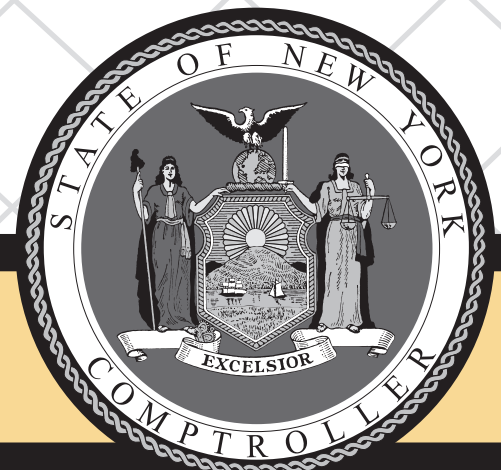


ANNUAL REPORT 2011

ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

**Office of the
State Comptroller**

**Thomas P. DiNapoli
State Comptroller**



DECEMBER 2011

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Office of the State Comptroller

Division of Local Government And School Accountability

MISSION AND GOALS

The Division of Local Government and School Accountability's mission is to serve taxpayers' interests by improving the fiscal management of local governments and schools in New York State.

To achieve our mission we have developed the following goals:

- Enable and encourage local government and school officials to maintain or improve fiscal health by increasing efficiency and effectiveness, managing costs, improving service delivery, and accounting for and protecting assets.
- Promote government reform and foster good governance in communities statewide by providing local government and school officials with up-to-date information and expert technical assistance.

A MESSAGE FROM

New York State Comptroller Thomas P. DiNapoli



The sluggish economic recovery continues to pose challenges for all New York's governments and citizens. While there are signs that the economy is improving, New York's fiscal horizon remains uncertain. The federal government's ability to continue providing aid to state and local governments is questionable, New York State's tax collections lag behind expectations, and many of the major local government revenues still have not recovered the losses sustained since 2008. And as local governments wrestle with their finances in this difficult economic environment, they will have to learn to do so within the requirements of the new property tax cap law.

Since becoming State Comptroller, I've worked hard to strengthen my office's partnership with local governments to ensure that they have the tools to deliver services to their residents during challenging fiscal times. We provide help through our extensive local official training program, audits, research reports, technical assistance and our *Open Book New York* (www.openbooknewyork.com) and *Your Money New York* (www.yourmoneynewyork.com) websites, which offer access to information on State and local government spending and useful resources for citizens on money-related matters.

We are here to help. Over the last several months, my office has trained over 3,000 local government officials so they have the information they need to comply with the property tax cap. In addition, we have made a wealth of information and resources related to the property tax cap available on our website, as well as tools to help local governments plan for a more stable future. Further, we have developed an online form for local governments to fulfill the new property tax cap reporting requirement. In the coming months, we will continue to provide assistance and training to local governments on many critical issues, including the property tax cap.

It is also time for the State to fulfill its commitment to provide some relief from State-imposed mandates. I firmly believe that if we expect local officials to live within strict property tax constraints, we also need to provide a lifeline to help them deal with rising costs at the local level.

This report highlights the new fiscal realities facing local governments and school districts as they work to comply with the new property tax cap while grappling with the lingering effects of the recent recession. In addition, the report addresses recent audits and summarizes many of the services and activities provided by our Division of Local Government and School Accountability. I hope you find this information useful.

Sincerely,

Thomas P. DiNapoli
State Comptroller



Executive Summary

Although there are indications that the fiscal environment has improved over the past two years, a full economic recovery continues to elude our State and local governments. Mid-year estimates of State personal income, sales and business tax collections, though 11 percent higher than a year ago, are less than the Governor's financial plan projections by \$473 million.¹ The 2011-12 State Budget reduced State aid to local governments as well as school districts. And, although the budget process for the 2012-13 State Budget is just beginning, the State's ability to increase aid to local governments and school districts while facing an estimated budget gap of between \$3.0 and \$3.5 billion,² is questionable. Moreover, as Congressional leaders attempt to address the growing federal budget deficit, any actions that reduce discretionary spending and entitlement program funding will further strain state budgets and thus, local government budgets as well.

The revenue streams upon which localities depend have yet to regain the losses sustained from the Great Recession. Local sales tax collections are up; however, growth in 2011 has not yet reached the same absolute revenue level realized prior to the onset of the recession. As of August 2011, annual county sales tax collections were still about \$100 million below their 2008 pre-recession peak. Losses in mortgage recording tax revenues have slowed, but only village governments are collecting more now than they did in 2001.

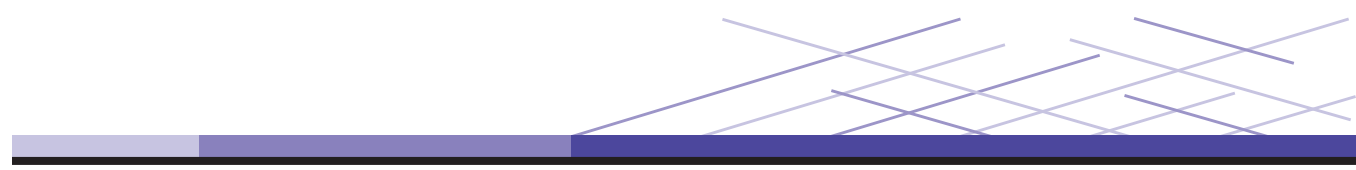
Significant upward pressure on the cost side of the equation also continues to restrict budgetary flexibility. Increases in healthcare costs outpace inflation, while significant pension fund losses in the recent past continue to require employer contribution rate increases. This year's natural disasters have also added significant, unanticipated costs for many communities across the State.

Against this backdrop, New York State also recently passed historic legislation that limits growth in local property tax levies. While this new "tax cap" aims to reduce taxpayer burdens, the new restriction may also provide another incentive for local leaders to improve operational efficiencies, identify effective cost-savings practices and raise the level of dialogue concerning local priorities with their constituents. Given that the property tax has historically been the largest, most dependable and predictable source of revenue for local governments, the property tax cap will undoubtedly require tough budget choices moving forward.

Local leaders have also refocused their efforts to remind State-level policy makers of previous commitments to address the issue of unfunded mandates. Now that a tax cap is in place, coordinated action plans to advance meaningful mandate relief for localities and school districts are now taking shape.

¹ Office of the New York State Comptroller. November 2011 Cash Report press release. www.osc.state.ny.us/press/releases/nov11/111811.htm

² New York State Division of the Budget. *Mid-Year Financial Plan Update*. November 2011. publications.budget.ny.gov/budgetFP/midYearUpdate/FY2012_Mid-YearUpdate.pdf



As local leaders and the communities they serve begin to adapt to this new environment, OSC stands ready to provide local governments with the resources necessary to effectuate a smooth transition. Indeed, even as the property tax cap moves past the initial implementation phase, OSC will continue to provide essential training and technical support that will equip local leaders with information, knowledge and skills to help guide them during these difficult times.

This 2011 Annual Report on Local Governments not only highlights the new property tax cap, but also addresses the new reality local governments face in its wake. Serving as a resource for local government officials in complying with the new property tax cap law, this document will provide readers with information relating directly to the property tax cap and how it works.

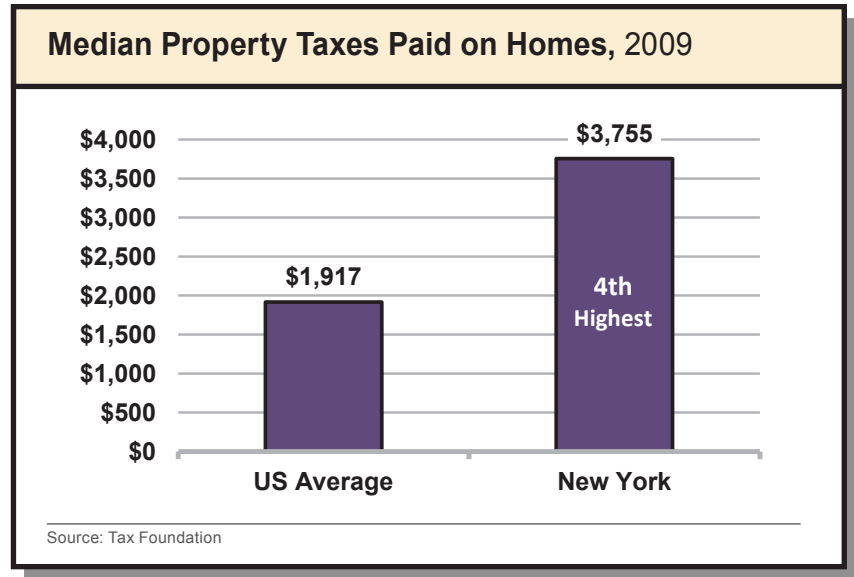
This report highlights the new fiscal realities facing local governments and school districts as they work to comply with the new property tax cap while grappling with the lingering effects of the recent recession. In addition, the report addresses recent audits and summarizes many of the services and activities provided by our Division of Local Government and School Accountability.

The Property Tax Cap

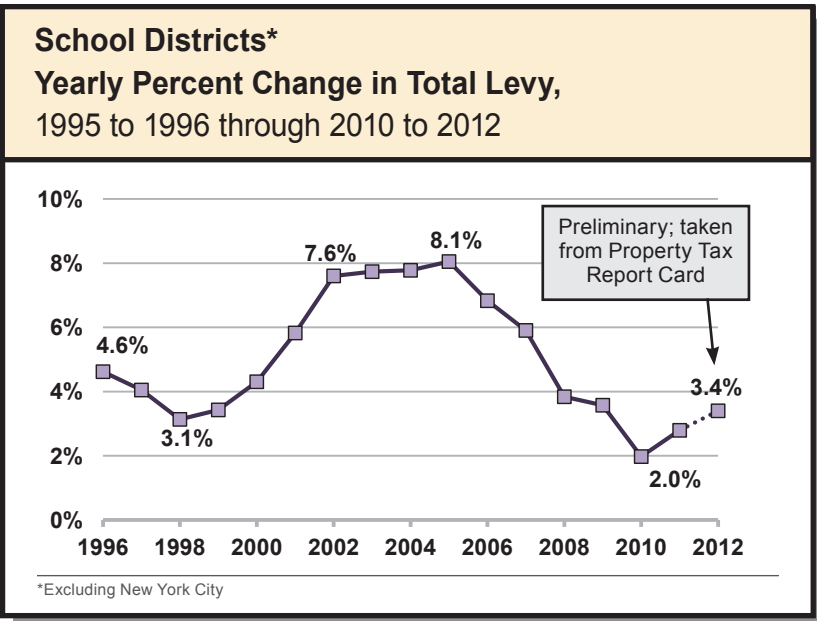
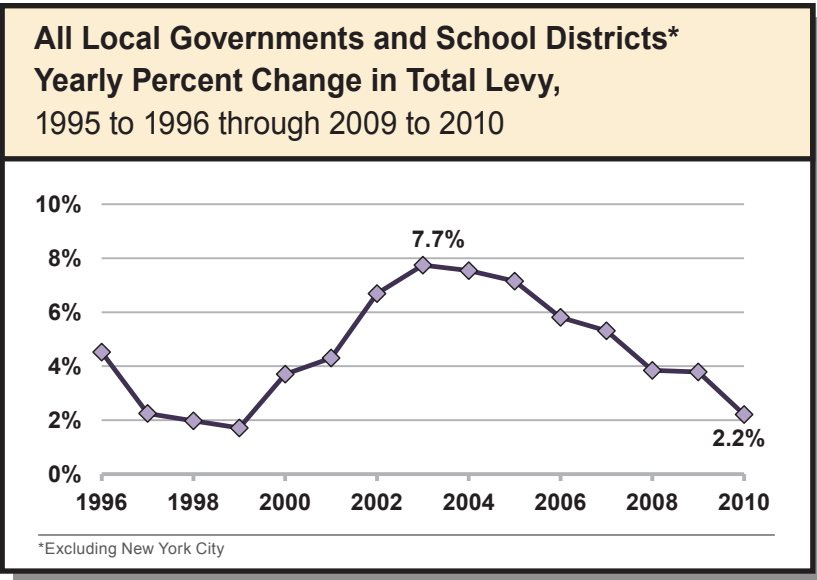
Implications for Local Governments and School Districts

The most significant change impacting local governments and school districts in 2011 was the passage of a property tax cap. In an effort to reduce the growth in New York State’s overall property tax burden, one of the highest in the nation, the cap limits annual increases in the total amount of property taxes local governments and school districts can levy to the lesser of 2 percent or the rate of inflation, with some limited exceptions. However, governing boards of local governments and voters in school districts can override the limit by supermajority vote. While the law presents a new challenge for local government and school district finances, actual growth in property tax levies, on average, has already been moderating over the past few years.

Between 2000 and 2010, property taxes increased at an average rate of nearly 6 percent per year – more than twice the rate of inflation over the same period. However, the annual growth in property taxes has been in decline since the middle of the decade, driven in large part by moderating school tax increases. In fact, in May 2009, voters approved 2009-10 school budgets that increased taxes by an average of 2.0 percent over the prior year. Even though 2010-11 and 2011-12 levy increases approved by voters were slightly higher, the average annual increases were closer to 3 percent as compared to the peak of 8.1 percent in 2004-05.

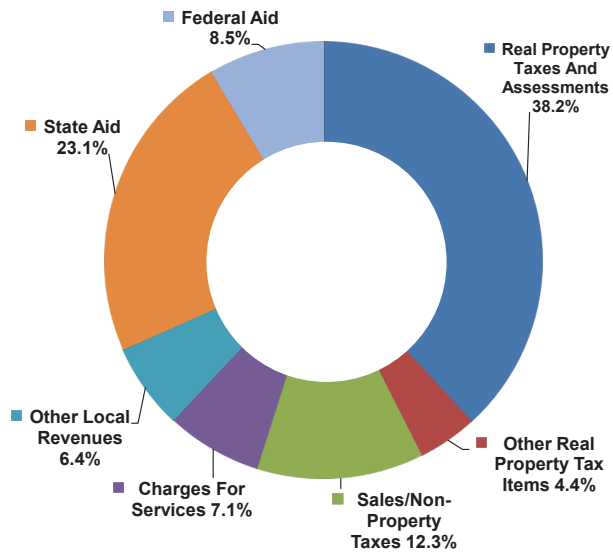


However, New York's local governments continue to rely heavily on the property tax to fund operations and programs. In 2010, counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts and fire districts relied on real property tax revenues for nearly 40 percent of their total revenues – over \$27 billion. Reliance on the property tax varies greatly among classes of government and among individual governments. Real property tax revenues support over 90 percent of fire district budgets and over 50 percent of town budgets. Limiting the annual allowable growth in this vital source of revenue will undoubtedly pose significant challenges for local governments and school districts.

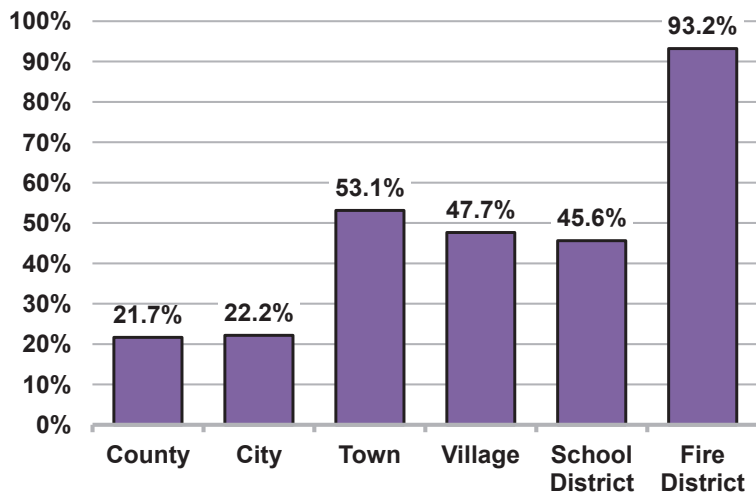


The limit on the annual growth in property tax levies comes at an extremely difficult time for local governments and school districts, as State and federal revenue streams – which, combined with the property tax, are responsible for almost 70 percent of all local government revenues – are expected to constrict. Concurrently, some costly expenditure areas, including pensions and medical insurance costs, are increasing. However, the current environment also presents an opportunity for local communities to explore greater efficiencies through shared services and increased cooperation.

Local Government Revenue, 2010: \$71.1 Billion



Percentage of Revenue from Property Taxes, 2010



*Excluding New York City



The Property Tax Cap: How it Works

On June 24, 2011, Governor Cuomo signed a new property tax cap bill into law. The property tax cap establishes a tax levy limit on all local governments³ and most school districts⁴ starting with fiscal years beginning in 2012. Under the new law, local governments and school districts may not adopt a budget that requires a tax levy that exceeds the tax levy limit without first complying with the override requirements. With respect to local governments, the governing board of a local government may override the tax levy limit for the coming fiscal year by adopting, by a vote of 60 percent of the total voting power, a local law (or a resolution in the case of a fire district or special district). School districts can override the tax levy limit for the coming school year with approval of 60 percent of the voters. In addition, there are some narrowly defined exclusions⁵ for which a local government or school district may levy an additional amount and still be within the allowable levy limit. Special districts, including town or county water, sewage, drainage and refuse districts, and libraries, are also subject to the cap. The tax cap will affect over 10,000 entities either directly or indirectly. And, the vast majority of these entities (80 percent) will begin their fiscal years on January 1, 2012. All local governments and school districts that are subject to the cap are responsible for determining their own tax levy limit and for reporting the elements necessary to calculate that limit to the Office of the State Comptroller, generally, prior to budget adoption.

OSC currently has the authority to audit local governments and school districts in relation to tax cap compliance. The tax cap law gives OSC a number of new responsibilities:

- To prescribe the form and manner by which local governments and school districts are to report the data elements used to calculate the levy limit.
- To prescribe the requirements for establishing a reserve for excess funds in the event that a local government or school district's actual tax levy exceeds the allowable tax levy limit due to "clerical or technical errors," or, if in the case of a local government, OSC finds as part of a post-audit that an amount in excess of the limit was levied.
- In the case where a responsibility of a local government function is transferred from one local government to another, OSC must determine the resultant costs and savings so that each affected entity can adjust its tax levy limit accordingly.
- In a case where two or more local governments consolidate or dissolve, OSC must determine the levy limit for the local government(s) in the first year following the consolidation or dissolution.

³ Counties, cities (excluding New York City), towns, villages, fire districts and special districts.

⁴ This excludes the Big 5 school districts. However, cities which levy on behalf of the Big 4 (Buffalo, Rochester, Yonkers, and Syracuse) are subject to the cap.

⁵ Certain pension cost increases, extraordinary tort judgments and, for school districts, a capital tax levy.



