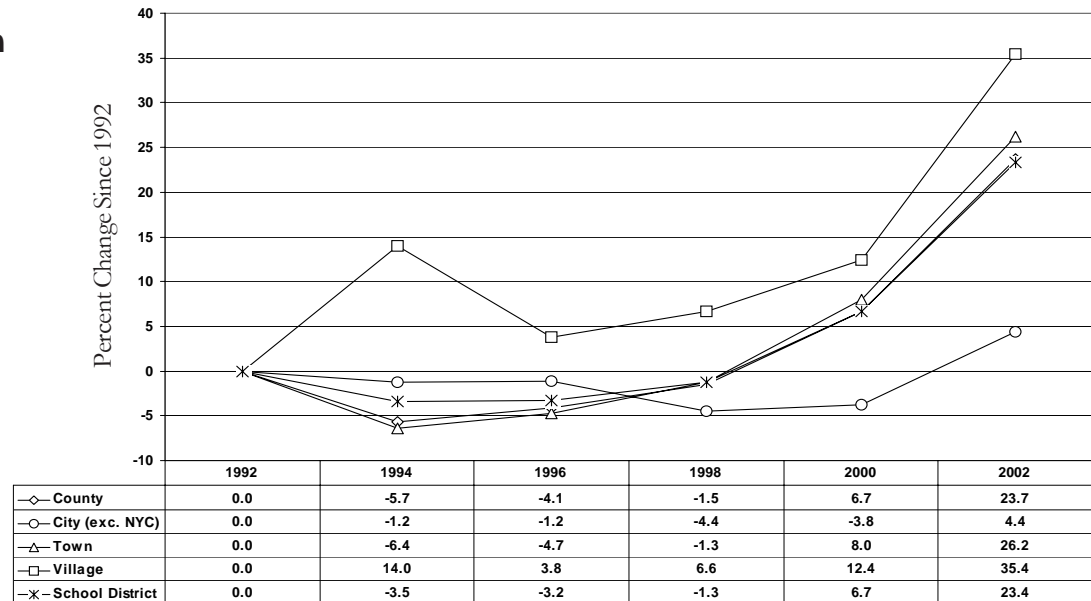
Indebtedness and Property Value Trends - 1992 to 2002

Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages and School Districts (Excludes NYC)

Outstanding Indebtedness



Full Valuation



Outstanding Indebtedness - The growth in school district debt has significantly exceeded that of other local governments. This increase was encouraged through a series of aid incentives to spend more on school construction and renovation. County debt has increased only minimally and has actually decreased in the last three years, due in part to the use of tobacco settlement moneys to reduce debt levels.

Full Valuation - Overall in this time period, cities have had a difficult time sustaining their tax base, especially when compared to other classes of government. In recent years, certain cities closer to the New York City metropolitan area are generally an exception to this trend.

Table 1

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR MAJOR CLASSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT Fiscal Years Ended in 2002

	Counties (1)	Cities Exclud.NYC	New York City (2)	Towns	Villages	School Districts Exclud.NYC	Fire Districts	Total (3)
Number of Units	57	61	1	932	554	703	871	3,179
Population - 2000 Census	(a) 10,968,179	2,265,897	8,008,278	8,692,132	1,871,947	—	—	18,976,457
Land Area (Square Miles)	46,910.2	572.7	303.3	46,214.9	941.6	—	—	47,213.5
Amounts below in millions of dollars								
TAXABLE VALUE OF REAL PROP:								
Assessed Value (Municipal)	\$262,477.0	\$42,039.7	\$89,278.5	\$223,921.6	\$30,674.3	—	—	\$351,755.5
Assessed Value (School)	—	—	89,539.6	—	—	\$269,676.6	—	359,216.2
Full Value (Municipal)	688,996.4	75,013.6	363,956.5	615,132.2	137,457.9	—	—	\$1,052,952.9
DEBT ISSUED:								
Bonds	\$754.0	\$320.8	\$3,968.6	\$386.8	\$184.2	\$3,197.8	\$24.3	\$8,740.1
Notes	959.7	396.2	1,500.0	285.9	158.3	3,543.3	15.6	6,803.5
OUTSTANDING DEBT:								
Bonds (Gross)	\$5,816.9	\$2,577.0	\$28,465.5	\$3,026.0	\$1,052.0	\$9,590.3	\$166.2	\$50,146.7
Notes	777.2	501.7	—	552.1	291.4	2,666.6	28.2	4,727.6
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$6,594.1	\$3,078.7	\$28,465.5	\$3,578.1	\$1,343.4	\$12,256.9	\$194.4	\$54,874.2
REVENUES:								
Real Prop. Taxes and Assessments	\$3,548.4	\$793.2	\$8,967.2	\$2,439.4	\$792.5	\$12,393.8	\$390.2	\$29,324.7
Non-Property Taxes	3,978.3	635.6	12,702.7	533.2	133.9	234.5	0.0	18,218.2
State Aid	2,477.5	562.9	9,543.4	497.7	116.7	9,113.9	0.0	22,312.1
Federal Aid	2,043.4	247.0	8,157.6	151.5	74.0	1,091.7	0.0	11,765.2
Other Revenues	3,537.9	881.8	13,309.6	1,149.1	678.0	1,130.1	33.6	20,720.1
TOTAL REVENUES	\$15,585.6	\$3,120.5	\$52,680.4	\$4,770.8	\$1,795.0	\$23,964.1	\$423.8	\$102,340.2
EXPENDITURES:								
Current Operations	\$14,795.7	\$2,645.8	\$48,915.7	\$3,888.0	\$1,445.4	\$21,969.0	\$269.6	\$93,929.2
Equipment and Capital Outlay	1,139.7	461.3	(b) 6,334.4	790.4	376.1	2,917.5	126.6	12,146.0
DEBT SERVICE:								
Principal	595.3	181.9	1,810.3	337.4	110.5	927.3	26.8	3,989.5
Interest	346.3	118.5	2,879.5	150.4	54.6	561.5	9.3	4,120.1
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$16,877.0	\$3,407.5	\$59,939.9	\$5,166.0	\$1,986.6	\$26,375.3	\$432.3	\$114,184.6

For historical trends of all major units of government (comparable to data listed under the "Total" column of this Table) please refer to Table 1-1. New York City data on this Table includes financial data relating to the New York City School District and City University of New York.

(1) Includes counties other than the five comprising the City of New York.
 (2) Also includes fiscal data relating to the New York City School District and the University of New York. Financial data reflect all discretely presented component units as reported in the City of New York CAFR; certain categories will not be comparable with data published prior to 1992. Please refer to Table 1-6 of this publication, which provides historical trends in New York City data. Debt issued and outstanding debt categories exclude data of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, the Transitional Finance Authority, certain public benefit corporations that are component units of the City and/or whose debt is guaranteed by the City, the TSAC Inc., the Samuraj Funding Corporation and discretely presented component units.

(3) Totals are adjusted to eliminate instances of duplication. For example, the population and area of villages are also contained in the "Town" data. Another example, both the categories "Cities-Excluding NYC" and "School Districts-Excluding NYC" include debt outstanding and debt issued of the fiscally dependent school districts in the Cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers.

(a) County Totals also include data for Indian reservations which is not included in the City or Town Totals.

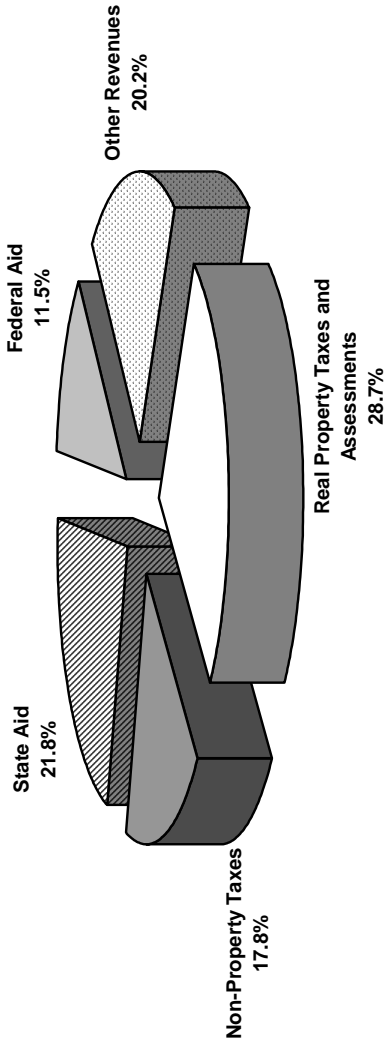
(b) Includes only direct charges to the Capital Projects Fund. Equipment is included in Current Operations.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding. Please also refer to notes in Tables No. 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9 and 1-12.

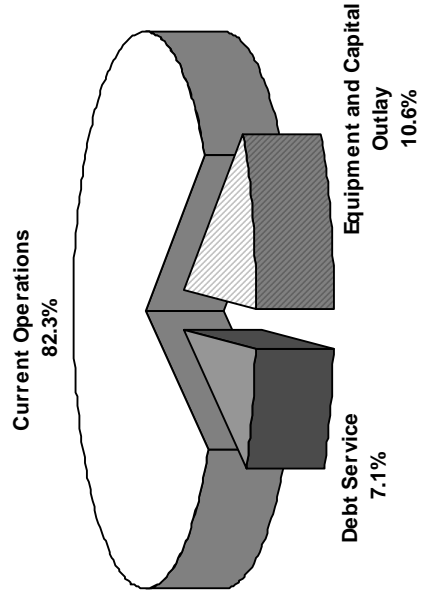
Chart 1a

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES ALL MAJOR CLASSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT Fiscal Years Ended In 2002

Revenues
\$102,340,200,000

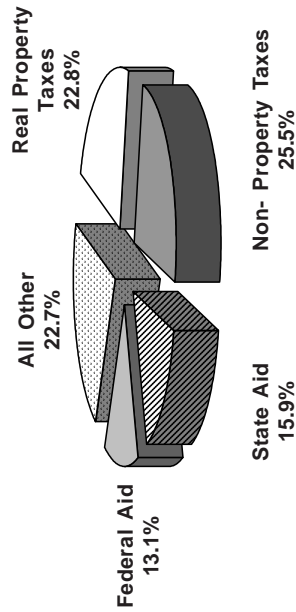


Expenditures
\$114,184,600,000

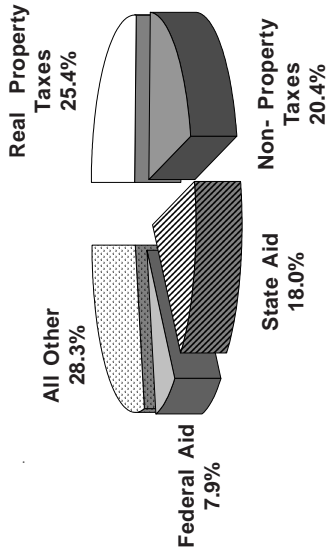


REVENUES FOR MAJOR CLASSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Fiscal Years Ended in 2002
COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES and SCHOOL DISTRICTS

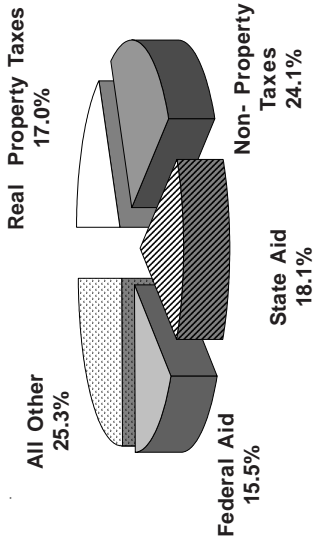
Counties
\$15,585,600,000



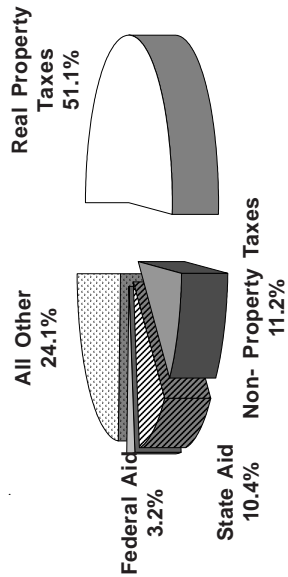
Cities
\$3,120,500,000



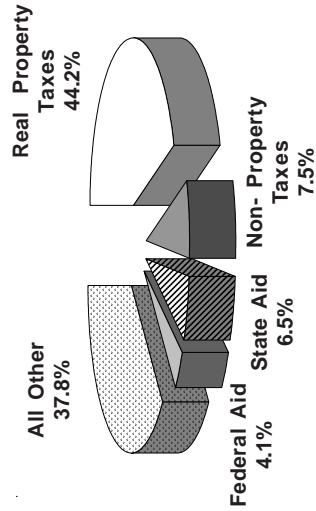
New York City
\$52,680,400,000



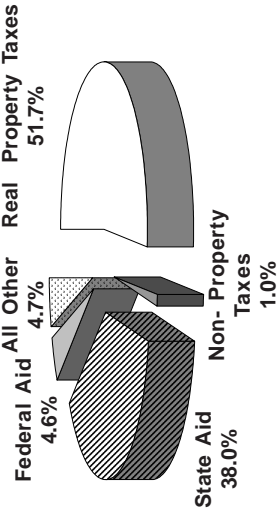
Towns
\$4,770,800,000



Villages
\$1,795,000,000



School Districts
(excludes NYC)
\$23,964,100,000



EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR CLASSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Fiscal Years Ended in 2002
COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES and SCHOOL DISTRICTS

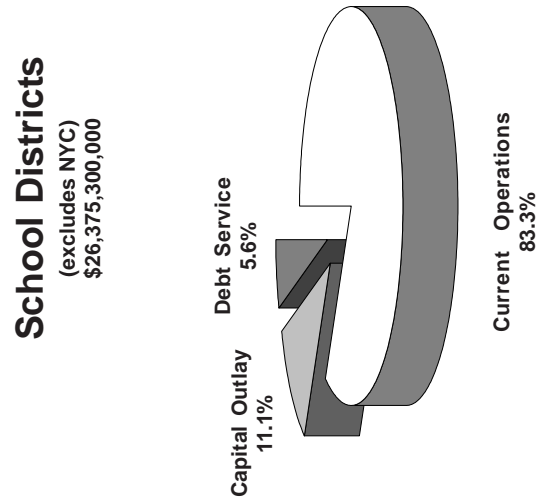
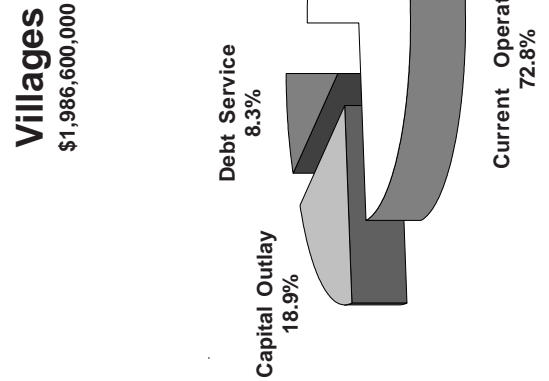
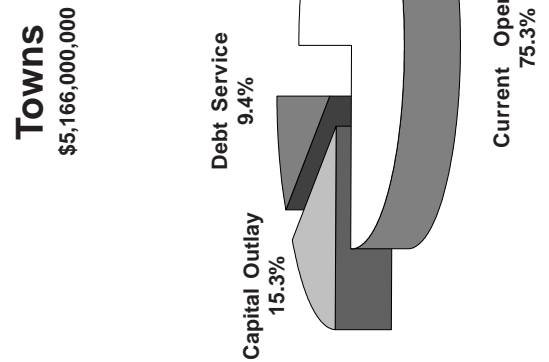
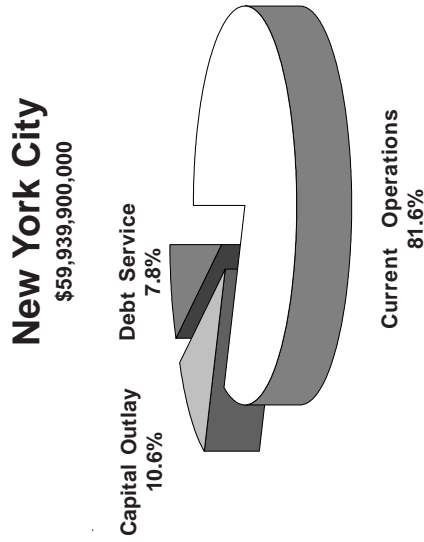
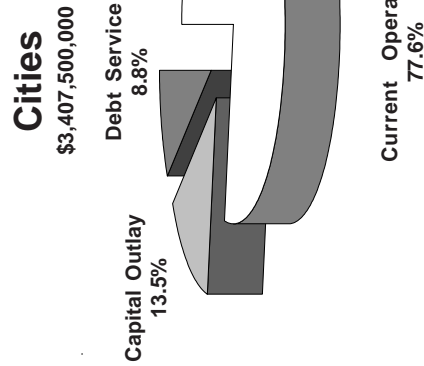
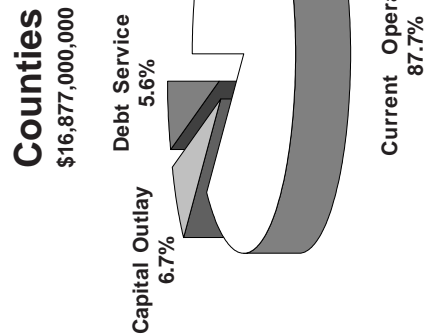


Table 1-1

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR ALL MAJOR CLASSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002 Includes Counties, New York City (Including Schools and Higher Education), Cities, Towns, Villages, School Districts and Fire Districts

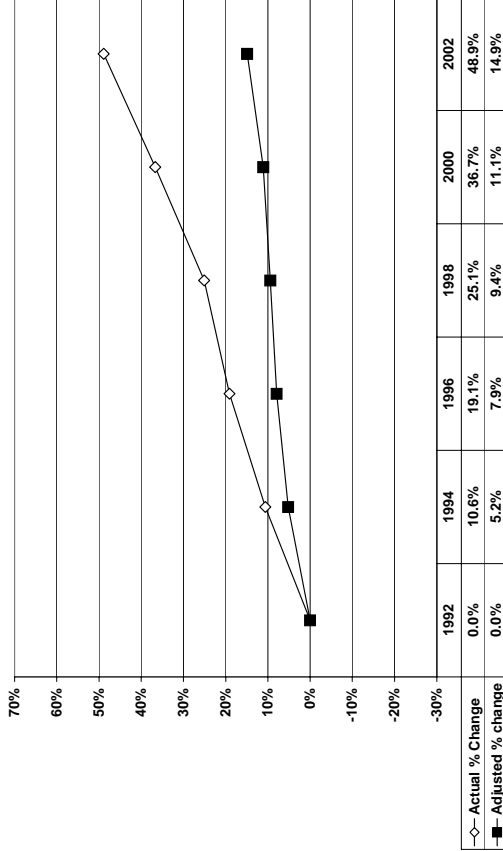
Population (1)	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
	17,990,778	17,990,778	17,990,778	17,990,778	18,976,457	18,976,457	18,976,457	5.5%	5.5%
	Amounts below in millions of dollars								
TAXABLE VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY:									
Assessed Value (Municipal Purposes)	\$231,063.6	\$300,027.8	\$307,707.7	\$320,498.1	\$325,093.7	\$339,357.2	\$351,755.5	17.2%	52.2%
Assessed Value (School Purposes)	235,699.4	306,184.8	314,296.9	325,166.5	332,375.4	346,760.6	359,216.2	17.3%	52.4%
Full Value (Municipal Purposes)	910,410.8	816,690.9	826,834.6	839,296.9	899,029.1	963,565.0	1,052,952.9	28.9%	15.7%
INDEBTEDNESS DATA:									
Debt Issued:									
Bonds	\$7,716.5	\$9,805.4	\$8,666.4	\$6,460.4	\$3,543.2	\$5,800.6	\$8,740.1	-10.9%	13.3%
Notes	5,722.5	6,061.5	4,963.6	4,708.0	5,055.8	5,293.9	6,803.5	12.2%	18.9%
Outstanding Debt:									
Bonds	\$31,875.9	\$43,328.2	\$44,006.2	\$45,904.2	\$45,974.5	\$47,026.0	\$50,146.7	15.7%	57.3%
Notes	2,748.1	3,214.0	3,203.1	3,419.7	4,004.8	4,267.5	4,727.6	47.1%	72.0%
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$34,624.0	\$46,542.2	\$47,209.3	\$49,323.9	\$49,979.3	\$51,293.5	\$54,874.2	17.9%	58.5%
REVENUES:									
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	\$22,085.0	\$24,512.5	\$24,839.0	\$25,570.2	\$26,394.3	\$27,537.9	\$29,324.7	19.6%	32.8%
Non-Property Taxes	12,270.6	15,847.4	17,098.7	17,848.7	19,040.4	19,968.7	18,218.2	15.0%	48.5%
State Aid	14,557.3	16,834.4	17,677.6	19,018.2	19,900.4	21,386.8	22,312.1	32.5%	53.3%
Federal Aid	5,908.2	8,122.0	8,368.9	8,478.8	8,832.4	9,878.4	11,765.2	44.9%	99.1%
Other Revenues	13,888.8	18,555.9	17,967.0	18,645.4	19,767.7	21,081.2	20,720.1	11.7%	49.2%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$68,710.1	\$83,872.5	\$85,951.1	\$89,561.1	\$93,935.5	\$99,852.9	\$102,340.2	22.0%	48.9%
EXPENDITURES:									
Current Operations	\$61,708.6	\$74,018.0	\$76,537.0	\$78,922.6	\$82,699.5	\$89,284.0	\$93,929.2	26.9%	52.2%
Equipment and Capital Outlay	6,794.6	7,352.5	7,930.9	9,030.2	9,071.7	10,763.9	12,146.0	65.2%	78.8%
Debt Service:									
Principal	2,374.9	3,025.0	3,117.7	3,341.3	3,714.4	4,054.0	3,989.5	31.9%	68.0%
Interest	3,251.7	3,618.8	3,635.7	3,667.0	3,829.2	4,158.8	4,120.1	13.9%	26.7%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$74,129.7	\$88,014.2	\$91,221.4	\$94,961.3	\$99,314.5	\$108,260.8	\$114,184.6	29.7%	54.0%

Note: This table includes New York City (Table No. 1-6) trend data which has been revised starting with the 1992 year. Because of these revisions, statistics reflected on this table may not be comparable with published data prior to 1992. Detail may not add due to rounding.
(1) 1990 Federal Census Population figures are used for 1992 through 1999. 2000 Federal Census Population figures are used starting in 2000.
Please also refer to notes on Tables 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, and 1-12. Of particular significance are notes (3) and (4) of the County trend Table 1-4 that describe the privatization of certain county health facilities, tobacco settlement payments, and other issues that impact financial data.

