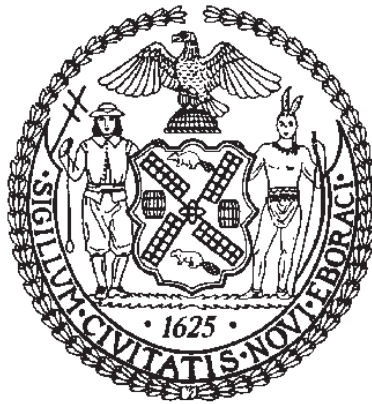


**THE CITY
OF
NEW YORK
NEW YORK**



**COMPREHENSIVE
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE
COMPTROLLER
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009**

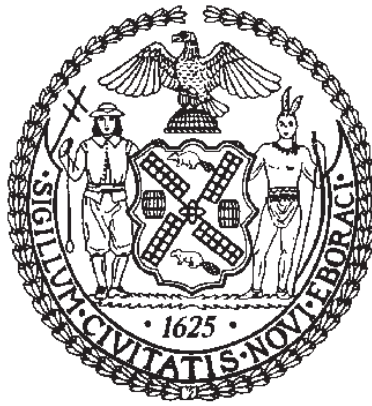
WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, JR.
Comptroller

Compliments of

WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, JR.

Comptroller

The City
of
New York



Comprehensive
Annual Financial Report
of the
Comptroller
for the
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, JR.
Comptroller

JOHN GRAHAM
Deputy Comptroller

MICHAEL N. SPITZER
Assistant Comptroller for Accounting

PATRICK D. TONER
Chief Accountant



William C. Thompson, Jr.

Comptroller

**Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Comptroller of The City of New York
for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009**

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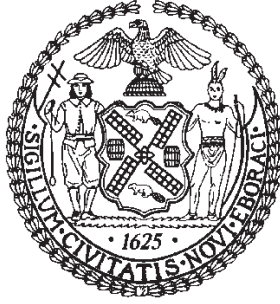
The City of New York

**Comprehensive
Annual Financial Report
of the
Comptroller**

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Part I

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, JR.
COMPTROLLER

October 30, 2009

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

I am pleased to present The City of New York's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2009. This report, the eighth issued under my administration, illustrates that The City of New York (City) completed its fiscal year with a General Fund surplus, as determined by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), for the 29th consecutive year.

The General Fund remains a primary indicator of the financial activity and legal compliance for the City within the financial reporting model promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The General Fund had revenues and other financing sources in fiscal year 2009 of \$60.171 billion and expenditures and other financing uses of \$60.166 billion, resulting in a surplus of \$5 million. These expenditures and other financing uses include transfers and subsidy payments of \$2.914 billion to help eliminate the projected budget gap for fiscal year 2010. Fiscal year expenditures and other financing uses were \$1.805 billion less than in fiscal year 2008, a decrease of 2.9%. Excluding the transfers and subsidy payments to eliminate future fiscal year projected gaps, expenditures and other financing uses decreased by \$84 million or one tenth of one percent. A detailed analysis of the City's fund and government-wide financial statements is provided in Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) which immediately precedes the basic financial statements contained in this report.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN FISCAL YEAR 2009 AND OUTLOOK FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

The City's Economy in Fiscal Year 2009

The City's economy in fiscal year 2009 was undermined by the financial crisis that grew in intensity throughout calendar year 2008 and reached a climax in September 2008 with the bankruptcy of the Lehman Brothers (Lehman) investment bank and the near-failures of other major financial institutions. The events of the year reconfigured the City's signature industry and will reverberate through its economy and budget for years to come.

The financial crisis of calendar year 2008 resulted in the merger or dismantling of some of the City's largest financial firms, the loss of nearly 40,000 finance jobs, and a wave of economic distress through the City, region and nation. Weakened banks and panicked investors plunged the U.S. economy into a full-fledged credit crisis after the Lehman failure, while consumers cut-back dramatically on their purchases of goods and services. The nation's economy contracted at an annual rate of 5.4% during the second quarter and at an annual rate of 6.4% in the third quarter, producing a 3.9% decline in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the full fiscal year. With the sharp contraction in output came an equally sharp contraction in employment, as the nation lost 5.6 million jobs during the course of the year.

In some respects, the City's economy withstood the economic downturn better than expected. Private payroll employment continued to grow until August 2008, long after the national recession officially began, and after a steep drop in the second and third quarters, employment stabilized. Job losses have been less than generally predicted, with private payroll employment falling 98,000 through the end of the fiscal year. In addition to the large declines in financial employment, payroll employment in business and professional services declined 26,700 from June 2008 to June 2009, and employment in construction, manufacturing, and arts and entertainment also declined. Surprisingly strong tourist demand helped leisure and hospitality employment to inch up during the year, while the City's large education and health services sector continued to grow.

The milder decline in payroll jobs than was forecast has not prevented the City’s unemployment rate from rising rapidly. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate rose continuously, from 5.4% in June 2008 to 10.3% in September 2009. The unemployment rate increase was driven primarily by a rapid increase in the size of the City’s labor force, coupled with the decline in employment. During fiscal year 2009 the number of City residents holding jobs fell by about 87,000 while the size of the City’s labor force expanded by 85,000, causing the number of unemployed City residents to swell over 400,000 by the beginning of fiscal year 2010.

The performance of the City’s real estate economy was also mixed, with residential prices declining less than in many other cities. The 20-city Case-Shiller home price index declined 15.6% during the year, while the index for the New York metropolitan area fell 12%. Disruptions in the mortgage market, tighter lending standards and economic uncertainty have, however, caused the volume of real estate transactions to plunge, and with it the local tax revenues the transactions generate. Due to the recession and to new local tax rules, the number of proposed housing units awarded building permits fell from 42,860 in fiscal year 2008 to 9,339 in fiscal 2009. Although evidence suggests that the residential real estate market was beginning to thaw by the end of the fiscal year, the commercial real estate market remained virtually frozen.

The Outlook for the City’s Economy

By the end of fiscal year 2009 there were signs that the recession was ending and that the economy was on the verge of recovery. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. economy declined at a modest 1% rate in the fourth quarter, and a variety of data suggest that the GDP rose in the first quarter of the new fiscal year. The housing market showed signs of rebounding, with new and existing home sales rising in recent months and housing prices around the country stabilizing.