The Property Tax Cap: Assistance for Local Governments and School Officials

When the new law was enacted, many issues and questions were raised about how specific provisions were to be implemented. Staff from OSC's Division of Local Government and School Accountability, in partnership with the Governor's office, have worked to develop meaningful guidance on how to implement the new legislation. In a further effort to assist our local government and school district partners, the Division temporarily reassigned staff and reallocated resources to offer technical and legal assistance and develop an online reporting system to reduce the burden of the new reporting requirement on local governments. The Division deployed staff to all areas of the State to provide training. As of the end of October, 28 training sessions have been held, including six Internet-based webinars, four presentations at three local government association events and 18 regional presentations. In total, nearly 2,800 local government officials have already benefitted from tax cap training provided by OSC staff.

In the near future, OSC will partner with the State Education Department to conduct several training sessions for school district officials across the State.

In addition to these statewide training events, the Division also launched a property tax cap webpage in September. The webpage provides additional information to assist local officials with understanding and implementing the property tax cap law. As an added layer of support, a new Monitoring and Analysis Unit is available to answer questions from local officials about their implementation of the law and the online submission of their data.



The following resources are available to the general public and local government officials on OSC's Real Property Tax Cap Information webpage:

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and Answers: The collection of FAQs continues to grow, reflecting many of the concerns that local officials have raised with respect to implementation at the local level and the unique circumstances they face.

Important Dates: To determine their tax levy limit, local government officials will use known information pertaining to the rate of inflation, the condition of their tax base, pension information and projected salary base, and their own levy data. This document details when that information is generally available through various external resources, and gives an estimated timeframe of when the report is due to OSC.

Legislation: A copy of the final property tax cap legislation and a summary of the legislation are available. In addition, a summary of the Office of the State Comptroller's role in the tax cap process, and a link to the Guidelines for Implementation issued by the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance is provided.

Online Form: As previously mentioned, local governments are required to report the data necessary for determining their tax levy limit in their filing with OSC. In an effort to help facilitate this process and provide a greater level of assistance, OSC has developed an online form for local governments to calculate and submit their respective tax levy limits. A form designed specifically for school district filings will be made available in early 2012 so school districts can meet their March 1st submission deadline.

Supplemental Tools: Local government officials will find information related to the pension exclusion portion of the property tax cap. A one-page walk-through of the four-step pension exclusion calculation and an Excel-based pension exclusion calculator are also available.

OSC Resources

OSC continues to provide local officials with information and resources to help them weather the fiscal storm that began with the start of the Great Recession in 2008. Given the changing fiscal landscape, this is an excellent time to consider utilizing the numerous tools available on the OSC website.

One of the most important resources is the multiyear planning site. Multiyear planning offers local government officials a convenient way to help ascertain and illustrate the fiscal impact of certain policy decisions over time. Multiyear planning requires officials to continuously examine their organizations and consider how the decisions they make today might affect their future financial position. OSC has created tools to help local governments and school districts develop their own multiyear financial plans, including a self-assessment quiz, an online tutorial and sample templates.

Another way local governments can better position themselves in this challenging fiscal environment is by introducing additional cost-saving practices. To aid in that effort, OSC has compiled a number of “How-To” guides for implementing a variety of small-to-large cost-saving strategies. Subjects include capital planning, cash management and utilizing existing State contracts to acquire goods and services at the local level.

Resource Links For More Information

Multiyear Planning:

www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/myfp/index.htm

Cost Savings:

www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/costsavings/index.htm

Open Book:

www.openbooknewyork.com

By maintaining an awareness of what other similarly-sized and similarly-positioned governments are collecting and spending, local governments can be better prepared to evaluate their own performance realistically. *Open Book New York* is an OSC-administered website that allows local government officials and taxpayers to track the financial data local governments report to the State. It enables users to compare specific local government revenue and expenditure trends over a number of years, search State contracts, and track State agency spending. This current, reliable data and information can help officials better manage their organizations.

Additionally, we anticipate that tax cap filings of individual local governments will become available on *Open Book* in early 2012. As a result, interested stakeholder groups and the public-at-large will be able to get a sense of how tax cap implementation is actually playing out across the different regions of the State.

The State of Local Government

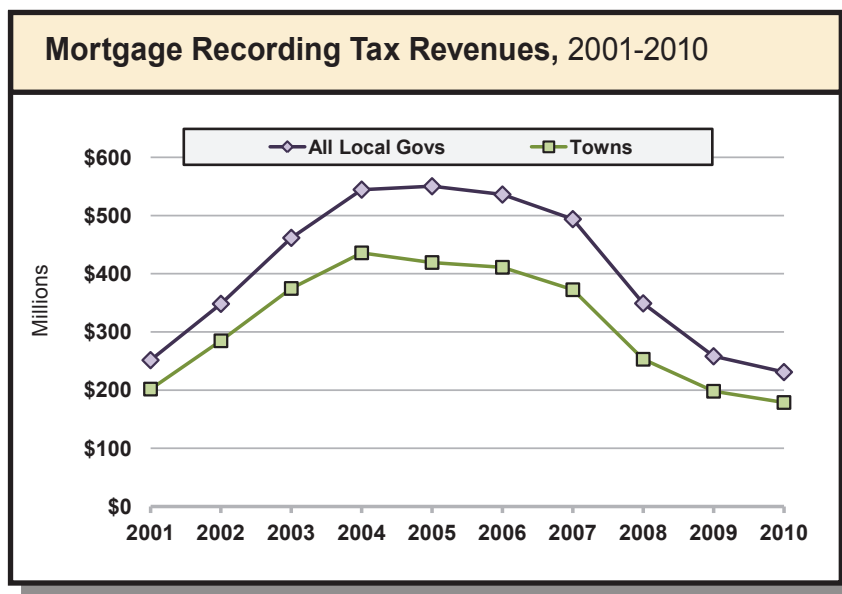
In most cases, the story for local governments has remained the same over the past several years. Generally, revenues have been relatively stagnant (as has spending in most areas of local government operations), while expenditures continue to increase in some areas – pensions, medical insurance and education. The continued effect of the slow economic recovery on local revenues, combined with the recent enactment of the property tax cap, will present ongoing fiscal challenges for local governments and school districts in the near future.

Local Government Revenues in Decline

Recently, Moody's Investor Services, a credit rating agency, assigned a negative outlook to local governments in general, as growth in base revenues remains sluggish and economic conditions continue to decline. Additionally, Moody's credit rating report further justifies the negative outlook due to potential spending reductions at the federal level, which will have a negative impact on local government revenues and increases the likelihood of a double-dip recession.⁶

Following four years of sizable increases to unrestricted revenue sharing payments to local governments, peaking in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2008-09, Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (AIM) payments have been in decline for the past three years. For SFY 2011-12, all local governments will receive 2 percent less than the amount received in 2010-11. These reductions represent \$14.6 million less than the municipalities

received in 2010-11 and \$50 million (7 percent) less than they received in 2008-09. New York City received no AIM payments in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

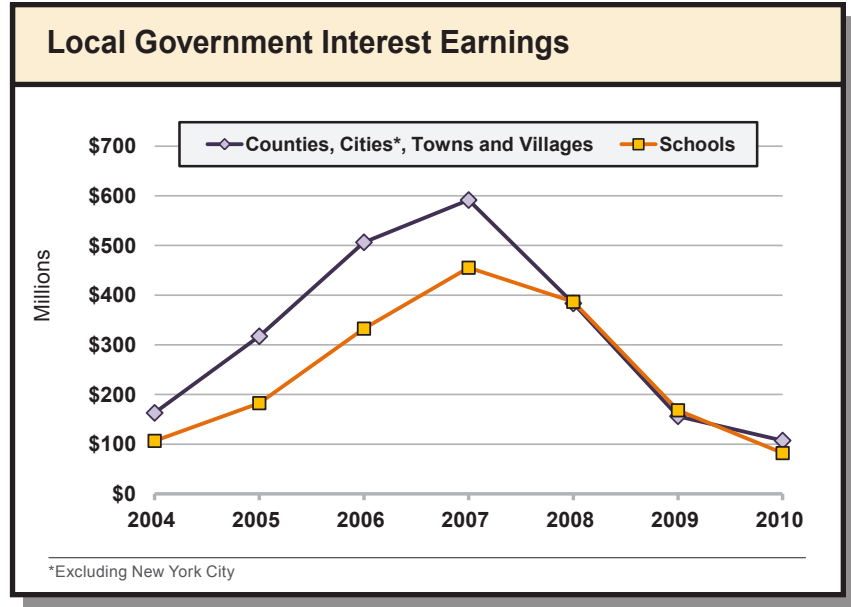


Mortgage Recording Tax (MRT) revenues continue to slide, though losses are leveling off. As the housing market recovery has stagnated, fewer municipalities received MRT payments from the State. Statewide MRT revenues have been on the decline since peaking in 2005, with the steepest decline occurring between 2007 and 2008. Since 2005, local governments have lost nearly \$320 million in annual MRT revenues. Towns have been particularly affected, collecting \$240 million less in 2010 than they did in 2005. Villages are the only class of local government where MRT revenues received exceed the 2001 level.

⁶ Moody's Investors Service. *Sector Outlook for U.S. Local Governments Remains Negative*. September 19, 2011.

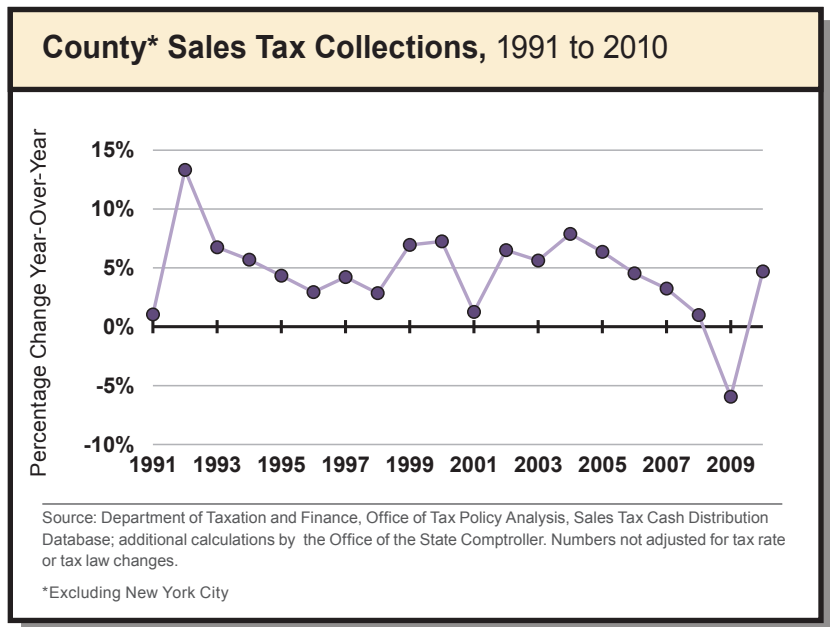
Interest Earnings Remain Low

Interest earnings also continue to decline, although at slower rates than in 2008 and 2009. Since interest earnings for local governments and school districts peaked in 2007 at nearly \$1.05 billion, earnings have dropped precipitously. Preliminary data for 2010 show that counties, cities, towns, villages and school districts reported only \$189 million in interest earnings – a drop of more than \$857 million over 3 years, with school districts and counties losing the most during that time (\$373 million and \$214 million, respectively).



Sales Tax Losses Not Yet Recovered

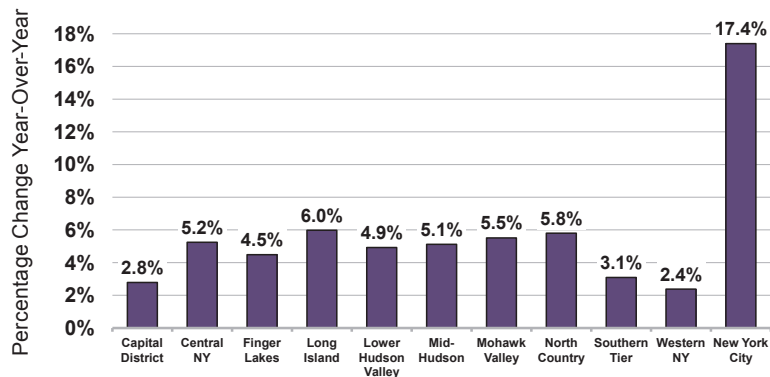
In 2009, revenues generated through the sales tax represented 30 percent of total county revenues and almost 12 percent of all local government revenues. Sales tax collections were particularly hard hit by the most recent recession. Gross county sales tax collections declined by 5.9 percent (\$330 million) in 2009 compared to 2008. Every region of the State and 53 of 57 counties outside of New York City experienced decreased sales tax collections. New York City sales tax collections also declined by 5.9 percent in 2009.



In 2010, local sales tax collections recovered. Gross county sales tax collections grew by 4.7 percent in 2010. There was growth in every region of the State, and in 52 of 57 counties. In New York City, the sales tax grew at a very strong 17.4 percent. However, almost half of this growth was due to increasing the city sales tax rate by 0.5 percent to 4.5 percent, and lifting the exemption on clothing and footwear valued over \$110.

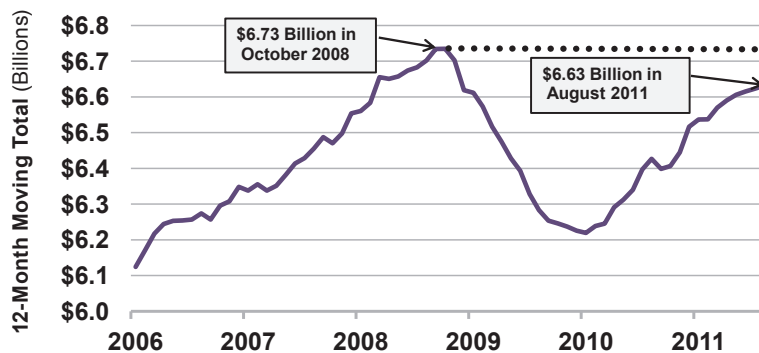
The growth in sales tax collections has extended into 2011. However, this growth has not yet brought local governments back to the same absolute revenue level realized prior to the onset of the recession. As of August 2011, annual county sales tax collections were still about \$100 million below their pre-recession peak.

Local Sales Tax Collections by Region Change 2009-2010



Source: Department of Taxation and Finance, Office of Tax Policy Analysis, Sales Tax Cash Distribution Database; additional calculations by the Office of the State Comptroller. Numbers not adjusted for tax rate or tax law changes. Includes only county and New York City sales tax collections.

County* Sales Tax Collections January 2006 - August 2011

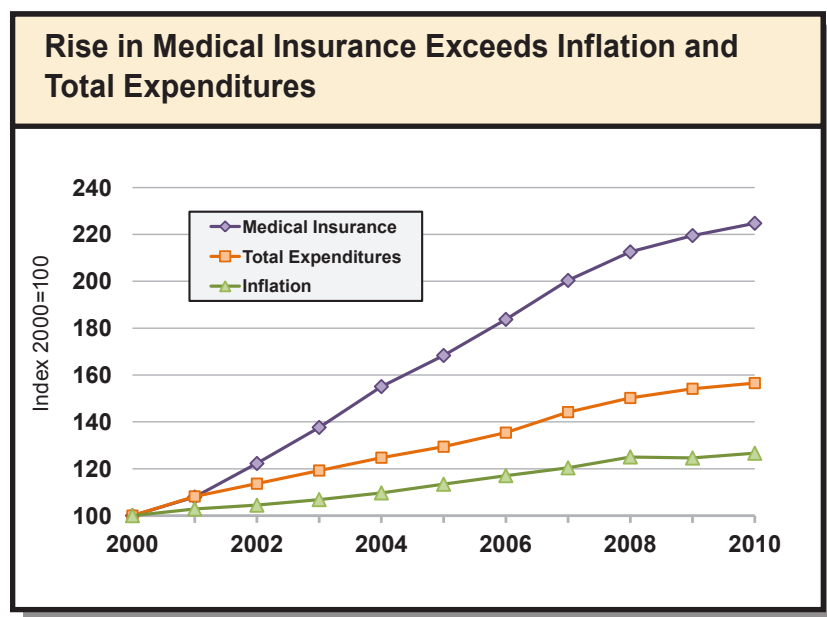


*Excluding New York City

Healthcare Expenditure Pressures Continue Unabated

Providing medical insurance to employees continues to be one of the most expensive programs that local governments and school districts administer, representing over 5 percent of expenditures in counties, cities, towns, villages and school districts. Medical insurance costs increased by nearly 8.5 percent annually, on average, for the past 10 years. This growth rate is almost double that of total expenditures and triple that of inflation. According to an annual survey conducted by the Kaiser Foundation, the cost of employer health benefits increased by 8 percent for individual coverage and 9 percent for family coverage from 2010 to 2011. While this increase is less than the double-digit growth rates of years past, the rate of growth still far exceeds that of inflation and suggests that local governments will continue to face budgetary difficulties arising from these increasing costs.⁷

Because of the escalating costs of employee medical plans, local governments have been diligent in identifying opportunities for sizable cost savings in this area. Many smaller local governments have achieved savings by developing and participating in various healthcare consortiums, which allow multiple municipalities to band together and realize economies of scale in healthcare provision. Other governments have elected to offer employees payments in lieu of health insurance,⁸ allowing workers with access to other health insurance plans to opt out of the municipal plan in exchange for a one-time cash payment.⁹ In another example, many counties have also partnered with a pharmacy benefit management company to offer discount prescription programs to local taxpayers.¹⁰



⁷ The Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research and Educational Trust. *Employer Health Benefits 2011 Annual Survey*. September 2011.

⁸ New York State Office of the State Comptroller. *Local Government Financial Toolbox: Containing Employee Health Insurance Costs*. www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/costsavings/emphealth.pdf.

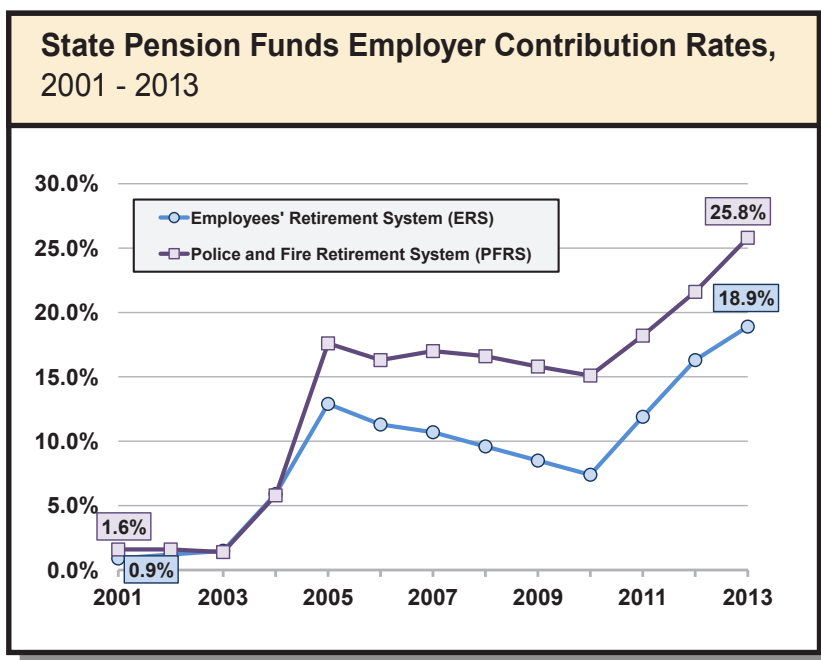
⁹ Participants should be aware that there may be income tax consequences as a result of this benefit.