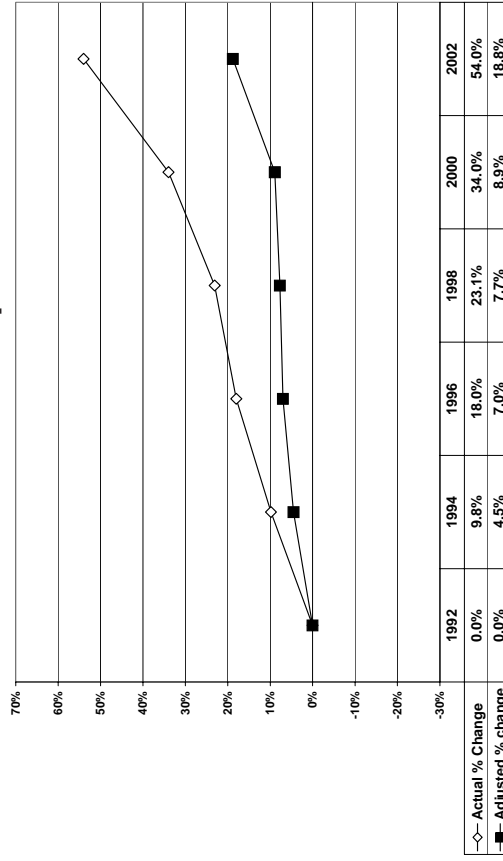
Chart 1-1a

MAJOR TRENDS IN FINANCES ALL MAJOR CLASSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT Actual and Inflation-Adjusted* Change Between 1992 and 2002

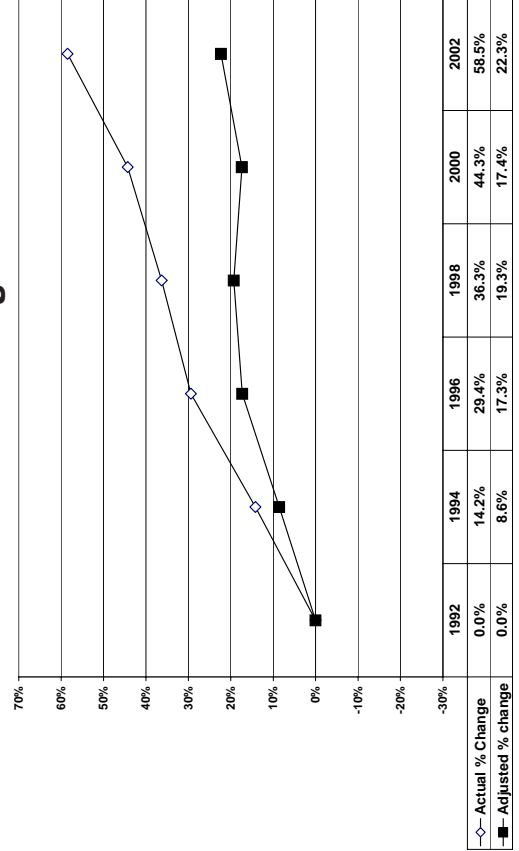
Total Revenues



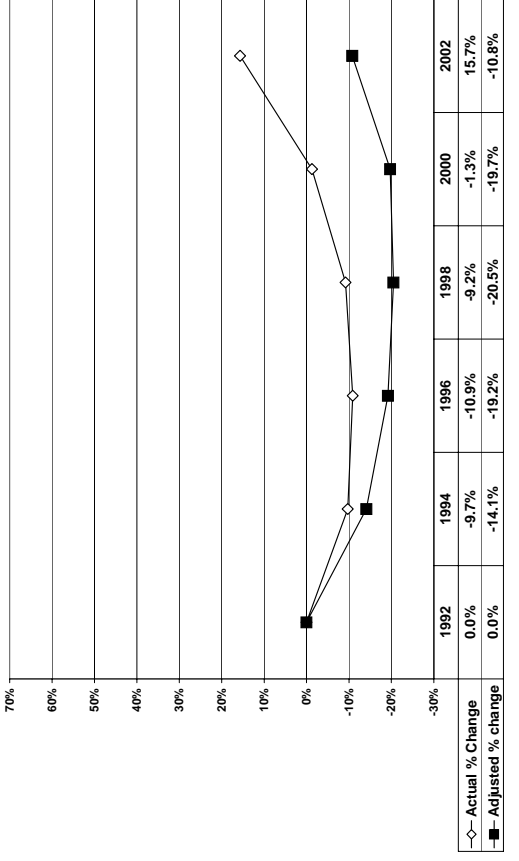
Total Expenditures



Outstanding Debt



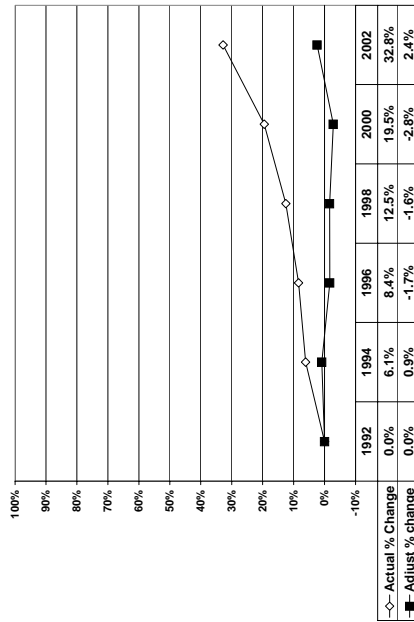
Full Valuation



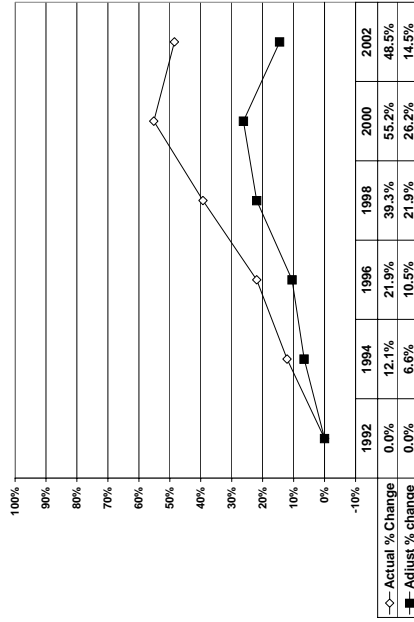
*Note: Adjusted for inflation using the State and Local Government Price Index, 2000=100.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

REVENUE TRENDS
ALL MAJOR CLASSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Actual and Inflation-Adjusted* Change Between 1992 and 2002

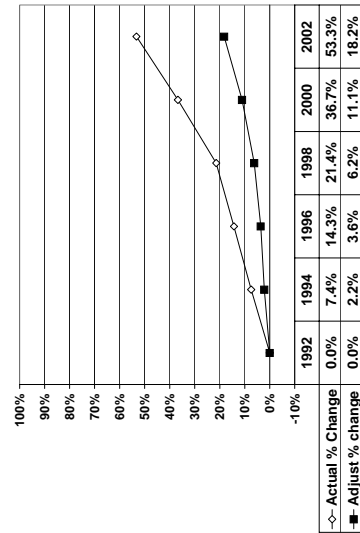
Real Property Taxes



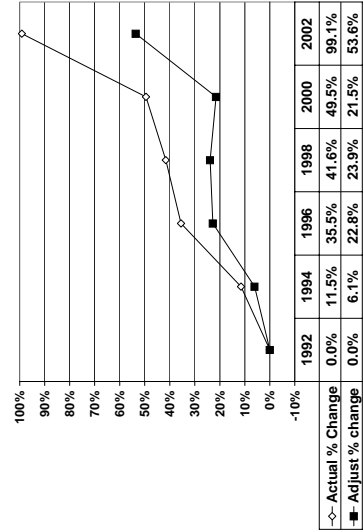
Non-Property Taxes



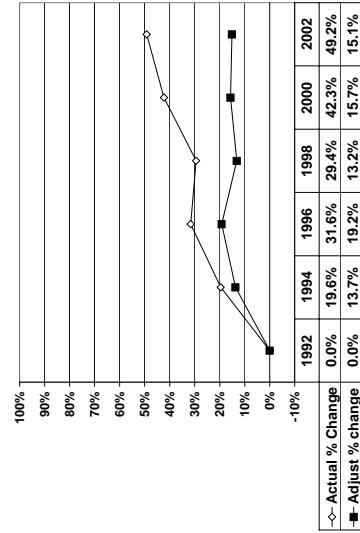
State Aid



Federal Aid



Other Revenues

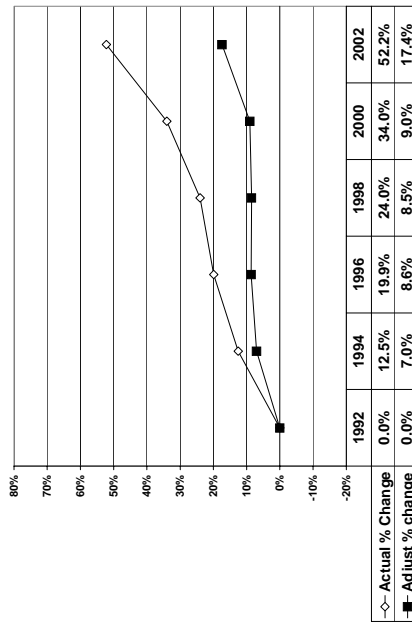


*Note: Adjusted for inflation using the State and Local Government Price Index, 2000=100.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

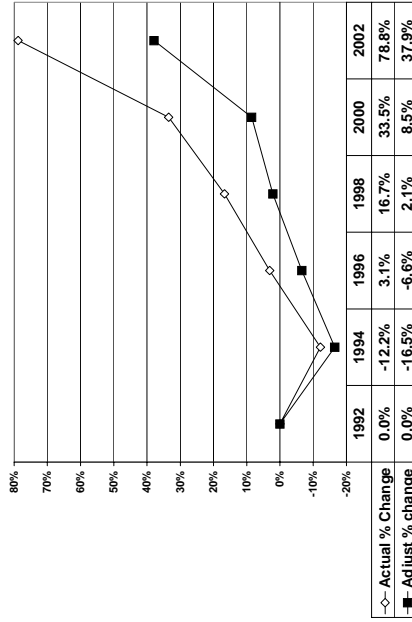
Chart 1-1c

EXPENDITURE TRENDS ALL MAJOR CLASSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT Actual and Inflation-Adjusted* Change Between 1992 and 2002

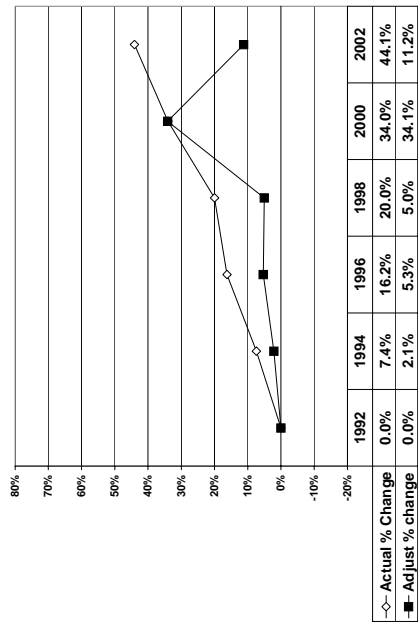
Current Operations



Capital Outlay



Debt Service



*Note: Adjusted for inflation using the State and Local Government Price Index, 2000=100.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 1-2

SUMMARY OF FINANCES ALL MAJOR CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT EXCEPT FOR NEW YORK CITY Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002 Includes Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, School Districts and Fire Districts

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
Population (1)	10,668,214	10,668,214	10,668,214	10,668,214	10,968,179	10,968,179	10,968,179	2.8%	2.8%
Amounts below in millions of dollars									
TAXABLE VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY:									
Assessed Value (Municipal Purposes)	\$152,596.0	\$224,532.8	\$231,687.0	\$242,508.3	\$244,464.3	\$255,296.8	\$262,477.0	16.9%	72.0%
Assessed Value (School Purposes)	157,038.5	230,516.3	238,108.5	246,927.2	251,490.1	262,440.9	269,676.6	17.0%	71.7%
Full Value (Municipal Purposes)	556,953.0	536,040.3	548,370.3	554,870.1	594,307.2	635,075.6	688,996.4	28.5%	23.7%
INDEBTEDNESS DATA:									
Debt Issued:									
Bonds	\$2,616.0	\$2,974.8	\$3,157.4	\$3,375.7	\$2,876.8	\$3,422.0	\$4,771.4	60.4%	82.4%
Notes	3,472.5	3,661.5	3,888.6	4,208.0	4,305.8	4,543.9	5,303.7	44.8%	52.7%
Outstanding Debt:									
Bonds	\$12,383.5	\$16,180.0	\$17,127.2	\$18,463.1	\$19,082.4	\$20,190.2	\$21,681.2	34.0%	75.1%
Notes	2,748.1	3,214.0	3,203.1	3,419.7	4,004.8	4,267.5	4,727.6	47.1%	72.0%
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$15,131.6	\$19,394.0	\$20,330.3	\$21,882.8	\$23,087.2	\$24,457.7	\$26,408.8	36.2%	74.5%
REVENUES:									
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	\$14,106.8	\$16,997.6	\$17,388.4	\$17,745.7	\$18,357.5	\$19,111.5	\$20,357.4	19.8%	44.3%
Non-Property Taxes	3,434.4	4,393.9	4,500.7	4,798.7	5,118.2	5,217.2	5,515.5	25.5%	60.6%
State Aid	8,041.3	9,410.4	10,028.9	10,870.0	11,360.9	12,249.8	12,768.6	35.7%	58.8%
Federal Aid	2,235.6	2,638.7	2,742.6	2,742.6	2,945.0	3,251.3	3,607.6	36.7%	61.4%
Other Revenues	5,496.6	6,839.1	6,682.1	7,502.6	7,901.9	7,653.6	7,410.6	8.4%	34.8%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$33,314.9	\$40,280.0	\$41,292.8	\$43,659.5	\$45,683.8	\$47,483.3	\$49,659.7	23.3%	49.1%
EXPENDITURES:									
Current Operations	\$30,340.0	\$36,461.4	\$37,107.6	\$38,840.3	\$40,531.0	\$42,998.4	\$45,013.5	23.5%	48.4%
Equipment and Capital Outlay	2,901.8	3,493.9	3,779.5	4,189.7	4,229.1	5,445.3	5,811.6	66.3%	100.3%
Debt Service:									
Principal	1,284.9	1,666.8	1,780.0	2,010.3	2,153.4	2,277.0	2,179.1	30.7%	69.6%
Interest	994.1	1,018.3	1,064.5	1,083.5	1,112.7	1,245.8	1,240.6	21.8%	24.8%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$35,520.7	\$42,640.3	\$43,731.7	\$46,123.9	\$48,025.9	\$51,966.5	\$54,244.8	27.2%	52.7%

(1) 1990 Federal Census Population figures are used for 1992 through 1999. 2000 Federal Census Population figures are used starting in 2000.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding. Please also refer to notes on Tables No. 1-4, 1-5, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, and 1-12. Of particular significance are notes (3) and (4) of County trend table No. 1-4 that describe the privatization of certain county health facilities, tobacco settlement payments, and other issues that impact financial data.

Table 1-3

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR COUNTIES, CITIES (EXCLUDING NEW YORK CITY), TOWNS AND VILLAGES Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

Population (1)	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
	10,668,214	10,668,214	10,668,214	10,668,214	10,968,179	10,968,179	10,968,179	2.8%	2.8%
Amounts below in millions of dollars									
TAXABLE VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY:									
Assessed Value	\$152,596.0	\$224,532.8	\$231,687.0	\$242,508.3	\$244,464.3	\$255,296.8	\$262,477.0	16.9%	72.0%
Full Value	556,953.0	536,040.3	548,370.3	554,870.1	594,307.2	635,075.6	688,996.4	28.5%	23.7%
INDEBTEDNESS DATA:									
Debt Issued:									
Bonds	\$1,893.3	\$1,765.1	\$2,011.0	\$2,097.5	\$1,225.8	\$1,471.4	\$1,645.8	-6.8%	-13.1%
Notes	2,153.1	1,660.3	1,875.1	2,080.2	1,470.9	1,762.1	1,800.2	8.4%	-16.4%
Outstanding Debt:									
Bonds	\$9,396.6	\$11,790.2	\$12,107.0	\$12,754.1	\$12,339.7	\$12,221.4	\$12,471.9	5.8%	32.7%
Notes	2,201.5	2,142.7	2,096.1	2,225.4	2,056.2	2,257.7	2,122.4	-0.9%	-3.6%
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$11,598.1	\$13,932.9	\$14,203.0	\$14,979.6	\$14,395.8	\$14,478.9	\$14,594.4	4.7%	25.8%
REVENUES:									
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	\$6,118.1	\$6,936.6	\$6,999.3	\$6,992.0	\$7,114.3	\$7,235.7	\$7,573.4	9.2%	23.8%
Non-Property Taxes	3,253.8	4,175.8	4,277.5	4,573.6	4,885.3	4,977.1	5,281.0	26.5%	62.3%
State Aid	2,348.4	2,686.9	2,956.3	3,179.8	3,249.0	3,516.9	3,654.7	36.0%	55.6%
Federal Aid	1,742.6	2,012.0	1,996.9	1,968.0	2,083.7	2,290.1	2,515.9	25.0%	44.4%
Other Revenues	4,660.8	5,869.6	5,659.8	6,427.9	6,704.1	6,372.2	6,246.8	6.4%	34.0%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$18,123.8	\$21,681.1	\$21,889.9	\$23,141.1	\$24,036.6	\$24,391.9	\$25,271.9	16.6%	39.4%
EXPENDITURES:									
Current Operations	\$16,318.3	\$19,213.0	\$19,244.8	\$20,071.3	\$20,623.2	\$21,899.1	\$22,774.9	18.5%	39.6%
Equipment and Capital Outlay	1,876.3	2,045.5	2,118.6	2,419.9	2,326.4	2,763.4	2,767.5	35.3%	47.5%
Debt Service:									
Principal	851.3	1,118.0	1,193.1	1,331.8	1,407.4	1,393.1	1,225.1	9.6%	43.9%
Interest	699.3	690.2	693.9	685.1	684.1	696.7	669.8	-3.0%	-4.2%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$19,745.1	\$23,066.7	\$23,250.4	\$24,508.2	\$25,040.9	\$26,752.4	\$27,437.2	18.9%	39.0%

(1) 1990 Federal Census Population figures are used for 1992 through 1999. 2000 Federal Census Population figures are used starting in 2000.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding. Please also refer to notes on Tables No. 1-4, 1-5, 1-7, and 1-8. Of particular significance are notes (3) and (4) of County trend table No. 1-4 that describe the privatization of certain county health facilities, tobacco settlement payments, and other issues that impact financial data.