Nevertheless, there are a number of reasons to doubt the strength of the incipient recovery. First and foremost, unemployment is still a significant hurdle. The national unemployment rate reached 9.7% in June, the highest in 26 years, and it appears that it will top 10% before peaking. With so many people out of work, there is unlikely to be a surge of consumer demand strong enough to trigger new business investment or to revive the residential construction industry.

In addition to the high level of joblessness, households are in the midst of a widespread “deleveraging” process (reducing their debt-to-income ratios after the borrowing excesses of recent years). While consumer spending grew faster than household incomes during the years of easy credit availability, the reverse is now occurring. That is an additional reason to expect consumer spending, and consequently overall economic growth, to be less vigorous than has been historically characteristic of the early phases of economic expansions. Moreover, the steep decline in housing prices has drained trillions of dollars of housing equity from household balance sheets, making them more cautious about borrowing and spending.

There also remains a number of systemic problems that may impede economic growth during the coming fiscal year. Although the worst of the financial panic appears to have passed, banks and other financial institutions continue to incur substantial credit losses and asset write-downs. Until those losses abate, lenders will be extremely cautious. Prospective homebuyers, especially in high-cost areas like New York, will continue to have difficulty securing mortgages and real estate investors will have difficulty financing transactions and refinancing maturing mortgages.

While the recession was generally milder in New York and in other northeastern states than elsewhere in the country, it is not likely that the prosperity of recent years will soon be restored. More likely, a tepid national recovery will continue to take a toll on the City’s workers and businesses throughout fiscal year 2010, pushing the unemployment rate up further and suppressing income growth. The City’s tax collections are likely to remain correspondingly weak and its fiscal condition difficult during the present fiscal year.

Bureau of Fiscal and Budget Studies

The Comptroller’s Bureau of Fiscal and Budget Studies (FABS) monitors the City’s finances, capital spending, and economy. In analyzing the City’s budget and financial plan, FABS also emphasizes related issues such as the City’s debt capacity and economic outlook. After each budget modification, FABS conducts an in-depth analysis of the Mayor’s budget proposal and releases a timely report to the general public that highlights the major findings. The report contains a thorough review of the main components of the City’s budget, focusing on important concerns such as the soundness of the City’s budgetary and economic assumptions, changes in expense and capital budget priorities, and potential developments affecting the City’s fiscal outlook.

The City adopted a fiscal year 2009 budget of \$59.2 billion on June 29, 2008. During the course of fiscal year 2009, the collapse of a massive housing and credit bubble in the U.S. propelled the world into a global recession. The City’s economic and fiscal situation deteriorated rapidly beginning in the autumn of 2008. Consequently, baseline tax revenue estimates in the City’s June 2009 Modification of the fiscal year 2009 budget were \$585 million less than projected in the fiscal year 2009 Adopted Budget. However, adjustments to the General Reserve and recognition of prior-year-payable savings, tax initiatives including a mid-year property tax increase, a temporary increase in the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and agency gap-closing initiatives more than offset the tax revenue shortfalls. As a result, the June

2009 Modification of the fiscal year 2009 budget projected a surplus of \$2.81 billion. This surplus is presented in the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) and Discretionary Transfers budget line and used to provide budget relief in fiscal year 2010.

Modification of the City’s current year budget and four-year financial plan occurs quarterly during the fiscal year, which spans July 1st to June 30th. Coinciding with the release of certain quarterly modifications, the budget preparation and review process adheres generally to the following cycle: (1) the Mayor’s submission of a preliminary budget for the ensuing fiscal year in January; (2) the Mayor’s presentation of the Executive Budget to the City Council in April; and (3) budget adoption prior to July 1st, the beginning of the new fiscal year. As part of the budget process, FABS prepares a number of specific reports and letter statements that are mandated by the New York City Charter:

- An annual report to the City Council on the state of the City’s economy and finances by December 15th, including evaluation of the City’s updated financial plan.
- An annual report on the City’s capital debt and obligations including the maximum amount of debt the City may soundly incur in subsequent fiscal years and the indebtedness against the General Obligation debt limit in the current and subsequent three fiscal years as stipulated in the State Constitution.
- A certified statement of debt service that the Comptroller submits to the Mayor and the City Council by March 1st. The statement, which is published in The City Record, contains a schedule of the appropriations for debt service for the subsequent fiscal year.
- A letter statement certifying the Adopted Budget Resolutions, in collaboration with the Mayor and filed with the City Clerk.

Bureau of Financial Analysis

The Bureau of Financial Analysis (BFA) monitors the daily cash balances in the City’s Central Treasury to ensure that the City maintains adequate levels of cash-on-hand throughout the fiscal year. BFA forecasts the daily cash balances for the current fiscal year to determine the need and timing for seasonal borrowing. The Comptroller issues a *Cash Letter* showing these projections with regular updates throughout the year. BFA also prepares the *Quarterly Cash Report* which provides an overview of the City’s cash position and highlights major changes during the quarter. In addition, the Mayor’s Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and BFA issue monthly *Financial Plan Statements for The City*, detailing variances between the City’s revenue, expenditure, and capital financial plans and year-to-date results, as well as providing a monthly cash forecast and quarterly information on certain covered organizations.

The Central Treasury carried an average daily cash balance of \$5.663 billion during fiscal year 2009. For the fifth consecutive year, the City did not need to issue short-term notes.

GENERAL COUNSEL

The General Counsel’s Office serves as the advisor to the Comptroller on all legal matters. In the Comptroller’s capacity as trustee on four of the five New York City pension systems (Funds) and as investment advisor to all of the Funds, the General Counsel’s Office provides legal advice and support on various investment issues, proxy solicitation issues, shareholder resolutions and other pension fund-related issues. In the Comptroller’s mandated role of registering all contracts and agreements executed by City agencies pursuant to the New York City Charter, the General Counsel’s Office also works closely with the Comptroller’s Office of Contract Administration (OCA) in reviewing the solicitation and award of those contracts for legal compliance.