¹⁰ New York State Association of Counties. April, 2010. www.nysac.org/news/press-room/counties-mark-millionth-prescription-written-on-discount-drug-card-discount-prescription-program-save-nyers-20-million-april-2-2010/

Effect of Prior Pension System Losses Still Lingers

Costs for providing employee retirement benefits also continue to grow, though at a slower rate. The 2013 employer contribution rates were released by the Office of the State Comptroller in August 2011. Employees' Retirement System (ERS) contribution rates will increase from 16.3 percent to 18.9 percent of the salary base, while rates for participants in the Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS) will increase from 21.6 percent to 25.8 percent of the salary base.

The assets of the New York State Common Retirement Fund come from three main sources: investment income, employer contributions, and member contributions. Historically, the return on investments has provided the majority of the Fund's income. When markets and investments underperform, employers must increase contributions to the Fund to guarantee full funding. Generally, these adjustments are cyclical and, as investments produce better returns, employer contributions are reduced.



After a number of years paying contribution rates that hovered below 2 percent in the early 2000s, local governments have seen rates increase over the past 10 years. The reason for the increase lies in the fact that the Fund is still recovering from a 26.3 percent drop in investment returns in 2008-09. The Common Retirement Fund assumes a 7.5 percent annual rate of return, and annual increases or decreases in investment earnings are "smoothed out" over a rolling five-year period to mitigate some of the volatility in investment returns. Though investment income recovered almost completely in 2009-10, the one year of loss and next year of recovery effectively equaled only a slight decrease over two years. Notably, the Fund's net assets increased \$38.6 billion between the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009 and the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011. Total net assets held by the Fund for pension benefits were \$149.5 billion as of March 31, 2011.

While the property tax cap includes a pension contribution exclusion that provides some relief to local governments by allowing an additional levy for a portion of the increase in pension contribution increase, the exclusion is limited. It allows local governments to exclude the levy necessary to pay for increases to the "system average actuarial contribution rate" (for ERS and PFRS) in excess of two percentage points. This differs from the fairly common misperception that an increase in the pension contribution bill in excess of two percent is excludable.

Other Fiscal Challenges Facing Local Governments

Impact of Federal Government Revenues on Local Governments

The federal government partners with state and local governments to achieve national priorities through implementation of a variety of programs, ranging from Medicaid, which finances health care for low-income individuals, to infrastructure, education, and disaster recovery. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) reports that, as the federal government manages its own long-term challenges, its ability to provide growing intergovernmental revenue will likely be strained.¹¹ As these federal fund disbursements slow, states and local governments will be challenged to fill the gaps.

The federal stimulus, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), approved \$425 billion in spending for state and local projects nationally, \$35 billion of which was spent in New York State.¹² However, these funding streams dried up at the end of 2010, leaving states and localities looking for new ways to generate revenue, and the federal government seeking large spending cuts to reduce a ballooning deficit that has reached over one trillion dollars.

The rising federal deficit may have a significant impact on state and local funding. In 2010, \$654 billion in federal funds went to states and localities, an amount equal to 26 percent of all state and local spending.¹³ Currently, the federal government contributes a total of \$220 billion to states for Medicaid, education, transportation, community development and other programs. In addition, states and localities receive indirect benefits through federal tax deductions and credits. These reductions totaled \$73 billion last year.

A 2010 National League of Cities survey found that three in four city officials reported worsening economic and fiscal conditions in their communities, with only 7 percent claiming improvements. Among other concerns, nearly half of respondents claimed housing conditions in their localities had worsened. Over 70 percent of officials said they had enacted personnel cuts in the previous year and nearly 70 percent said they had delayed or cancelled capital projects. Almost half had implemented cuts in other services.

As Washington tries to reach broad agreement on a deficit reduction plan, states and local governments will be holding their collective breath to see the impact on future funding.

¹¹ General Accounting Office. *Fiscal Pressures Could Have Implications for Future Delivery of Intergovernmental Programs*. July 2010. GAO 10-899.

¹² NYrecovery. New York's Share. January 2011. www.recovery.ny.gov.

¹³ John E. Petersen. *The Effect of Federal Budget Cuts on States and Localities*. *Governing Magazine: Public Finance*. January 2011. www.governing.com/columns/public-finance/effect-federal-budget-cuts-states-localities.html



Public Sector Employment Suffering

The length of the economic downturn and current recovery has forced state and local governments to cut costs by taking aim at public sector employees in ways that other economic downturns have not. Employment trends often indicate how fiscally healthy local governments are. During past periods of economic recovery, growth in state and local employment has generally outpaced growth in private sector employment. In the two years that followed the 1990-91 recession, state and local governments added almost 500,000 jobs nationally. Two years after the 2001 recession, there were 249,000 new jobs. Conversely, the Great Recession officially ended in June of 2009. Since then, 467,000 state and local government jobs have actually disappeared, and over 40 percent of these job losses are in schools. One factor in this loss of public employment was directly linked to the phase-out of federal stimulus money. Stimulus funds temporarily preserved thousands of jobs. The loss of federal money in conjunction with stagnant state and local revenue streams will continue to leave few options on the table for many local officials. According to the Rockefeller Institute of Government, as of July 2011, state and local governments, nationally, had lost jobs for 29 straight months.¹⁴

Natural Disasters Exact a Significant Toll

At a time when local governments can hardly afford more fiscal stress, recent natural disasters have further diminished the financial well-being of certain communities across the State. While final tallies are not yet in, some predict the combination of Tropical Storm Irene and Tropical Storm Lee will be one of the 10 costliest catastrophes in the nation's history.¹⁵ The slow-moving storms were particularly damaging to upstate New York communities, with damage easily reaching billions of dollars.

¹¹ Lucy Dadayan and Robert B. Ward. *State and Local Government Employment Shows Broad, Continuing Declines*. The Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government. July 22, 2011.

¹² Michael Cooper. *Hurricane Cost Seen as Ranking Among Top Ten*. New York Times. August 30, 2011

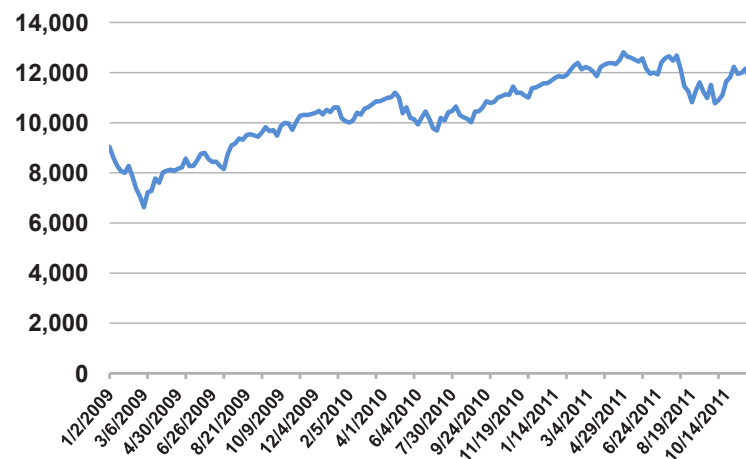
Statewide Economic Indicators

Statewide economic indicators show that while there are some signs that the economy is moving toward a recovery, developments are muted and inconsistent, and thus the outlook for local governments in New York remains uncertain.

The Financial Markets

While the financial markets have been steadily recovering in the past two years, a number of recent negative indicators have suggested a reversal of recent progress. During the summer of 2011, the political turmoil over raising the U.S. debt ceiling, along with cuts in spending at the federal level, resulted in an unprecedented downgrade of the U.S. Treasury bond rating by Standard & Poor's. Pressure to reduce federal spending will likely add stress for local governments, to the extent that they rely on federal funding for their program expenditures.

Dow Jones Industrial Performance
January 2009 to November 2011

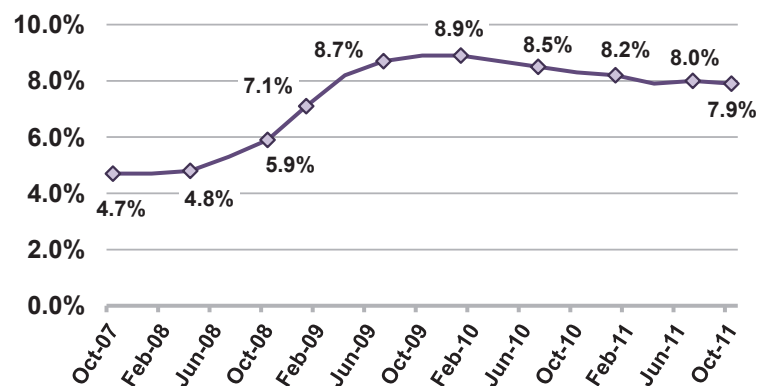


Additionally, the uncertainty in European markets continues to cause uncertainty in U.S. markets. As a result, the nation's largest corporations have scaled back spending and now have larger cash reserves than they have had in five decades—further inhibiting recovery, especially job growth.

Unemployment

The Great Recession sent unemployment rates soaring to levels not seen since 1992. State unemployment has declined from a high of 8.9 percent in January 2010 to 7.9 percent in October 2011. While these figures represent improvement, unemployment rates have remained significantly higher than pre-recession levels, and over 750,000 New York residents were unemployed in October. To restore unemployment to pre-recession levels (around 4.6 percent) would require finding employment for nearly 320,000 New Yorkers.¹⁶

Statewide Unemployment Rate
October 2007 to October 2011

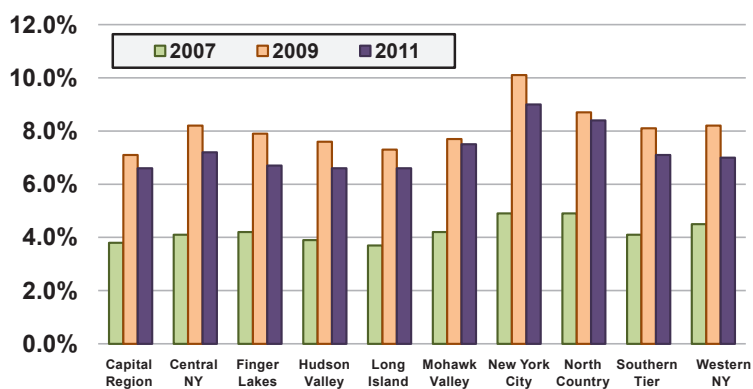


Source: New York State Department of Labor, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Note: Data are seasonally adjusted

On a regional basis, unemployment is highest in New York City and the North Country, but has improved since 2009 in New York City while remaining virtually unchanged in the North Country. Upstate large cities were hit particularly hard as well—in Rochester and Buffalo, unemployment was 9.6 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively, in October. The City of Newburgh had the highest unemployment rate (9.9 percent) among cities in October.

October Unemployment Rate by Region

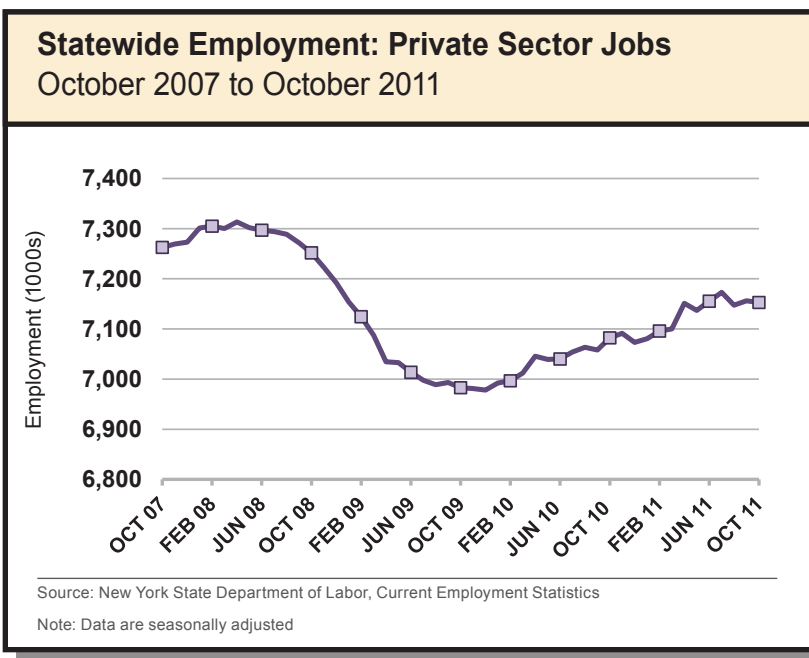


Source: New York State Department of Labor, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

¹⁶ The unemployment rate does not include workers who have given up looking for work and does not include those who are employed but have had to settle for part-time work.

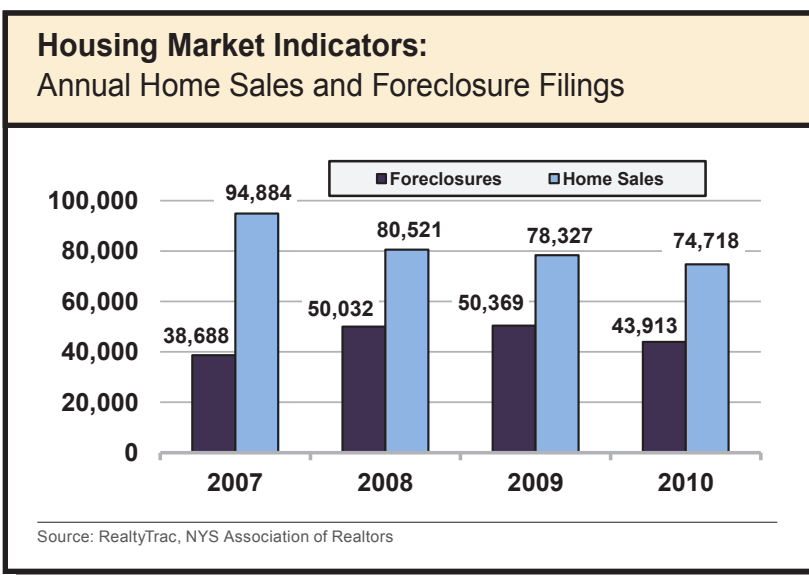
Jobs

Private sector employment has been slowly recovering as well. The private sector workforce reached its highest level in April 2008 and then began to decline rapidly as the recession took hold, reaching a low in December 2009—a loss of over 335,000 jobs from the peak. As of October 2011, roughly half of this loss (175,000 jobs) has been regained, but the gains have not been steady, and progress has been somewhat sensitive to uncertainties in the financial markets. Job losses occurred in roughly 25 percent of the months following the lowest point (December 2009)—often negating much of the progress made in preceding months. Had these losses not occurred, there would have been an additional 73,000 private sector jobs in October 2011.



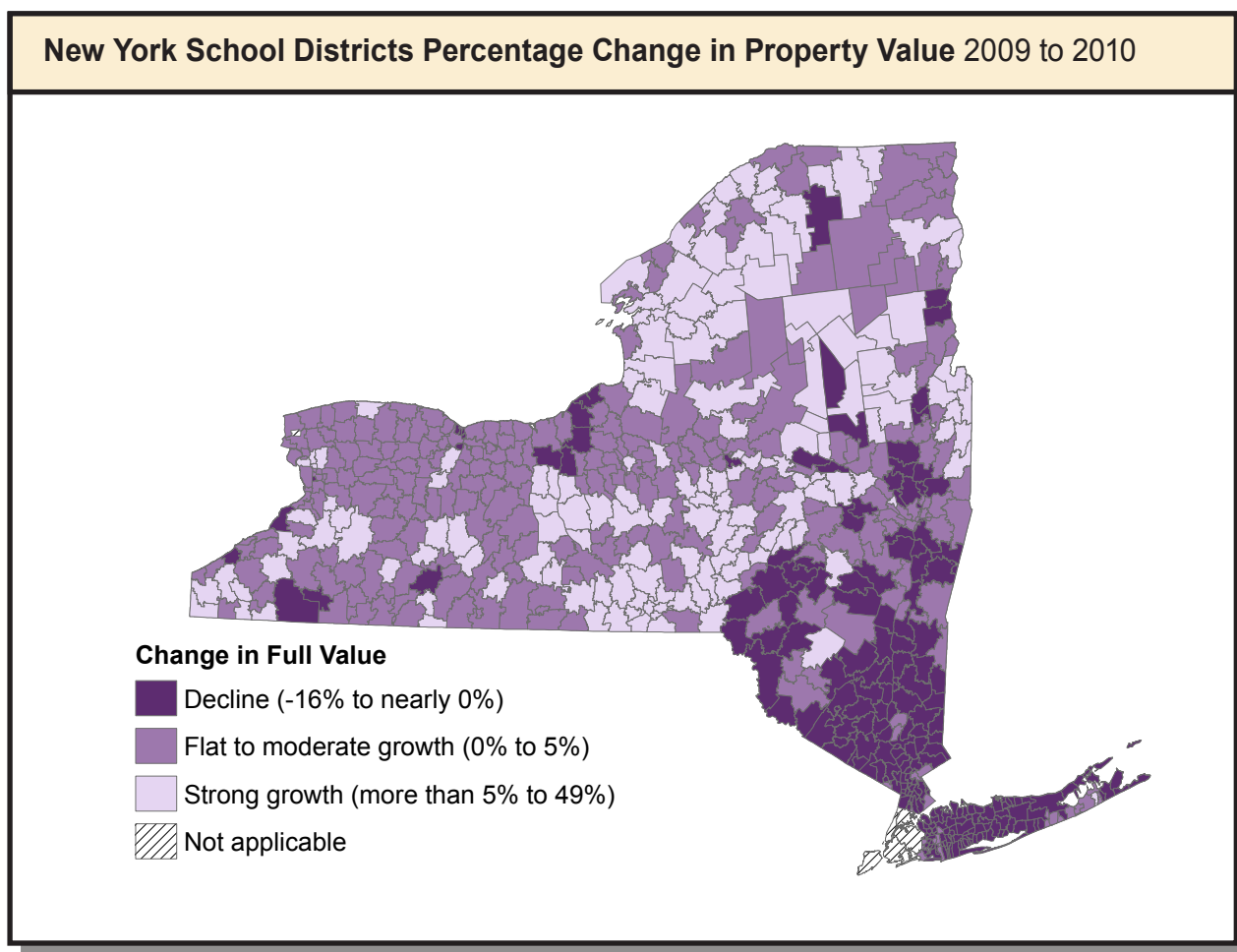
Housing Market

The mortgage crisis that spurred the recession has taken a toll on New York's housing market—although, to a much lesser extent than in some other states. Nonetheless, in 2010, the number of home sales was 21 percent below that of 2007. The rate of decline has slowed, with the number of sales in 2010 only 5 percent below that of 2009.