Table 1-4

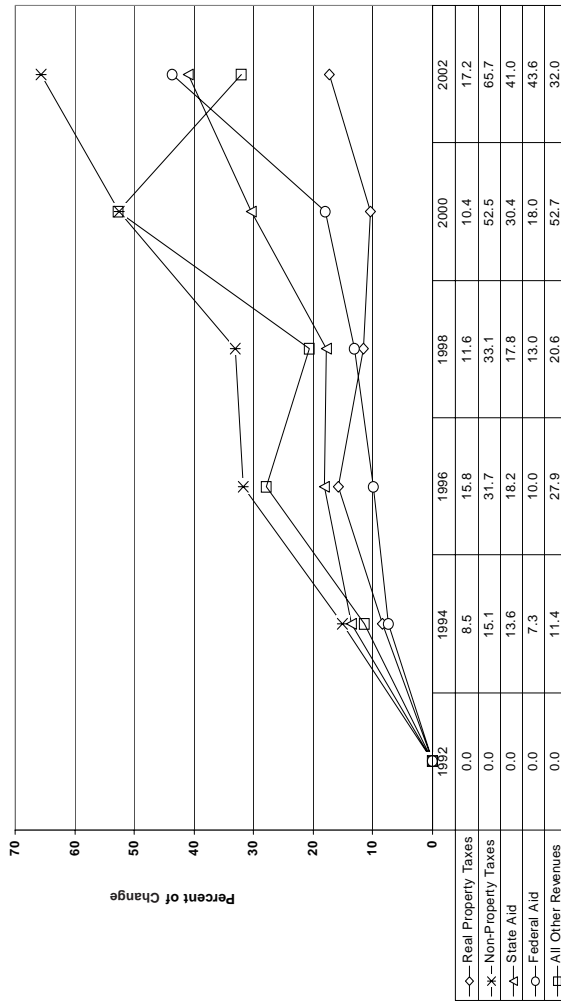
SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR COUNTIES (Excluding Counties in the City of New York) Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

	1992	1997	1998 (4)	1999	2000	2001	2002 (5)	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
Population (1)	10,668,214	10,668,214	10,668,214	10,668,214	10,968,179	10,968,179	10,968,179	2.8%	2.8%
TAXABLE VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY:									
Assessed Value	\$152,596.0	\$224,532.8	\$231,687.0	\$242,508.3	\$244,464.3	\$255,296.8	\$262,477.0	16.9%	72.0%
Full Value	556,953.0	536,040.3	548,370.3	554,870.1	594,307.2	635,075.6	688,996.4	28.5%	23.7%
INDEBTEDNESS DATA:									
Debt Issued:									
Bonds	\$1,070.6	\$1,139.5	\$968.1	\$1,105.7	\$534.6	\$501.6	\$754.0	-33.8%	-29.6%
Notes (2)	1,534.7	1,038.7	1,242.6	1,423.6	819.9	1,038.2	959.7	-7.6%	-37.5%
Outstanding Debt:									
Bonds	\$5,249.8	\$6,329.6	\$6,397.6	\$6,735.8	\$6,219.9	\$5,816.4	\$5,816.9	-8.1%	10.8%
Notes (2)	1,145.0	864.9	865.5	1,040.0	878.9	965.4	777.2	-10.1%	-32.1%
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$6,394.8	\$7,194.5	\$7,263.0	\$7,775.8	\$7,098.8	\$6,781.8	\$6,594.1	-8.3%	3.1%
REVENUES:									
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	\$3,027.3	\$3,332.4	\$3,377.3	\$3,299.0	\$3,342.9	\$3,338.6	\$3,548.4	6.5%	17.2%
Non-Property Taxes	2,401.3	3,112.2	3,196.8	3,438.1	3,662.1	3,717.6	3,978.3	27.8%	65.7%
State Aid	1,756.9	1,963.9	2,070.5	2,164.2	2,290.8	2,460.6	2,477.5	26.2%	41.0%
Federal Aid	1,422.5	1,613.6	1,607.7	1,594.4	1,678.8	1,864.8	2,043.4	26.6%	43.6%
Other Revenues (3)	2,679.9	3,562.8	3,232.3	3,926.4	4,092.9	3,680.3	3,537.9	-0.7%	32.0%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$11,288.0	\$13,584.9	\$13,484.7	\$14,422.0	\$15,067.5	\$15,061.8	\$15,585.6	14.7%	38.1%
EXPENDITURES:									
Current Operations (3)	\$10,492.9	\$12,561.1	\$12,474.6	\$13,033.9	\$13,327.9	\$14,196.0	\$14,795.7	17.8%	41.0%
Equipment and Capital Outlay	938.0	860.8	939.2	1,114.4	940.7	1,233.7	1,139.7	32.4%	21.5%
Debt Service:									
Principal	436.7	583.5	639.5	741.2	828.8	782.3	595.3	2.0%	36.3%
Interest	388.3	368.9	368.4	368.9	361.3	366.8	346.3	-6.1%	-10.8%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$12,255.8	\$14,374.3	\$14,421.8	\$15,258.4	\$15,458.7	\$16,578.8	\$16,877.0	17.4%	37.7%

(1) 1990 Federal Census population figures are used for 1992 through 1999. 2000 Federal Census population figures are used starting in 2000.
(2) Includes the following types of notes: bond anticipation, capital, revenue anticipation, tax anticipation, budget, etc.
(3) Effective September 29, 1999, the County of Nassau transferred ownership of County health facilities to the Nassau Health Care Corporation (NHCC). Therefore, related revenues and expenditures of health facilities previously owned and operated by Nassau County do not reflect a full year's operation in 1999 and are not reflected in 2000. For comparison purposes, Nassau County health facilities reported the following in 1998, 1999, 2000: Other revenues were \$420.4 million in 1998, \$334.2 million in 1999, \$0 in 2000. Current Operations were \$439.0 million in 1998, \$337.9 in 1999, and \$0 in 2000. In 1999, Other revenues increased significantly due to tobacco settlement payments, both current year and securitized. In 1999, Nassau County and Westchester County securitized \$170 million and \$89.4 million respectively of tobacco settlement monies, for a total of \$259.4 million. In the year 2000, it is estimated that counties securitized approximately \$650 million in tobacco settlement monies and in 2001 it is estimated this amount was approximately \$232 million. In 1999, Nassau County also received other revenues of \$82 million through an agreement in which they transferred County health facilities to the NHCC and \$70 million from the Metropolitan Transportation Authority pursuant to a mass transportation agreement.
(4) Starting in 1998, this table no longer reflects the financial transactions of the Westchester County Medical Center (WCMC) and the Ruth Taylor Institute (RTI) whose operations have been transferred to the Westchester County Health Care Corporation. For basis of comparison, in 1997 WCMC and RTI finances are summarized as follows: Other Revenues and Total Revenues - \$364.6 million, Current Operations - \$400.5 million, Interest - \$3.0 million, Total Expenditures \$403.5 million.
(5) Fiscal year 2002 data of the County of Schuyler is not available, as the County did not file a 2002 annual financial report in time for publication. For comparison purposes, in 2001, Schuyler County reported \$1.3 million in total outstanding debt, \$23.8 million in total revenues, and \$22.8 million in total expenditures. Note: This table includes some revenues and expenditures of county self insurance funds such as Workers' Compensation and Self Insurance which may represent a non-county participant share. Detail may not add due to rounding.

Chart 1-4 Counties

**County Revenues -
Percent Change
1992 - 2002
by Source of Revenue**



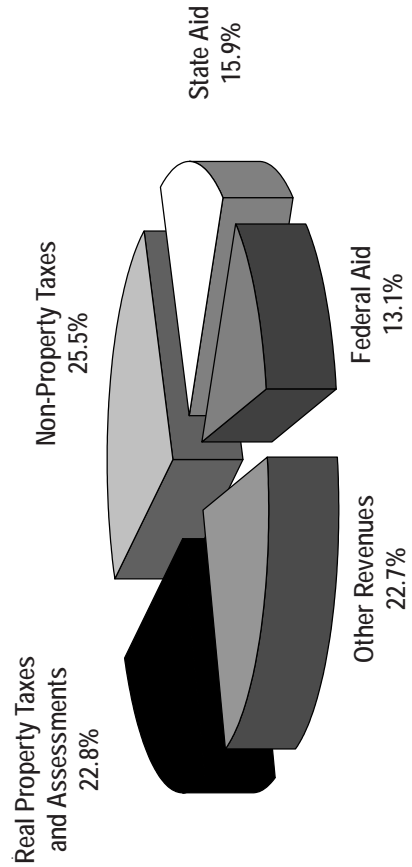
County Revenues

Real property taxes are the slowest growing revenue source for counties for both the five-year period (6.5% increase) and for the ten-year period (17.2% increase.)

The growth of non-property tax revenues is far greater than that of real property tax revenues; it is the fastest growing revenue category over a ten-year time period, due in part to increased sales tax rates for several counties.

Starting in 1999, non-property taxes actually exceeded real property taxes as a source of revenues for county governments.

The growth in Medicaid costs remains a significant concern for county governments. In 2002, these expenses reached \$2.3 billion or 64% of the total real property tax revenues collected by counties.



**Composition of
County Revenues -
2002**

Table 1-5

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR CITIES (Excluding New York City) Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

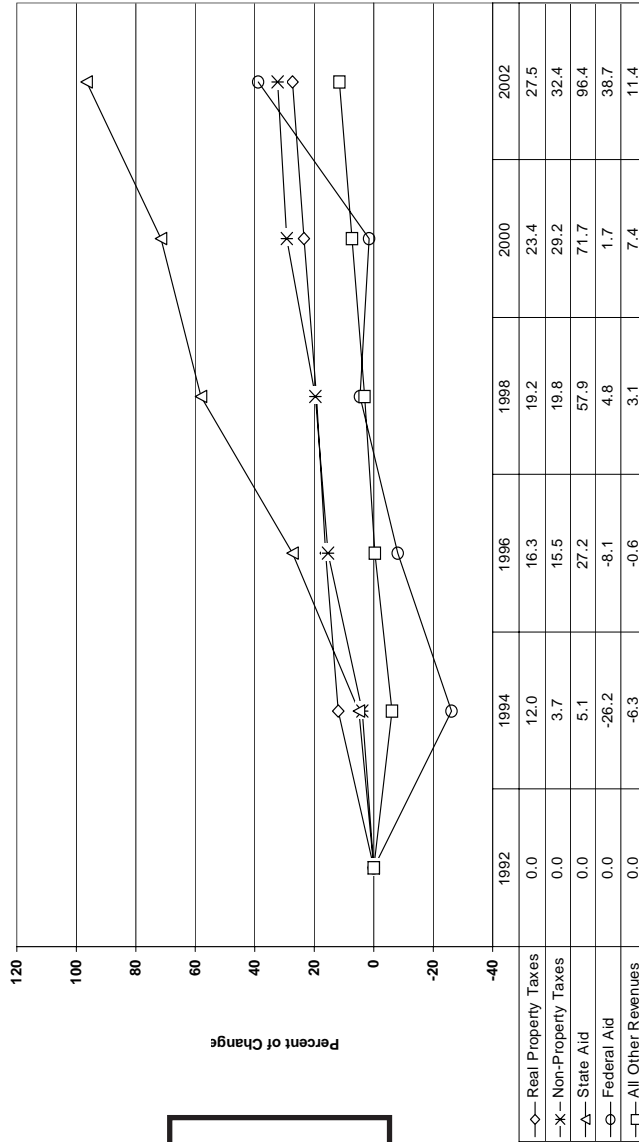
	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
Population (1)	2,378,395	2,378,395	2,378,395	2,378,395	2,265,897	2,265,897	2,265,897	-4.7%	-4.7%
Amounts below in millions of dollars									
TAXABLE VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY:									
Assessed Value	\$24,000.2	\$36,255.9	\$36,425.6	\$39,168.3	\$39,878.9	\$39,845.2	\$42,039.7	16.0%	75.2%
Full Value	71,882.1	70,872.0	68,691.1	67,784.8	69,147.7	71,418.1	75,013.6	5.8%	4.4%
INDEBTEDNESS DATA (2):									
Debt Issued:									
Bonds	\$342.9	\$223.3	\$403.9	\$424.6	\$321.5	\$389.0	\$320.8	43.7%	-6.4%
Notes (3)	317.8	248.2	266.2	269.1	268.4	248.4	396.2	59.6%	24.7%
Outstanding Debt:									
Bonds	\$1,433.4	\$2,106.2	\$2,145.6	\$2,294.1	\$2,379.2	\$2,509.3	\$2,577.0	22.4%	79.8%
Notes (3)	393.6	456.9	498.0	461.8	419.7	397.7	501.7	9.8%	27.5%
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$1,827.0	\$2,563.1	\$2,643.6	\$2,755.9	\$2,798.8	\$2,906.9	\$3,078.7	20.1%	68.5%
REVENUES:									
Real Prop. Taxes and Assessments	\$622.2	\$752.9	\$741.5	\$741.5	\$767.6	\$778.7	\$793.2	5.4%	27.5%
Non-Property Taxes	480.2	570.9	575.1	594.4	620.5	636.1	635.6	11.3%	32.4%
State Aid	286.6	374.4	452.6	516.2	492.1	542.8	562.9	50.3%	96.4%
Federal Aid	178.1	184.8	186.6	173.4	181.1	206.0	247.0	33.7%	38.7%
Other Revenues	791.3	781.5	816.0	834.0	849.7	872.3	881.8	12.8%	11.4%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$2,358.4	\$2,664.6	\$2,771.8	\$2,859.5	\$2,911.0	\$3,035.9	\$3,120.5	17.1%	32.3%
EXPENDITURES:									
Current Operations	\$2,100.6	\$2,238.9	\$2,271.9	\$2,360.3	\$2,442.2	\$2,564.1	\$2,645.8	18.2%	26.0%
Equipment and Capital Outlay	305.2	311.3	339.1	357.3	393.8	415.5	461.3	48.2%	51.1%
Debt Service:									
Principal	127.0	152.2	158.7	168.3	159.8	175.0	181.9	19.5%	43.2%
Interest	103.7	114.7	116.4	114.5	117.1	121.3	118.5	3.3%	14.3%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$2,636.5	\$2,817.1	\$2,886.0	\$3,000.3	\$3,112.8	\$3,275.9	\$3,407.5	21.0%	29.2%

(1) 1990 Federal Census population figures are used for 1992 through 1999. 2000 Federal Census population figures are used starting in 2000.
(2) Includes indebtedness data for the dependent school districts of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers.
(3) Includes the following types of notes: bond anticipation, capital, revenue anticipation, tax anticipation, budget, etc.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Chart

1-5 Cities

City Revenues - Percent Change 1992 - 2002 by Source of Revenue (excluding NYC)

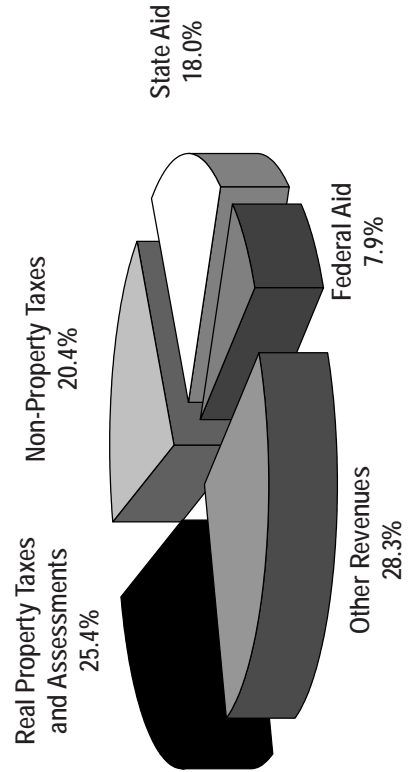


City Revenues

The proportion of revenues that are derived from State and federal aid has increased more than other revenue sources.

Real property taxes have been stable, increasing approximately five percent from 1997 to 2002.

There are 23 cities that impose their own sales tax and the others often share in the distribution of county sales tax proceeds. These, along with other non-property taxes, have increased by only 11% over five years and by 32% over the last ten years. These growth rates lag behind the growth in non-property tax revenues for other classes of government, such as counties, towns, and villages.



Composition of City Revenues - 2002

Table 1-6

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR NEW YORK CITY Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002 (Includes School District and Higher Education)

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
Population (1)	7,322,564	7,322,564	7,322,564	7,322,564	8,008,278	8,008,278	8,008,278	9.4%	9.4%
Amounts below in millions of dollars									
TAXABLE VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY:									
Assessed Value (Municipal Purposes)	\$78,467.6	\$75,495.0	\$76,020.7	\$77,989.8	\$80,629.4	\$84,060.4	\$89,278.5	18.3%	13.8%
Assessed Value (School Purposes)	78,660.9	75,668.5	76,188.4	78,239.3	80,885.3	84,319.7	89,539.6	18.3%	13.8%
Full Value (Municipal Purposes)	353,457.8	280,650.6	278,464.3	284,426.8	304,721.9	328,489.4	363,956.5	29.7%	3.0%
INDEBTEDNESS DATA (2) :									
Debt Issued:									
Bonds (3)	\$5,100.5	\$6,830.6	\$5,509.0	\$3,084.7	\$666.4	\$2,378.6	\$3,968.6	-41.9%	-22.2%
Notes (4)	2,250.0	2,400.0	1,075.0	500.0	750.0	750.0	1,500.0	-37.5%	-33.3%
Outstanding Debt:									
Bonds	\$19,492.4	\$27,148.2	\$26,879.0	\$27,441.1	\$26,892.1	\$26,835.8	\$28,465.5	4.9%	46.0%
Notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$19,492.4	\$27,148.2	\$26,879.0	\$27,441.1	\$26,892.1	\$26,835.8	\$28,465.5	4.9%	46.0%
REVENUES:									
Real Prop. Taxes and Assessments	\$7,978.2	\$7,514.9	\$7,450.6	\$7,824.5	\$8,036.8	\$8,426.4	\$8,967.2	19.3%	12.4%
Non-Property Taxes	8,836.2	11,453.5	12,598.0	13,050.0	13,922.2	14,751.5	12,702.7	10.9%	43.8%
State Aid	6,516.0	7,424.0	7,648.7	8,148.2	8,539.5	9,137.0	9,543.4	28.5%	46.5%
Federal Aid	3,672.6	5,483.3	5,676.1	5,736.2	5,887.4	6,627.1	8,157.6	48.8%	122.1%
Other Revenues	8,392.2	11,716.8	11,284.9	11,142.8	11,865.8	13,427.6	13,309.6	13.6%	58.6%
TOTAL REVENUES (5)	\$35,395.2	\$43,592.5	\$44,658.3	\$45,901.6	\$48,251.7	\$52,369.6	\$52,680.4	20.8%	48.8%
EXPENDITURES:									
Current Operations	\$31,368.6	\$37,556.6	\$39,429.4	\$40,082.3	\$42,168.5	\$46,285.6	\$48,915.7	30.2%	55.9%
Capital Outlay (6)	3,892.8	3,858.6	4,151.4	4,840.5	4,842.6	5,318.6	6,334.4	64.2%	62.7%
Debt Service:									
Principal	1,090.0	1,358.2	1,337.7	1,331.0	1,561.0	1,777.0	1,810.3	33.3%	66.1%
Interest	2,257.6	2,600.5	2,571.2	2,583.5	2,716.5	2,913.0	2,879.5	10.7%	27.5%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$38,609.0	\$45,373.9	\$47,489.7	\$48,837.4	\$51,288.6	\$56,294.3	\$59,939.9	32.1%	55.2%

Note: Beginning with data published in 1992, the following enterprise funds are now included: Health and Hospitals Corporation, Off-Track Betting Corporation, Housing and Economic Development Funds and Water and Sewer System. Starting in 1994, these aforementioned enterprise funds are now presented in the City of New York Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Comptroller as discretely presented component units. For purposes of providing comparable data, we continue to include these discretely presented component units in this Table. The NYC Housing Authority which was not previously included in this Table, is now considered a discretely presented component unit, and is included starting in 1994. Financial data reflects payments made between the City governmental funds and these aforementioned activities. In addition, Table No. 1-6 has been revised to now include Board of Education (School District) and City University of New York (Higher Education) financial data as reported in the City of New York CAFR and not from the New York City Board of Education financial report which is used to compile information for Table 1-11. Also, certain trend data has been updated for some categories in order to present data in a manner consistent with other units of government in the State. For the reasons stated above, statistics reflected on this table may not be comparable with data published prior to 1992. Detail may not add due to rounding.

(1) 1990 Federal Census Population figures are used for 1992 through 1999. 2000 Federal Census Population figures are used starting in 2000.
 (2) Excludes indebtedness data of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, certain public benefit corporations that are component units of the City and/or whose debt is guaranteed by the City, the Transitional Finance Authority, the TSASC Inc., the Samurai Funding Corporation and discretely presented component units (formerly enterprise funds).

(3) Includes refunding bond issues.
 (4) Includes revenue and tax anticipation notes issued and redeemed in the same year.

(5) Includes the Municipal Assistance Corporation takeout of \$540,300,000 in 1992, \$264,000,000 in 1997, \$773,000,000 in 1998, \$385,900,000 in 1999, \$450,499,800 in 2000, \$457,899,800 in 2001, and \$5,000,000 in 2002.

(6) Includes only direct charges to the Capital Projects Funds (Major and Non-major.) Equipment is included in Current Operations.
 (a) Due to a change in accounting treatment, Federal Aid now includes the Federal subsidy to the Housing Authority which amounted to \$1,002.4 million in 1997, \$1,132.5 million in 1998, \$1,171.8 million in 1999, \$1,187.8 million in 2000, \$1,729.0 million in 2001, and \$1,745.8 million in 2002; prior to 1996, Federal subsidies have been categorized under Other Revenues.