In addition, the General Counsel’s Office oversees the Comptroller’s Bureau of Labor Law (BLL) in its enforcement and other responsibilities relating to state and City prevailing and living wage requirements, and assists the Comptroller’s Bureau of Public Finance in structuring and negotiating City bond and note sales. Similarly, legal issues that arise in the context of the Comptroller’s audit responsibilities are reviewed by the General Counsel’s Office.

In performing its various responsibilities, the General Counsel’s Office works with all departments within the Comptroller’s Office and with the legal staff of many City agencies, most notably, the Law Department, OMB and the Office of Labor Relations (OLR). The General Counsel’s staff also works closely with their counterparts at various public pension funds throughout the United States, with the State Comptroller’s Office and with various federal, state and local agencies.

Pension Fund Litigation

Adelphia Communications Corporation

On June 14, 2002, the Funds filed an individual action in New York State Court against Adelphia Communications Corporation (Adelphia), the nation's sixth largest cable television company, certain of its officers and other third parties, including Adelphia's external auditors and certain of its securities underwriters. The complaint alleged various securities law violations as well as state law claims of fraud and negligent misrepresentation as a result of certain undisclosed co-borrowing arrangements, false financial statements and other self-dealing transactions between the named officers and Adelphia. The Funds' action and other related cases were transferred to New York Federal Court for pretrial proceedings.

In September 2006, the Funds voted to opt-out from a class action settlement, and opt-out notices on behalf of the Funds were filed. In April 2007, the Funds approved a settlement of their individual action against certain individual defendants in the action, in exchange for payments totaling approximately \$1.075 million before payment of legal fees. In June 2007, the Funds approved a settlement of their individual action against the bank defendants in the action, in exchange for payments totaling approximately \$5.39 million before payment of legal fees. The proceeds of the settlement with the bank defendants, net of legal fees, were received on October 29, 2007. In April 2008, the Funds approved a settlement of their individual action against Adelphia's auditor, in exchange for \$4 million, before payment of legal fees. The proceeds of that settlement, net of legal fees, were received on August 11, 2008. On July 15, 2008, the Funds filed to recover additional sums from the Victims' Recovery Fund, which consists of more than \$700 million that the federal government seized from Adelphia and its principals.

National Century Financial Enterprises, Inc.

On December 18, 2003, the Funds filed a complaint in New York Federal Court against officers and directors of National Century Financial Enterprises, Inc. (NCFE), and other third-parties, including NCFE's external auditors and securities underwriters. The complaint alleged various securities law violations as well as state law claims of fraud and breach of fiduciary duty with respect to fraudulent receivables and false financial reporting by NCFE. In July 2004, the Funds entered into a settlement with their former custodian bank, which was not a party to the NCFE lawsuit but had purchased NCFE securities for the Funds, whereby that custodian bank agreed to pay, and did pay, \$15 million to the Funds, with an additional sum to be paid to the Funds in the future, the amount of which will depend upon the Funds' total recoveries from other parties in the NCFE matter. In September 2005, the Funds approved a settlement of their individual action against the external auditors for \$2.977 million before payment of legal fees. In May 2006, the Funds approved a settlement of their individual action against JPMorgan Chase and its affiliates for \$16.078 million before payment of legal fees. The Funds received substantially all of their settlement proceeds, net of legal fees, on August 7, 2006. On June 14, 2007, the Court ordered that certain discovery in the action should proceed. On December 19, 2007, the Court denied, as to all but one claim, the motion to dismiss by Credit Suisse, the main remaining defendant. Discovery in the action was then completed. In January 2009, the Funds approved a settlement with defendant Fitch Inc., which will provide up to \$750,000 in training services to the Funds and their designees over the course of five years. In April and May 2009, the Funds approved a settlement of their individual action against Credit Suisse, for \$4.95 million, before payment of legal fees. The proceeds of that settlement, net of legal fees, were received on July 14, 2009.

Take Two Interactive Software, Inc.

On April 3, 2006, the Funds filed a Lead Plaintiff application in a pending class action in New York Federal Court, in which the complaint alleged securities law violations by Take Two Interactive Software, Inc. (Take Two) with respect to false financial reporting by that company. On July 12, 2006, the Court signed an Order appointing three of the Funds, New York City Employees Retirement System (NYCERS), New York City Police Department (POLICE) and the New York City Fire Department (FIRE), as Lead Plaintiffs in the litigation and approving the Funds' choice of counsel as Lead Counsel for the class action. A consolidated amended class action complaint was filed on September 11, 2006, and a second amended class action complaint was filed on April 16, 2007. On April 16, 2008, the Court granted in part, and denied in part, the defendants' motions to dismiss. The Court allowed plaintiffs to submit a third amended complaint, which was filed on September 12, 2008. While Defendants' motion opposing the third amended complaint was pending, the parties engaged in mediation over a period of several months. In August 2009, the Funds approved a proposed settlement with defendants, which had resulted from that mediation, pursuant to which Take Two and its insurers would pay \$20.115 million to the class, before legal fees and expenses, and make certain corporate governance reforms. On August 31, 2009, Lead Plaintiff and the defendants exchanged an executed Memorandum of Understanding incorporating those settlement terms. The proposed settlement will be subject to Court approval, after Take Two investors receive notice of the proposed settlement, and have an opportunity to be heard. The Funds are also pursuing efforts to persuade the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the District Court, in a separate case, to permit the additional sum of \$6.2 million, which Take Two's former Chairman and CEO had paid to settle SEC allegations as to certain of the same conduct at issue in Lead Plaintiff's complaint, to be distributed to Take Two investors through the class action mechanism.

Juniper Networks, Inc.