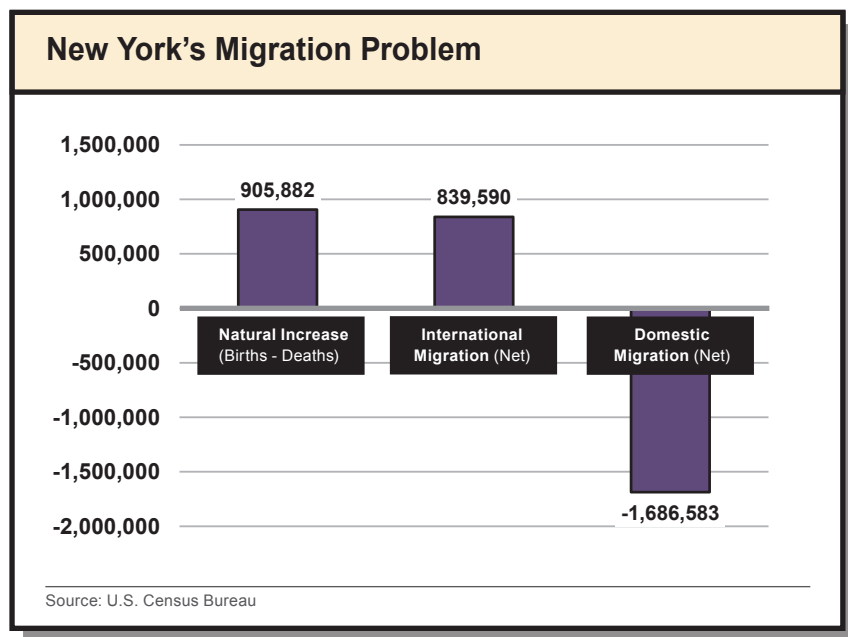
The number of foreclosure filings has declined by 13 percent in 2010 compared to 2009. Despite this decline, nearly 44,000 New York homeowners faced a foreclosure during 2010, 85 percent of which were located in the downstate regions. During 2010, foreclosure rates were highest in Putnam County, where one in 63 homeowners faced foreclosure at some point during the year.

The decline in the housing market has affected property values across the State, and declining property values have become much more widespread in 2010. In 2010, property values declined in 84 percent of downstate school districts and in nearly 35 percent of Capital Region school districts. Property value declines are especially troublesome during tough fiscal times, when taxpayers are less tolerant of property tax rate increases.



Outmigration

In addition to economic problems posed by the recession, New York continues to struggle with population loss. In the most recent Census, New York registered the fifth slowest rate of growth compared to other states. While the State continues to see growth from international migration, these gains are more than offset by the loss of residents to other states—particularly to the South. Research has shown that those leaving New York for other states had incomes that were 22 percent higher than those coming into New York.¹⁷ Over time, the loss of personal income wealth will affect revenues at the State level and could translate into a populace that is in need of more government services which are often administered at the local level.



¹⁷ E.J. McMahon and Robert Scardamalia (2011). *Outward Bound New Yorkers: Where They Went, 2000-2009*. Research Bulletin No. 6.2. Empire Center for New York State Policy.



Legislation Affecting Local Governments

Comptroller-Advanced Legislation

In a continued effort to enhance transparency and accountability and to provide assistance to school districts, Comptroller DiNapoli advanced the following legislation in 2011:


Local Development Corporations: A7510 would limit and regulate local governments' use of local development corporations (LDCs), other not-for-profit corporations and limited liability companies (LLCs) and would give the State Comptroller authority to audit organizations that are controlled by one or more local government. There are currently 279 known LDCs operating in the State. It is not clear how many of these LDCs were created for or at the behest of a local government. This bill aims to restrict local governments' use of LDCs, other not-for-profit corporations and LLCs by prohibiting the use of these private entities to finance a municipality's operations or the acquisition or improvement of an asset by or for the use of a municipality.

School District Reform: S5689/A7815 advances provisions which would address concerns raised in OSC audits during the School Accountability Initiative, during which all school districts and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) were audited. Among other items, the provisions in this bill would enhance transparency of actions in regard to school reserve funds, streamline the internal audit functions, and expressly provide authority for certain cooperative efforts between school districts and BOCES.

Other Legislation

Real Property Tax Cap, Rent Control and Mandate Relief: S5856/A8518 (Chapter 97) was an omnibus bill passed on June 24, 2011.

- **Real Property Tax Cap:** This bill requires local governments (counties, cities [other than New York City], towns, villages, fire districts, special districts, and school districts) to limit their annual property tax levy increases to no more than 2 percent or the rate of inflation, whichever is lower. There are processes included in the law for overriding the tax cap, and exceptions to the tax limit include expenditures from some court orders or judgments, certain capital construction projects, and limited pension growth costs.
- **Rent Control:** Chapter 97 extends the "Rent Act of 2011" to June 23, 2015. Rent regulation limits the amount a landlord can increase rent on units that fall within this category. Rent-regulated apartments are mainly located in the five boroughs of New York City, with some units on Long Island and in Westchester County.

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- **Mandate Relief:** Part C of Chapter 97 amends various existing laws with regard to agency procedures and requirements that are were previously mandated. This portion of the law is an effort to reduce State mandates that are no longer needed or are redundant to existing requirements. Among other things, Part C includes mandate relief provisions similar to those in the OSC School District Reform bill, giving school districts more flexibility in their audit of claims process. Part C also included provisions, similar to those in an OSC proposal on procurements, permitting local government to “piggyback” on certain federal procurement contracts as an exception to competitive bidding requirements.

Land Banks – S663A/A373A (Chapter 257) provides for the creation and administration of land banks for the conversion of vacant, abandoned, or tax-delinquent properties into productive use. A land bank is a not-for-profit corporation created to hold, manage, and develop tax-foreclosed property. The legislation allows certain local governments to create a land bank through adoption of a local law, ordinance or resolution by the governing board. The New York State Urban Development Corporation must approve the creation of each land bank, which will be governed initially by an appointed board of directors.

Procurement

- **Piggybacking – S4360/A5830.** Passed by both the Senate and the Assembly, but not signed by the Governor at the time of publication, this legislation would allow municipalities to bid out contracts for public works projects or “piggyback” on contracts that have already been bid out by a county.
- **Best Value – S4753A/A7357A.** “Best value” is a concept that links the procurement process directly to a municipality’s performance requirements, incorporating selection factors such as useful lifespan, quality and options and incentives for more timely performance and/or additional services. Even if the initial expenditure is higher, considering the total value over the life of the procurement may result in a better value and long-term investment of public funds. Passed by both the Senate and the Assembly, but not signed by the Governor before publication, this bill allows most purchase contracts to be awarded on the basis of best value rather than to the lowest responsible bidder.



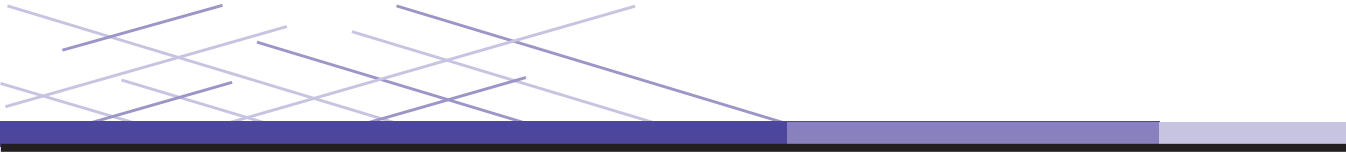
Division Activities

Audits and Oversight

As local governments and school districts continue to face growing fiscal pressures, the ability to save taxpayer dollars through efficiency improvements is critical. From 2008 to 2010, Division staff reviewed local governments' and school districts' operations to help officials determine where they could cut waste, save costs, and enhance revenues. During this time period, Division audits of individual units of government and school districts recommended cost-savings measures or revenue enhancements that, if implemented, could produce more than \$590 million in savings. For example, in 2010 alone, auditors identified more than \$33 million in cost savings and revenue enhancements in 48 audits. These cost-saving measures included using a cook-chill program for food service operations at county correctional facilities, effectively managing county golf course operations, building and operating a joint transportation facility between a school district and a town, offering payments in lieu of health insurance coverage to eligible school district retirees, closing school buildings and re-evaluating how special education services are provided, and properly claiming Medicaid reimbursements.

The Division's accountability audits ensure that control systems are in place to safeguard the assets of local governments. A subset of accountability audits – fraud audits – reveals how the lack of adequate controls can lead to criminal abuse of local government assets. From 2008 to 2010, we found more than \$5.7 million in local government assets that were misappropriated through fraud. In 2010 alone, OSC examiners found approximately \$1.6 million in fraud. For example, during an audit of the Town of Fairfield, examiners identified \$377,976 in unauthorized payments made by the Town Supervisor's wife, who used a signature stamp to sign unauthorized checks to the Supervisor and herself.

From 2008 to 2010, OSC auditors examined other indicators of fiscal waste and abuse and found approximately \$7.1 million in questionable payments made to employees or vendors, \$2.3 million in inappropriate separation payments, and \$1.09 million in other inappropriate payments made to senior management. During 15 audits in 2010, OSC examiners found more than \$2 million in questionable payments that were not covered under contracts or that exceeded contracted amounts. For example, the Rochester City School District provided a group of non-civil service employees with \$164,550 in undocumented bonuses and salary increases without Board approval. Also, the Monroe 2-Orleans BOCES inappropriately created a foundation and used it to transfer BOCES funds to a different foundation with the ultimate purpose of placing the monies in investments in which a BOCES is not authorized to invest. The second foundation invested the BOCES assets in securities that declined, resulting in a loss of approximately \$300,000.



In 2010, local governments and school districts paid approximately \$395,885 in inappropriate separation payments to officials and employees. For example, the City of Cortland paid three former employees payments totaling \$115,168 for leave based on employee-maintained leave records, or for leave balances that were not in accordance with the contractual provisions of their collective bargaining agreements. Also, the West Babylon Union Free School District paid 11 employees a total of \$64,215 more than they were entitled to upon their separation from District employment because District officials failed to ensure that these separation payments were calculated in accordance with provisions of their applicable employee contracts and collective bargaining agreements. As a result, these employees were paid for leave balances to which they were not entitled under the terms of their contracts.

Research Reports

Annual Performance Report on New York's Industrial Development Agencies

The 115 Industrial Development Agencies (IDAs) operating in the State in 2009 are just one type of entity that performs economic development functions. Additionally, there are approximately 279 local development corporations (LDCs) operating in New York State, many of which were also created for economic development purposes. A number of the State's most populous areas have multiple IDAs and LDCs. The overlapping nature of these economic development efforts can make the task of establishing a regional, coordinated approach difficult. Moreover, there have been and continue to be persistent problems and questions related to local governments' use of LDCs, and to IDA performance and accountability. This annual report discusses the current state of IDAs, discloses problems currently associated with annual IDA financial report filings, describes improvements that have resulted from recent legislation, and proposes a number of enhancements which would further promote transparency and accountability.

Municipal Use of Local Development Corporations and Other Private Entities: Division of Local Government and School Accountability Background, Issues and Recommendations

New York's counties, cities, towns and villages frequently utilize local development corporations (LDCs) and other private entities for economic development and other activities. These LDCs and similar private entities are exempt from many of the constitutional and statutory provisions that guide the operations and financial transactions conducted by local governments. The use of LDCs and similar organizations to finance local government operations and projects increases the risk of waste, fraud, or abuse of taxpayer dollars or assets. This report highlights current practices among LDCs and outlines reform proposals that would make local government use of these private entities more transparent.

Staying Ahead of the Curve: School Districts Responding to Fiscal Challenges

This report describes the fiscal challenges facing school districts in New York State. As with other classes of government, school districts have struggled to maintain fiscal balance in the midst of rising costs and declining economic conditions. A series of 22 financial indicators were analyzed to assess the fiscal condition of school districts.

Local Government Snapshots Released

- **Local Government Information Security** – highlighted the need for local governments and school districts to maintain up-to-date IT security to prevent costly cyberattacks.
- **Local Government Spending on Highways** – analyzed highway spending in cities, towns and villages, which totaled nearly \$2.6 billion to maintain 187,000 highway lane miles.
- **Reducing the Cost of Tax Assessment through Shared Services** – examined the cost of tax assessment services in local governments and identified ways municipalities can save money and improve the quality of assessment by sharing this function.
- **Fiscal Impact of Proposed School Aid Cuts** – analyzed how school aid cuts in the proposed 2011-12 Executive Budget would impact school aid in districts across the State.
- **Sales Tax Collections Improve in 2010** – analyzed county sales tax collections in 2010, which showed improvement from 2009 in all regions of the State.
- **2010 Census: Implications for New York State's Local Governments** – highlighted population changes across different classes of local government and among the State's regions and examined the implications for local governments.
- **Helping New York Families With the Cost of School Supplies** – outlined the cost of back-to-school supplies for New Yorkers and offered strategies for cost reductions.
- **Upstate/Downstate: New York's Diverging Housing Market** – Surveyed the effects of the housing market meltdown with respect to foreclosures, reduced home values and declining home sales, with problems being particularly acute downstate.



Local Official Training

In addition to the vast tax property tax cap training effort mentioned earlier, Division staff members were also heavily involved in other outreach efforts. During 2010, Division staff conducted 144 training sessions at 56 statewide, regional, and online events. These events included conferences, online training schools and tutorials, accounting schools, teleconferences, webinars, and regional workshops. Through these instructional outlets, the Division trained 11,655 local officials. These training programs included a number of key initiatives:

- **The Local Government Leadership Institute** – In partnership with Hofstra University and Cornell University’s Community and Rural Development Institute (CaRDI), the Comptroller created the Local Government Leadership Institute in 2009. The Division has played a key role in all phases of the Institute’s conception and development. In 2010, OSC once again partnered with Hofstra and CaRDI in the development of the second annual Leadership Institute, with meetings at Hofstra University in May and at Cornell University in June. More than 200 local government leaders participated. The Institute is unique in that it is designed to provide fiscal and management guidance to local government officials across multiple classes of government. The Institute also provides an opportunity for dialogue on key issues of regional concern.
- **Local Government Accountability** – In continuing the Comptroller’s initiative to maintain local government accountability, the Division provided eight accounting schools to 395 local officials. These schools provided officials with basic and advanced information regarding governmental accounting concepts, bookkeeping procedures, cash management and financial reporting requirements.
- **Municipal Shared Services** – During this difficult economic period, governments are asked to do more with fewer resources. To assist governments during this time, the Division created a Shared Services training module which examines the benefits of intermunicipal cooperation, the true cost of services, best practices and ways in which the Office of the State Comptroller can provide assistance. This training module was presented to more than 290 attendees at three local government conferences.
- **Fire Districts** – During 2010, the Division continued its emphasis on financial accountability for fire districts. As part of this ongoing effort, the Division collaborated with the Association of Fire Districts of the State of New York to provide a three-hour financial accounting session to the fire district treasurers at the Association’s annual meeting. This session was attended by 55 treasurers. In addition, we provided a regional workshop on Fire District fraud and over 25 officials attended.
- **Justice Courts** – The Division continued its emphasis on fiscal responsibility in justice courts by providing training workshops on reporting and accountability to 1,080 magistrates and court clerks. In collaboration with the Office of Court Administration (OCA), the Division participated in a teleconference entitled “Audit Findings: Common Pitfalls & Solutions!”

Summary of Local Government Entities

Local Government Entity	Statewide Total
Counties	57
Cities	62
Towns	932
Villages	555
Subtotal	1,606
School Districts	697
Fire Districts	882
Subtotal	3,185
IDAs	114
Public Authorities	79
OTBs	6
Libraries	423
BOCES	37
Community Colleges	36
Consolidated Health Districts	52
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	58
Grand Total	3,990

Does not include local development corporations, association libraries, urban renewal agencies, community development agencies, joint activities, municipal hospitals and regional planning boards.

The following tables include financial data for counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts and fire districts. The source of this data is the Annual Financial Report that each local government is required to file with OSC. Please note that State and local policy changes (e.g., changes to a local fiscal year, privatization of county healthcare facilities, tobacco securitization) and changes to financial reporting requirements (e.g., county sales tax) may affect trend lines. Additional detail is available on our website at: www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/datanstat/index.htm. You can also contact the Division of Local Government and School Accountability at localgov@osc.state.ny.us.