NEW YORK CITY AND NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Expenditures, Revenues and Outstanding Indebtedness
1992 - 2002 (Actual Dollars)

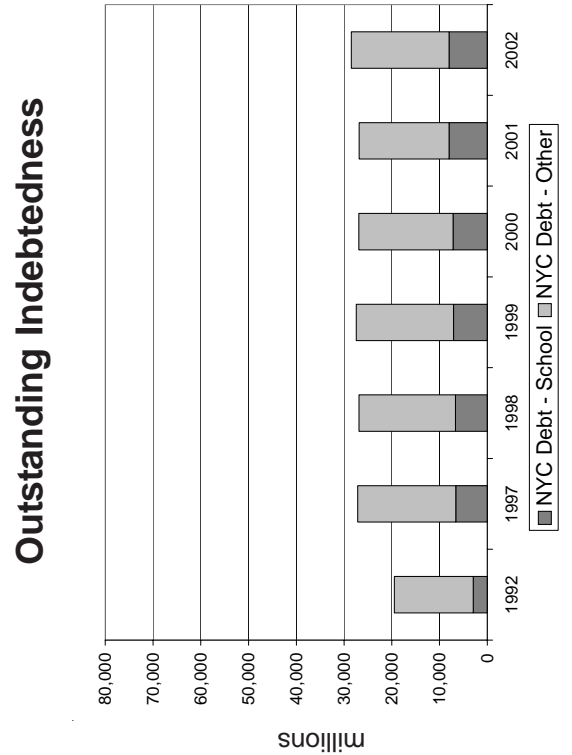
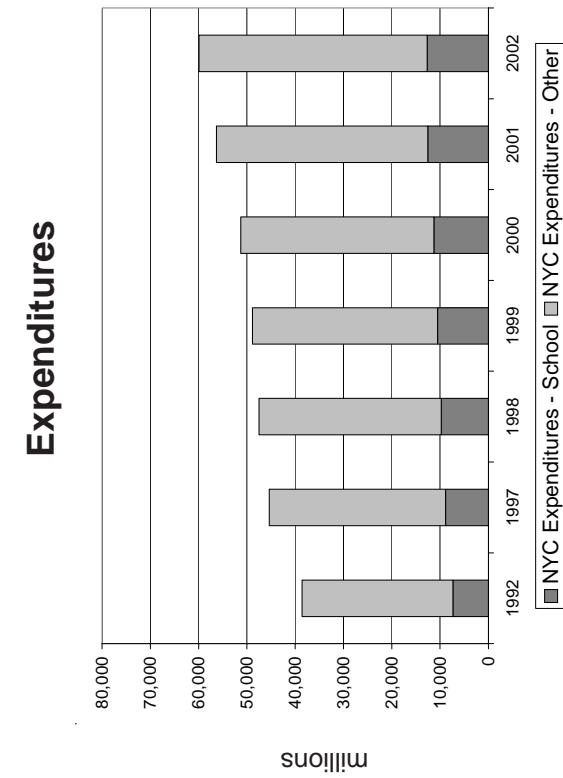
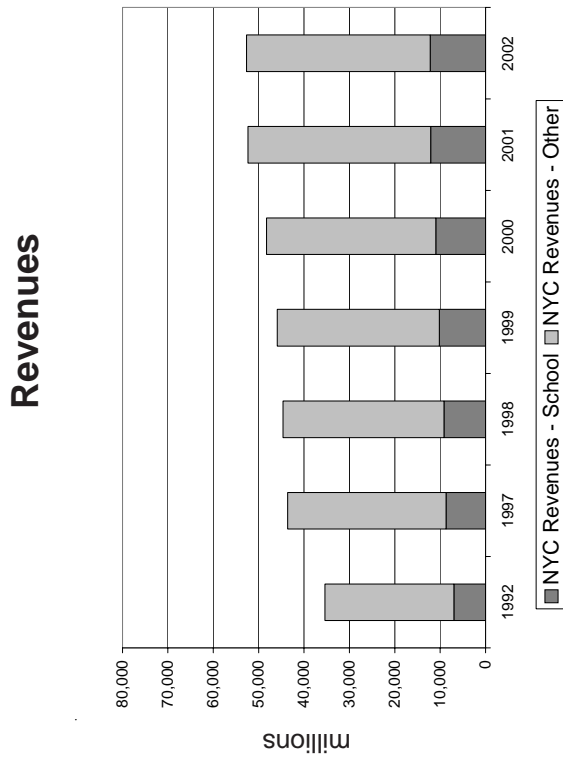


Table 1-7

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR TOWNS Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

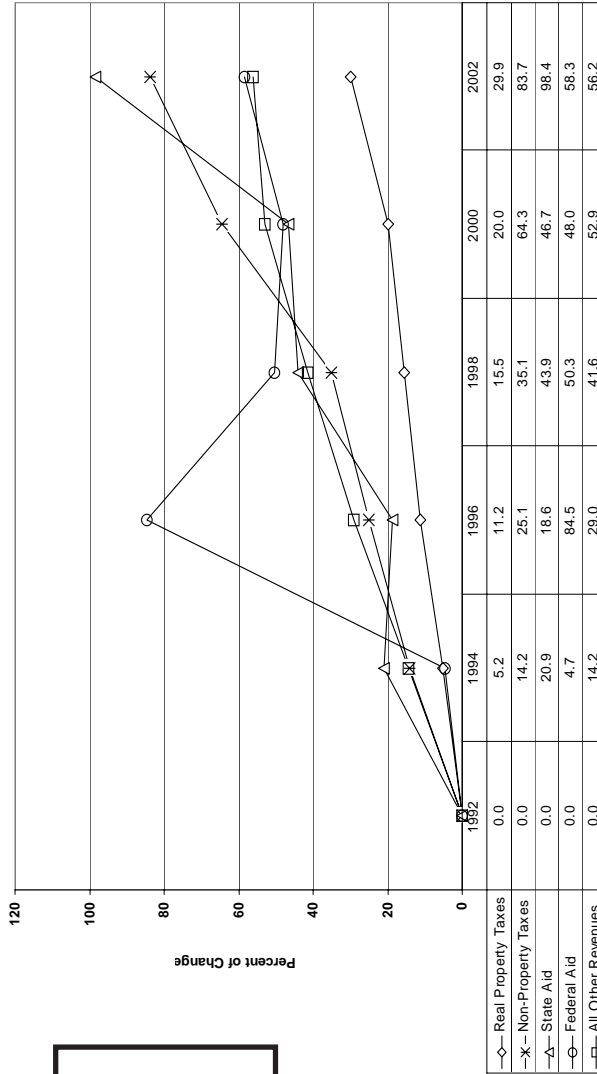
	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
Number of Towns	932	932	932	932	932	932	932	0.0%	0.0%
Population (1)	8,281,960	8,281,960	8,281,960	8,281,960	8,692,132	8,692,132	8,692,132	5.0%	5.0%
TAXABLE VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY:									
Assessed Value	\$129,337.4	\$191,113.4	\$196,205.5	\$201,904.7	\$205,784.3	\$216,602.2	\$223,921.6	17.2%	73.1%
Full Value	487,449.9	466,823.3	481,248.5	487,930.4	526,663.5	565,231.4	615,132.2	31.8%	26.2%
INDEBTEDNESS DATA:									
Debt Issued:									
Bonds	\$369.1	\$310.6	\$492.1	\$382.3	\$262.9	\$425.0	\$386.8	24.5%	4.8%
Notes (2)	224.8	246.6	243.4	254.7	254.5	346.5	285.9	15.9%	27.2%
Outstanding Debt:									
Bonds	\$2,181.1	\$2,641.3	\$2,788.1	\$2,847.0	\$2,830.2	\$2,933.8	\$3,026.0	14.6%	38.7%
Notes (2)	485.5	570.7	479.9	490.4	503.6	622.0	552.1	-3.3%	13.7%
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$2,666.6	\$3,212.0	\$3,268.0	\$3,337.5	\$3,333.8	\$3,555.8	\$3,578.1	11.4%	34.2%
REVENUES:									
Real Prop. Taxes and Assessments	\$1,878.3	\$2,154.5	\$2,169.3	\$2,224.4	\$2,253.9	\$2,355.5	\$2,439.4	13.2%	29.9%
Non-Property Taxes	290.3	382.0	392.1	424.1	477.1	490.5	533.2	39.6%	83.7%
State Aid	250.9	285.9	361.1	396.0	368.0	418.9	497.7	74.1%	98.4%
Federal Aid	95.7	153.9	143.8	131.9	141.6	149.9	151.5	-1.6%	58.3%
Other Revenues	735.5	987.4	1,041.2	1,063.6	1,124.3	1,160.4	1,149.1	16.4%	56.2%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$3,250.7	\$3,963.8	\$4,107.5	\$4,239.9	\$4,364.9	\$4,575.2	\$4,770.8	20.4%	46.8%
EXPENDITURES:									
Current Operations	\$2,717.2	\$3,205.4	\$3,264.8	\$3,394.2	\$3,514.2	\$3,743.6	\$3,888.0	21.3%	43.1%
Equipment and Capital Outlay	467.3	662.7	592.3	671.8	669.6	800.6	790.4	19.3%	69.1%
Debt Service:									
Principal	224.1	298.8	307.1	329.1	321.8	331.7	337.4	12.9%	50.6%
Interest	162.5	159.7	162.5	152.8	155.4	157.1	150.4	-5.8%	-7.4%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$3,571.1	\$4,326.6	\$4,326.7	\$4,548.0	\$4,660.9	\$5,033.0	\$5,166.0	19.4%	44.7%

(1) 1990 Federal Census population figures are used for 1992 through 1999. 2000 Federal Census population figures are used starting in 2000.

(2) Includes the following types of notes: bond anticipation, capital, revenue anticipation, tax anticipation, budget, etc.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Chart 1-7 Towns

Town Revenues - Percent Change 1992 - 2002 by Source of Revenue



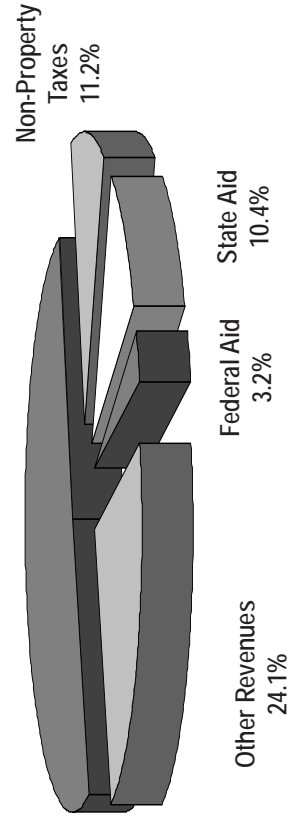
Town Revenues

Over 75% of town revenues are generated from real property taxes and other revenue sources. However, these categories have grown the least over a ten-year time period.

Non-property taxes account for 11% of town revenues overall. Sales tax revenues account for almost 84% of non-property taxes.

However, towns cannot impose their own sales tax; the revenues they receive originate from counties that elect to distribute sales tax proceeds.

Real Property Taxes and Assessments
51.1%



Composition of Town Revenues - 2002

Table 1-8

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR VILLAGES Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

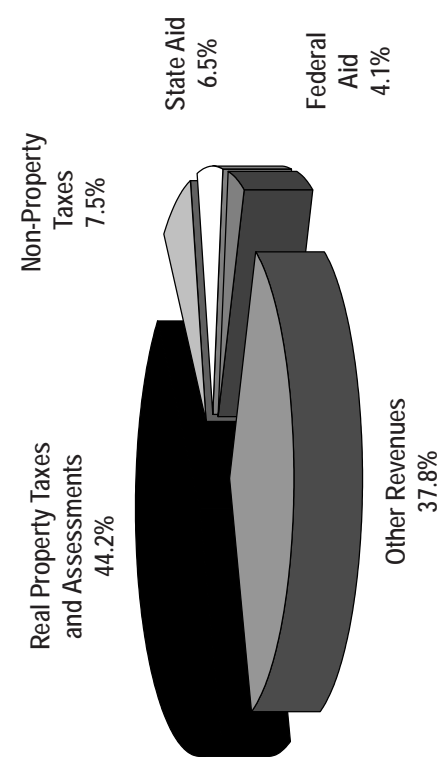
	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
Number of Villages	557	553	554	554	554	554	554	0.2%	-0.5%
Population (1)	1,838,058	1,833,314	1,834,159	1,834,159	1,871,947	1,871,947	1,871,947	2.1%	1.8%
TAXABLE VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY:									
Assessed Value	\$20,368.8	\$25,533.7	\$27,218.0	\$27,559.8	\$29,464.8	\$29,857.1	\$30,674.3	20.1%	50.6%
Full Value	101,509.9	106,232.6	108,229.5	111,642.8	114,066.2	126,333.1	137,457.9	29.4%	35.4%
INDEBTEDNESS DATA:									
Debt Issued:									
Bonds	\$110.7	\$91.7	\$146.9	\$184.9	\$106.8	\$155.8	\$184.2	100.9%	66.4%
Notes (2)	75.8	126.8	122.9	132.8	128.1	129.0	158.3	24.8%	108.8%
Outstanding Debt:									
Bonds	\$532.3	\$713.1	\$775.7	\$877.2	\$910.4	\$961.9	\$1,052.0	47.5%	97.6%
Notes (2)	177.4	250.2	252.7	233.2	254.0	272.6	291.4	16.5%	64.3%
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$709.7	\$963.3	\$1,028.4	\$1,110.4	\$1,164.4	\$1,234.4	\$1,343.4	39.5%	89.3%
REVENUES:									
Real Prop. Taxes and Assessments	\$590.3	\$696.8	\$711.2	\$727.1	\$749.9	\$762.9	\$792.5	13.7%	34.3%
Non-Property Taxes	82.0	110.7	113.5	117.0	125.6	132.9	133.9	21.0%	63.3%
State Aid	54.0	62.7	72.1	103.4	98.1	94.6	116.7	86.1%	116.1%
Federal Aid	46.3	59.7	58.8	68.3	82.2	69.4	74.0	24.0%	59.8%
Other Revenues	454.1	537.9	570.3	603.9	637.2	659.2	678.0	26.0%	49.3%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$1,226.7	\$1,467.8	\$1,525.9	\$1,619.7	\$1,693.2	\$1,719.0	\$1,795.0	22.3%	46.3%
EXPENDITURES:									
Current Operations	\$1,007.6	\$1,207.6	\$1,233.5	\$1,282.9	\$1,338.9	\$1,395.4	\$1,445.4	19.7%	43.4%
Equipment and Capital Outlay	165.8	210.7	248.0	276.4	322.3	313.6	376.1	78.5%	126.8%
Debt Service:									
Principal	63.5	83.5	87.8	93.2	97.0	104.1	110.5	32.3%	74.0%
Interest	44.8	46.9	46.6	48.9	50.3	51.5	54.6	16.4%	21.9%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$1,281.7	\$1,548.7	\$1,615.9	\$1,701.5	\$1,808.5	\$1,864.7	\$1,986.6	28.3%	55.0%

(1) 1990 Federal Census population figures are used for 1992 through 1999. 2000 Federal Census population figures are used starting in 2000.

(2) Includes the following types of notes: bond anticipation, capital, revenue anticipation, tax anticipation, budget, etc.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Chart 1-8 Villages

Village Revenues - Percent Change 1992 - 2002 by Source of Revenue



Composition of Village Revenues - 2002

Village Revenues

Each of the 554 villages in the State are within the boundaries of one or more towns, so most village residents are subject to both town and village taxation. Between 1990 and 2000, overall village population grew by just over two percent while towns increased by five percent. During that time period, 58% of villages experienced population declines while just 27% of towns experienced declines.

For villages, real property taxes are the largest revenue source, with other revenues being a close second. Together, these two revenue categories account for 82% of village revenues. When compared to counties, cities, and towns, villages rely less on State and federal aid and non-property taxes as revenue sources.

State aid for villages has shown the greatest increase over both the five and ten-year time periods; however, this category only accounts for 6.5% of the village revenue mix.

Table 1-9

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS (Excluding New York City) Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
Number of Districts	717	706	705	705	704	703	703	-0.4%	-2.0%
Fall Enrollment	1,642,563	1,740,302	1,751,093	1,764,484	1,774,130	1,774,954	1,783,627	2.5%	8.8%
TAXABLE VALUATION OF REAL PROP.:									
Assessed Value	\$157,038.5	\$230,516.3	\$238,108.5	\$246,927.2	\$251,490.1	\$262,440.9	\$269,676.6	17.0%	71.7%
Full Value	568,096.6	553,700.4	560,857.6	571,807.5	606,180.4	647,144.4	700,850.4	26.6%	23.4%
INDEBTEDNESS DATA:									
Debt Issued:									
Bonds	\$776.5	\$1,216.8	\$1,176.3	\$1,403.0	\$1,677.9	\$2,047.2	\$3,197.8	162.8%	311.8%
Notes (1)	1,360.3	2,032.5	2,023.7	2,151.2	2,870.0	2,816.8	3,543.3	74.3%	160.5%
Outstanding Debt:									
Bonds	\$3,091.6	\$4,607.7	\$5,232.3	\$5,989.5	\$7,028.4	\$8,306.2	\$9,590.3	108.1%	210.2%
Notes (1)	552.8	1,126.7	1,154.9	1,253.5	2,003.4	2,046.5	2,666.6	136.7%	382.4%
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$3,644.4	\$5,734.4	\$6,387.2	\$7,243.0	\$9,031.9	\$10,352.8	\$12,256.9	113.7%	236.3%
REVENUES:									
Real Property Taxes (2)	\$7,724.7	\$9,735.8	\$10,048.6	\$10,399.1	\$10,879.5	\$11,503.0	\$12,393.8	27.3%	60.4%
Non-Property Taxes	180.6	218.1	223.2	225.1	232.9	240.1	234.5	7.5%	29.8%
State Aid	5,692.9	6,723.5	7,072.6	7,690.2	8,111.9	8,732.9	9,113.9	35.6%	60.1%
Federal Aid	493.0	626.7	695.9	774.6	861.3	961.2	1,091.7	74.2%	121.4%
Other Revenues	811.8	937.3	979.0	1,032.4	1,148.8	1,242.3	1,130.1	20.6%	39.2%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$14,903.1	\$18,241.5	\$19,019.2	\$20,121.4	\$21,234.5	\$22,679.5	\$23,964.1	31.4%	60.8%
EXPENDITURES:									
Current Operations	\$13,835.1	\$17,022.2	\$17,633.7	\$18,530.0	\$19,657.2	\$20,841.6	\$21,969.0	29.1%	58.8%
Equipment and Capital Outlay	932.5	1,339.5	1,546.7	1,645.8	1,773.7	2,543.8	2,917.5	117.8%	212.9%
Debt Service:									
Principal	411.8	518.6	561.1	649.4	718.2	848.5	927.3	78.8%	125.2%
Interest	287.1	320.2	362.6	389.8	420.0	539.5	561.5	75.4%	95.6%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$15,466.5	\$19,200.4	\$20,104.1	\$21,215.0	\$22,569.0	\$24,773.4	\$26,375.3	37.4%	70.5%

(1) Includes the following types of notes: bond anticipation, capital, tax anticipation, revenue anticipation, budget, etc.

(2) Real Property Taxes includes revenues from the School Tax Relief (STAR) program of \$464.1 million in 1999, \$931.7 million in 2000, \$1,376.7 million in 2001, and \$1,874.9 million in 2002.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Chart

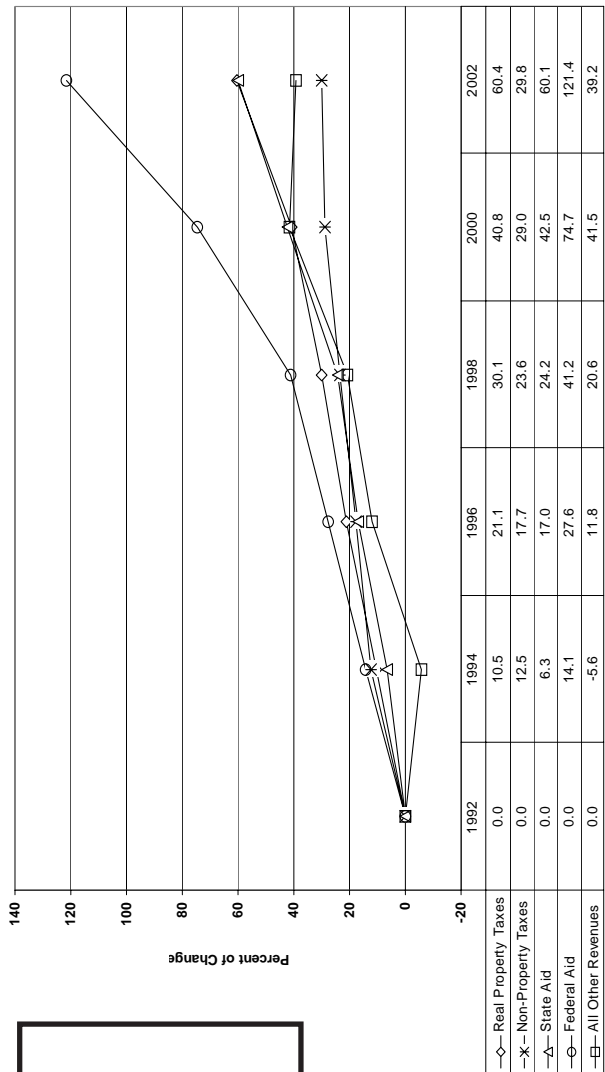
1-9 School Districts (excluding NYC)

School District Revenues

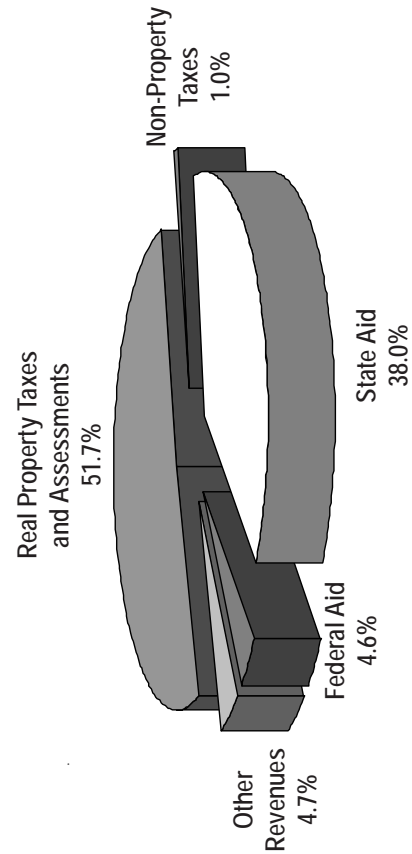
There are 703 school districts in New York State, and they frequently cross city, town, village, and even county lines. Except for Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers, where the school budget is part of the municipal budget, each school district is its own governmental entity with the power to levy taxes and incur debt.