On September 15, 2006, the Funds filed a Lead Plaintiff application in a pending class action in California Federal Court, in which the complaint alleged securities law violations by Juniper Networks, Inc. (Juniper) with respect to false financial reporting by that company and illegal options backdating. On November 20, 2006, the Court signed an Order appointing the Funds as Lead Plaintiff in the litigation, and approving the Funds' choice of counsel as Lead Counsel for the class action. A consolidated amended class action complaint was filed on January 12, 2007, and a second amended class action complaint was filed on April 10, 2007. On March 31, 2008, the Court denied the majority of defendants' motions to dismiss the Juniper case. On May 15, 2009 and September 24, 2009, the Court denied motions to dismiss Lead Plaintiff's separate complaint and amended complaint, respectively, against Juniper's former General Counsel. Discovery has proceeded in the Juniper action with respect to both class certification and the merits. On March 2, 2009, the Funds filed a motion for class certification, requesting that the Court certify the Juniper action to proceed as a class action, and appoint the Funds as class representatives. On September 25, 2009, the Court granted Lead Plaintiff's motion for class certification and approved the Funds' appointment as class representative, and certified a class of all those who purchased publicly traded securities of Juniper from July 11, 2003 through August 10, 2006, inclusive, and who did not sell such acquired securities before May 18, 2006.

Apple, Inc.

On October 24, 2006, NYCERS filed a Lead Plaintiff application in a pending class action in California Federal Court, in which the complaint alleged securities law violations by Apple, Inc. with respect to false proxy statements by that company that facilitated an illegal options backdating scheme, and misleading financial reporting. On January 19, 2007, the Court appointed NYCERS as Lead Plaintiff in the litigation, and approved the Funds' choice of counsel as Lead Counsel for the class action. A consolidated class action complaint was filed on March 23, 2007, alleging violations of the federal proxy laws and of state disclosure laws. On November 14, 2007, the Court granted Defendants' motions to dismiss the class action complaint, and on May 14, 2008, the Court denied NYCERS' motion to amend the complaint. NYCERS, on behalf of the class, filed an appeal of the dismissal. That appeal is pending.

Countrywide Financial Corp.

On October 15, 2007, the Funds filed a Lead Plaintiff application in a pending class action in California Federal Court, in which the complaint alleged securities law violations by Countrywide Financial Corp. (Countrywide) and its officers and directors, for making false and misleading statements regarding the quality of Countrywide's mortgage loan portfolio. On November 28, 2007, the Court appointed the Funds and the New York State Comptroller, on behalf of the New York State Common Retirement System, as Lead Plaintiffs in the Countrywide litigation, and approved their choice of counsel as Lead Counsel for the class action. On January 25, 2008, Lead Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint which added Countrywide's underwriters and outside auditors as defendants. On April 11, 2008, Lead Plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint, which added additional allegations of false and misleading statements on the part of Countrywide and its officers and directors. On June 10, 2008, defendants filed motions to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint. On December 1, 2008, the Court denied the majority of the motions to dismiss, but granted them in certain respects, with leave to replead. On January 6, 2009, Lead Plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint (SAC), which repleaded the dismissed allegations. On February 9, 2009, defendants filed new motions to dismiss the repleaded counts of the SAC. On April 6, 2009, the Court denied substantially all of defendants' new motions to dismiss. Discovery then proceeded in the Countrywide action with respect to both class certification and the merits. On August 26, 2009, the Funds filed a motion for class certification, requesting that the Court certify the Countrywide action to proceed as a class action, and appoint the Funds and New York State Comptroller as class representatives. That motion is pending.

Wachovia Corporation

On August 8, 2008, the Funds filed a Lead Plaintiff application in a pending class action in California Federal Court, in which the complaint alleged securities law violations by Wachovia Corporation (Wachovia), for making false and misleading statements regarding its business and financial results, related to sub-prime mortgages. On October 14, 2008, the Court appointed the Funds as Lead Plaintiff in the Wachovia litigation, and approved their choice of counsel as Lead Counsel for the class action. On December 15, 2008, Lead Plaintiff filed an amended complaint which, among other things, added Wachovia's underwriters as defendants. The amended complaint alleged that the underwriter defendants did not exercise sufficient care in making sure that the statements in the company's public offering materials were true. On March 19, 2009, defendants filed motions to dismiss the amended complaint. Those motions are pending.

Supreme Court Amicus Brief in Cuomo v. Clearing House

On March 4, 2009, the Comptroller filed a brief amicus curiae in the United States Supreme Court, in support of the New York State Attorney General's (NYS AG) appeal in the case Cuomo vs. Clearing House Association LLC, which arose out of the NYS

AG’s efforts, under State anti-discrimination laws, to investigate the practices of national banks in New York in making home mortgage loans to minority borrowers. The Comptroller’s amicus brief presented detailed maps, based on data collected by the Comptroller’s Community Action Center (CAC) through its Foreclosure Prevention Helpline, which showed that foreclosure rates on home mortgages are much higher in minority communities in New York City, irrespective of income levels, and argued that accordingly, there was a demonstrable need for state authorities to be able to investigate the lending practices which may have led to that outcome. On June 29, 2009, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the NYS AG, holding that states can investigate national banks for possible violations of state law.

LABOR LAW

The Bureau of Labor Law (BLL) sets and enforces the prevailing wage laws on public works and building service contracts in New York City. BLL’s statutory authority is contained in Sections 220 and 230 of the New York State Labor Law, which provides that the City’s fiscal officer, the Comptroller of the City of New York, shall be chief enforcer of these laws. BLL also enforces the living wage law, set forth in Section 6-109 of the New York City Administrative Code.

Since January 2002, BLL has assessed more than \$16 million in back pay and interest for workers on City-funded projects and more than \$1.7 million in penalties and liens. The Comptroller’s Office has received over 915 new cases and resolved 980 cases between January 1, 2002 and December 31, 2008.

In calendar year 2008, BLL assessed over \$3.5 million in back pay and interest. During the same calendar year, BLL opened up 104 new cases and resolved 105.

In one 2008 case, BLL recovered \$1.5 million for 32 workers employed by Admiral Construction Services Corp. and Admiral Environmental LLC. This is the largest labor law settlement since January 1, 2002. The two Admiral companies had contracts to remove old windows and install new windows in New York City public schools throughout the five boroughs over a four year period. Most of the workers, who removed and installed the windows, were paid the asbestos handlers wage rate. After a detailed investigation, BLL determined that the employees should have been paid the ornamental ironworker wage rate for the majority of their work and the mason tender wage rate for the balance. As part of the stipulation of settlement, the two Admiral companies agreed that they will no longer bid on, or accept any award of, any public work contracts or subcontracts within New York City or New York State.