CITY REVENUES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010

	CITY REVENUES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010										Percentage Change			
	(\$ millions)										Overall		Average Annual	
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	
Revenues:														
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	671.6	879.9	903.3	896.9	935.0	937.1	894.5	1.66%	33.19%	0.33%	2.91%			
Other Real Property Tax Items	96.0	121.1	114.6	117.8	127.0	121.4	117.4	-3.02%	22.26%	-0.61%	2.03%			
Sales and Use Tax	580.5	710.1	740.1	762.9	775.5	770.1	737.4	3.84%	27.03%	0.76%	2.42%			
SALES TAX DISTRIBUTION	345.3	418.0	436.2	448.9	457.4	463.5	449.9	7.64%	30.30%	1.48%	2.68%			
Other Non-Property Taxes	40.1	42.1	60.0	68.4	68.7	62.2	58.2	38.39%	45.38%	6.71%	3.81%			
Charges for Services	616.4	733.4	745.2	775.6	788.2	790.2	759.7	3.59%	23.25%	0.71%	2.11%			
UTILITY FEES	257.2	297.2	307.1	318.9	328.6	326.4	315.4	6.12%	22.63%	1.20%	2.06%			
Charges to Other Governments	53.6	67.0	66.3	73.8	74.0	84.6	69.2	3.24%	29.18%	0.64%	2.59%			
Use and Sale of Property	98.8	87.7	116.8	126.8	109.1	65.4	84.4	-3.81%	-14.58%	-0.77%	-1.56%			
Other Local Revenues	117.7	164.7	166.6	253.9	190.9	201.2	168.2	2.12%	42.93%	0.42%	3.64%			
Total Local Revenues	\$2,274.6	\$2,806.0	\$2,912.9	\$3,076.2	\$3,068.4	\$3,032.0	\$2,889.0	2.96%	27.01%	0.58%	2.42%			
State Aid	492.1	660.8	709.1	827.0	864.5	955.7	873.3	32.15%	77.45%	5.73%	5.90%			
UNRESTRICTED STATE AID	283.8	344.2	366.9	421.3	585.7	659.4	598.2	73.80%	110.78%	11.69%	7.74%			
Federal Aid	181.1	256.4	252.9	262.0	220.3	263.8	271.5	5.92%	49.98%	1.16%	4.14%			
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$673.2	\$917.2	\$962.0	\$1,089.0	\$1,084.8	\$1,219.5	\$1,144.8	24.82%	70.06%	4.53%	5.45%			
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$2,947.7	\$3,723.2	\$3,875.0	\$4,165.2	\$4,153.2	\$4,251.6	\$4,033.9	8.34%	36.85%	1.62%	3.19%			

SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010

	SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010										Percentage Change			
											Overall		Average Annual	
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	
(\$ millions)														
Population - Census Estimates	2,265,897	2,220,815	2,208,906	2,201,314	2,199,252	2,200,782	2,235,187	0.65%	-1.36%	0.13%	-0.14%			
Full Value	69,147.5	97,520.4	106,032.0	117,661.5	132,696.0	132,078.3	129,293.4	32.58%	86.98%	5.80%	6.46%			
Debt Issued:														
Bonds	276.2	493.9	547.5	378.6	342.4	179.2	272.9	-44.74%	-1.20%	-11.19%	-0.12%			
Other Debt	211.8	286.5	382.6	332.3	289.9	304.5	273.7	-4.50%	29.23%	-0.92%	2.60%			
Outstanding Debt:														
Bonds (Gross)	1,950.6	2,297.8	2,461.9	2,621.0	2,640.2	2,588.5	2,436.8	6.05%	24.93%	1.18%	2.25%			
Other Debt	411.2	479.4	547.7	549.2	540.8	653.4	573.8	19.70%	39.54%	3.66%	3.39%			
Total Outstanding Debt	\$2,361.8	\$2,777.2	\$3,009.6	\$3,170.2	\$3,181.0	\$3,241.9	\$3,010.6	8.41%	27.47%	1.63%	2.46%			
Revenues:														
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	671.6	879.9	903.3	896.9	935.0	937.1	894.5	1.66%	33.19%	0.33%	2.91%			
Other Real Property Tax Items	96.0	121.1	114.6	117.8	127.0	121.4	117.4	-3.02%	22.26%	-0.61%	2.03%			
Sales and Use Tax	580.5	710.1	740.1	762.9	775.5	770.1	737.4	3.84%	27.03%	0.76%	2.42%			
Other Non-Property Taxes	40.1	42.1	60.0	68.4	68.7	62.2	58.2	38.39%	45.38%	6.71%	3.81%			
Charges for Services	616.4	733.4	745.2	775.6	788.2	790.2	759.7	3.59%	23.25%	0.71%	2.11%			
Charges to Other Governments	53.6	67.0	66.3	73.8	74.0	84.6	69.2	3.24%	29.18%	0.64%	2.59%			
Use and Sale of Property	98.8	87.7	116.8	126.8	109.1	65.4	84.4	-3.81%	-14.58%	-0.77%	-1.56%			
Other Local Revenues	117.7	164.7	166.6	253.9	190.9	201.2	168.2	2.12%	42.93%	0.42%	3.64%			
Total Local Revenues	\$2,274.6	\$2,806.0	\$2,912.9	\$3,076.2	\$3,068.4	\$3,032.0	\$2,889.0	2.96%	27.01%	0.58%	2.42%			
State Aid	492.1	660.8	709.1	827.0	864.5	955.7	873.3	32.15%	77.45%	5.73%	5.90%			
Federal Aid	181.1	256.4	252.9	262.0	220.3	263.8	271.5	5.92%	49.98%	1.16%	4.14%			
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$673.2	\$917.2	\$962.0	\$1,089.0	\$1,084.8	\$1,219.5	\$1,144.8	24.82%	70.06%	4.53%	5.45%			
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$2,947.7	\$3,723.2	\$3,875.0	\$4,165.2	\$4,153.2	\$4,251.6	\$4,033.9	8.34%	36.85%	1.62%	3.19%			
Expenditures:														
Current Operations:														
Personal Services	1,269.6	1,436.8	1,487.5	1,551.1	1,625.1	1,659.5	1,575.2	9.64%	24.08%	1.86%	2.18%			
Employee Benefits	394.1	752.2	782.4	812.3	852.0	893.5	875.0	16.32%	122.03%	3.07%	8.30%			
Contractual	787.6	892.3	918.4	992.2	1,004.6	986.2	974.1	9.17%	23.68%	1.77%	2.15%			
Total Current Operations	\$2,451.3	\$3,081.3	\$3,188.2	\$3,355.5	\$3,481.7	\$3,539.3	\$3,424.4	11.13%	39.70%	2.13%	3.40%			
Equipment and Capital Outlay	393.8	450.8	553.4	516.0	541.2	556.7	541.4	20.09%	37.49%	3.73%	3.23%			
Debt Service	277.0	318.0	327.0	342.1	373.7	379.9	337.5	6.13%	21.87%	1.20%	2.00%			
Principal	159.8	200.8	197.9	206.9	234.5	247.2	217.3	8.23%	36.00%	1.59%	3.12%			
Interest	117.2	117.2	129.1	135.2	139.2	132.6	120.2	2.53%	2.59%	0.50%	0.26%			
Total Expenditures (Current Operations + Equipment and Capital Outlay + Debt Service)	\$3,122.0	\$3,850.1	\$4,068.6	\$4,213.7	\$4,396.6	\$4,475.8	\$4,303.3	11.77%	37.84%	2.25%	3.26%			

COUNTY REVENUES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010										
	Percentage Change									
	Overall									
	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010		2000-2010		2005-2010		2000-2010	
(\$ millions)	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	Average Annual
Revenues:										
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	3,132.0	4,179.1	4,314.0	4,398.2	4,505.7	4,613.2	4,716.0	12.85%	50.58%	2.45%
Other Real Property Tax Items	210.9	238.7	263.4	250.3	267.0	279.6	296.6	24.25%	40.63%	4.44%
Sales and Use Tax(1)	3,614.0	4,891.7	5,551.9	6,785.4	6,829.2	6,444.8	6,725.4	37.49%	86.10%	6.57%
Other Non-Property Taxes	48.1	76.1	85.1	93.9	96.9	91.6	97.8	28.47%	103.24%	5.14%
Charges for Services	2,252.1	2,339.6	2,255.9	2,364.8	2,615.8	2,464.6	2,405.5	2.82%	6.81%	0.56%
HEALTH FEES	1,243.5	1,039.0	1,074.5	1,041.8	1,260.5	1,124.7	1,036.7	-0.23%	-16.63%	-0.05%
Charges to Other Governments	270.1	368.1	404.0	436.7	432.7	447.1	443.7	20.53%	64.28%	3.81%
Use and Sale of Property	1,012.1	508.7	355.8	377.2	297.1	275.7	255.2	-49.82%	-74.78%	-12.87%
Other Local Revenues	1,216.2	1,296.2	1,320.4	1,283.0	1,361.3	1,409.2	1,427.0	10.09%	17.33%	1.94%
Total Local Revenues	\$11,755.5	\$13,898.2	\$14,550.6	\$15,989.6	\$16,405.8	\$16,025.9	\$16,367.3	17.77%	39.23%	3.32%
State Aid	2,290.8	2,701.1	2,706.2	2,828.4	2,917.3	2,845.6	2,628.2	-2.70%	14.73%	-0.55%
SOCIAL SERVICES	983.1	1,181.6	1,033.3	1,096.8	1,089.7	1,097.6	1,074.2	-9.09%	9.27%	-1.89%
Federal Aid	1,678.8	1,897.6	2,071.0	1,988.5	1,957.7	2,582.0	2,779.5	46.47%	65.57%	7.93%
SOCIAL SERVICES	1,238.4	1,351.3	1,424.0	1,332.2	1,272.0	1,579.4	1,663.2	23.09%	34.30%	4.24%
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$3,969.6	\$4,598.7	\$4,777.2	\$4,816.9	\$4,875.0	\$5,427.6	\$5,407.7	17.59%	36.23%	3.29%
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$15,725.1	\$18,496.9	\$19,327.8	\$20,806.5	\$21,280.8	\$21,453.5	\$21,775.0	17.72%	38.47%	3.31%

(1) Starting in 2007, counties were required to report sales tax revenues on a gross collections basis, and to report a contractual expenditure for the amount of sales tax they distribute to other municipalities. Certain counties implemented this reporting requirement prior to 2007: Broome County implemented this change starting in 2005, and Monroe, Onondaga and Tioga started in 2006. Previously, counties only reported the amount of sales tax they retained, and did not report an expenditure if they distributed to municipalities. Due to this reporting change, trend data for county sales tax revenue and general government expenditures will show notable increases starting in 2007, and financial tables that combine data for multiple classes of government that include counties may double count sales tax revenues.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 – 2010

Expenditures: Current Operations:	Percentage Change											
	Overall											
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	Average Annual	
(\$ millions)												
Expenditures:												
Current Operations:												
Personal Services	3,990.7	4,614.9	4,806.4	5,012.3	5,166.4	5,257.6	5,333.1	15.56%	33.64%	2.94%	2.94%	
Employee Benefits	1,383.7	2,367.8	2,521.9	2,720.8	2,785.7	2,748.8	2,949.2	24.56%	113.14%	4.49%	7.86%	
Contractual	8,198.9	9,753.0	10,165.5	11,475.3	11,878.7	11,997.8	12,041.8	23.47%	46.87%	4.31%	3.92%	
Total Current Operations	\$13,573.3	\$16,735.7	\$17,493.7	\$19,208.4	\$19,830.9	\$20,004.3	\$20,324.1	21.44%	49.74%	3.96%	4.12%	
Equipment and Capital Outlay	940.7	1,193.1	1,353.8	1,419.0	1,364.9	1,508.0	1,606.1	34.62%	70.74%	6.13%	5.50%	
Debt Service	1,192.1	1,178.8	1,053.3	1,071.1	1,890.7	1,576.9	1,217.1	3.24%	2.10%	0.64%	0.21%	
Principal	822.3	792.5	642.4	641.9	1,451.8	1,143.5	781.6	-1.38%	-4.95%	-0.28%	-0.51%	
Interest	369.8	386.3	411.0	429.2	438.9	433.4	435.5	12.72%	17.75%	2.42%	1.65%	
Total Expenditures (Current Operations + Equipment and Capital Outlay + Debt Service)	\$15,706.2	\$19,107.7	\$19,900.8	\$21,698.5	\$23,086.5	\$23,089.2	\$23,147.3	21.14%	47.38%	3.91%	3.95%	
Expenditures by Function:												
General Government(1)	1,739.5	2,279.7	2,682.2	3,887.3	4,017.6	4,075.5	4,209.4	84.65%	141.99%	13.05%	9.24%	
Education	714.1	1,000.8	1,107.0	1,023.7	1,098.7	1,114.5	1,146.0	14.50%	60.48%	2.75%	4.84%	
Public Safety	1,950.1	2,482.8	2,637.1	2,756.2	2,745.8	2,832.0	2,958.1	19.14%	51.69%	3.57%	4.25%	
Health	1,685.8	1,764.1	1,750.5	1,928.0	2,027.2	2,016.6	1,904.4	7.95%	12.96%	1.54%	1.23%	
Transportation	1,017.1	1,235.6	1,306.9	1,433.4	1,487.7	1,568.0	1,570.0	27.07%	54.35%	4.91%	4.44%	
Social Services	4,730.6	5,233.2	5,239.9	5,315.6	5,444.5	5,561.2	5,558.4	6.22%	17.50%	1.21%	1.63%	
MEDICAID	2,003.2	2,156.2	2,004.3	2,069.2	2,201.3	2,132.4	2,145.0	-0.52%	7.08%	-0.10%	0.69%	
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	1,341.0	1,497.3	1,555.4	1,530.1	1,498.8	1,621.9	1,662.5	11.04%	23.97%	2.12%	2.17%	
Sanitation	576.1	721.3	759.2	704.4	671.3	712.5	728.4	1.00%	26.45%	0.20%	2.37%	
Economic Development	120.5	132.2	150.5	153.9	176.6	181.8	197.5	49.43%	63.99%	8.37%	5.07%	
Culture & Recreation	306.7	304.8	288.1	289.1	330.7	297.9	298.5	-2.08%	-2.69%	-0.42%	-0.27%	
Community Services	239.2	276.0	307.2	321.6	309.8	321.2	321.8	16.60%	34.50%	3.12%	3.01%	
Utilities	50.5	130.8	97.0	93.5	100.1	82.2	88.6	-32.27%	75.31%	-7.50%	5.77%	
Employee Benefits	1,383.7	2,367.8	2,521.9	2,720.8	2,785.7	2,748.8	2,949.2	24.56%	113.14%	4.49%	7.86%	
Total Expenditures by Function	\$14,514.0	\$17,928.8	\$18,847.5	\$20,627.4	\$21,195.7	\$21,512.3	\$21,930.3	22.32%	51.10%	4.11%	4.21%	

(1) Starting in 2007, counties were required to report sales tax revenues on a gross collections basis, and to report a contractual expenditure for the amount of sales tax they distribute to other municipalities. Certain counties implemented this reporting requirement prior to 2007: Broome County implemented this change starting in 2005, and Monroe, Onondaga and Tioga started in 2006. Previously, counties only reported the amount of sales tax they retained, and did not report an expenditure if they distributed to municipalities. Due to this reporting change, trend data for county sales tax revenue and general government expenditures will show notable increases starting in 2007, and financial tables that combine data for multiple classes of government that include counties may double count sales tax revenues.

SUMMARY OF COUNTY FINANCES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010

											Percentage Change		
											Overall		Average Annual
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010
(\$ millions)													
Population - Census Estimates	10,968,179	11,117,052	11,105,997	11,112,565	11,120,995	11,149,572	11,202,969	0.77%	2.14%	0.15%	0.21%		
Full Value	594,307.2	942,543.2	1,045,292.9	1,177,057.0	1,280,216.1	1,278,231.0	1,254,925.1	33.14%	111.16%	5.89%	7.76%		
Debt Issued:													
Bonds	534.6	1,666.0	1,201.5	771.6	1,845.5	1,729.6	1,767.8	6.12%	230.67%	1.19%	12.70%		
Other Debt	775.2	668.7	1,088.6	943.7	1,142.1	1,556.0	1,640.9	145.38%	111.67%	19.66%	7.79%		
Outstanding Debt:													
Bonds (Gross)	6,219.2	7,777.6	8,215.3	8,458.0	9,037.3	9,610.1	10,369.3	33.32%	66.73%	5.92%	5.24%		
Other Debt	1,268.2	1,182.1	1,227.9	1,102.0	1,261.1	1,846.0	1,925.7	62.91%	51.84%	10.25%	4.27%		
Total Outstanding Debt	\$7,487.4	\$8,959.6	\$9,443.1	\$9,559.9	\$10,298.5	\$11,456.1	\$12,295.0	37.23%	64.21%	6.53%	5.08%		
Revenues:													
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	3,132.0	4,179.1	4,314.0	4,398.2	4,505.7	4,613.2	4,716.0	12.85%	50.58%	2.45%	4.18%		
Other Real Property Tax Items	210.9	238.7	263.4	250.3	267.0	279.6	296.6	24.25%	40.63%	4.44%	3.47%		
Sales and Use Tax	3,614.0	4,891.7	5,551.9	6,785.4	6,829.2	6,444.8	6,725.4	37.49%	86.10%	6.57%	6.41%		
Other Non-Property Taxes	48.1	76.1	85.1	93.9	96.9	91.6	97.8	28.47%	103.24%	5.14%	7.35%		
Charges for Services	2,252.1	2,339.6	2,255.9	2,364.8	2,615.8	2,464.6	2,405.5	2.82%	6.81%	0.56%	0.66%		
Charges to Other Governments	270.1	368.1	404.0	436.7	432.7	447.1	443.7	20.53%	64.28%	3.81%	5.09%		
Use and Sale of Property	1,012.1	508.7	355.8	377.2	297.1	275.7	255.2	-49.82%	-74.78%	-12.88%	-12.87%		
Other Local Revenues	1,216.2	1,296.2	1,320.4	1,283.0	1,361.3	1,409.2	1,427.0	10.09%	17.33%	1.94%	1.61%		
Total Local Revenues	\$11,755.5	\$13,988.2	\$14,550.6	\$15,989.6	\$16,405.8	\$16,025.9	\$16,367.3	17.77%	39.23%	3.32%	3.37%		
State Aid	2,290.8	2,701.1	2,706.2	2,828.4	2,917.3	2,845.6	2,628.2	-2.70%	14.73%	-0.55%	1.38%		
Federal Aid	1,678.8	1,897.6	2,071.0	1,988.5	1,957.7	2,582.0	2,779.5	46.47%	65.57%	7.93%	5.17%		
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$3,969.6	\$4,598.7	\$4,777.2	\$4,816.9	\$4,875.0	\$5,427.6	\$5,407.7	17.59%	36.23%	3.29%	3.14%		
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$15,725.1	\$18,496.9	\$19,327.8	\$20,806.5	\$21,280.8	\$21,453.5	\$21,775.0	17.72%	38.47%	3.32%	3.31%		
Expenditures:													
Current Operations:													
Personal Services	3,990.7	4,614.9	4,806.4	5,012.3	5,166.4	5,257.6	5,333.1	15.56%	33.64%	2.94%	2.94%		
Employee Benefits	1,383.7	2,367.8	2,521.9	2,720.8	2,785.7	2,748.8	2,949.2	24.56%	113.14%	4.49%	7.86%		
Contractual	8,198.9	9,753.0	10,165.5	11,475.3	11,878.7	11,997.8	12,041.8	23.47%	46.87%	4.31%	3.92%		
Total Current Operations	\$13,573.3	\$16,735.7	\$17,493.7	\$19,208.4	\$19,830.9	\$20,004.3	\$20,324.1	21.44%	49.74%	3.96%	4.12%		
Equipment and Capital Outlay	940.7	1,193.1	1,353.8	1,419.0	1,364.9	1,508.0	1,606.1	34.62%	70.74%	6.13%	5.50%		
Debt Service	1,192.1	1,178.8	1,053.3	1,071.1	1,890.7	1,576.9	1,217.1	3.24%	2.10%	0.64%	0.21%		
Principal	822.3	792.5	642.4	641.9	1,451.8	1,143.5	781.6	-1.38%	-4.95%	-0.28%	-0.51%		
Interest	369.8	386.3	411.0	429.2	438.9	433.4	435.5	12.72%	17.75%	2.42%	1.65%		
Total Expenditures (Current Operations + Equipment and Capital Outlay + Debt Service)	\$15,706.2	\$19,107.7	\$19,900.8	\$21,698.5	\$23,086.5	\$23,089.2	\$23,147.3	21.14%	47.38%	3.91%	3.95%		

TOWN REVENUES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010

(\$ millions)