School districts depend almost entirely on real property tax and State aid as revenue sources; these two revenues account for almost 90% of school district revenues. Non-property taxes are a very small component of the school district revenue mix, accounting for only one percent of revenues. School districts cannot impose their own sales tax, and only receive sales tax revenues if the county elects to distribute a portion to school districts. Currently only seven counties provide such a distribution, benefiting 145 of the 703 school districts.

Federal aid has shown the greatest percent increase of any revenue category, increasing by over 121% for the ten-year period, but this revenue source only accounts for 4.6% of the total revenues of school districts.



School District Revenues - Percent Change 1992 - 2002 by Source of Revenue



Composition of School District Revenues - 2002

Table 1-10

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS (Including New York City) Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
Number of Districts	718	707	706	706	705	704	704	-0.4%	-1.9%
Fall Enrollment	2,593,015	2,790,175	2,808,584	2,822,720	2,830,838	2,823,646	2,825,730	1.3%	9.0%
Amounts below in millions of dollars									
TAXABLE VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY:									
Assessed Value	\$235,699.4	\$306,184.8	\$314,296.9	\$325,166.5	\$332,375.4	\$346,760.6	\$359,216.2	17.3%	52.4%
Full Value	922,425.0	834,995.8	839,936.0	857,144.2	911,869.3	976,647.1	1,065,871.0	27.6%	15.6%
INDEBTEDNESS DATA:									
Debt Issued:									
Bonds (1)	\$2,046.0	\$2,695.4	\$2,544.5	\$2,117.2	\$1,861.6	\$2,976.1	\$3,197.8	18.6%	56.3%
Notes	1,360.3	2,032.5	2,023.7	2,152.1	2,871.7	2,818.2	3,543.3	74.3%	160.5%
Outstanding Debt:									
Bonds	\$6,066.5	\$11,217.7	\$11,932.8	\$13,051.2	\$14,205.7	\$16,335.9	\$17,583.6	56.7%	189.8%
Notes	552.8	1,126.7	1,154.9	1,253.5	2,003.4	2,046.5	2,666.6	136.7%	382.4%
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$6,619.3	\$12,344.4	\$13,087.7	\$14,304.7	\$16,209.2	\$18,382.5	\$20,250.2	64.0%	205.9%
REVENUES:									
Real Property Taxes (2)	\$10,841.8	\$13,542.6	\$14,307.6	\$14,868.5	\$16,073.0	\$17,038.2	\$17,624.7	30.1%	62.6%
Non-Property Taxes	180.6	218.1	223.2	225.1	232.9	240.1	234.5	7.5%	29.8%
State Aid	8,675.8	10,405.7	10,972.0	11,966.8	12,572.3	13,922.4	14,605.6	40.4%	68.3%
Federal Aid	1,231.0	1,506.0	1,577.7	1,848.5	1,934.8	2,009.5	2,306.4	53.1%	87.4%
Other Revenues	947.5	1,282.5	1,094.4	1,397.5	1,367.0	1,541.3	1,380.3	7.6%	45.7%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$21,876.8	\$26,955.0	\$28,174.8	\$30,306.4	\$32,180.1	\$34,751.5	\$36,151.6	34.1%	65.3%
EXPENDITURES:									
Current Operations	\$20,910.8	\$25,445.1	\$26,891.0	\$28,500.3	\$30,248.4	\$32,855.5	\$34,346.8	35.0%	64.3%
Equipment and Capital Outlay (3)	979.4	1,401.6	1,651.1	1,774.2	1,926.6	2,650.7	3,015.8	115.2%	207.9%
Debt Service:									
Principal	475.6	568.0	601.5	718.1	817.4	926.3	965.4	70.0%	103.0%
Interest	445.4	663.2	721.0	747.0	857.4	884.0	728.5	9.8%	63.6%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$22,811.0	\$28,077.8	\$29,864.6	\$31,739.7	\$33,849.8	\$37,316.5	\$39,056.5	39.1%	71.2%

Note: Financial data of the New York City School District (excluding Higher Education) is obtained from New York City School District Annual Financial Reports as submitted by the New York City Board of Education (See Table No. 1-11). The source of data for the New York City School District in other summary tables (Table Nos. 1, 1-1, 1-6, 1-13 and 1-18) is the City of New York Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Comptroller. Detail may not add due to rounding.

(1) Bonds Issued - all data includes refunding bonds issued for school districts, including the New York City School District.

(2) Real Property Taxes include revenues from the School Tax Relief (STAR) program of \$495.9 million in 1999, \$991.6 million in 2000, \$1,466.2 million in 2001, and \$1,987.3 million in 2002.

(3) For the New York City School District, Capital Fund expenditures are excluded.

Table 1-11

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR THE NEW YORK CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
Number of Districts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.0%	0.0%
Fall Enrollment	950,452	1,049,873	1,057,491	1,058,236	1,056,708	1,048,692	1,042,103	-0.7%	9.6%
TAXABLE VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY:									
Assessed Value	\$78,660.9	\$75,668.5	\$76,188.4	\$78,239.3	\$80,885.3	\$84,319.7	\$89,539.6	18.3%	13.8%
Full Value	354,328.4	281,295.4	279,078.4	285,336.7	305,688.9	329,502.7	\$365,020.6	29.8%	3.0%
INDEBTEDNESS DATA:									
Debt Issued:									
Bonds (1)	\$1,269.5	\$1,478.6	\$1,368.2	\$714.2	\$183.7	\$928.9	\$0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Notes	—	—	—	0.9	1.7	1.4	\$0.0	NA	NA
Outstanding Debt:									
Bonds	\$2,974.9	\$6,610.0	\$6,700.5	\$7,061.7	\$7,177.3	\$8,029.7	\$7,993.3	20.9%	168.7%
Notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$2,974.9	\$6,610.0	\$6,700.5	\$7,061.7	\$7,177.3	\$8,029.7	\$7,993.3	20.9%	168.7%
REVENUES:									
Real Property Taxes (2)	\$3,117.1	\$3,806.8	\$4,259.0	\$4,469.4	\$5,193.5	\$5,535.2	\$5,230.9	37.4%	67.8%
State Aid	2,982.9	3,682.2	3,899.4	4,276.6	4,460.4	5,189.5	\$5,491.7	49.1%	84.1%
Federal Aid	738.0	879.3	881.8	1,073.9	1,073.5	1,048.3	\$1,214.7	38.1%	64.6%
Other Revenues	135.7	345.2	115.4	365.1	218.2	299.0	\$250.2	-27.5%	84.4%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$6,973.7	\$8,713.5	\$9,155.6	\$10,185.0	\$10,945.6	\$12,072.0	\$12,187.5	39.9%	74.8%
EXPENDITURES:									
Current Operations	\$7,075.7	\$8,422.9	\$9,257.3	\$9,970.3	\$10,591.2	\$12,013.9	\$12,377.8	47.0%	74.9%
Equipment and Capital Outlay (3)	46.9	62.1	104.4	128.4	152.9	106.9	\$98.3	58.3%	109.6%
Debt Service:									
Principal	63.8	49.4	40.4	68.7	99.2	77.8	\$38.1	-22.9%	-40.3%
Interest	158.3	343.0	358.4	357.2	437.4	344.5	167.0	-51.3%	5.5%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$7,344.5	\$8,877.4	\$9,760.5	\$10,524.7	\$11,280.8	\$12,543.1	\$12,681.2	42.8%	72.7%
<p>Note: Financial data (excluding Higher Education) is obtained from New York City School District Annual Financial Reports as submitted by the New York City Board of Education and is presented separately for comparative purposes with other school districts in the State. The source of data for the New York City School District in other summary tables (Table Nos. 1, 1-1, 1-6 and 1-18) is the City of New York Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Comptroller. Detail may not add due to rounding.</p> <p>(1) Bonds issued - all data includes refunding bonds issued for the New York City School District.</p> <p>(2) Real Property Taxes includes revenues from the State Tax Relief (STAR) program of \$31.8 million in 1999, \$59.9 million in 2000, \$89.4 million in 2001, and \$112.4 million in 2002.</p> <p>(3) Expenditures for Capital Fund are not included.</p>									

Table 1-12

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR FIRE DISTRICTS Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (1)	2002 (1)	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
Number of Fire Districts	848	858	859	864	866	867	871	1.5%	2.7%
	Amounts below in millions of dollars								
INDEBTEDNESS DATA:									
Debt Issued:									
Bonds	\$17.3	\$19.2	\$28.7	\$23.7	\$18.4	\$34.0	\$24.3	26.6%	40.5%
Notes	11.0	8.6	16.7	10.5	20.9	19.0	15.6	81.4%	41.8%
Outstanding Debt:									
Bonds	\$95.5	\$112.3	\$130.3	\$140.7	\$142.9	\$161.9	\$166.2	48.0%	74.0%
Notes	18.2	16.6	25.5	17.3	24.9	24.7	28.2	69.9%	54.9%
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$113.7	\$128.8	\$155.8	\$158.0	\$167.9	\$186.6	\$194.4	50.9%	71.0%
REVENUES:									
Real Property Taxes	\$284.0	\$325.2	\$340.5	\$354.6	\$363.7	\$372.8	\$390.2	20.0%	47.8%
Other Revenues	24.0	32.2	43.3	42.3	49.0	39.1	33.6	4.3%	40.0%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$288.0	\$357.4	\$383.7	\$397.0	\$412.7	\$411.9	\$423.8	18.6%	47.2%
EXPENDITURES:									
Current Operations	\$186.6	\$226.2	\$229.1	\$239.0	\$250.6	\$257.7	\$269.6	19.2%	44.5%
Equipment and Capital Outlay	93.0	108.9	114.2	124.0	129.0	138.1	126.6	16.3%	36.1%
Debt Service:									
Principal	21.8	30.2	25.8	29.1	27.8	35.4	26.8	-11.3%	22.9%
Interest	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.6	9.6	9.3	17.7%	20.8%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$309.1	\$373.2	\$377.2	\$400.7	\$416.0	\$440.7	\$432.3	15.8%	39.9%

(1) The source of data in this table is fire district annual financial reports filed with the State Comptroller's office. 2001 and 2002 fire district data may not be comparable with prior years due to fewer reports being available in time for publication when compared with previous years. For further information, contact the State Comptroller's Division of Local Government Services and Economic Development.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Expenditures

by Function

The following tables and charts break down local government expenditures by function. Explanation of specific expenditures included in each function are shown in the footnotes to the applicable table.

Functional categories include only payments for personal services and contractual expenditures. Total employee benefits for all functions are included as a separate category. Equipment and capital outlay and payments of principal on debt do not appear in these tables.

Table 1-13

EXPENDITURE TRENDS BY FUNCTION Includes Counties, New York City (including Schools and Higher Education), Cities, Towns, Villages, School Districts and Fire Districts Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

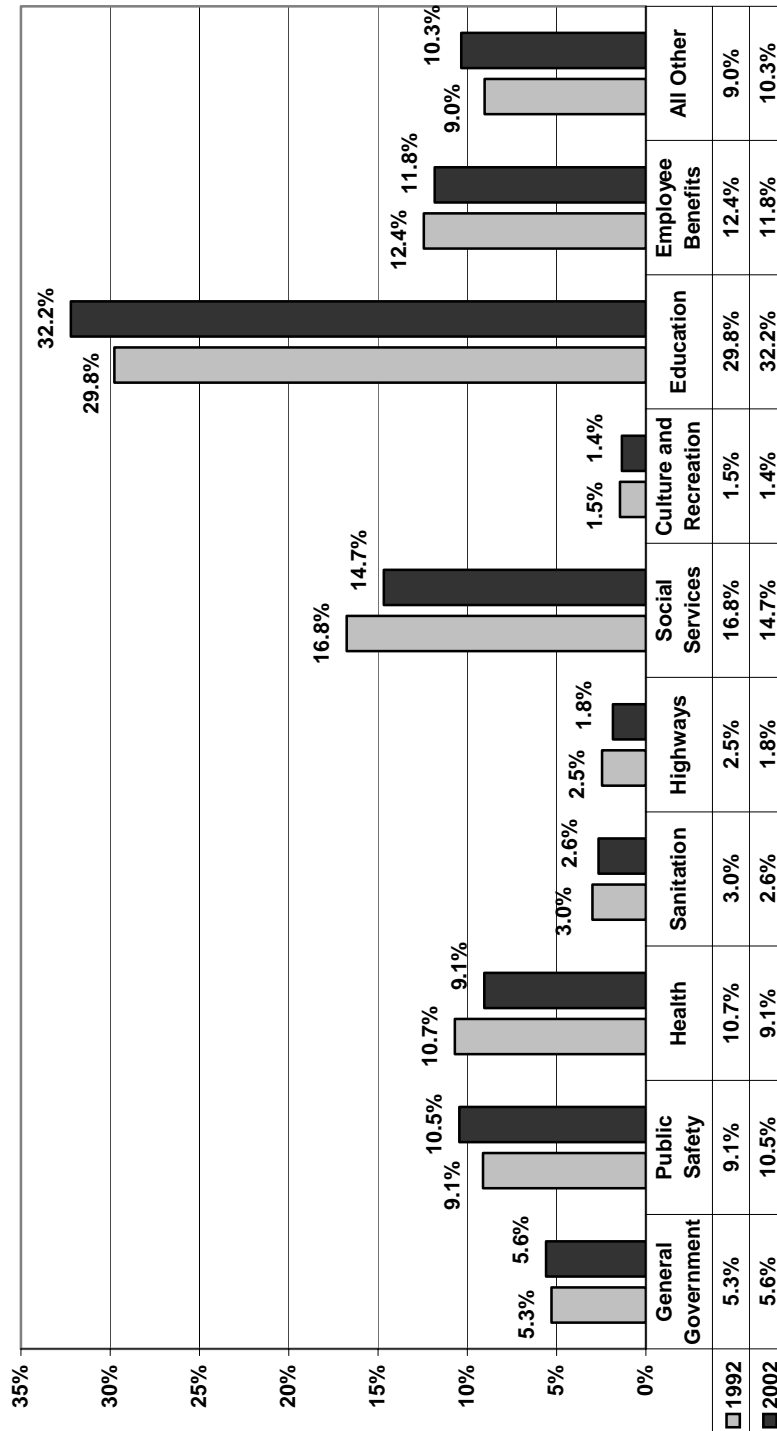
	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
GENERAL PURPOSE:									
General Government	\$3,259.7	\$3,740.1	\$3,907.6	\$4,017.5	\$4,235.9	\$4,526.7	(a) \$5,256.2	40.5%	61.2%
Public Safety	5,633.7	7,372.4	7,698.0	8,237.9	8,703.2	9,071.8	9,817.9	33.2%	74.3%
Health (1)	6,601.5	7,565.4	7,442.4	7,573.7	7,622.5	8,104.7	8,508.8	12.5%	28.9%
Sanitation	1,846.4	1,906.8	2,049.5	2,083.1	2,228.4	2,369.0	2,486.9	30.4%	34.7%
Highways	1,511.9	1,541.5	1,511.7	1,585.6	1,692.4	1,713.1	1,726.9	12.0%	14.2%
Social Services	10,345.4	11,583.9	11,583.1	11,872.3	12,559.5	13,245.6	13,791.9	19.1%	33.3%
Culture and Recreation	898.6	989.2	1,142.1	1,193.1	1,283.8	1,515.9	1,270.3	28.4%	41.4%
Education	18,369.2	22,339.9	23,786.0	25,270.1	27,128.2	29,193.0	30,244.9	35.4%	64.7%
Employee Benefits (1) (2)	7,669.8	8,935.8	8,995.5	9,083.5	8,986.9	10,092.3	11,112.6	24.4%	44.9%
All Other	5,572.5	8,043.0	8,421.4	8,005.8	8,258.2	9,451.9	9,712.6	20.8%	74.3%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE	\$61,708.6	\$74,018.0	\$76,537.0	\$78,922.6	\$82,699.5	\$89,284.0	\$93,929.2	26.9%	52.2%
INTEREST ON DEBT	\$3,251.7	\$3,618.8	\$3,635.7	\$3,667.0	\$3,829.2	\$4,158.8	\$4,120.1	13.9%	26.7%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE AND INTEREST	\$64,960.4	\$77,637.0	\$80,172.8	\$82,589.2	\$86,527.9	\$93,442.8	\$98,049.3	26.3%	50.9%

Note: This table includes New York City (Table No. 1-18) trend data which has been revised starting with the 1992 year. Because of these revisions, statistics reflected on this table may not be comparable with data published prior to 1992. Detail may not add due to rounding. Please also refer to notes on Tables No. 1-9, 1-12, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, and 1-20. (1) Starting in 1998, this table no longer reflects the financial transactions of the Westchester County Medical Center (WCWC) and the Ruth Taylor Institute (RTI) whose operations have been transferred to the Westchester County Health Care Corporation. For comparison purposes, in 1997 WCWC and RTI expenditures were \$345.5 million for Health and \$42.8 million for Employee Benefits. Effective September 29, 1999, the County of Nassau transferred ownership of County health facilities to the Nassau Health Care Corporation (NHCC). Therefore related revenues and expenditures of Nassau County health facilities do not reflect a full year's operation in 1999 and are not reflected in 2000. For comparison purposes Nassau County health facilities reported the following in 1998, 1999 and 2000: Health of \$380.4 million in 1998, \$294.9 million in 1999, and \$0 in 2000. Employee Benefits were \$58.6 million in 1998, \$42.9 million in 1999, and \$0 in 2000. (2) Includes employee benefits of counties, New York City (including schools), cities, towns, villages, school districts and fire districts. Certain employee benefits of New York City may be included in other functional categories. (a) Includes expenses of the New York City Department of Design and Construction, which was responsible for the cleanup of the World Trade Center site and helping to rebuild the lower Manhattan infrastructure; these expenses exceeded \$500 million in 2002.

Chart 1-13

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES Includes All Major Classes of Local Government (including NYC)

Total Expenditures 1992 - \$61,708,600,000
Total Expenditures 2002 - \$93,929,200,000



**Expenditures-
All Local
Governments**

This chart contains data for all local governments and school districts, and includes New York City.

Education is the largest expenditure category and in 2002 it accounted for almost a third of total expenditures. Social Services is the second largest expenditure category, although it is primarily an expenditure of counties and New York City.

Increases in 2002 for the General Government and Public Safety categories have been affected by New York City's response to the tragedy of September 11. New York City's general government expenditures include costs of the Department of Design and Construction, which was responsible for the cleanup of the World Trade Center site and helping to rebuild the lower Manhattan infrastructure; these expenses exceeded \$500 million in 2002.

This table pertains to General Purpose Expenditures, and includes data on Counties, Cities, New York City, Towns, Villages, School Districts and Fire Districts. Please refer to the notes on the accompanying table.

Table

1-14

EXPENDITURE TRENDS BY FUNCTION (EXCLUDING NEW YORK CITY) Includes Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, School Districts and Fire Districts Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
GENERAL PURPOSE:									
General Government	\$1,966.6	\$2,365.3	\$2,461.8	\$2,500.3	\$2,570.1	\$2,778.9	\$2,742.2	15.9%	39.4%
Public Safety	2,488.0	3,173.2	3,313.4	3,511.7	3,677.2	3,866.3	4,060.0	27.9%	63.2%
Health (1)	1,831.0	2,163.0	1,869.2	1,970.2	1,766.7	1,834.3	1,909.7	-11.7%	4.3%
Sanitation	1,282.5	1,328.5	1,346.0	1,378.4	1,399.5	1,444.7	1,503.8	13.2%	17.3%
Highways	1,083.9	1,244.7	1,232.7	1,287.4	1,327.4	1,380.9	1,368.0	9.9%	26.2%
Social Services	3,517.3	4,110.4	4,086.2	4,294.9	4,574.5	4,849.9	5,041.9	22.7%	43.3%
Culture and Recreation	567.1	645.8	680.5	716.1	762.8	816.0	841.4	30.3%	48.4%
Education	12,024.2	14,884.5	15,645.9	16,514.5	17,460.8	18,561.5	19,433.7	30.6%	61.6%
Employee Benefits (1)	4,181.7	4,901.2	4,739.4	4,816.4	5,097.8	5,458.5	5,972.9	21.9%	42.8%
All Other	1,397.7	1,644.8	1,732.7	1,850.5	1,893.8	2,007.4	2,139.8	30.1%	53.1%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE	\$30,340.0	\$36,461.4	\$37,107.6	\$38,840.3	\$40,531.0	\$42,998.4	\$45,013.5	23.5%	48.4%
INTEREST ON DEBT	\$994.1	\$1,018.3	\$1,064.5	\$1,083.5	\$1,112.7	\$1,245.8	\$1,240.6	21.8%	24.8%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE AND INTEREST	\$31,334.2	\$37,479.8	\$38,172.2	\$39,923.3	\$41,642.9	\$44,244.2	\$46,254.1	23.4%	47.6%

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding. Please also refer to notes on Tables No. 1-9, 1-12, 1-16, 1-17, 1-19, and 1-20.