BLL continues to work closely with the district attorneys from the five boroughs of New York City and has continued participating in the joint task force established with the Brooklyn District Attorney’s Office. BLL also represents the City of New York on the New York State Joint Enforcement Task Force on Employee Misclassification.

BLL continues to work on a number of initiatives, including enhanced field investigations; greater intra-and inter-agency cooperation in enforcing the Labor Law; increased communication with leaders in the construction industry; and the incorporation of new technologies into its operations.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The turmoil in global financial markets during fiscal year 2009 temporarily affected debt issuance and borrowing cost for the City and its authorities. However, active management of the City’s debt portfolio, facilitated by ongoing risk management practices; close market monitoring to allow targeted debt issuance; and the City’s intrinsic financial and credit ratings strength, all minimized the impact on the City and allowed continued debt issuance throughout the year to fund the City’s capital needs. By the end of fiscal year 2009, stability has largely returned to the municipal bond market.

In fiscal year 2009, the City and its blended component units issued \$8.42 billion of long-term bonds to finance the City’s capital plan and to refinance certain outstanding bonds. In addition, the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority, a discretely presented component unit, issued \$3.5 billion of long-term bonds to finance the City’s capital plan and to refinance certain of its outstanding bonds.

General Obligation

- As of June 30, 2009, the City’s outstanding General Obligation debt totaled \$39.99 billion, consisting of \$32.60 billion of fixed rate bonds and \$7.39 billion variable rate bonds.
- Of the \$5.93 billion in General Obligation bonds issued by the City in fiscal year 2009, a total of \$5.48 billion was issued for new money capital purposes and a total of \$450.07 million was issued to refund certain outstanding bonds at lower interest rates. The proceeds of the refunding issues were placed in irrevocable escrow accounts to pay, when due, principal, interest, and applicable redemption premium, if any, on the refunded bonds.

- The refundings produce budgetary dissavings of \$3.84 million in fiscal year 2009, and budget savings of \$16.56 million and \$19.48 million in fiscal years 2010 and 2011, respectively. The refundings will generate approximately \$35.45 million in net present value savings throughout the life of the bonds.
- In addition, the City converted \$177 million of bonds between various interest rate modes.
- In fiscal year 2009 the City issued \$681 million of taxable fixed rate bonds. Of this total \$445 million bonds were offered on a competitive basis and \$236 million bonds were offered on a negotiated basis.
- During fiscal year 2009 Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (S&P), Moody’s Investors Service (Moody’s) and Fitch Ratings (Fitch) maintained the General Obligation ratings at AA, Aa3 and AA- respectively.
- During fiscal year 2009, New York City General Obligation variable rate debt traded at the following average interest rates:

	<u>Tax-Exempt</u>	<u>Taxable</u>
Dailies	1.33%	—
Weeklies	1.33%	3.74%
Auction Rate Securities	2.95%	—

Transitional Finance Authority

In 1997, in order to continue to fund the City’s capital commitments in the face of an approaching General Obligation debt limit, the New York State Legislature created the New York City Transitional Finance Authority (TFA). The TFA, a bankruptcy-remote separate legal entity, was initially authorized to issue debt secured by the City’s collections of personal income tax and, if necessary, sales tax. These TFA bonds are identified as Future Tax Secured Bonds. The TFA was initially authorized to issue up to \$7.5 billion of Future Tax Secured Bonds. In fiscal year 2000, the debt incurring authorization for these bonds was increased by \$4 billion to a total of \$11.5 billion, and in fiscal year 2006, by \$2 billion to a total of \$13.5 billion. As of June 30, 2009 TFA has exhausted its debt incurring authorization for these bonds. In July 2009, however, Chapter 182 of the Laws of New York, 2009 authorized the issuance of additional Future Tax Secured Bonds subject to certain limitations. First, the \$13.5 billion debt authorization was changed to be based on outstanding debt and not debt issued. Second, the new authorization provides that the further Future Tax Secured Bonds, together with the amount of indebtedness contracted by the City, will not exceed the debt limit of the City. As of July 1, 2009, the debt-incurring margin within the debt limit of the City was \$27.7 billion.

In September 2001, the New York State Legislature approved a special TFA authorization of \$2.5 billion to fund capital and operating costs relating to or arising from the events of September 11, 2001 (Recovery Bonds). The Legislature also authorized the TFA to issue debt without limit as to principal amount that would be secured solely by state or federal aid received as a result of the disaster. To date, the TFA has issued \$2 billion in Recovery Bonds.

- As of June 30, 2009, the TFA Future Tax Secured Bond total debt outstanding, including Recovery Bonds and Subordinate Lien Bonds, totaled approximately \$12.66 billion.
- In fiscal year 2009 the TFA issued \$219.3 million to refund certain outstanding bonds. The refunding produced budgetary savings of \$11.12 million in fiscal year 2010. The refunding will generate approximately \$10.95 million in net present value savings throughout the life of the bonds.
- As of June 30, 2009, the TFA’s outstanding variable rate debt, which included \$1.52 billion of TFA Recovery Bonds, totaled \$2.90 billion, all of which is secured by Future Tax Revenue. During fiscal year 2009, TFA’s variable rate debt traded at the following average interest rates:

	<u>Tax-Exempt</u>	<u>Taxable</u>
Dailies	1.04%	—
Weeklies	1.53%	2.85%
Auction Rate Securities – 7 Day	3.27%	—

- For the TFA Future Tax Secured Bonds, S&P maintained its rating on both Senior Lien Bonds and Subordinate Lien Bonds at AAA. Fitch maintained its rating on these TFA Bonds at AA+. Moody’s maintained its ratings on Senior Lien Bonds at Aa1 and Subordinate Lien Bonds at Aa2.

In fiscal year 2006, the New York State Legislature authorized the TFA to issue bonds and notes or other obligations in an amount outstanding of up to \$9.4 billion to finance a portion of the City’s educational facilities capital plan. The legislation further authorized the City to assign to the TFA all or any portion of the state aid payable to the City or its school district pursuant to Section 3602.6 of the New York State Education Law (State Building Aid) as security for the obligations. Pursuant to this authority, the TFA Building Aid Revenue Bond (TFA BARB) credit was created. The City assigned all the State Building Aid to the TFA.