Revenues:	TOWN REVENUES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010										Percentage Change		
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Overall		Average Annual			
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010		
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	2,212.6	2,847.4	2,977.8	3,156.9	3,258.9	3,436.3	3,471.3	21.91%	56.89%	4.04%	4.61%		
Other Real Property Tax Items	43.7	60.4	64.4	75.3	82.0	75.3	78.3	29.66%	79.00%	5.33%	5.99%		
Sales and Use Tax	415.5	529.5	551.3	582.3	599.5	561.7	572.0	8.02%	37.65%	1.55%	3.25%		
SALES TAX DISTRIBUTION	415.3	528.9	550.7	581.6	598.8	561.0	571.4	8.02%	37.57%	1.56%	3.24%		
Other Non-Property Taxes	62.6	119.1	121.4	128.5	112.0	111.7	132.4	11.24%	111.52%	2.15%	7.78%		
Charges for Services	680.2	875.5	893.9	932.2	941.6	893.9	899.1	2.69%	32.19%	0.53%	2.83%		
SANITATION FEES	259.4	322.7	333.5	335.8	335.4	309.6	283.2	-12.25%	9.18%	-2.58%	0.88%		
Charges to Other Governments	116.1	168.6	168.0	192.9	180.1	176.0	179.3	6.31%	54.45%	1.23%	4.44%		
Use and Sale of Property	191.6	161.8	230.3	259.0	199.0	134.9	129.0	-20.27%	-32.69%	-4.43%	-3.88%		
Other Local Revenues	231.3	304.4	314.6	354.2	382.7	376.2	407.8	33.98%	76.30%	6.03%	5.83%		
Total Local Revenues	\$3,953.6	\$5,066.7	\$5,321.7	\$5,681.3	\$5,755.8	\$5,766.0	\$5,869.1	15.84%	48.45%	2.98%	4.03%		
State Aid	368.6	645.3	665.0	640.3	539.1	482.2	448.0	-30.58%	21.52%	-7.04%	1.97%		
MORTGAGE TAX	162.9	419.3	411.1	372.5	253.0	198.1	179.4	-57.21%	10.16%	-15.61%	0.97%		
Federal Aid	141.7	175.0	198.1	212.6	181.4	192.6	215.0	22.84%	51.68%	4.20%	4.25%		
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$510.4	\$820.3	\$863.1	\$852.9	\$720.5	\$674.8	\$662.9	-19.18%	29.89%	-4.17%	2.65%		
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$4,464.0	\$5,887.0	\$6,184.8	\$6,534.2	\$6,476.3	\$6,440.8	\$6,532.0	10.96%	46.33%	2.10%	3.88%		

TOWN EXPENDITURES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010

	TOWN EXPENDITURES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010										Percentage Change			
	(\$ millions)										Overall		Average Annual	
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	
Expenditures:														
Current Operations:														
Personal Services	1,458.4	1,835.3	1,884.5	1,993.0	2,072.2	2,109.1	2,107.6	14.83%	44.52%		2.80%		3.75%	
Employee Benefits	428.8	820.9	857.6	891.2	904.4	913.8	983.7	19.83%	129.39%		3.68%		8.66%	
Contractual	1,636.5	2,126.6	2,206.1	2,333.3	2,412.8	2,365.5	2,319.3	9.06%	41.72%		1.75%		3.55%	
Total Current Operations	\$3,523.7	\$4,782.8	\$4,948.2	\$5,217.5	\$5,389.4	\$5,388.4	\$5,410.6	13.13%	53.55%		2.50%		4.38%	
Equipment and Capital Outlay	670.3	1,028.6	1,056.5	1,139.3	1,195.6	1,073.6	1,074.4	4.45%	60.29%		0.88%		4.83%	
Debt Service	477.9	533.6	549.4	583.4	633.1	635.9	647.1	21.27%	35.40%		3.93%		3.08%	
Principal	322.2	381.1	386.1	406.1	448.6	456.2	479.0	25.68%	48.66%		4.68%		4.04%	
Interest	155.7	152.5	163.2	177.3	184.5	179.8	168.1	10.24%	7.96%		1.97%		0.77%	
Total Expenditures (Current Operations + Equipment and Capital Outlay + Debt Service)	\$4,671.9	\$6,345.1	\$6,554.1	\$6,940.2	\$7,218.0	\$7,098.0	\$7,132.2	12.40%	52.66%		2.37%		4.32%	
Expenditures by Function:														
General Government	706.9	1,014.6	1,038.7	1,138.5	1,120.1	1,088.5	1,065.8	5.04%	50.77%		0.99%		4.19%	
Education	0.3	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.8	4.1	3.8	86.49%	1390.75%		13.27%		31.02%	
Public Safety	565.7	748.0	825.2	850.4	878.8	898.2	886.3	18.48%	56.68%		3.45%		4.59%	
Health	44.6	50.8	43.6	47.4	47.9	49.2	49.0	-3.50%	9.95%		-0.71%		0.95%	
Transportation	935.2	1,190.8	1,215.5	1,311.2	1,411.9	1,391.0	1,378.0	15.71%	47.35%		2.96%		3.95%	
HIGHWAYS	675.5	887.0	901.9	992.6	1,068.8	1,051.3	1,034.3	16.61%	53.13%		3.12%		4.35%	
Sanitation	679.3	844.1	861.5	882.9	959.7	905.5	873.0	3.43%	28.52%		0.68%		2.54%	
REFUSE & GARBAGE	463.4	579.7	585.8	594.4	639.2	604.0	558.8	-3.61%	20.59%		-0.73%		1.89%	
Social Services	65.1	65.0	66.3	68.1	70.6	80.5	91.1	40.32%	40.11%		7.01%		3.43%	
Economic Development	40.7	49.6	60.6	60.5	60.8	66.2	52.3	5.61%	28.55%		1.10%		2.54%	
Culture & Recreation	378.1	542.1	554.5	617.6	650.0	615.3	594.1	9.59%	57.13%		1.85%		4.62%	
Community Services	68.8	113.5	109.3	117.0	136.5	104.6	125.8	10.79%	82.74%		2.07%		6.21%	
Utilities	280.6	370.0	370.7	369.9	341.2	345.2	382.0	3.26%	36.14%		0.64%		3.13%	
Employee Benefits	428.8	820.9	857.6	891.2	904.4	913.8	983.7	19.83%	129.39%		3.68%		8.66%	
Total Expenditures by Function	\$4,194.0	\$5,811.4	\$6,004.7	\$6,356.8	\$6,584.9	\$6,462.0	\$6,485.0	11.59%	54.63%		2.22%		4.45%	

SUMMARY OF TOWN FINANCES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 – 2010

											Percentage Change			
											Overall		Average Annual	
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	
(\$ millions)														
Population - Census Estimates	8,692,132	8,886,261	8,887,186	8,901,395	8,911,928	8,938,996	8,958,225	0.81%	3.06%	0.16%	0.30%			
Full Value	526,663.5	847,490.4	942,192.1	1,064,051.6	1,152,534.6	1,150,604.7	1,130,091.8	33.35%	114.58%	5.92%	7.95%			
Debt Issued:														
Bonds	265.8	586.4	508.1	674.9	584.1	506.3	648.2	10.55%	143.82%	2.03%	9.32%			
Other Debt	253.7	325.7	323.7	379.1	382.0	513.0	630.5	93.57%	148.51%	14.12%	9.53%			
Outstanding Debt:														
Bonds (Gross)	2,836.0	3,557.7	3,730.8	3,980.1	4,158.8	4,140.1	4,282.1	20.36%	50.99%	3.78%	4.21%			
Other Debt	504.9	717.8	745.7	803.9	888.9	1,120.9	1,166.5	62.51%	131.03%	10.20%	8.73%			
Total Outstanding Debt	\$3,340.9	\$4,275.5	\$4,476.6	\$4,784.0	\$5,047.7	\$5,260.9	\$5,448.6	27.44%	63.09%	4.97%	5.01%			
Revenues:														
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	2,212.6	2,847.4	2,977.8	3,156.9	3,258.9	3,436.3	3,471.3	21.91%	56.89%	4.04%	4.61%			
Other Real Property Tax Items	43.7	60.4	64.4	75.3	82.0	75.3	78.3	29.66%	79.00%	5.33%	5.99%			
Sales and Use Tax	415.5	529.5	551.3	582.3	599.5	561.7	572.0	8.02%	37.65%	1.55%	3.25%			
Other Non-Property Taxes	62.6	119.1	121.4	128.5	112.0	111.7	132.4	11.24%	111.52%	2.15%	7.78%			
Charges for Services	680.2	875.5	893.9	932.2	941.6	893.9	899.1	2.69%	32.19%	0.53%	2.83%			
Charges to Other Governments	116.1	168.6	168.0	192.9	180.1	176.0	179.3	6.31%	54.45%	1.23%	4.44%			
Use and Sale of Property	191.6	161.8	230.3	259.0	199.0	134.9	129.0	-20.27%	-32.69%	-4.43%	-3.88%			
Other Local Revenues	231.3	304.4	314.6	354.2	382.7	376.2	407.8	33.98%	76.30%	6.03%	5.83%			
Total Local Revenues	\$3,953.6	\$5,066.7	\$5,321.7	\$5,681.3	\$5,755.8	\$5,766.0	\$5,869.1	15.84%	48.45%	2.98%	4.03%			
State Aid	368.6	645.3	665.0	640.3	539.1	482.2	448.0	-30.58%	21.52%	-7.04%	1.97%			
Federal Aid	141.7	175.0	198.1	212.6	181.4	192.6	215.0	22.84%	51.68%	4.20%	4.25%			
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$510.4	\$820.3	\$863.1	\$852.9	\$720.5	\$674.8	\$662.9	-19.18%	29.89%	-4.17%	2.65%			
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$4,464.0	\$5,887.0	\$6,184.8	\$6,534.2	\$6,476.3	\$6,440.8	\$6,532.0	10.96%	46.33%	2.10%	3.88%			
Expenditures:														
Current Operations:														
Personal Services	1,458.4	1,835.3	1,884.5	1,993.0	2,072.2	2,109.1	2,107.6	14.83%	44.52%	2.80%	3.75%			
Employee Benefits	428.8	820.9	857.6	891.2	904.4	913.8	983.7	19.83%	129.39%	3.68%	8.66%			
Contractual	1,636.5	2,126.6	2,206.1	2,333.3	2,412.8	2,365.5	2,319.3	9.06%	41.72%	1.75%	3.55%			
Total Current Operations	\$3,523.7	\$4,782.8	\$4,948.2	\$5,217.5	\$5,389.4	\$5,388.4	\$5,410.6	13.13%	53.55%	2.50%	4.38%			
Equipment and Capital Outlay	670.3	1,028.6	1,056.5	1,139.3	1,195.6	1,073.6	1,074.4	4.45%	60.29%	0.88%	4.83%			
Debt Service	477.9	533.6	549.4	583.4	633.1	635.9	647.1	21.27%	35.40%	3.93%	3.08%			
Principal	322.2	381.1	386.1	406.1	448.6	456.2	479.0	25.68%	48.66%	4.68%	4.04%			
Interest	155.7	152.5	163.2	177.3	184.5	179.8	168.1	10.24%	7.96%	1.97%	0.77%			
Total Expenditures (Current Operations + Equipment and Capital Outlay + Debt Service)	\$4,671.9	\$6,345.1	\$6,554.1	\$6,940.2	\$7,218.0	\$7,098.0	\$7,132.2	12.40%	52.66%	2.37%	4.32%			

VILLAGE REVENUES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010

Revenues: (\$ millions)	Percentage Change										
	Overall										
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	Average Annual 2000-2010	
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	730.8	945.5	997.7	1,054.9	1,102.6	1,125.8	1,135.0	20.04%	55.32%	3.72%	4.50%
Other Real Property Tax Items	19.5	28.6	29.3	33.3	33.7	33.5	29.8	4.15%	52.54%	0.82%	4.31%
Sales and Use Tax	115.1	144.1	154.0	157.7	165.7	159.2	149.4	3.64%	29.80%	0.72%	2.64%
SALES TAX DISTRIBUTION	95.5	119.0	126.8	129.3	136.6	130.3	123.4	3.64%	29.25%	0.72%	2.60%
Other Non-Property Taxes	10.5	15.3	17.3	18.1	19.8	20.6	21.9	43.54%	107.72%	7.50%	7.58%
Charges for Services	467.0	583.9	632.8	643.8	710.4	683.7	636.3	8.98%	36.25%	1.73%	3.14%
UTILITY FEES	270.5	331.4	366.7	368.8	400.1	401.4	357.5	7.86%	32.13%	1.53%	2.83%
Charges to Other Governments	49.7	76.4	84.0	74.1	79.2	78.0	77.8	1.88%	56.68%	0.37%	4.59%
Use and Sale of Property	60.8	45.1	65.9	82.5	78.1	46.1	38.2	-15.22%	-37.08%	-3.25%	-4.53%
Other Local Revenues	68.3	95.5	94.8	113.2	109.2	95.1	100.9	5.59%	47.71%	1.09%	3.98%
Total Local Revenues	\$1,521.7	\$1,934.4	\$2,075.7	\$2,177.5	\$2,298.5	\$2,242.0	\$2,189.3	13.18%	43.87%	2.51%	3.70%
State Aid	98.2	146.8	141.3	154.5	138.3	117.6	115.1	-21.61%	17.23%	-4.75%	1.60%
MORTGAGE TAX	21.7	60.7	59.9	53.7	46.8	28.6	23.4	-61.53%	7.48%	-17.39%	0.72%
Federal Aid	82.2	69.7	82.6	85.6	81.4	74.2	76.9	10.33%	-6.52%	1.99%	-0.67%
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$180.4	\$216.5	\$223.8	\$240.1	\$219.7	\$191.8	\$191.9	-11.33%	6.41%	-2.38%	0.62%
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$1,702.0	\$2,150.8	\$2,299.5	\$2,417.6	\$2,518.2	\$2,433.8	\$2,381.2	10.71%	39.90%	2.06%	3.41%

VILLAGE EXPENDITURES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 – 2010

	VILLAGE EXPENDITURES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 – 2010										Percentage Change			
	(\$ millions)										Overall		Average Annual	
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	
Expenditures:														
Current Operations:														
Personal Services	573.8	706.3	728.1	759.3	794.1	795.3	795.2	12.59%	38.58%			2.40%	3.32%	
Employee Benefits	167.2	325.6	340.7	358.8	374.6	373.5	377.2	15.85%	125.56%			2.99%	8.47%	
Contractual	599.8	755.6	801.9	839.7	903.9	889.9	827.3	9.49%	37.93%			1.83%	3.27%	
Total Current Operations	\$1,340.8	\$1,877.4	\$1,870.7	\$1,957.8	\$2,072.6	\$2,058.7	\$1,999.7	11.87%	49.14%			2.27%	4.08%	
Equipment and Capital Outlay	322.3	376.6	424.8	435.5	390.1	347.5	318.7	-15.39%	-1.14%			-3.29%	-0.11%	
Debt Service	152.0	181.5	193.5	206.1	212.1	216.9	217.7	19.93%	43.19%			3.70%	3.66%	
Principal	101.6	124.8	132.4	139.5	140.7	149.5	152.8	22.47%	50.46%			4.14%	4.17%	
Interest	50.5	56.8	61.1	66.7	71.4	67.4	64.9	14.35%	28.57%			2.72%	2.54%	
Total Expenditures (Current Operations + Equipment and Capital Outlay + Debt Service)	\$1,815.2	\$2,345.6	\$2,489.1	\$2,599.4	\$2,674.8	\$2,623.0	\$2,536.0	8.12%	39.71%			1.57%	3.40%	
Expenditures by Function:														
General Government	267.9	347.7	371.1	391.6	419.9	396.6	393.2	13.07%	46.80%			2.49%	3.91%	
Education	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-36.73%	-71.71%			-8.75%	-11.86%	
Public Safety	363.4	449.8	464.1	486.7	516.2	502.9	503.9	12.02%	38.64%			2.30%	3.32%	
POLICE	240.0	291.3	299.9	313.1	332.7	326.9	332.0	13.98%	38.34%			2.65%	3.30%	
Health	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	46.83%	42.46%			7.99%	3.60%	
Transportation	222.3	273.1	284.8	305.3	300.2	298.6	280.4	2.68%	26.10%			0.53%	2.35%	
HIGHWAYS	168.3	220.2	231.7	247.5	242.9	236.3	223.3	1.38%	32.66%			0.28%	2.87%	
Social Services	21.0	27.8	27.0	29.3	30.5	31.5	31.2	12.44%	48.26%			2.37%	4.02%	
Sanitation	210.8	252.2	285.2	284.3	262.3	252.5	245.5	-2.65%	16.46%			-0.54%	1.54%	
SEWER	114.9	146.6	178.0	168.4	140.0	138.7	134.2	-8.44%	16.80%			-1.75%	1.56%	
Economic Development	34.9	27.6	25.7	29.5	30.5	26.7	28.5	3.51%	-18.26%			0.69%	-2.00%	
Culture & Recreation	113.4	139.7	158.4	166.1	170.8	176.6	143.7	2.85%	26.65%			0.56%	2.39%	
Community Services	16.0	25.8	19.6	23.0	23.6	22.6	24.9	-3.36%	55.21%			-0.68%	4.49%	
Utilities	244.6	293.6	317.4	317.4	332.4	323.3	288.0	-1.91%	17.75%			-0.38%	1.65%	
WATER	147.6	160.5	165.9	169.9	165.6	151.3	159.1	-0.84%	7.80%			-0.17%	0.75%	
Employee Benefits	167.2	325.6	340.7	358.8	374.6	373.5	377.2	15.85%	125.56%			2.99%	8.47%	
Total Expenditures by Function	\$1,663.2	\$2,164.1	\$2,295.6	\$2,393.3	\$2,462.7	\$2,406.1	\$2,318.3	7.13%	39.39%			1.39%	3.38%	

SUMMARY OF VILLAGE FINANCES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010