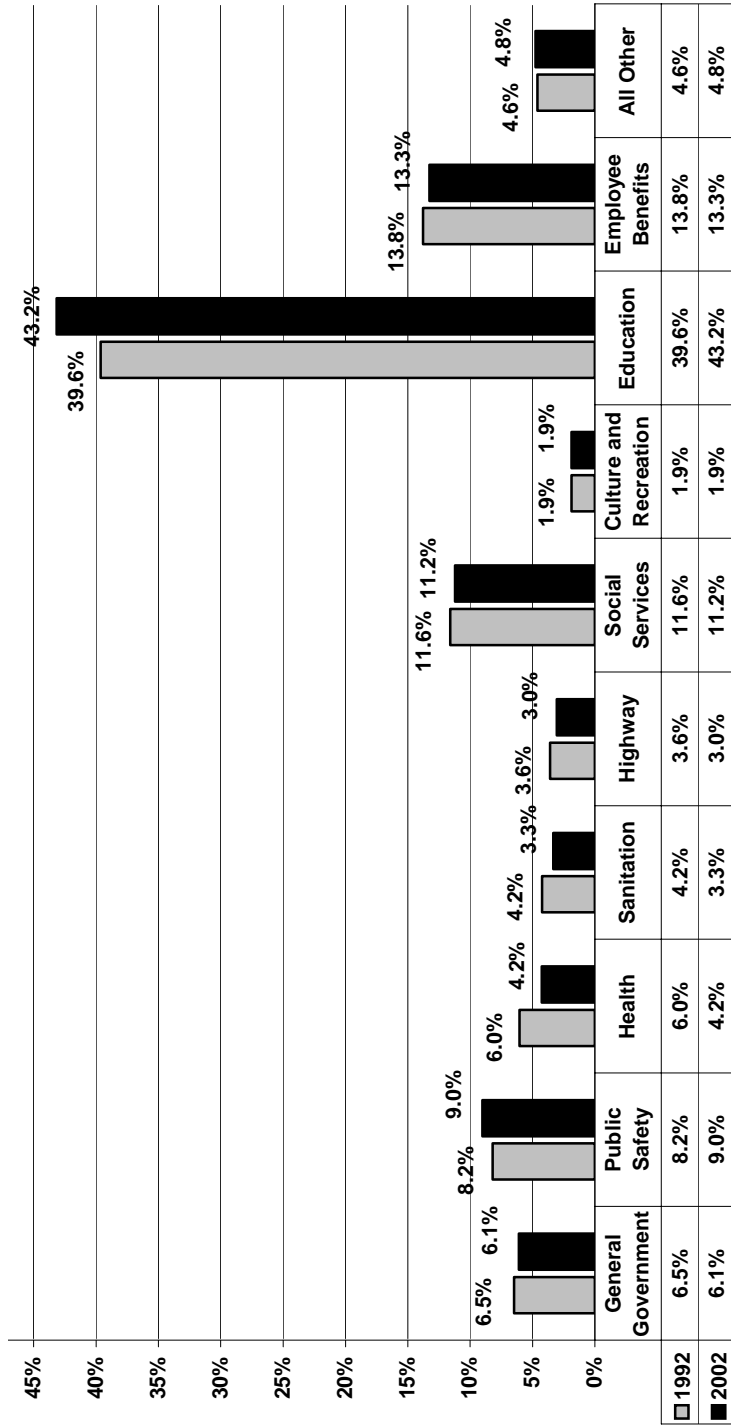
(1) Starting in 1998, this table no longer reflects the financial transactions of the Westchester County Medical Center (WCMC) and the Ruth Taylor Institute (RTI) whose operations have been transferred to the Westchester County Health Care Corporation. For comparison purposes, in 1997 WCWC and RTI expenditures were \$345.5 million for Health and \$42.8 million for Employee Benefits. Effective September 29, 1999, the County of Nassau transferred ownership of County health facilities to the Nassau Health Care Corporation (NHCC). Therefore, related revenues and expenditures of Nassau County health related facilities do not reflect a full year's operation in 1999 and are not reflected in 2000. For comparison purposes, Nassau County health facilities reported the following in 1998, 1999 and 2000: Health of \$380.4 million in 1998, \$294.9 million in 1999, and \$0 in 2000. Employee benefits were \$58.6 million in 1998, \$42.9 million in 1999 and \$0 in 2000.

Chart

1 - 14

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES All Major Units of Local Government (excluding NYC)

Total Expenditures 1992 - \$30,340,000,000
Total Expenditures 2002 - \$45,013,500,000



Expenditures - All Local Governments (Excluding NYC)

This chart reflects all major classes of government, excluding New York City. Education was the category that reflected the most spending in 2002, with over forty-three percent of expenditures used towards this purpose.

Public Safety, which includes expenditures for police and fire protection, exhibited the largest percentage increase from 1992 to 2002, growing by over sixty-three percent in that time period.

This table pertains to General Purpose Expenditures, and includes data on Counties, Cities, (excluding New York City), Towns, Villages, School Districts and Fire Districts. Please refer to the notes on the accompanying table.

Table 1-15

EXPENDITURE TRENDS BY FUNCTION SUMMARY OF COUNTIES, CITIES (EXCLUDING NEW YORK CITY), TOWNS AND VILLAGES Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02	
GENERAL PURPOSE:		Amounts below in millions of dollars								
General Government	\$1,966.6	\$2,365.3	\$2,461.8	\$2,500.3	\$2,570.1	\$2,778.9	\$2,742.2	15.9%	39.4%	
Public Safety	2,347.2	3,002.4	3,138.7	3,328.1	3,486.2	3,667.4	3,850.3	28.2%	64.0%	
Health (1)	1,831.0	2,163.0	1,869.2	1,970.2	1,766.7	1,834.3	1,909.7	-11.7%	4.3%	
Sanitation	1,282.5	1,328.5	1,346.0	1,378.4	1,399.5	1,444.7	1,503.8	13.2%	17.3%	
Highways	1,083.9	1,244.7	1,232.7	1,287.4	1,327.4	1,380.9	1,368.0	9.9%	26.2%	
Social Services	3,517.3	4,110.4	4,086.2	4,294.9	4,574.5	4,849.9	5,041.9	22.7%	43.3%	
Culture and Recreation	567.1	645.8	680.5	716.1	762.8	816.0	841.4	30.3%	48.4%	
Education	517.4	607.2	629.4	640.0	642.9	723.6	771.1	27.0%	49.0%	
Employee Benefits (1)	1,807.6	2,101.0	2,067.7	2,105.6	2,199.0	2,396.0	2,606.6	24.1%	44.2%	
All Other	1,397.7	1,644.8	1,732.7	1,850.5	1,893.8	2,007.4	2,139.8	30.1%	53.1%	
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE	\$16,318.3	\$19,213.0	\$19,244.8	\$20,071.3	\$20,623.2	\$21,899.1	\$22,774.9	18.5%	39.6%	
INTEREST ON DEBT	\$699.3	\$690.2	\$693.9	\$685.1	\$684.1	\$696.7	\$669.8	-3.0%	-4.2%	
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE AND INTEREST	\$17,017.7	\$19,903.4	\$19,938.7	\$20,756.6	\$21,307.2	\$22,595.8	\$23,444.6	17.8%	37.8%	

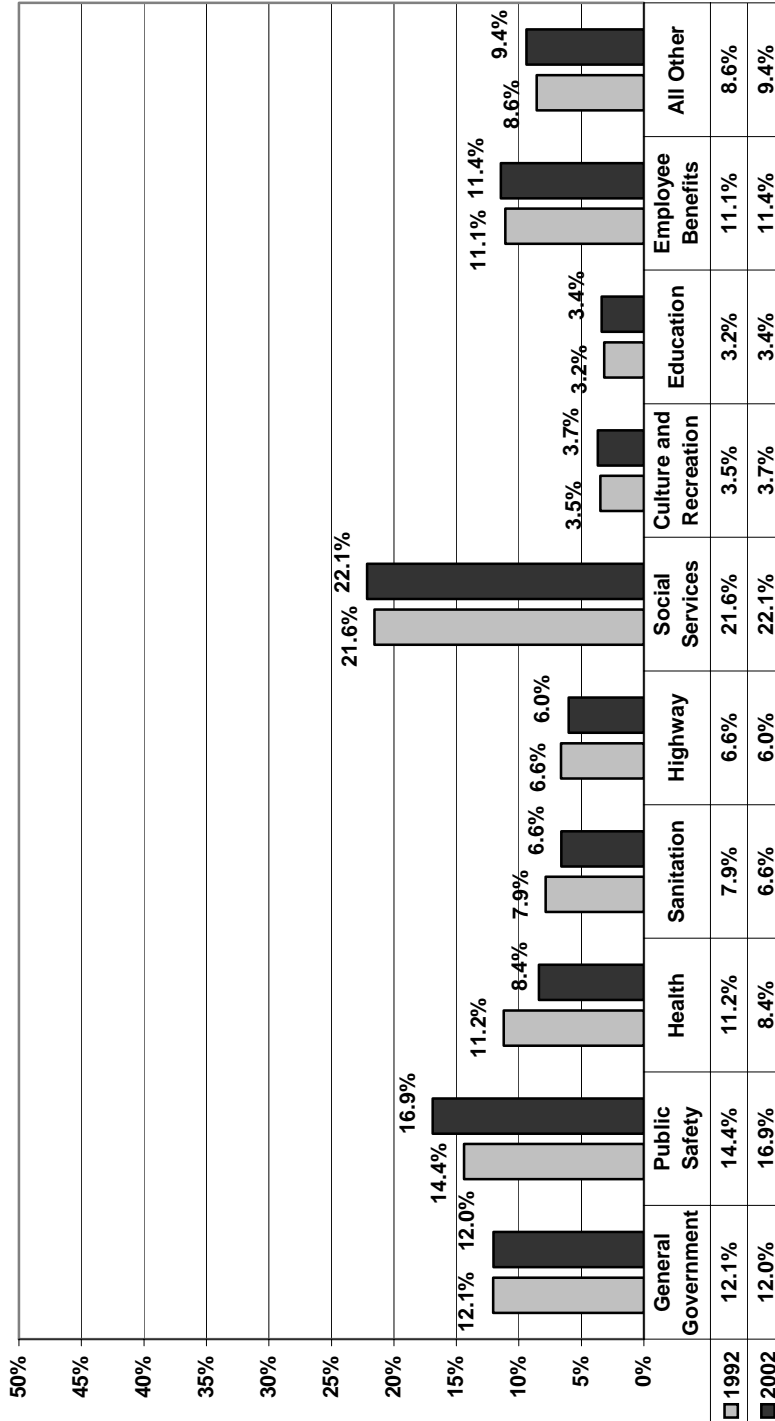
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding. Please also refer to notes on Tables No. 1-16, 1-17, 1-19, and 1-20.

(1) Starting in 1998, this table no longer reflects the financial transactions of the Westchester County Medical Center (WCRC) and the Ruth Taylor Institute (RTI) whose operations have been transferred to the Westchester County Health Care Corporation. For comparison purposes, in 1997 WCRC and RTI expenditures were \$345.5 million for Health and \$42.8 million for Employee Benefits. Effective September 29, 1999, the County of Nassau transferred ownership of County health facilities to the Nassau Health Care Corporation (NHCC). Therefore, related revenues and expenditures of Nassau County health related facilities do not reflect a full year's operation in 1999 and are not reflected in 2000. For comparison purposes, Nassau County health facilities reported the following in 1998, 1999 and 2000: Health of \$380.4 million in 1998, \$294.9 million in 1999, and \$0 in 2000. Employee benefits were \$58.6 million in 1998, \$42.9 million in 1999 and \$0 in 2000.

Chart 1-15

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages (excluding NYC)

Total Expenditures 1992 - \$16,318,300,000
Total Expenditures 2002 - \$22,774,900,000



Expenditures - Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages

Since this chart includes expenditures of county governments, the Social Services category reflects the largest percentage of total expenditures in both the base and current year. However, Public Safety shows the greatest proportional increase from 1992 to 2002.

Expenditures for Health reflect the largest proportional decrease, which is in large part due to the privatization of certain health facilities that were previously included as part of a local government's operations.

This table pertains to General Purpose Expenditures, and includes data on Counties, Cities, (excluding New York City), Towns, and Villages. Please refer to the notes on the accompanying table.

Table 1-16

EXPENDITURE TRENDS BY FUNCTION FOR COUNTIES Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (2)	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
GENERAL PURPOSE:									
General Government	\$1,049.0	\$1,348.1	\$1,421.6	\$1,404.3	\$1,423.3	\$1,542.4	\$1,513.6	12.3%	44.3%
Public Safety	1,174.9	1,566.7	1,647.0	1,769.6	1,855.2	1,963.6	\$2,075.4	32.5%	76.6%
Health (1)	1,720.6	2,086.4	1,791.6	1,889.0	1,680.7	1,743.4	\$1,812.1	-13.1%	5.3%
Sanitation	397.1	430.4	435.0	446.0	464.6	482.4	\$495.8	15.2%	24.9%
Highways	329.9	360.2	356.5	369.6	387.8	394.1	\$381.6	5.9%	15.7%
Social Services	3,514.2	4,108.4	4,084.3	4,293.4	4,572.9	4,848.8	\$5,040.8	22.7%	43.4%
Culture and Recreation	164.8	168.3	178.5	188.6	225.2	232.2	\$245.6	45.9%	49.0%
Education	516.7	606.4	628.5	639.2	642.0	722.7	\$770.2	27.0%	49.1%
Employee Benefits (1)	999.0	(a) 1,171.8	1,157.9	1,177.7	1,214.2	1,324.4	\$1,434.7	22.4%	43.6%
All Other	626.6	714.4	773.9	856.5	861.9	941.9	\$1,025.9	43.6%	63.7%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE	\$10,492.9	\$12,561.1	\$12,474.6	\$13,033.9	\$13,327.9	\$14,196.0	\$14,795.7	17.8%	41.0%
INTEREST ON DEBT	\$388.3	\$368.9	\$368.4	\$368.9	\$361.3	\$366.8	\$346.3	-6.1%	-10.8%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE AND INTEREST	\$10,881.2	\$12,930.1	\$12,843.0	\$13,402.8	\$13,689.2	\$14,562.8	\$15,142.0	17.1%	39.2%

(1) Starting in 1998, this table no longer reflects the financial transactions of the Westchester County Medical Center (WCWC) and the Ruth Taylor Institute (RTI) whose operations have been transferred to the Westchester County Health Care Corporation. For comparison purposes, in 1997 WCWC and RTI expenditures were \$345.5 million for Health and \$42.8 million for Employee Benefits. Effective September 29, 1999, the County of Nassau transferred ownership of County health facilities to the Nassau County Health Care Corporation (NCHCC). Therefore related revenues and expenditures of Nassau County health related facilities do not reflect a full year's operation in 1999 and are not reflected in 2000. For comparison purposes, Nassau County health facilities reported the following in 1998, 1999 and 2000: Health of \$380.4 million in 1998, \$294.9 million in 1999, and \$0 in 2000. Employee Benefits were \$58.6 million in 1998, \$42.9 million in 1999 and \$0 in 2000.

(2) Fiscal 2002 data of the County of Schuylar is not available, as the county did not file a 2002 annual financial report in time for publication. For comparison purposes, in 2001 Schuylar reported \$21.4 million in General Purpose expenditures of which \$2.1 million was Employee Benefits and also an additional \$0.1 million in interest expense.

(a) Due to a change in reporting treatment, financial data of Westchester County relating to employee health benefits are now reported in the County Self Insurance fund as an expenditure.

Note: This table includes some expenditures of county self insurance funds such as Workers Compensation and Self Insurance which may represent a non-county participant share. Detail may not add due to rounding.

EXPENDITURES INCLUDED IN EACH FUNCTION

GENERAL GOVERNMENT - County officers and staff, district attorney, public defender, operation and maintenance of buildings, central operation (storage, garage, printing, data processing, etc.), other administrative and county-wide expenditures.

PUBLIC SAFETY - Sheriff, police, county jail, penitentiary, juvenile detention home, probation, fire department, civil defense, safety inspection, other public safety activities.

HEALTH - Operation of a county owned hospital, public nursing home, mental health programs and administration, public health department, health programs, laboratory, other health related activities.

SANITATION - Sewer administration, sanitary sewer, sewage treatment and disposal, refuse and garbage disposal (sanitary landfill).

HIGHWAYS - Highway and bridge maintenance, snow removal, engineering.

SOCIAL SERVICES - Medical assistance, aid to dependent children, home relief, home energy assistance, public home, infirmary, child care, services for recipients, aid to aged, blind and disabled, state training school, juvenile delinquent care, adults in private institutions, burial, emergency aid for adults, other programs. Also includes administration of social services programs. The State has assumed responsibility for making direct payments to providers of Medical Assistance programs through the Medical Management Information System. Therefore, the State and Federally funded portions of Medical Assistance programs are generally not reflected.

CULTURE AND RECREATION - Parks, youth programs, libraries, museums, beach and pool, special recreational facilities, other cultural and recreational activities.

EDUCATION - Community college (sponsor's contribution for operating expenses and tuition payments to other community colleges), education of children with special needs, other educational activities.

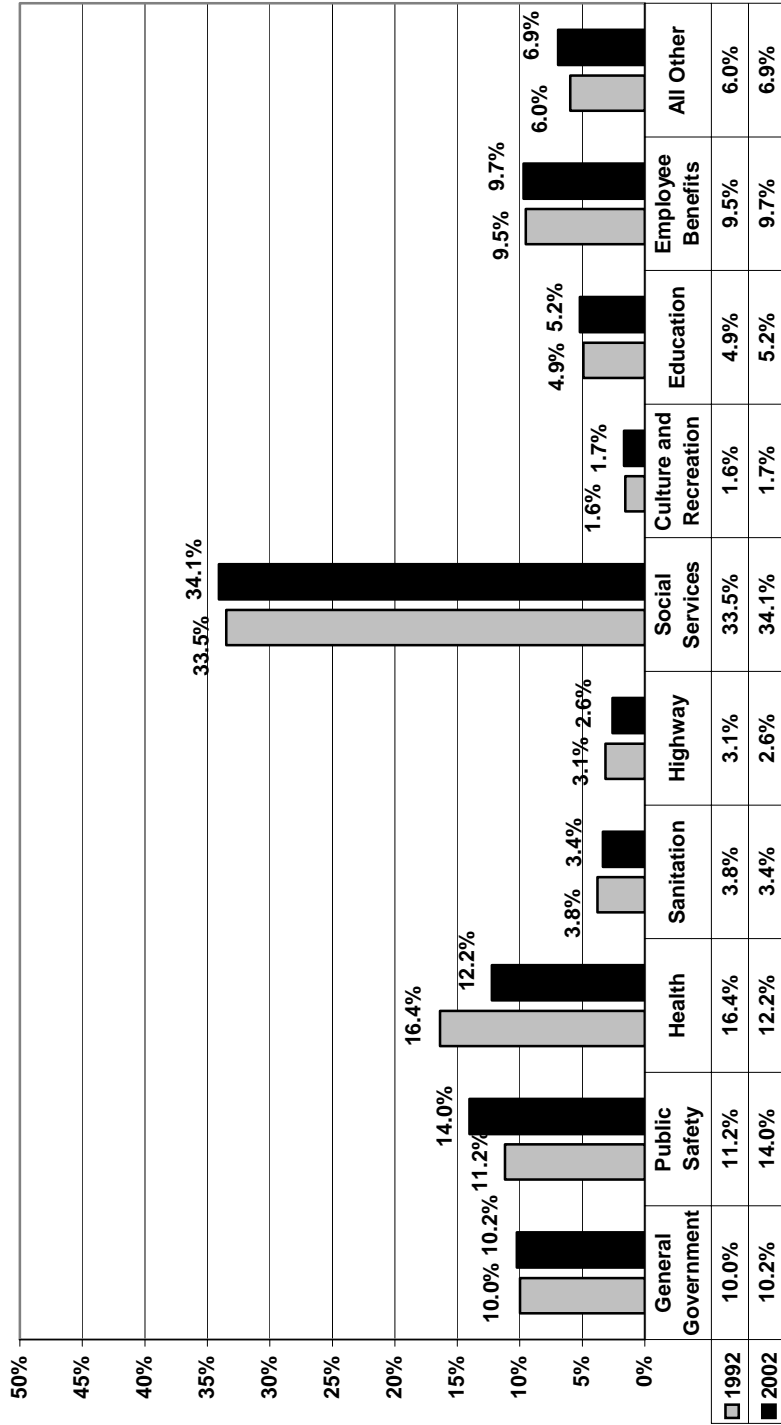
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - Includes employee benefits of all functions.

ALL OTHER - Economic opportunity and development, home and community services (activities that improve or benefit the general environment, housing and community development, natural resources, and other special services), other transportation activities (railroad or rapid transit, railroad station maintenance, bus operations, airport, etc.), water supply and distribution.

Chart 1-16

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES COUNTIES (excluding the counties comprising NYC)

Total Expenditures 1992 - \$10,492,900,000
Total Expenditures 2002 - \$14,795,700,000



Expenditures - Counties

Counties spend over one-third of their expenditures for social services. This category includes Medicaid, which is a mandated expense and generally represents the largest expenditure that counties incur.