- In fiscal year 2009 the TFA issued \$2.27 billion in new money TFA BARBs to finance a portion of the City’s educational facilities capital plan. As of June 30, 2009 TFA BARBs outstanding totaled \$4.25 billion.
- The TFA BARBs maintained the ratings of AA- by S&P, A1 by Moody’s and A+ by Fitch.

TSASC, Inc.

TSASC, Inc. (TSASC) is a special purpose, bankruptcy-remote local development corporation created pursuant to the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York. TSASC is authorized to issue bonds to purchase from the City its future right, title and interest under a Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) between participating cigarette manufacturers and 46 states, including the State of New York.

- TSASC had no financing activity in fiscal year 2009. As of June 30, 2009, TSASC had approximately \$1.27 billion of bonds outstanding.
- As of June 30, 2009, TSASC’s bonds are rated BBB by S&P and BBB+ by Fitch.

Water Finance Authority

The New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (Water Authority), a bankruptcy-remote separate legal entity established in fiscal year 1986, has the power to issue bonds to finance the renovation and improvement of the City’s water and sewer facilities, set forth in the City’s capital plan and administered by the City’s Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

- As of June 30, 2009, the amount of long-term, fixed rate outstanding Water Authority debt, including second resolution debt, was \$19.4 billion.
- During fiscal year 2009 the Water Authority issued \$3.5 billion in revenue bonds, \$2.9 billion was issued for new money capital purposes and \$612.33 million was issued to refund certain outstanding bonds. The proceeds of the refunding issues were placed in irrevocable escrow accounts to pay, when due, principal, interest, and applicable redemption premium, if any, on the refunded bonds.
- Approximately \$3.3 billion Water Authority bonds were issued as fixed rate debt and \$200.87 million was issued as variable rate debt. The Water Authority issued \$2.97 billion of the \$3.5 billion total issuance as Second Resolution bonds.
- As of June 30, 2009, the amount of outstanding Water Authority variable rate debt was \$2.2 billion, not including commercial paper. During fiscal year 2009, interest on the Water Authority’s variable rate debt traded at the following average interest rates:

	<u>Tax-Exempt</u>	<u>Taxable</u>
Dailies	1.58%	—
Weeklies	1.89%	—

- The Water Authority also maintained its tax-exempt commercial paper program, enabling it to access the short-term market at advantageous interest rates. The Water Authority’s commercial paper authorization increased from \$800 million to \$1 billion in fiscal year 2009. At the end of fiscal year 2009, the Water Authority had \$700 million of commercial paper outstanding.
- On July 14, 2008, S&P raised its rating on the Water Authority’s General Resolution (First Resolution) bonds from AA to AAA. At the same time S&P raised its rating on the Water Authority’s Second Resolution bonds from AA to AA+.
- During fiscal year 2009 Moody’s and Fitch maintained their ratings for the Water Authority’s General Resolution bonds at Aa2 and AA, respectively. Bonds issued under the Water Authority’s Second Resolution were rated AA by Fitch and Aa3 by Moody’s.

Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation

In May 2003, New York State statutorily committed \$170 million of New York State Sales Tax to the City in each fiscal year from 2004 through 2034. The Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation (STAR) was formed to securitize these payments and to use the proceeds to retire existing Municipal Assistance Corporation for The City of New York (MAC) debt, thereby saving the City what was expected to be approximately \$500 million per year for fiscal years 2004 through 2008. As of June 30, 2009, STAR has \$2.25 billion of debt outstanding. It had no financing activity in fiscal year 2009. The bonds are rated Aa3 by Moody’s, AAA by S & P and AA- by Fitch.

Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation

In fiscal year 2005, \$498.85 million of taxable bonds were issued by the Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation, a bankruptcy-remote local development corporation, established for the purpose of restructuring an escrow fund that was previously funded with General Obligation bonds proceeds. As of June 30, 2009, Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation has \$304.16 million of debt outstanding. It had no financing activity in fiscal year 2009. The bonds are rated Aaa by Moody's and AAA by S&P.

Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation

The Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation (HYIC) is a local development corporation established to provide financing for infrastructure improvements to facilitate economic development on Manhattan's far westside. Principal on the bonds is payable from revenues generated by the new development in the Hudson Yards District. To the extent that such revenues are not sufficient to cover interest payments, the City, subject to appropriation, has agreed to make interest support payments to HYIC. The interest support payments do not cover principal repayment of the bonds. As of June 30, 2009, HYIC has \$2 billion bonds outstanding and \$33.33 million in installment purchase debt related to the acquisition of certain air rights from the New York State Metropolitan Transportation Authority. It did not sell bonds in fiscal year 2009. HYIC bonds are rated A3 by Moody's, A by S&P and A- by Fitch.

New York City Educational Construction Fund

The New York City Educational Construction Fund (ECF) is a public benefit corporation, established to facilitate the construction and improvement of City elementary and secondary school buildings in combination with other compatible lawful uses such as housing, office or other commercial buildings. The City is required to make rental payments on the school portions of the ECF projects sufficient to make debt service payments as they come due on ECF Bonds, less the revenue received by the ECF from the non-school portions of the ECF projects. The ECF did not sell bonds in fiscal year 2009. As of June 30, 2009, ECF has \$102 million bonds outstanding. ECF bonds are rated A1 by Moody's and A+ by S&P.

Interest Rate Exchange Agreements

To lower borrowing costs over the life of its bonds and to diversify its existing portfolio, the City has from time to time entered into interest rate exchange agreements (swaps) and sold options to enter in to swaps at future dates. The City received specific authorization to enter into such agreements under Section 54.90 of the New York State Local Finance Law. As of June 30, 2009, the outstanding notional amount on the City's various swap agreements was \$2.90 billion.

No new swaps were initiated in fiscal year 2009, but one existing swap option was terminated and four swaps were transferred to a different swap counterparty.