	(\$ millions)										Percentage Change			
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	Average Annual	2000-2010	
Population - Census Estimates	1,871,947	1,896,019	1,892,597	1,893,712	1,890,478	1,896,482	1,905,192	0.48%	1.78%	0.10%	0.18%		0.18%	
Full Value	114,117.2	190,870.8	207,084.6	230,276.7	258,909.0	275,316.4	275,912.5	44.55%	141.78%	7.65%	9.23%		9.23%	
Debt Issued:														
Bonds	106.8	239.8	202.8	216.3	192.7	169.8	158.6	-33.87%	48.54%	-7.94%	4.04%		4.04%	
Other Debt	124.0	135.5	152.8	191.5	162.5	148.7	185.5	36.91%	49.68%	6.48%	4.12%		4.12%	
Outstanding Debt:														
Bonds (Gross)	915.7	1,407.9	1,475.1	1,563.9	1,632.1	1,620.3	1,603.1	13.86%	75.08%	2.63%	5.76%		5.76%	
Other Debt	253.4	277.0	307.8	342.9	347.5	355.9	385.6	39.21%	52.18%	6.84%	4.29%		4.29%	
Total Outstanding Debt	\$1,169.0	\$1,685.0	\$1,782.9	\$1,906.9	\$1,979.6	\$1,976.2	\$1,988.7	18.03%	70.11%	3.37%	5.46%		5.46%	
Revenues:														
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	730.8	945.5	997.7	1,054.9	1,102.6	1,125.8	1,135.0	20.04%	55.32%	3.72%	4.50%		4.50%	
Other Real Property Tax Items	19.5	28.6	29.3	33.3	33.7	33.5	29.8	4.15%	52.54%	0.82%	4.31%		4.31%	
Sales and Use Tax	115.1	144.1	154.0	157.7	165.7	159.2	149.4	3.64%	29.80%	0.72%	2.64%		2.64%	
Other Non-Property Taxes	10.5	15.3	17.3	18.1	19.8	20.6	21.9	43.54%	107.72%	7.50%	7.58%		7.58%	
Charges for Services	467.0	583.9	632.8	643.8	710.4	683.7	636.3	8.98%	36.25%	1.73%	3.14%		3.14%	
Charges to Other Governments	49.7	76.4	84.0	74.1	79.2	78.0	77.8	1.88%	56.68%	0.37%	4.59%		4.59%	
Use and Sale of Property	60.8	45.1	65.9	82.5	78.1	46.1	38.2	-15.22%	-37.08%	-3.25%	-4.53%		-4.53%	
Other Local Revenues	68.3	95.5	94.8	113.2	109.2	95.1	100.9	5.59%	47.71%	1.09%	3.98%		3.98%	
Total Local Revenues	\$1,521.7	\$1,934.4	\$2,075.7	\$2,177.5	\$2,298.5	\$2,242.0	\$2,189.3	13.18%	43.87%	2.51%	3.70%		3.70%	
State Aid	98.2	146.8	141.3	154.5	138.3	117.6	115.1	-21.61%	17.23%	-4.75%	1.60%		1.60%	
Federal Aid	82.2	69.7	82.6	85.6	81.4	74.2	76.9	10.33%	-6.52%	1.99%	-0.67%		-0.67%	
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$180.4	\$216.5	\$223.8	\$240.1	\$219.7	\$191.8	\$191.9	-11.33%	6.41%	-2.38%	0.62%		0.62%	
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$1,702.0	\$2,150.8	\$2,299.5	\$2,417.6	\$2,518.2	\$2,433.8	\$2,381.2	10.71%	39.90%	2.06%	3.41%		3.41%	
Expenditures:														
Current Operations:														
Personal Services	573.8	706.3	728.1	759.3	794.1	795.3	795.2	12.59%	38.58%	2.40%	3.32%		3.32%	
Employee Benefits	167.2	325.6	340.7	358.8	374.6	373.5	377.2	15.85%	125.56%	2.99%	8.47%		8.47%	
Contractual	599.8	755.6	801.9	839.7	903.9	889.9	827.3	9.49%	37.93%	1.83%	3.27%		3.27%	
Total Current Operations	\$1,340.8	\$1,787.4	\$1,870.7	\$1,957.8	\$2,072.6	\$2,058.7	\$1,999.7	11.87%	49.14%	2.27%	4.08%		4.08%	
Equipment and Capital Outlay	322.3	376.6	424.8	435.5	390.1	347.5	318.7	-15.39%	-1.14%	-3.29%	-0.11%		-0.11%	
Debt Service	152.0	181.5	193.5	206.1	212.1	216.9	217.7	19.93%	43.19%	3.70%	3.66%		3.66%	
Principal	101.6	124.8	132.4	139.5	140.7	149.5	152.8	22.47%	50.46%	4.14%	4.17%		4.17%	
Interest	50.5	56.8	61.1	66.7	71.4	67.4	64.9	14.35%	28.57%	2.72%	2.54%		2.54%	
Total Expenditures (Current Operations + Equipment and Capital Outlay + Debt Service)	\$1,815.2	\$2,345.6	\$2,489.1	\$2,599.4	\$2,674.8	\$2,623.0	\$2,536.0	8.12%	39.71%	1.57%	3.40%		3.40%	

SCHOOL DISTRICT REVENUES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010

Revenues: (\$ millions)	Percentage Change										
	Overall										
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	9,586.5	12,731.1	13,669.8	14,507.1	15,170.0	15,898.5	16,296.7	28.01%	70.00%	5.06%	5.45%
Other Real Property Tax Items	1,078.4	2,511.0	2,608.2	2,731.2	2,760.8	2,642.3	2,612.3	4.04%	142.25%	0.79%	9.25%
STAR PAYMENTS	931.7	2,275.1	2,358.0	2,460.7	2,456.1	2,339.2	2,304.7	1.31%	147.36%	0.26%	9.48%
Sales and Use Tax	239.3	259.8	270.6	278.3	268.5	255.1	262.7	1.13%	9.80%	0.22%	0.94%
Other Non-Property Taxes								0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Charges for Services	226.4	264.8	280.2	294.2	299.9	310.7	318.6	20.34%	40.76%	3.77%	3.48%
Charges to Other Governments	85.3	107.4	114.6	112.7	119.8	128.2	121.9	13.47%	42.89%	2.56%	3.63%
Use and Sale of Property	589.2	538.2	685.8	813.8	782.6	541.5	475.6	-11.63%	-19.27%	-2.44%	-2.12%
Other Local Revenues	267.3	371.9	384.4	394.2	514.3	480.5	531.1	42.82%	98.71%	7.39%	7.11%
Total Local Revenues	\$12,072.3	\$16,784.2	\$18,013.6	\$19,131.5	\$19,915.9	\$20,256.7	\$20,619.0	22.85%	70.80%	4.20%	5.50%
State Aid	8,155.5	9,855.4	10,281.5	11,126.1	12,197.2	13,353.3	12,376.9	25.59%	51.76%	4.66%	4.26%
EDUCATION	8,154.4	9,852.8	10,278.9	11,119.2	12,194.3	13,350.6	12,373.8	25.59%	51.74%	4.66%	4.26%
Federal Aid	817.7	1,427.8	1,435.7	1,401.6	1,382.9	1,400.9	2,730.3	91.22%	233.88%	13.84%	12.81%
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$8,973.2	\$11,283.2	\$11,717.1	\$12,527.8	\$13,580.1	\$14,754.2	\$15,107.2	33.89%	68.36%	6.01%	5.35%
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$21,045.5	\$28,067.4	\$29,730.8	\$31,659.3	\$33,496.0	\$35,010.0	\$35,726.2	27.29%	69.76%	4.94%	5.43%

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 – 2010

	Percentage Change										
	Overall										
	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	
(\$ millions)	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010
Full Value	606,180.4	958,282.8	1,062,107.4	1,196,335.9	1,304,396.1	1,313,496.6	1,287,418.7	34.35%	112.38%	6.08%	7.82%
Debt Issued:											
Bonds	1,677.9	2,860.2	2,045.6	2,023.3	1,586.9	1,746.8	2,168.2	-24.19%	29.22%	-5.39%	2.60%
Other Debt	2,870.0	2,904.2	2,741.7	2,505.1	3,029.1	3,395.0	3,355.3	15.54%	16.91%	2.93%	1.57%
Outstanding Debt:											
Bonds (Gross)	7,028.4	13,974.0	14,633.4	15,376.1	15,813.6	16,241.3	16,824.7	20.40%	139.38%	3.78%	9.12%
Other Debt	2,003.4	2,144.2	1,882.4	1,703.4	2,363.5	2,868.1	3,064.2	42.91%	52.95%	7.40%	4.34%
Total Outstanding Debt	\$9,031.9	\$16,118.2	\$16,515.8	\$17,079.5	\$18,177.1	\$19,109.4	\$19,889.0	23.39%	120.21%	4.29%	8.21%
Revenues:											
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	9,586.5	12,731.1	13,669.8	14,507.1	15,170.0	15,898.5	16,296.7	28.01%	70.00%	5.06%	5.45%
Other Real Property Tax Items	1,078.4	2,511.0	2,608.2	2,731.2	2,760.8	2,642.3	2,612.3	4.04%	142.25%	0.79%	9.25%
Sales and Use Tax	239.3	259.8	270.6	278.3	268.5	255.1	262.7	1.13%	9.80%	0.22%	0.94%
Other Non-Property Taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Charges for Services	226.4	264.8	280.2	294.2	299.9	310.7	318.6	20.34%	40.76%	3.77%	3.48%
Charges to Other Governments	85.3	107.4	114.6	112.7	119.8	128.2	121.9	13.47%	42.89%	2.56%	3.63%
Use and Sale of Property	589.2	538.2	685.8	813.8	782.6	541.5	475.6	-11.63%	-19.27%	-2.44%	-2.12%
Other Local Revenues	267.3	371.9	384.4	394.2	514.3	480.5	531.1	42.82%	98.71%	7.39%	7.11%
Total Local Revenues	\$12,072.3	\$16,784.2	\$18,013.6	\$19,131.5	\$19,915.9	\$20,256.7	\$20,619.0	22.85%	70.80%	4.20%	5.50%
State Aid	8,155.5	9,855.4	10,281.5	11,126.1	12,197.2	13,353.3	12,376.9	25.59%	51.76%	4.66%	4.26%
Federal Aid	817.7	1,427.8	1,435.7	1,401.6	1,382.9	1,400.9	2,730.3	91.22%	233.88%	13.84%	12.81%
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$8,973.2	\$11,283.2	\$11,717.1	\$12,527.8	\$13,580.1	\$14,754.2	\$15,107.2	33.89%	68.36%	6.01%	5.35%
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$21,045.5	\$28,067.4	\$29,730.8	\$31,659.3	\$33,496.0	\$35,010.0	\$35,726.2	27.29%	69.76%	4.94%	5.43%
Expenditures:											
Current Operations:											
Personal Services	11,946.6	14,615.4	15,140.8	15,791.8	16,546.7	17,280.7	17,719.7	21.24%	48.32%	3.93%	4.02%
Employee Benefits	2,839.3	5,058.9	5,610.9	5,991.8	6,292.9	6,436.3	6,543.5	29.35%	130.46%	5.28%	8.71%
Contractual	4,674.5	6,186.4	6,511.9	7,069.0	7,350.3	7,560.3	7,682.2	24.18%	64.34%	4.43%	5.09%
Total Current Operations	\$19,460.3	\$25,860.6	\$27,263.5	\$28,852.6	\$30,189.8	\$31,277.3	\$31,945.3	23.53%	64.16%	4.32%	5.08%
Equipment and Capital Outlay	1,773.7	2,224.7	2,039.0	1,982.2	2,309.2	2,757.6	2,945.0	32.37%	66.04%	5.77%	5.20%
Debt Service	1,140.0	1,612.1	1,722.3	1,851.7	1,970.7	2,083.9	2,252.0	39.70%	97.53%	6.91%	7.04%
Principal	720.0	954.8	1,018.1	1,092.4	1,187.3	1,289.7	1,449.9	51.86%	101.38%	8.72%	7.25%
Interest	420.0	657.3	704.2	759.3	783.4	794.2	802.0	22.02%	90.94%	4.06%	6.68%
Total Expenditures (Current Operations + Equipment and Capital Outlay + Debt Service)	\$22,374.0	\$29,697.4	\$31,024.8	\$32,686.5	\$34,469.7	\$36,118.8	\$37,142.3	25.07%	66.01%	4.58%	5.20%

FIRE DISTRICT REVENUES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010

											Percentage Change			
											Overall		Average Annual	
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	
Revenues:														
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	366.5	504.7	554.0	580.6	609.4	630.5	636.1	26.05%	73.56%	4.74%	5.67%			
Other Real Property Tax Items	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.2	112.83%	322.54%	16.31%	15.50%			
Sales and Use Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Other Non-Property Taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Charges for Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Charges to Other Governments	8.8	11.1	12.8	12.4	13.0	12.9	13.7	23.57%	54.85%	4.32%	4.47%			
Use and Sale of Property	28.3	19.0	26.6	35.6	23.1	15.2	11.1	-41.24%	-60.57%	-10.09%	-8.89%			
Other Local Revenues	10.2	15.7	22.2	20.8	14.8	15.7	13.5	-13.80%	32.11%	-2.93%	2.82%			
Total Local Revenues	\$414.6	\$551.9	\$617.4	\$651.7	\$662.6	\$676.8	\$677.7	22.80%	63.47%	4.19%	5.04%			
State Aid	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.0	-22.08%	653.01%	-4.87%	22.37%			
Federal Aid	0.1	3.6	3.3	3.2	4.4	3.8	3.7	2.16%	5681.50%	0.43%	50.04%			
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$0.2	\$4.8	\$4.6	\$5.0	\$5.6	\$5.7	\$4.6	-4.09%	2310.10%	-0.83%	37.47%			
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$414.8	\$556.7	\$622.0	\$656.7	\$668.2	\$682.5	\$682.4	22.57%	64.51%	4.15%	5.10%			

FIRE DISTRICT EXPENDITURES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010

	(\$ millions)										Percentage Change		
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Overall		Average Annual			
								2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2000-2010	
Expenditures:													
Current Operations:													
Personal Services	64.6	95.3	102.6	108.7	116.5	122.8	129.6	35.95%	100.52%	6.34%	7.21%		
Employee Benefits	59.9	90.6	101.8	110.4	115.2	122.1	128.6	41.83%	114.44%	7.24%	7.93%		
Contractual	126.7	174.6	188.9	196.2	204.3	208.6	209.7	20.11%	65.55%	3.73%	5.17%		
Total Current Operations	\$251.3	\$360.6	\$393.3	\$415.3	\$436.0	\$453.5	\$467.9	29.76%	86.21%	5.35%	6.41%		
Equipment and Capital Outlay	131.3	175.7	175.0	201.3	208.8	220.3	184.1	4.76%	40.26%	0.94%	3.44%		
Debt Service	37.0	45.4	47.3	48.2	53.4	55.2	58.5	28.75%	58.00%	5.18%	4.68%		
Principal	28.2	34.5	35.1	35.9	38.2	40.2	44.5	28.75%	57.96%	5.18%	4.68%		
Interest	8.9	10.9	12.1	12.4	15.2	15.0	14.0	28.77%	58.15%	5.19%	4.69%		
Total Expenditures (Current Operations + Equipment and Capital Outlay + Debt Service)	\$419.5	\$581.7	\$615.5	\$664.8	\$698.3	\$728.9	\$710.5	22.13%	69.34%	4.08%	5.41%		
Expenditures by Function:													
General Government	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	48.65%	44.47%	8.25%	3.75%		
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Public Safety	321.4	444.5	465.1	504.5	527.9	550.3	521.7	17.37%	62.33%	3.25%	4.96%		
Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Transportation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Social Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Sanitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Economic Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Culture & Recreation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Community Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Employee Benefits	59.9	90.6	101.8	110.4	115.2	122.1	128.6	41.83%	114.44%	7.24%	7.93%		
Total Expenditures by Function	\$382.5	\$536.3	\$568.3	\$616.6	\$644.8	\$673.7	\$652.0	21.57%	70.44%	3.98%	5.48%		

SUMMARY OF FIRE DISTRICT FINANCES – Fiscal Years Ended in 2000 - 2010

											Percentage Change			
											Overall			Average Annual
	(\$ millions)	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	2000-2010	2005-2010	2000-2010		
Debt Issued:														
Bonds	18.5	33.4	29.3	57.1	39.8	33.7	26.7		-19.90%	44.61%	-4.34%	3.76%		
Other Debt	21.8	17.9	34.2	39.7	26.9	27.0	24.9		38.59%	14.29%	6.75%	1.34%		
Outstanding Debt:														
Bonds (Gross)	143.3	229.7	236.1	271.3	283.4	278.7	274.1		19.33%	91.28%	3.60%	6.70%		
Other Debt	29.0	31.6	43.2	65.4	68.0	56.8	56.5		78.68%	94.44%	12.31%	6.88%		
Total Outstanding Debt	\$172.4	\$261.3	\$279.2	\$336.7	\$351.3	\$335.5	\$330.6		26.50%	91.81%	4.81%	6.73%		
Revenues:														
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	366.5	504.7	554.0	580.6	609.4	630.5	636.1		26.05%	73.56%	4.74%	5.67%		
Other Real Property Tax Items	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.2		112.83%	322.54%	16.31%	15.50%		
Sales and Use Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Other Non-Property Taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Charges for Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Charges to Other Governments	8.8	11.1	12.8	12.4	13.0	12.9	13.7		23.57%	54.85%	4.32%	4.47%		
Use and Sale of Property	28.3	19.0	26.6	35.6	23.1	15.2	11.1		-41.24%	-60.57%	-10.09%	-8.89%		
Other Local Revenues	10.2	15.7	22.2	20.8	14.8	15.7	13.5		-13.80%	32.11%	-2.93%	2.82%		
Total Local Revenues	\$414.6	\$551.9	\$617.4	\$651.7	\$662.6	\$676.8	\$677.7		22.80%	63.47%	4.19%	5.04%		
State Aid	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.0		-22.08%	653.01%	-4.87%	22.37%		
Federal Aid	0.1	3.6	3.3	3.2	4.4	3.8	3.7		2.16%	5681.50%	0.43%	50.04%		
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$0.2	\$4.8	\$4.6	\$5.0	\$5.6	\$5.7	\$4.6		-4.09%	2310.10%	-0.83%	37.47%		
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$414.8	\$556.7	\$622.0	\$656.7	\$668.2	\$682.5	\$682.4		22.57%	64.51%	4.15%	5.10%		
Expenditures:														
Current Operations:														
Personal Services	64.6	95.3	102.6	108.7	116.5	122.8	129.6		35.95%	100.52%	6.34%	7.21%		
Employee Benefits	59.9	90.6	101.8	110.4	115.2	122.1	128.6		41.83%	114.44%	7.24%	7.93%		
Contractual	126.7	174.6	188.9	196.2	204.3	208.6	209.7		20.11%	65.55%	3.73%	5.17%		
Total Current Operations	\$251.3	\$360.6	\$393.3	\$415.3	\$436.0	\$453.5	\$467.9		29.76%	86.21%	5.35%	6.41%		
Equipment and Capital Outlay	131.3	175.7	175.0	201.3	208.8	220.3	184.1		4.76%	40.26%	0.94%	3.44%		
Debt Service	37.0	45.4	47.3	48.2	53.4	55.2	58.5		28.75%	58.00%	5.18%	4.68%		
Principal	28.2	34.5	35.1	35.9	38.2	40.2	44.5		28.75%	57.96%	5.18%	4.68%		
Interest	8.9	10.9	12.1	12.4	15.2	15.0	14.0		28.77%	58.15%	5.19%	4.69%		
Total Expenditures (Current Operations + Equipment and Capital Outlay + Debt Service)	\$419.5	\$581.7	\$615.5	\$664.8	\$698.3	\$728.9	\$710.5		22.13%	69.34%	4.08%	5.41%		

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR MAJOR CLASSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT – Fiscal Year Ended in 2010

(Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, Fire Districts, Schools (Excluding NYC))