Public Safety spending reflected the greatest increase in proportion and percentage gain between 1992 and 2002, increasing by over seventy-six percent in that time period.

Health expenditures exhibited the largest proportional decrease, in large part due to the privatization of health facilities in Westchester and Nassau counties in the late 1990s.

This table pertains to General Purpose Expenditures. Please refer to the notes on the accompanying table.

Table 1-17

EXPENDITURE TRENDS BY FUNCTION FOR CITIES (Excluding New York City and Public Schools) Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
GENERAL PURPOSE:									
General Government	\$315.9	\$319.7	\$313.1	\$343.0	\$362.7	\$388.1	\$374.6	17.2%	18.6%
Public Safety	608.9	722.0	750.0	782.5	814.6	851.1	881.4	22.1%	44.8%
Health	58.0	5.9	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	-16.9%	-91.6%
Sanitation	192.0	191.1	194.8	198.3	203.6	206.0	205.4	7.5%	7.0%
Highways	111.3	124.3	124.6	128.1	129.6	135.1	140.3	12.9%	26.1%
Social Services	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-90.0%	-98.0%
Culture and Recreation	123.0	140.1	145.4	153.3	138.1	144.1	148.4	5.9%	20.7%
Education	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	12.5%	28.6%
Employee Benefits	343.7	374.2	358.5	365.2	390.3	427.7	466.8	24.7%	35.8%
All Other	346.6	360.7	379.9	384.1	397.0	405.9	423.1	17.3%	22.1%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE	\$2,100.6	\$2,238.9	\$2,271.9	\$2,360.3	\$2,442.2	\$2,564.1	\$2,645.8	18.2%	26.0%
INTEREST ON DEBT	\$103.7	\$114.7	\$116.4	\$114.5	\$117.1	\$121.3	\$118.5	3.3%	14.3%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE AND INTEREST	\$2,204.3	\$2,353.6	\$2,388.2	\$2,474.8	\$2,559.2	\$2,685.4	\$2,764.3	17.4%	25.4%

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

EXPENDITURES INCLUDED IN EACH FUNCTION

GENERAL GOVERNMENT - City officers and administrative staff (including legal, engineer, elections, etc.), operation and maintenance of buildings, central operations, (storage, garage, printing, data processing, etc.), and other administrative and city-wide expenditures.

PUBLIC SAFETY - Police department, fire department, traffic control, safety inspection, jail, public pound, other public safety activities.

HEALTH - Operation of a city owned hospital (prior to 1996), ambulance, laboratory, health department, other public health activities.

SANITATION - Sanitary sewers, sewage treatment and disposal, refuse and garbage disposal (including sanitary landfill), street cleaning and storm sewers.

HIGHWAYS - Maintenance of streets, highways and bridges, snow removal, street lighting, traffic signs and signals.

SOCIAL SERVICES - Miscellaneous social services expenditures.

CULTURE AND RECREATION - Parks and playgrounds, beach and pool, library, youth programs, adult recreation, recreation administration, special recreational facilities, other cultural and recreational activities.

EDUCATION - Contributions made to a community college by the City of Jamestown.

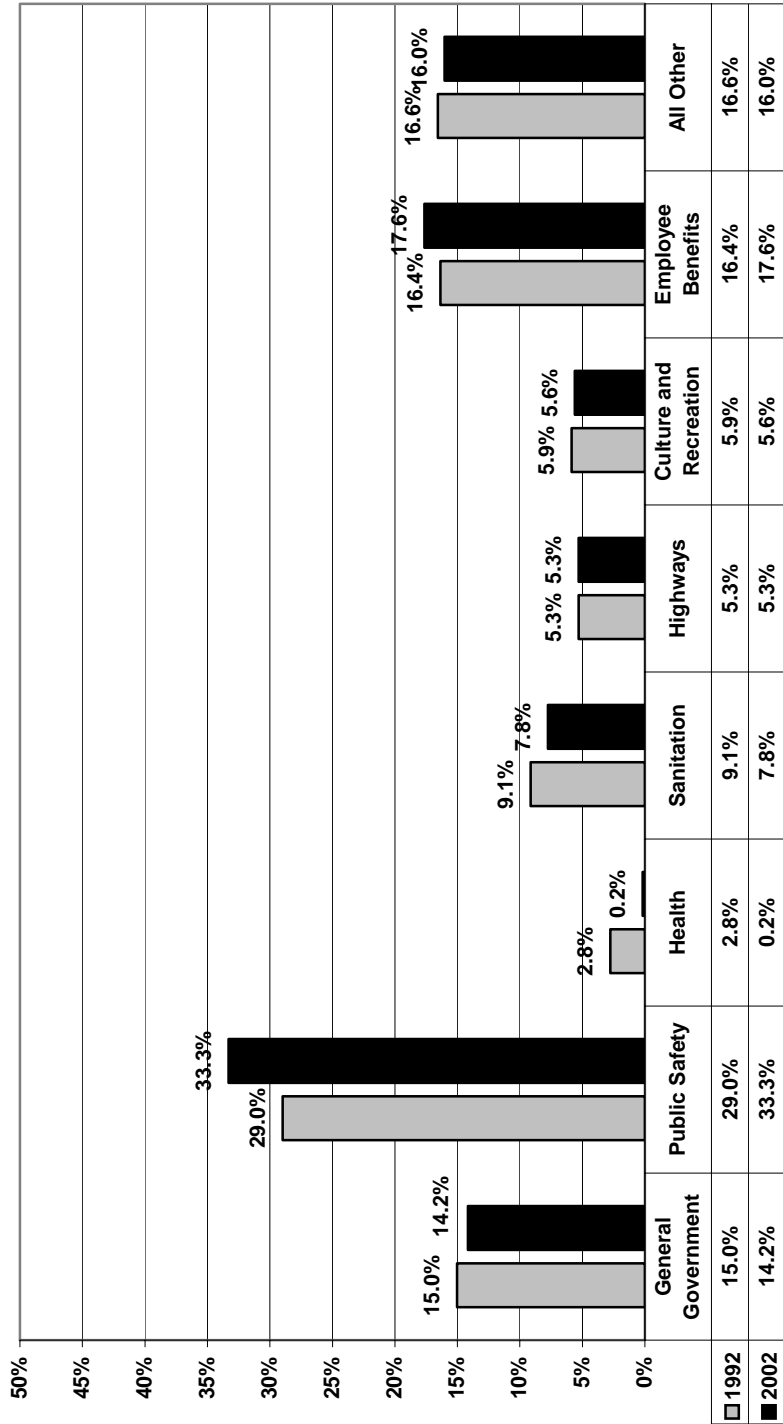
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - Includes employee benefits of all functions.

ALL OTHER - Economic opportunity and development, home and community services (activities that improve or benefit the general environment, housing and community development, natural resources, and other special services), other transportation activities (bus operations, airport, off-street parking, etc.). Starting with data published in 1994, the operation of a city owned water or sewer system is included in this category for all years.

Chart 1-17

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES CITIES (excluding NYC)

Total Expenditures 1992 - \$2,100,600,000
Total Expenditures 2002 - \$2,645,800,000



Expenditures - Cities (excludes NYC)

Public Safety is the largest expenditure category for cities, accounting for a third of their expenditures in 2002. No other class of government (among counties, towns and villages) shows as high a percentage of total expenditures for this category. Unlike towns and villages, almost all cities have their own police and fire department that serve areas that are generally more densely populated than most towns and villages.

Public Safety also showed the largest proportional increase between 1992 and 2002, with employee benefits also showing an increase.

This table pertains to General Purpose Expenditures. Expenditures for social services and education are included in All Other. Please refer to the notes on the accompanying table.

EXPENDITURE TRENDS BY FUNCTION FOR NEW YORK CITY
(Includes School District and Higher Education)
Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

Table
1-18

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
GENERAL PURPOSE:									
General Government	\$1,293.1	\$1,374.8	\$1,445.8	\$1,517.2	\$1,665.8	\$1,747.8	(b) \$2,514.0	82.9%	94.4%
Public Safety	3,145.7	(a) 4,199.2	4,384.6	4,726.2	5,026.0	5,205.5	5,757.9	37.1%	83.0%
Health	4,770.5	5,402.4	5,573.2	5,603.5	5,855.8	6,270.4	6,599.1	22.2%	38.3%
Sanitation	563.9	578.3	703.5	704.7	828.9	924.3	983.1	70.0%	74.3%
Highways	428.0	(a) 296.8	279.0	298.2	365.0	332.2	358.9	20.9%	-16.1%
Social Services	6,828.1	7,473.5	7,496.9	7,577.4	7,985.0	8,395.7	8,750.0	17.1%	28.1%
Culture and Recreation	331.5	343.4	461.6	477.0	521.0	699.9	428.9	24.9%	29.4%
Education	6,345.0	7,455.4	8,140.1	8,755.6	9,667.4	10,631.5	10,811.2	45.0%	70.4%
Employee Benefits	3,488.1	4,034.6	4,256.1	4,267.1	3,889.1	4,633.8	5,139.7	27.4%	47.3%
All Other	4,174.8	6,398.2	6,688.7	6,155.3	6,364.4	7,444.5	7,572.8	18.4%	81.4%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE	\$31,368.6	\$37,556.6	\$39,429.4	\$40,082.3	\$42,168.5	\$46,285.6	\$48,915.7	30.2%	55.9%
INTEREST ON DEBT	\$2,257.6	\$2,600.5	\$2,571.2	\$2,583.5	\$2,716.5	\$2,913.0	\$2,879.5	10.7%	27.5%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE AND INTEREST	\$33,626.2	\$40,157.2	\$42,000.6	\$42,665.9	\$44,885.0	\$49,198.6	\$51,795.2	29.0%	54.0%

Note: Beginning with data published in 1992, New York City financial data has been updated to now include financial data of all enterprise funds (Health and Hospitals Corporation, Off-Track Betting Corporation, Housing and Economic Development Funds, Water and Sewer System) as reflected in the City of New York Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Comptroller and will not be comparable with data published prior to 1992. Starting in 1994, these aforementioned enterprise funds of the City are now presented in the New York City Comprehensive Annual Report as discretely presented component units. For purposes of providing comparable data, we continue to include these discretely presented component units in this table. Financial data reflects payments made between the City governmental funds and the aforementioned activities. Data has been summarized and compiled from the city report in an effort to provide data that is consistent with other units of local government in the State. However, because the City uses its own accounting system, data reflected will not be entirely comparable with other local governments. Functional categories include payments for personal services, contractual expenses, and equipment. Employee benefits are generally reflected as a separate category (see definition below). Detail may not add due to rounding.

(a) Starting in 1997, Traffic Enforcement and Violation Tow programs of the Department of Transportation have been transferred to the Police Department.

(b) Includes expenses of the New York City Department of Design and Construction, which was responsible for the cleanup of the World Trade Center site and helping to rebuild the lower Manhattan infrastructure; these expenses exceeded \$500 million in 2002.

Expenditures Included in Each Function

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

General government and judicial expenditures.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police department, fire department and other public safety expenditures.

HEALTH

Department of Health, Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Alcoholism Services, payments by the City to the Health and Hospitals Corporation, and expenses of the Health and Hospitals Corporation.

SANITATION

Department of Sanitation.

HIGHWAYS

Department of Transportation.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Department of Social Services. Starting in 1994, also includes expenditures for the newly created Department of Homeless Services (this activity was formerly part of the Department of Social Services). Starting in 1997, also includes the newly created Administration for Children's Services (this activity was formerly part of the Department of Social Services).

CULTURE AND RECREATION

Department of Cultural Affairs, Department of Parks and Recreation and libraries.

EDUCATION

Board of Education (exclusive of fringe benefits) and the City University of New York (Community Colleges and Hunter Campus Schools). For 1992 and 1993 only, includes expenditures relating to City University of New York senior colleges.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Includes fringe benefits (including those of the Board of Education) and pension contributions. Fringe benefits of certain agencies such as the City University, libraries, cultural institutions, etc. and the discretely presented component units may be allocated to their appropriate functional category.

ALL OTHER

Includes economic opportunity (Department of Employment, Human Resources Administration, Department for the Aging), housing (Department of Housing Preservation and Development, Department of Buildings, payments to the Housing Authority), Department of Environmental Protection, the Trade Waste Commission, payments to the Transit Authority, payments to private bus companies, judgments and claims and miscellaneous other expenditures. Also includes other expenditures (administrative, lease payments, refunding escrow, etc.) of the general debt service fund and non-major debt service funds and expenses of the New York City Off-Track Betting Corporation, Housing and Economic Development entities, and the City Water and Sewer System. Starting in 1994, the New York City Housing Authority is now considered to be a discretely presented component unit and is included in All Other.

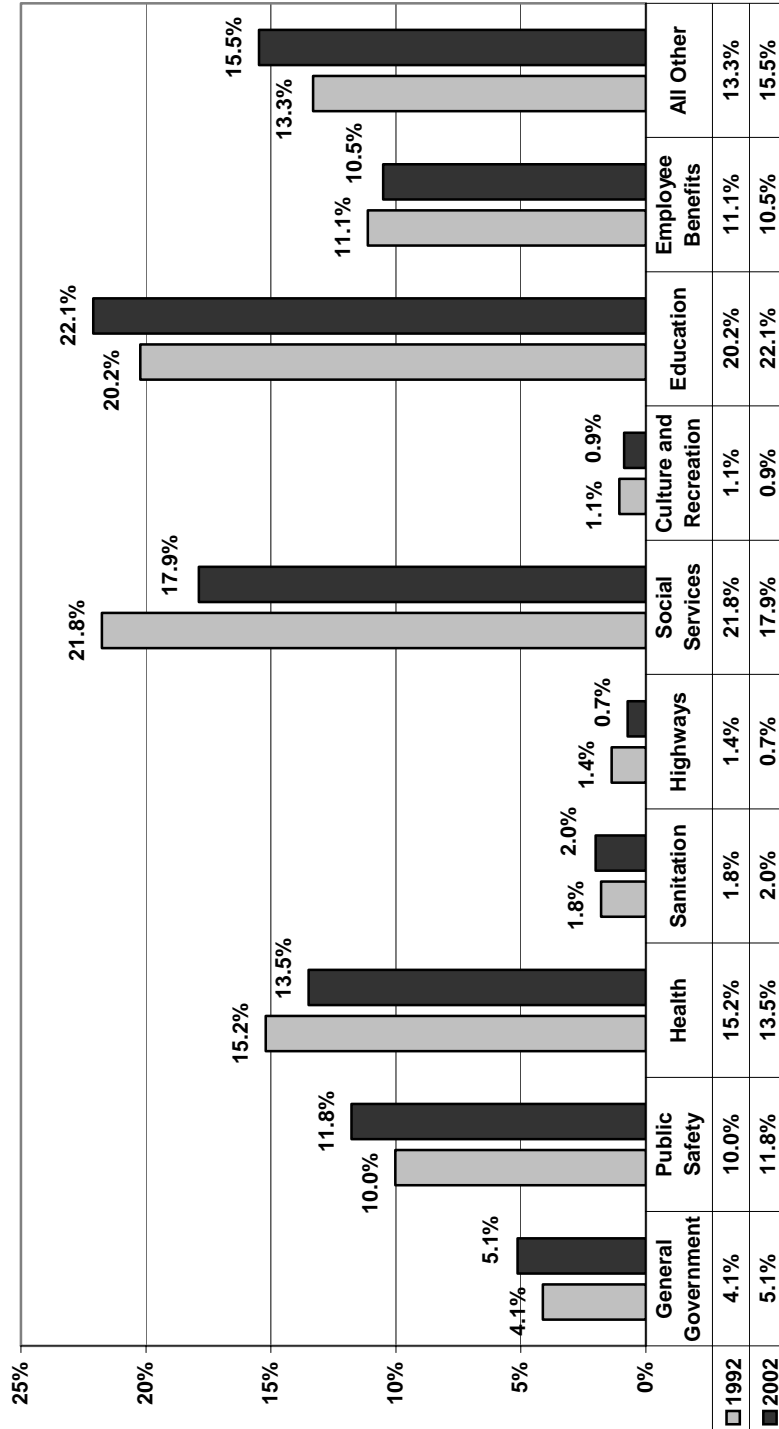
INTEREST

Includes interest expenditures in the general debt service fund, the non-major debt service fund, and, where applicable, the major component units. Also includes interest on short-term borrowings.

Chart 1-18

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES NEW YORK CITY

Total Expenditures 1992 - \$31,368,600,000
Total Expenditures 2002 - \$48,915,700,000



Expenditures - New York City

New York City is unique among the State's cities as it is coterminous with its five counties or boroughs and performs functions of a typical county along with those of a city. In addition, like the other big four cities in the State, New York City operates a dependent public school district. As such, the City's two largest expenditure categories are for education purposes and for social service expenditures typically associated with a county.

Expenditures of general government jumped sharply and public safety expenses increased as well in fiscal year 2002, as New York City responded to the tragedy of September 11. The general government category includes the expenses of the Department of Design and Construction, which was responsible for the cleanup of the World Trade Center site and helping to rebuild the lower Manhattan infrastructure; these expenses exceeded \$500 million in 2002.

This table refers to General Purpose Expenditures. Please refer to notes on the accompanying table.

Table 1-19

EXPENDITURE TRENDS BY FUNCTION FOR TOWNS Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
GENERAL PURPOSE:			Amounts below in millions of dollars						
General Government	\$431.6	\$492.3	\$515.3	\$533.5	\$560.6	\$614.0	\$616.4	25.2%	42.8%
Public Safety	346.1	439.5	456.2	479.8	502.5	525.2	552.3	25.7%	59.6%
Health	49.9	67.6	69.9	72.6	76.9	81.4	88.4	30.8%	77.2%
Sanitation	545.8	554.7	562.3	579.4	571.3	594.6	635.8	14.6%	16.5%
Highways	539.7	638.0	625.5	656.2	674.6	708.0	706.9	10.8%	31.0%
Social Services	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	-42.1%	-57.7%
Culture and Recreation	220.1	264.0	278.7	291.6	312.6	348.6	351.6	33.2%	59.7%
Employee Benefits	333.1	388.4	386.7	400.5	427.5	463.3	509.0	31.1%	52.8%
All Other	248.3	359.0	368.5	379.2	386.7	407.4	426.4	18.8%	71.7%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE	\$2,717.2	\$3,205.4	\$3,264.8	\$3,394.2	\$3,514.2	\$3,743.6	\$3,888.0	21.3%	43.1%
INTEREST ON DEBT	\$162.5	\$159.7	\$162.5	\$152.8	\$155.4	\$157.1	\$150.4	-5.8%	-7.4%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE AND INTEREST	\$2,879.8	\$3,365.2	\$3,427.4	\$3,547.1	\$3,669.6	\$3,900.7	\$4,038.3	20.0%	40.2%

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

EXPENDITURES INCLUDED IN EACH FUNCTION

GENERAL GOVERNMENT - Town officers and staff, municipal court, operation and maintenance of town hall and offices, central operations (storage, garage, printing, data processing, etc.), unallocated insurance, and other administrative and townwide expenditures.

PUBLIC SAFETY - Police, fire protection districts, safety inspection, traffic control, dog warden, other public safety activities.

HEALTH - Operation of town owned hospital, ambulance, board of health, registrar of vital statistics, other public health activities. Starting in 1991, the Town of German Flatts no longer operates a hospital.

SANITATION - Townwide refuse and garbage disposal (including sanitary landfill), sewer districts, drainage districts, refuse and garbage districts, other sanitation activities.

HIGHWAYS - Highway and bridge maintenance, snow removal, garage, cutting weeds and brush, street lighting.

SOCIAL SERVICES - Home relief grants and burials in towns which have elected to administer them. Also includes juvenile delinquent care and miscellaneous expenditures.

CULTURE AND RECREATION - Parks and playgrounds, park districts, libraries, recreation administration, youth programs, adult recreation, museums, special recreational facilities, other cultural and recreational activities.