On September 16, 2008, the City was notified that its derivative transaction with a Lehman Brothers subsidiary was being terminated as a result of the Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc.'s bankruptcy filing. This transaction, with a notional amount of \$100 million, had been entered into in March, 2004, at which time Lehman paid the City an option premium of \$2.9 million for the option to enter into a swap with the City on various future dates. Lehman never exercised the option and no further payments were made. Subsequent to the termination notice, the City and Lehman agreed on a settlement amount to be paid by the City to Lehman of \$623,265 in respect of all claims arising under the derivative transaction, which amount was paid in April 2009.

On March 16, 2008, the Bear Stearns Companies Inc. (Bear Stearns) and JP Morgan Chase & Co. (JP Morgan) executed an Agreement and Plan of Merger. JP Morgan agreed to guarantee certain obligations of Bear Stearns, including four derivative transactions between Bear Stearns Financial Products Inc. (BSFP) and the City. As of March 3, 2009, pursuant to novations, the City's derivative transactions with BSFP were assigned from BSFP to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. No payments were made or received with respect to these transfers.

The Water Authority has also from time to time entered into interest rate exchange agreements in order to lower its borrowing costs over the life of its bonds and to diversify its existing portfolio. In fiscal year 2009, it initiated no new swaps. As of June 30, 2009, the outstanding notional amount on Water Authority's various swap agreements was \$621 million.

BUREAU OF ASSET MANAGEMENT

Investment Policy

City Treasury

The Comptroller's Office invests New York City's cash reserves subject to conservative investment guidelines. City Treasury and other Fiduciary Funds Assets were invested in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, various federal agencies, high-grade commercial

paper, medium term notes, and repurchase agreements. The maturities of the investments range from one day to five years with an average of 30 days. The City earned an average of 2.68%, which compares with the average return of .97% on three month Treasury bills, 2.53% for a representative institutional money market fund index. The City earned \$278 million in its short-term accounts during the fiscal year 2009.

Pension Funds

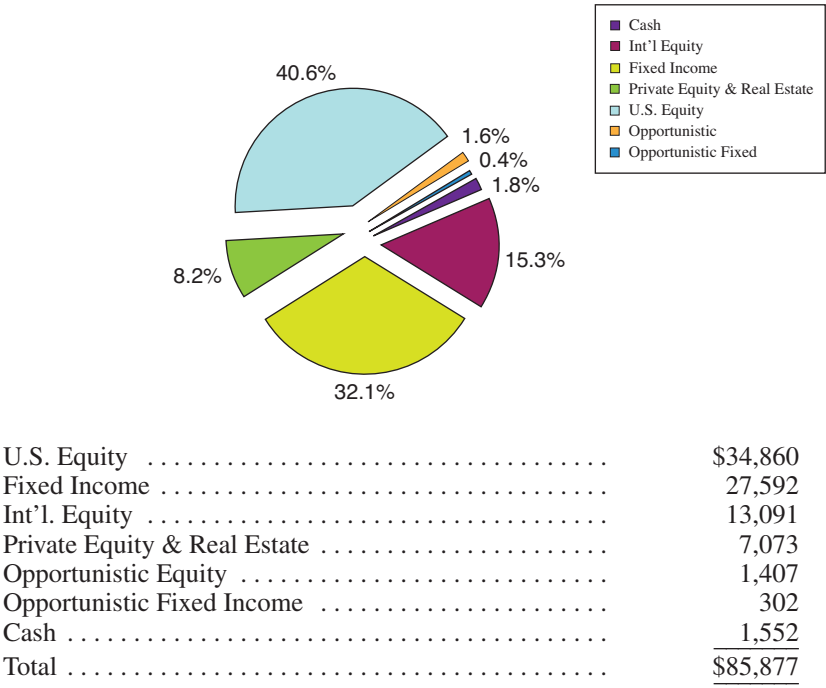
The Comptroller’s Office serves as the financial advisor to the Funds. The City’s primary Funds are NYCERS, Teachers’ Retirement System (TRS), POLICE, FIRE, and the Board of Education Retirement System (BERS). The Funds paid benefits totaling \$10 billion during fiscal year 2009. As of June 30, 2009, these Funds had aggregate investment assets, excluding cash from the settlement of pending purchases and sales, of \$85.877 billion.

Collectively, the Funds utilize 37 domestic equity managers, 34 domestic fixed income managers, 25 international equity managers, 165 private equity managers, 27 private real estate managers and 14 opportunistic managers as of June 2009. Assets are managed in accordance with asset allocation policies adopted periodically by each of the Fund’s Board of Trustees. The percentage in each category is based on a study indicating the expected rates of return and levels of risk for various asset allocations. The actual asset allocation may vary from this policy mix as market values shift and as investments are added or terminated.

The Funds’ assets are invested for the benefit of the plan participants and their beneficiaries. Except for certain private equity and real estate investments where registration is not required, all Fund assets are managed by registered investment advisors and pursuant to guidelines issued by the Comptroller’s Office.

The chart below summarizes the Funds’ asset allocation as of June 30, 2009

Summary (in millions)



Due to the long term nature of its liabilities, the Funds’ assets are invested with a long term investment horizon. The Table below summarizes the historical returns of the Funds in addition to the returns of the major indices which comprise the asset allocation of the Funds. The Funds’ returns are compared to the weighted average of the indices listed below by policy of which the Russell 3000 Index is the largest component of that average. The returns of the Funds have been consistent with broad market trends. The funds produced a combined return of -18.29% for fiscal year 2009.

	1 Year July 2008 to June 2009	3 Years July 2006 to June 2009	5 Years July 2004 to June 2009	10 Years July 1999 to June 2009
Russell 3000 Index	-26.57%	-8.35%	-1.83%	-1.46%
MSCI EAFE Index	-31.36	-7.98	2.31	1.18
MSCI Emerging Markets	-27.81	3.27	15.09	9.01
NYC Core + 5	7.40	7.13	5.59	6.41
Citigroup BB&B Index	-7.58	0.41	2.99	3.98
Barclays Capital US TIPS Index	-1.12	5.77	4.94	7.23
DJ Wilshire Real Estate Securities Index	-45.64	-19.91	-3.37	5.19
ML All US Converts ex Mandatory Index	-16.79	-3.26	-0.18	2.83
Pension Fund Returns	-18.29	-2.97	2.04	2.09

The pension funds periodically review the adopted asset allocations to address fluctuating market events and new investment opportunities. During this fiscal year the funds made asset allocation decisions that were designed to increase the diversification of the assets and earn the higher returns available in distressed markets. This was accomplished by increasing their level of investment in certain opportunistic investments, in particular, funds that invest in distressed debt. In addition, the Funds’ policy weight to equity securities positioned them to benefit from the stock market rally during the second quarter of 2009.