	County	City	Town	Village	School	Fire District	Total
(\$ millions)							
Population - Census Estimates	11,202,969	2,235,187	8,958,225	1,905,192	0.0	0.0	11,202,969
Full Value	1,254,925.1	129,293.4	1,130,091.8	275,912.5	1,287,418.7	0.0	4,077,641.6
Debt Issued:							
Bonds	1,767.8	272.9	648.2	158.6	2,168.2	26.7	5,042.4
Other Debt	1,640.9	273.7	630.5	185.5	3,355.3	24.9	6,110.7
Outstanding Debt:							
Bonds (Gross)	10,369.3	2,436.8	4,282.1	1,603.1	16,824.7	274.1	35,790.1
Other Debt	1,925.7	573.8	1,166.5	385.6	3,064.2	56.5	7,172.3
Total Outstanding Debt	\$12,295.0	\$3,010.6	\$5,448.6	\$1,988.7	\$19,889.0	\$330.6	42,962.5
Revenues:							
Real Property Taxes and Assessments	4,716.0	894.5	3,471.3	1,135.0	16,296.7	636.1	27,149.5
Other Real Property Tax Items	296.6	117.4	78.3	29.8	2,612.3	3.2	3,137.7
Sales and Use Tax(1)	6,725.4	737.4	572.0	149.4	262.7	0.0	8,446.9
Other Non-Property Taxes	97.8	58.2	132.4	21.9	0.0	0.0	310.4
Charges for Services	2,405.5	759.7	899.1	636.3	318.6	0.0	5,019.2
Charges to Other Governments	443.7	69.2	179.3	77.8	121.9	13.7	905.6
Use and Sale of Property	255.2	84.4	129.0	38.2	475.6	11.1	993.6
Other Local Revenues	1,427.0	168.2	407.8	100.9	531.1	13.5	2,648.5
Total Local Revenues	\$16,367.3	\$2,889.0	\$5,869.1	\$2,189.3	\$20,619.0	\$677.7	48,611.4
State Aid	2,628.2	873.3	448.0	115.1	12,376.9	1.0	16,442.5
Federal Aid	2,779.5	271.5	215.0	76.9	2,730.3	3.7	6,076.8
Total State and Federal Revenues	\$5,407.7	\$1,144.8	\$662.9	\$191.9	\$15,107.2	\$4.6	22,519.3
Total Revenues (Local, State and Federal Sources)	\$21,775.0	\$4,033.9	\$6,532.0	\$2,381.2	\$35,726.2	\$682.4	71,130.6
Expenditures:							
Current Operations:							
Personal Services	5,333.1	1,575.2	2,107.6	795.2	17,719.7	129.6	27,660.4
Employee Benefits	2,949.2	875.0	983.7	377.2	6,543.5	128.6	11,857.2
Contractual	12,041.8	974.1	2,319.3	827.3	7,682.2	209.7	24,054.4
Total Current Operations	\$20,324.1	\$3,424.4	\$5,410.6	\$1,999.7	\$31,945.3	\$467.9	63,572.0
Equipment and Capital Outlay	1,606.1	541.4	1,074.4	318.7	2,945.0	184.1	6,669.7
Debt Service	1,217.1	337.5	647.1	217.7	2,252.0	58.5	4,729.9
Principal	781.6	217.3	479.0	152.8	1,449.9	44.5	3,125.2
Interest	435.5	120.2	168.1	64.9	802.0	14.0	1,604.7
Total Expenditures (Current Operations + Equipment and Capital Outlay + Debt Service)	\$23,147.3	\$4,303.3	\$7,132.2	\$2,536.0	\$37,142.3	\$710.5	74,971.6

(1) See County Revenues footnote, page 35

THE CITY OF NEW YORK – Total Governmental Funds

(\$ millions)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Expenditures											
Current Operations											
Personal Services	\$14,790.0	\$16,126.9	\$17,055.0	\$17,196.2	\$17,105.4	\$18,440.6	\$18,726.3	\$19,705.9	\$20,721.1	\$21,824.7	\$21,319.2
Fringe Benefits	\$4,393.9	\$5,055.7	\$5,700.5	\$6,411.8	\$7,304.9	\$8,444.5	\$10,410.0	\$12,056.0	\$12,381.5	\$12,672.6	\$13,689.6
Other Than Personal Services	\$18,073.9	\$18,196.1	\$18,652.7	\$20,048.3	\$21,344.3	\$24,724.2	\$23,650.6	\$23,026.2	\$27,016.7	\$28,076.6	\$29,130.4
Capital Outlays	\$1,702.8	\$3,366.8	\$4,561.1	\$3,567.6	\$2,901.4	\$3,110.8	\$3,522.5	\$6,162.7	\$5,542.9	\$5,843.7	\$5,783.0
Debt Service											
Interest	\$1,874.8	\$2,027.4	\$1,959.4	\$2,004.5	\$2,108.9	\$2,083.5	\$2,378.8	\$2,426.6	\$2,582.3	\$2,484.0	\$2,649.0
Redemptions	\$1,498.5	\$1,709.4	\$1,797.3	\$1,901.9	\$2,047.6	\$2,016.3	\$2,551.1	\$3,214.0	\$2,308.2	\$1,913.0	\$2,191.7
Net Outlay	\$40,631.2	\$43,115.4	\$45,165.0	\$47,562.8	\$49,911.2	\$55,709.1	\$57,716.8	\$60,428.6	\$65,009.8	\$66,971.0	\$68,979.9
Total Expenditures (Governmental Funds)	\$42,334.0	\$46,482.2	\$49,726.0	\$51,130.3	\$52,812.5	\$58,819.8	\$61,239.3	\$66,591.3	\$70,552.7	\$72,814.7	\$74,762.9
Expenditures by Function											
General government	\$1,443.0	\$1,675.0	\$2,399.9	\$1,881.2	\$1,974.4	\$3,105.2	\$2,198.4	\$2,683.3	\$3,992.7	\$3,617.4	\$3,699.7
Public safety and judicial	\$6,171.5	\$6,111.2	\$7,290.8	\$6,493.9	\$6,366.7	\$7,502.8	\$6,906.0	\$7,048.4	\$7,541.2	\$8,019.6	\$8,314.3
Education	\$11,789.6	\$13,248.4	\$13,480.9	\$14,024.7	\$14,248.5	\$14,747.2	\$16,576.1	\$17,881.2	\$19,193.8	\$20,520.9	\$21,413.6
City University	\$398.2	\$402.0	\$428.5	\$456.4	\$508.9	\$581.7	\$564.1	\$595.6	\$658.1	\$725.1	\$816.1
Social services	\$8,468.2	\$8,879.0	\$9,203.9	\$9,401.9	\$9,762.1	\$10,386.3	\$10,187.0	\$11,150.7	\$12,575.8	\$12,242.2	\$12,438.1
Environmental protection	\$2,313.2	\$2,536.5	\$2,824.5	\$3,053.7	\$3,442.4	\$3,544.8	\$3,771.7	\$4,023.3	\$4,583.6	\$5,129.7	\$5,639.2
Transportation services	\$1,669.9	\$1,605.4	\$1,593.5	\$2,201.4	\$1,801.7	\$1,902.7	\$1,737.1	\$1,848.6	\$2,001.0	\$2,272.4	\$2,379.4
Parks, recreation and cultural activities	\$550.6	\$573.1	\$674.6	\$654.0	\$645.1	\$660.3	\$759.7	\$904.7	\$1,014.0	\$1,277.0	\$1,267.5
Housing	\$722.8	\$891.5	\$820.7	\$738.4	\$808.3	\$854.9	\$1,180.9	\$1,077.2	\$1,182.2	\$1,209.8	\$1,242.7
Health (including payments to Health and Hospitals Corporation)	\$1,852.9	\$2,019.5	\$2,242.7	\$2,356.5	\$2,506.6	\$2,808.8	\$3,027.5	\$2,518.7	\$1,793.5	\$2,075.9	\$1,945.9
Libraries	\$253.5	\$399.6	\$158.5	\$386.9	\$285.3	\$424.0	\$313.5	\$367.9	\$291.7	\$413.8	\$300.7
Pensions	\$615.1	\$1,127.1	\$1,391.9	\$1,630.6	\$2,308.4	\$3,233.8	\$3,879.0	\$4,726.2	\$5,616.3	\$6,264.9	\$6,631.3
Judgments and claims	\$490.7	\$594.8	\$521.8	\$626.9	\$591.0	\$590.3	\$516.8	\$564.0	\$625.4	\$623.2	\$568.2
Fringe benefits and other benefit claims	\$2,065.2	\$2,200.1	\$2,426.1	\$2,606.9	\$2,755.0	\$2,947.7	\$4,154.0	\$4,846.2	\$3,956.9	\$3,524.9	\$3,733.1
Administrative and other	-\$19.3	\$337.5	\$400.0	\$517.0	\$514.0	\$1,225.0	\$308.9	\$405.0	\$477.7	\$326.4	-\$521.3
Capital Projects	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Debt Service	\$3,373.3	\$3,736.8	\$3,756.7	\$3,906.4	\$4,156.5	\$4,099.8	\$4,929.9	\$5,640.6	\$4,890.5	\$4,397.0	\$4,840.7
Lease Payments	\$158.9	\$98.5	\$107.3	\$189.0	\$134.6	\$204.7	\$228.8	\$309.6	\$158.5	\$174.5	\$53.6
Refunding Escrow	\$16.8	\$46.2	\$3.8	\$4.4	\$3.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Expenditures	\$42,334.0	\$46,482.2	\$49,726.0	\$51,130.3	\$52,812.5	\$58,819.8	\$61,239.3	\$66,591.3	\$70,552.7	\$72,814.7	\$74,762.9

THE CITY OF NEW YORK – Total Governmental Funds

(\$ millions)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Revenues											
Real estate taxes	\$7,850.0	\$8,245.6	\$8,760.9	\$10,062.9	\$11,582.3	\$11,615.9	\$12,636.4	\$13,122.8	\$13,203.9	\$14,487.2	\$16,369.4
Sales and use taxes	\$4,159.9	\$4,195.6	\$3,957.4	\$4,321.5	\$5,081.3	\$5,822.8	\$5,986.7	\$6,412.0	\$6,228.4	\$5,302.1	\$5,611.4
Personal income tax	\$5,611.7	\$6,164.5	\$5,005.6	\$5,029.7	\$6,068.5	\$7,200.1	\$8,025.8	\$8,647.8	\$9,928.0	\$7,657.2	\$7,592.7
Income taxes, other	\$3,589.0	\$3,685.2	\$3,192.1	\$3,137.9	\$3,690.8	\$4,640.5	\$5,531.6	\$7,451.3	\$6,784.8	\$6,588.6	\$5,706.5
Other taxes	\$1,295.5	\$1,327.1	\$1,252.5	\$1,345.1	\$1,798.3	\$2,130.1	\$2,380.7	\$2,892.6	\$2,619.3	\$1,975.7	\$1,920.9
Federal, State and other categorical aid	\$12,217.9	\$13,119.0	\$15,035.1	\$15,203.7	\$15,227.8	\$16,936.0	\$16,044.6	\$17,697.8	\$19,615.9	\$20,189.7	\$21,476.9
Unrestricted Federal and State aid	\$631.2	\$634.4	\$665.8	\$1,442.8	\$963.4	\$603.5	\$494.2	\$35.1	\$242.1	\$327.4	-\$17.6
Charges for services	\$1,400.5	\$1,460.9	\$1,458.4	\$1,481.4	\$1,602.9	\$2,479.4	\$1,837.0	\$1,920.8	\$2,125.9	\$2,244.9	\$2,539.0
Tobacco settlement	\$274.9	\$204.3	\$256.6	\$252.8	\$213.7	\$216.9	\$199.1	\$208.4	\$210.9	\$232.6	\$193.6
Investment income	\$294.6	\$347.2	\$150.1	\$89.1	\$46.5	\$219.9	\$454.7	\$665.1	\$634.5	\$280.4	\$78.6
Interest on mortgages, net	\$7.5	\$6.3	\$5.0	\$4.0	\$5.5	\$3.7	\$4.8	\$4.1	\$3.2	\$6.5	\$2.3
Unrealized loss on investment	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	-\$9.0	-\$1.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Other interest income	\$5.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Other revenues	\$2,065.3	\$2,837.1	\$2,804.4	\$2,721.7	\$3,265.5	\$3,457.3	\$3,321.2	\$3,867.1	\$4,331.2	\$5,028.8	\$4,569.1
Total revenues	\$39,403.8	\$42,227.2	\$42,544.0	\$45,092.7	\$49,537.6	\$55,324.9	\$56,916.7	\$62,924.7	\$65,928.1	\$64,321.1	\$66,042.9
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-\$2,930.2	-\$4,255.0	-\$7,182.0	-\$6,037.6	-\$3,275.0	-\$3,495.0	-\$4,322.6	-\$3,666.6	-\$4,624.6	-\$8,493.6	-\$8,720.1
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$3,453.9	\$2,899.9	\$4,362.0	\$6,604.1	\$4,824.8	\$6,337.4	\$3,586.4	\$6,547.7	\$4,176.0	\$7,833.8	\$7,138.3
Net Change in fund balances (deficit)	\$523.7	-\$1,355.1	-\$2,820.0	\$566.5	\$1,549.8	\$2,842.5	-\$736.2	\$2,881.1	-\$448.6	-\$659.8	-\$1,581.8
Outstanding Debt and Economic/Demographic											
Population	\$8,017,608.0	\$8,059,813.0	\$8,072,000.0	\$8,068,073.0	\$8,043,366.0	\$8,013,368.0	\$7,993,906.0	\$8,013,775.0	\$8,068,195.0	\$8,131,574.0	\$8,184,899.0
Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property (in millions)	\$326.9	\$354.3	\$392.3	\$429.8	\$466.7	\$540.4	\$614.0	\$674.1	\$795.9	\$811.1	\$795.7
Debt Additions:											
Total before premiums/discounts (net)	\$3,790.6	\$3,915.4	\$5,141.3	\$11,200.5	\$8,549.8	\$10,893.6	\$6,777.8	\$7,788.5	\$8,082.3	\$8,420.4	\$10,818.0
Revenue anticipation notes	\$750.0	\$750.0	\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	\$1,250.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Tax anticipation notes	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$250.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Bond anticipation notes	\$1,115.0	\$515.0	\$2,800.0	\$1,110.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total notes payable	\$1,865.0	\$1,265.0	\$4,300.0	\$2,610.0	\$1,500.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Debt Additions	\$5,655.6	\$5,180.4	\$9,441.3	\$13,810.5	\$10,049.8	\$10,893.6	\$6,777.8	\$8,388.5	\$8,082.3	\$8,420.4	\$10,818.0
Outstanding Debt											
Total before premiums/discounts (net)	\$38,031.3	\$38,597.1	\$40,818.8	\$45,165.9	\$47,919.6	\$51,377.3	\$52,455.9	\$55,460.5	\$57,162.1	\$62,969.4	\$67,635.0
Bond anticipation notes	\$515.0	\$0.0	\$2,200.0	\$1,110.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total bonds and notes payable	\$38,546.3	\$38,597.1	\$43,018.8	\$46,275.9	\$47,919.6	\$51,377.3	\$52,455.9	\$55,460.5	\$57,162.1	\$62,969.4	\$67,635.0

Sources: Office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, U.S. Census Bureau, OSDC analysis.

DIVISION SERVICES/RESOURCES

DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY RESOURCES AND PUBLICATIONS

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In addition to audits, the Division of Local Government and School Accountability provides an extensive range of services to help local governments 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. Moreover, the Division actively promotes government reform by providing State leaders, local government officials and the public with audits, research reports and information about critical local government policy issues.

Most of the Division's publications, including all those listed below, can be accessed online at www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/index.htm. Printed copies of these publications can be obtained by calling (518) 474-6975 or emailing us at localgov@osc.state.ny.us.

Audits of Local Governments – The Division completes audits of individual local governments as well as groups of local governments. Performance audits provide an independent assessment of the performance of one or more local governments. Economy and efficiency audits are used to determine whether a locality is operating efficiently, the causes of any inefficiencies or uneconomical practices and whether the entity has complied with pertinent laws and regulations. Program audits are used to evaluate whether desired results or benefits are being achieved and whether the locality has complied with significant laws and regulations applicable to the program. The Division's website includes audits released from 2003 to the present.

Cost-Saving Ideas – Various Division publications provide advice and assistance on cost-saving ideas local governments can use as they examine their operations. In particular, there is information on cooperation and consolidation, the Local Government Financial Toolbox (a series of fiscal “how-to” guides for local governments) and a model custodial agreement for use with collateral pools and a model code of ethics.

Data and Statistics – Data and statistics regarding the State's local governments, including those used in many of the Division's publications, is available in multiple formats on the Division's website and by request. This includes information related to individual classes of local government such as villages, special district thresholds, the Aid and Incentives to Municipalities (AIM) program, revenues collected by justice courts and overlapping real property tax rates and levies. Financial data for counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts, fire districts, special purpose units, joint activities and industrial development agencies is also available.



DIVISION SERVICES/RESOURCES

Financial Reporting – Information and forms can be downloaded from the Division’s website in a variety of formats.

- **Local Government Electronic Filing** – The Division provides local governments with a free, easy-to-use software program they can utilize to prepare and file their annual financial reports.
- **Justice Court Report Filing** – Information related to the case disposition and receipt data that all town and village justice courts are required to submit to OSC each month is available.
- **Indigent Legal Services Fund** – Information concerning the annual reporting of expenditures on indigent legal services by counties and New York City and estimates of future distributions to these entities from the Indigent Legal Services Fund can be obtained.
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- **Average Estimated Costs for County and Town Special Improvement Districts** – Information can be found on the cost thresholds to be used in determining whether the approval of the State Comptroller is necessary for certain special district actions.
- **Multiyear Financial Plans** – A guide, template, self-assessment quiz, tutorial and sample plans that local governments can use when developing their multiyear financial plans are available.



DIVISION SERVICES/RESOURCES

Publications – The Division’s website contains a wealth of documents of value to municipal officials and others interested in local government issues and finance.

- **Research Reports** – The Division has authored several reports that address major policy issues facing local governments and State policy-makers. Recent subjects addressed include sales tax collections, best practices in shared services and cost-savings, and New York’s housing market and employment trends.
- **Accounting and Financial Information** – Numerous financial accounting, reporting and technical assistance documents are available for use by local governments.
- **Audit Reports** – The website includes a searchable database of audits of local government entities released by the Division from 2003 to the present.
- **Local Government Connection Newsletter** – The State Comptroller’s quarterly newsletter for municipalities, school districts and other local government-related entities is available on the website.
- **Local Government Management Guide** – A series of modules that includes technical information as well as suggested management practices for municipalities is available. Some of the topics covered in the guide are capital assets, fiscal oversight responsibilities, intermunicipal cooperation, internal controls, multiyear capital plans, multiyear financial planning, reserves and strategic planning.
- **School Accountability Reform** – Information can be found on the State Comptroller’s audit and oversight program to review school district finances and operations and available school board training designed to increase accountability in school districts and strengthen oversight of school finances.

Fire District Reform – Legislation enacted in 2007 institutes a number of significant changes designed to strengthen fire district and fire company accountability and oversight. The enacted legislation, a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document, an accounting bulletin outlining new auditing requirements and a document outlining the internal audit process for fire districts are available.

Training – The Division offers municipal officials a comprehensive array of seminars, including teleconferences, designed to assist them in providing government services as efficiently and effectively as possible. This includes subjects such as accounting principles and procedures, and governmental accounting and fiscal oversight training for school board members. A schedule of future classes and information about specific training sessions is also available on the website.

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