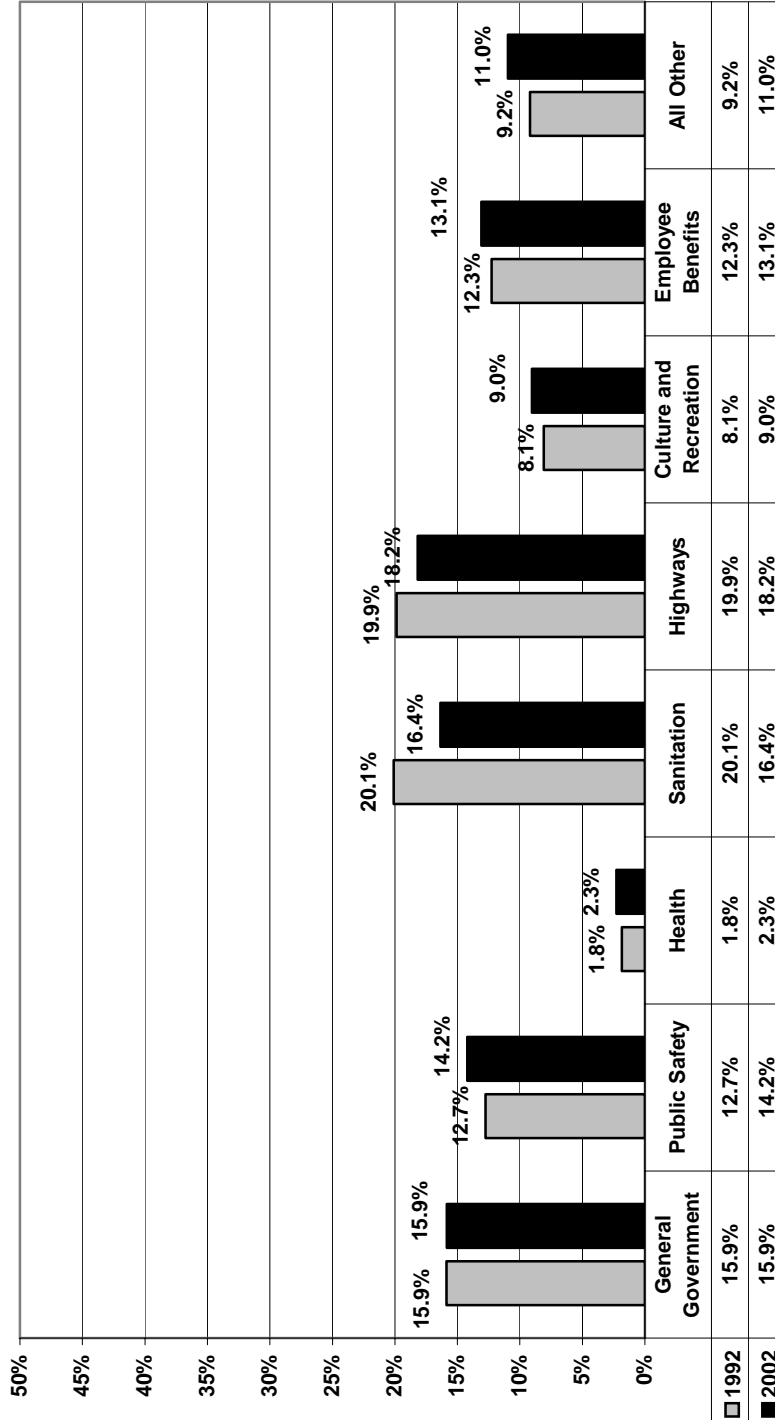
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - Includes employee benefits of all functions.

ALL OTHER - Economic opportunity, home and community services (activities that improve or benefit the general environment, housing and community development, natural resources, and other special services), other transportation activities, water systems or districts.

Chart 1-19

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES TOWNS

Total Expenditures 1992 - \$2,717,200,000
Total Expenditures 2002 - \$3,888,000,000



Expenditures - Towns

Although town expenditures are distributed over a number of functional categories, the largest expenditure category in 2002 was for Highways. In New York State, towns play a significant role in maintaining streets and highways. Towns spent over \$700 million for highway current operations exclusive of employee benefits in 2002. This was more than the highway expenditures of counties, cities and villages combined.

Town expenditures also include spending for a variety of special benefit areas or special districts, such as sewer and water, which are created under Town Law.

This table refers to General Purpose Expenditures. Expenditures for social services are included in All Other. Please refer to the notes on the accompanying table.

Table 1-20

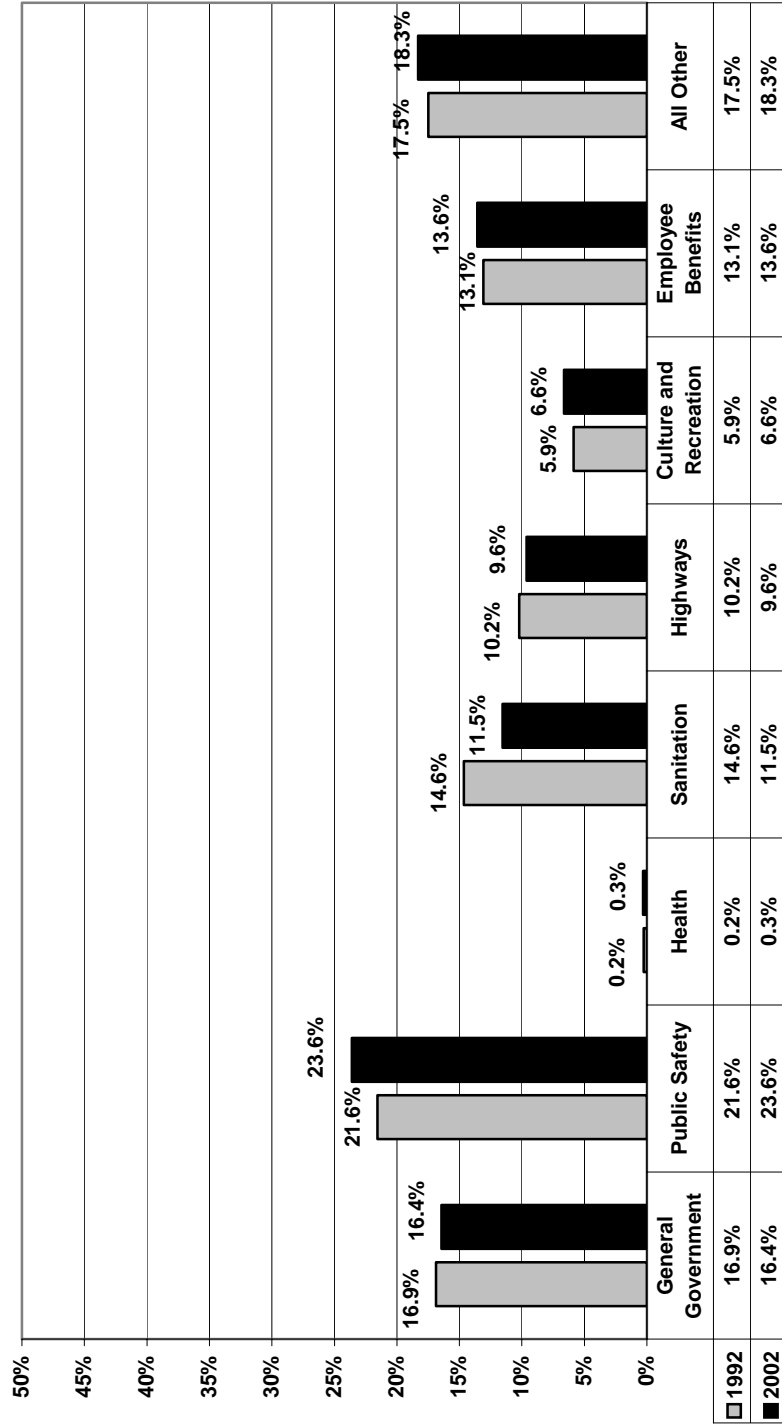
EXPENDITURE TRENDS BY FUNCTION FOR VILLAGES Fiscal Years Ended in 1992 and 1997 - 2002

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 97-02	Percent Change 92-02
GENERAL PURPOSE:									
General Government	\$170.1	\$205.2	\$211.8	\$219.5	\$223.5	\$234.4	\$237.6	15.8%	39.7%
Public Safety	217.3	274.2	285.5	296.2	313.9	327.5	341.2	24.4%	57.0%
Health	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	38.7%	72.0%
Sanitation	147.6	152.3	153.9	154.7	160.0	161.7	166.8	9.5%	13.0%
Highways	103.0	122.2	126.1	133.5	135.4	143.7	139.2	13.9%	35.1%
Culture and Recreation	59.2	73.4	77.9	82.6	86.9	91.1	95.8	30.5%	61.8%
Employee Benefits	131.8	166.6	164.6	162.2	167.0	180.6	196.1	17.7%	48.8%
All Other	176.2	210.7	210.4	230.7	248.2	252.2	264.4	25.5%	50.1%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE	\$1,007.6	\$1,207.6	\$1,233.5	\$1,282.9	\$1,338.9	\$1,395.4	\$1,445.4	19.7%	43.4%
INTEREST ON DEBT	\$44.8	\$46.9	\$46.6	\$48.9	\$50.3	\$51.5	\$54.6	16.4%	21.9%
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE AND INTEREST	\$1,052.4	\$1,254.5	\$1,280.1	\$1,331.9	\$1,389.2	\$1,446.9	\$1,500.0	19.6%	42.5%
<p>Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.</p> <p>EXPENDITURES INCLUDED IN EACH FUNCTION</p> <p>GENERAL GOVERNMENT - Village officials and staff, municipal court, village hall and central garage, unallocated insurance, and other miscellaneous items.</p> <p>PUBLIC SAFETY - Police, fire protection, traffic control, safety inspection, other public safety activities.</p> <p>HEALTH - Ambulance service and other health activities.</p> <p>SANITATION - Refuse collection and disposal, sanitary sewer system, sewage treatment and disposal, storm sewer, street cleaning, other sanitation activities.</p> <p>HIGHWAYS - Street maintenance, snow removal, street lighting.</p> <p>CULTURE AND RECREATION - Parks and playgrounds, libraries, youth programs, other cultural and recreational activities.</p> <p>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - Includes employee benefits of all functions.</p> <p>ALL OTHER - Home and community services, economic opportunity and development, sidewalks, off-street parking, other public transportation activities, operation of village owned utilities (water, electric and other).</p>									

Chart 1-20

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES VILLAGES

Total Expenditures 1992 - \$1,007,600,000
Total Expenditures 2002 - \$1,445,400,000



Expenditures - Villages

Villages are general purpose municipal corporations formed by residents of an area in one or more towns to provide municipal services. However, the area still remains part of the town and residents remain taxpayers of the town as well. There are 554 villages in the State, while there are 932 towns.

Villages provide a variety of services, although Public Safety, which includes police and fire protection, is overall its largest expenditure.

This table refers to General Purpose Expenditures. Please refer to the notes on the accompanying table.

Please refer to the Comptroller's Website (<http://www.osc.state.ny.us>) or call (518) 486-3152 for more information on these publications.

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1) UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS

Pursuant to General Municipal Law, the Comptroller's Office publishes accounting manuals with a standard chart of accounts to assist governments in maintaining accounting records in conformance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and legal requirements:

1(a) **Accounting & Reporting Manual** (formerly known as the "Uniform System of Accounts")
for Cities, Villages, Counties and Towns

- 1(b) Uniform System of Accounts for School Districts
- 1(c) Uniform System of Accounts Libraries
- 1(d) Uniform System of Accounts B.O.C.E.S.
- 1(e) Uniform System of Accounts Soil & Water Conservation Districts
- 1(f) Uniform System of Accounts for Industrial Development Agencies

2) ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES FOR CERTAIN COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

- 2(a) Accounting Procedures for Probation Departments
- 2(b) Accounting Procedures for County Sheriffs
- 2(c) Accounting Procedures for County Clerks

3) LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT GUIDE (LGMG)

- 3(a) Financial Condition Analysis
- 3(b) Internal Controls
- 3(c) Reserves
- 3(d) Strategic Planning
- 3(e) Fiscal Oversight Responsibilities
- 3(f) Capital Assets
- 3(g) Multi-Year Capital Plans

4) FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT GUIDE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

This two-volume set covers the following topics: Financial Planning and Budgeting, Cash Management and Investments, Receivables and Other Assets, and Reference Sources.

Resources : Publication Listing

**4a) GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING IN NEW YORK STATE #1
(Introduction To Governmental Bookkeeping)**

The textbook used in the Introduction to Governmental Bookkeeping Seminar conducted by the Comptroller's Office. It describes the double-entry basis of accounting as used by New York State local governments.

**4b) GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING IN NEW YORK STATE #2
(Accounting Principles and Procedures)**

The textbook used in the Accounting Principles and Procedures Seminar conducted by the Comptroller's Office. It describes the accounting principles prescribed by GAAP and procedures in the areas of procurement, budgeting, fixed assets, and various types of fiduciary functions.

5) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Under Section 807 of the General Municipal Law, the chief executive officer of each municipality is required to cause a copy of Article 18 of the General Municipal Law to be kept posted in each public building under the jurisdiction of his/her municipality. The Comptroller's Office will provide a copy upon request. This information is also available at The New York State Assembly's website (<http://assembly.state.ny.us>).

6) INFORMATION FOR TOWN OFFICIALS

A review of the basic duties of a town supervisor with statutory references designed to assist the newly elected supervisor in becoming familiar with the structure of town government and the supervisor's role in it. This is also a publication useful to town board members and other town officials.

7) FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR TOWN HIGHWAY SUPERINTENDENTS

Information on personnel, budgeting, accounting, payrolls, borrowing, capital planning, purchasing, leasing and other topics of interest to town highway superintendents (Also applicable to county highway superintendents).

8) INFORMATION FOR FIRE DISTRICT OFFICIALS

A comprehensive guide that includes Uniform System of Accounts for Fire Districts and information on basic duties of various district officers, referendums and public hearings, budget process, capital planning, cash management, reserves, bonds and notes, convention travel and other expenses, procurement procedures, internal controls, fire protection contracts and ambulance service and statutory references.

STATISTICAL AND INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS

9) FINANCIAL DATA FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

This publication (previously the Special Report on Municipal Affairs) is now included on the CD-ROM accompanying this volume.

10) OVERLAPPING REAL PROPERTY TAXES

This publication presents comprehensive statistics and pertinent information concerning overall real property tax rates of the State's municipalities.

11) HOW TO APPLY FOR EXCLUSION OF SEWER DEBT FROM MUNICIPAL DEBT LIMITS

Sewer debt exclusions are not automatically granted to municipalities. This publication describes the procedures for counties, cities, towns, and villages to apply to the State Comptroller for exclusion of sanitary sewer debt from their Constitutional debt limits.

12) HOW TO APPLY FOR EXCLUSION OF SELF-LIQUIDATING DEBT

This booklet describes the procedures for counties, cities, towns and villages to apply, pursuant to Section 123.00 of the Local Finance Law, to the State Comptroller for exclusion of self-liquidating debt from their municipal debt limits.

LEGAL TOPICS

13) LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR APPROVAL OF COUNTY DISTRICTS

A guide for preparation of applications to be submitted to the State Comptroller for approval of county districts.

14) PART 85 APPLICATIONS FOR PERMISSION TO ESTABLISH OR TO EXTEND TOWN OR COUNTY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS AND TO AUTHORIZE TOWN SEWER, DRAINAGE, AND WATER IMPROVEMENTS

Part 85 was added to Chapter 3 of the Code of the Rules and Regulations of the State of New York. The Comptroller's Office will provide a copy of these State regulations upon request.

Resources : Publication Listing

15) **LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR APPROVAL OF TOWN SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS AND SEWER AND WATER IMPROVEMENTS**

A guide for preparation of applications to be submitted to the State Comptroller for approval.

16) **LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR APPROVAL OF FIRE, FIRE ALARM AND FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS**

Information on the requirements and procedures for forming these districts in towns.

17) **APPLICATION FORMS FOR CERTAIN TOWNS WITHIN THE ADIRONDACK PARK**

These forms are intended for use by those towns within the Adirondack Park that are required to obtain the consent of the State Comptroller to the original issuance of bonds and notes (Local Finance Law, §104.10) or to fire protection contracts entered into on behalf of fire protection districts (Town Law, §184-b).

18) **COMPETITIVE BIDDING UNDER GENERAL MUNICIPAL LAW, §103**

A research paper discussing the legal requirements in connection with competitive bidding for procurement.

JUSTICE COURT FUND

19) **HANDBOOK FOR TOWN AND VILLAGE JUSTICES AND COURT CLERKS**

The Handbook for Town and Village Justices and Court Clerks is to assist in fulfilling the financial reporting requirements of the Town and Village courts.

Resources

Video Tape Listing

Please refer to the Comptroller's Website (<http://www.osc.state.ny.us>) or call (518) 486-6574 for more information on ordering these videos.

Fire District Management: Tools of the Trade - How to Prevent Waste, Fraud, Abuse - For fire district officials. Learn directly from the experts about financial records & reporting, conflicts of interest, travel expenses, contracts & procurement, risk management and good business practices.

Building Blocks for Town Government - The 3R's: Roles, Responsibilities and Relationships - Back by popular request - from the more than 500 who attended in 1999- this program explores the relationships between the town board and the supervisor, clerk, highway superintendent and the budget; meetings, motions, minutes, appointments, audit of claims and fiscal records and other town topics of interest to you as a new town official.

New and Improved Retirement Benefits - If you are involved with employee benefits or an organization whose employees are members of the New York State and Local Retirement Systems and want to learn more about the impact of recent retirement legislation. This one's for you!

The Key to Intermunicipal Cooperation - Learn the right way that you, too, can be part of the world of cooperative agreements. Unlock the answers to your questions by hearing what the experts have to say about available resources, legal requirements, where to get help and how to decide if this process is for you.

DWI: Arrest, Arraignment and Beyond - For town and village justices and court clerks - cosponsored by the Office of Court Administration. Watch a mock DWI arraignment and find out about setting bail, a Pringle hearing, granting a hardship privilege, the necessary forms and other pertinent information of importance to you.

Building Blocks for Town Government: Personnel Management and Civil Service - For town officials and policy makers, another in our series cosponsored by the Association of Towns, this program will give you the personnel and civil service information you need including job classification, hiring, appointments, fringe benefits and Section 75 procedures. (Taylor Law or Tax issues are not covered in this teleconference)

Implementing the New and Improved Retirement Benefits: The Dialogue Continues - If you attended the September 2000 update on the new legislation, you won't want to miss this continuation of where the Retirement System is in regard to processing, setting priorities, volume, "new" member statements and internet monthly reporting.

Fire District Management Tools of the Trade: Money - How to Raise It, Spend it and Still Stay Out of Trouble - is one is a must for fire district officials. The experts will tell you what you need to know about budgets, procurement, competitive bidding, change orders, bid specs and the documentation you need for the auditors.

What Do We Do Now? - For newly elected and re-elected town officials - cosponsored by The Association of Towns of the State of New York. Recently elected? Have a lot of questions? Learn from the experts what you need to know about powers and duties, budgets, conducting town board meetings, appointments, conflicts of interest and other town topics.

Small Claims - Big Issues - Ever had questions about Small Claims Court and the process? This program's for you. Cosponsored by the Office of Court Administration, you'll get the facts about filing the claim, counterclaims, hearing and post judgment and questions answered by the experts.

Avoiding Conflicts of Interest - What is an interest in a contract? Is it ever prohibited? What is the dollar limit on gifts? If you've ever wondered about the right answers to these questions, don't miss this program. Hear about incompatibility of office, appearance of impropriety, codes of ethics and many related topics. Cosponsored by The Association of Towns of the State of New York.

A Pre-Retirement Seminar - An Employer Perspective - An abbreviated version of the Retirement seminar attended by your employees, this program will give the information you need as an employer to guide prospective retirees. Learn about final average salary, service credits, vesting estimates, filing requirements and benefits registration.

Resources : Video Tape Listing

Fire District Management - Tools of the Trade: Roles and Responsibilities - This program, cosponsored by the Association of Fire Districts of the State of New York, Inc., will give you the answers to your questions regarding the relationships of chief and commissioner, and fire company and fire district, discipline, residency, travel, training, dues, fund raising, budgets and other timely topics of interest to fire district officials.

Calling ALL Clerks –Do you know what the clerk’s role is in the legislative process? Experts will help you understand this topic and many more such as records management in the 21st century and roles & responsibilities of the clerk & the board. Cosponsored by The Association of Towns of the State of New York and the New York State Conference of Mayors.

Getting Up To Speed on Handling VTL 1180 Cases - A program for town and villages justices and clerks on handling speeding tickets including pre-taped segments with examples of actual situations. Cosponsored by the Office of Court Administration.

The Low Down on LOSAP and Procurement Issues – This program will give you the low down on volunteer firefighter service award programs and select issues relating to purchases of equipment and apparatus. It is designed for all fire district commissioners and officers. Cosponsored by the Association of Fire Districts of the State of New York, Inc.

Retirement – A Town Hall Meeting with Alan G. Hevesi - This program will tell you what you need to know as an employer and participant in the NYS and Local Retirement Systems such as: Strengthening the Pension Fund; Stabilizing Government Payments now and in the future; and Trends in Employer Contributions. Cosponsored by New York State and Local Retirement Systems.

Where’s the Money? - A program for all Municipal Officials concerned with funding initiatives for water, sewer and other environmental projects. Cosponsored by The Office of the Lt. Governor – Quality Communities, and the NYS Water & Sewer Co-Funding Initiative.

Just Elected – What Do You Do Now? – This program is specifically designed for newly elected and reelected town officials to help them understand their duties and how Town government functions. Topics include: powers and duties, budgets, transitional issues, conducting town board meetings, appointments, conflicts of interest, and other town issues. Cosponsored by The Association of Towns of the State of New York.

Fire District Management: Ask the Attorney This is designed for all fire district commissioners, officers and attorneys. The program covered many legal issues-including purchasing, hiring, conflicts of interest, elections, discipline, construction projects, etc. Cosponsored by the Association of Fire Districts of the State of New York, Inc.

DWI: Trial by Jury This program for town and villages justices and justice court clerks is on handling DWI tickets with the focus on conducting a trial. This will include pre-taped segments with examples of actual situations. Cosponsored by the Office of Court Administration.

Fire District Management: More about Money & Management This is designed for all fire district commissioners, chiefs, secretaries, attorneys, district managers/superintendents and emergency medical service personnel. The program is about financial issues including LOSAP, EMS/HIPPA rules and process, financing capital projects, using reserve funds and authorized expenses and travel reimbursement. Cosponsored by the Association of Fire Districts of the State of New York, Inc.

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Regional Office

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