Private Equity

As of March 31, 2009, the private equity program’s (the Program) fair market value represented approximately 5.6% of total pension fund assets, up from approximately 4.1% at the beginning of fiscal year 2009. The private equity portfolio remains diversified with 69.7% allocated to corporate finance, 12.4% to venture capital, and 17.9% to other, which includes co-investments, fund-of-funds, mezzanine, distressed, secondary and other special situation funds. During the first nine months of fiscal year 2009, commitments totaling \$2 billion were made to 25 new partnerships. As of March 31, 2009, the private equity program had a total of \$12.4 billion committed to 165 partnerships.

The credit crisis, coupled with marked-to-market valuation requirements and a broader weakening macro environment, had an impact on the Program’s returns. Since inception, the Program’s Internal Rate of Return (IRR) decreased to 2.6% as of March 31, 2009 compared to 14% in March, 2008. The Program, however, maintained a long-term investment perspective, deploying capital to top-performing investment managers with a strong track record. The Funds continued to strategically seek investment opportunities across all asset classes, but the investment pace had slowed considerably by the first Quarter of 2009, keeping pace with a weakened market environment.

As of March 31, 2009, the private equity program was generating a 2.6% IRR since inception. This compares favorably to the program’s two benchmarks: 1) a dollar-weighted public benchmark, which produces the return that would have been earned if the program’s cash flows were invested in the Russell 3000 Index, plus a 500 basis points liquidity premium (the *Opportunity Cost Benchmark*) having generated -10.5% over the same time period; and 2) The Venture Economics (All US Private Equity) Median Return (the *Relative Benchmark*) having generated -0.3% over the same time period.

Real Estate

As of March 31, 2009, the real estate portfolio (Portfolio) had a market value of \$1.7 billion, which represents 2.3% of the total pension funds’ assets. The Portfolio is well diversified by geographic region and property type with allocations to all the major sectors including residential (18.7%), office (34.6%), industrial (13.7%) retail (12.5%), hotel (9.4%), and other (11.1%). During the first nine months of the fiscal year, commitments totaling \$105 million were made to one real estate debt fund. The market will be monitored closely for other compelling investment opportunities as they are offered. As of March 31, 2009, the Funds had made commitments of \$3.3 billion, or 81.9% of the real estate allocation, committed to 39 investments with 27 managers.

The performance of the real estate program was adversely impacted by the credit crisis as evidenced by meaningful markdowns in the value of investments. Efforts by investment managers to determine fair value, pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements,” has upended many long-held optimistic assumptions about future income growth. This intense scrutiny is reflected in reports of negative appreciation for the program in recent quarters. This is evidenced in the lower return since inception of 15% as of March 31, 2009 as compared to the 27.4% since inception return as of March 31, 2008. The performance trend is expected to moderate, however, while the real estate sector recovers slowly from this economic downturn.

The immediate strategic focus of both institutional investors and real estate fund managers has shifted from new investment activity toward capital preservation. Resources are being reallocated in an effort to maintain and improve the prospects of assets currently held. In recognition of the lack of liquidity, lenders are being approached early regarding loan refinancing or modifications. It is

important to note that the real estate program is not fully invested and a significant portion of the portfolio represents unfunded commitments that will be available to invest prudently at repriced and lower market levels.

As of March 31, 2009, the Portfolio achieved returns of 15% on a gross basis since inception. This compares favorably to its benchmark of 10.3% (National Council of Real Estate independent Fiduciaries NPI plus 100 basis points).

Opportunistic Investments

The objective of the opportunistic portfolio is to invest in strategies which offer the potential for excess returns relative to more traditional fixed income and equity strategies. These are strategies that, because of their relatively short track record or unique characteristics, would not typically be part of the core fixed income or equity portfolios.

As of June 30, 2009, equity and fixed income opportunistic investments of \$1.709 billion or 2% of the total fund assets was invested with 14 managers. Equity opportunistic investments included environmental, activist and enhanced index managers and totaled \$1.407 billion or 1.6% of total assets. In the twelve months ending June 30, 2009, the equity opportunistic managers each beat their benchmarks with the following performance: the environmental managers, with a total of \$217.49 million, returned -26.93% versus their benchmark of -29%; the activist managers, with \$496.64 million under management, returned -13.96% versus their benchmark of -23.02%; and the fundamental index managers, with \$1,175.83 million, returned -24.66% versus their benchmark of -26.69%. Two fixed income opportunistic managers have also been funded, but their performance is too premature to be reported.

Economically Targeted Investments

Economically Targeted Investments (ETIs) are prudent investments in the City that provide risk-adjusted market rates-of-return to the Funds. ETIs fill capital gaps and provide collateral benefits to the City, such as affordable housing and job creation. The Funds have successfully invested in ETIs since 1981. Overall, the asset allocation policy target for ETIs is 2% of the total assets of the Funds.

During fiscal year 2009, the Funds continued their commitment to ETI's, by increasing their exposure to its key programs:

Public/Private Apartment Rehabilitation Program (PPAR)

This program had a value of \$247.5 million in fiscal year 2009 and generated 3,528 units of affordable housing. The PPAR provides permanent, long term mortgages primarily for the rehabilitation or new construction of multi-family buildings in the five boroughs.

AFL-CIO Housing Investment Trust (HIT)

This program was increased by \$43 million and at the end of fiscal year 2009 had a cumulative total of \$351.34 million invested. The HIT has invested a significant amount directly in the City's affordable housing stock and has initiated a program to create and preserve workforce housing in NYC over the next five years.

Community Preservation Corporation's Revolver (Revolver)

The Funds have committed a cumulative total of \$75 million to this program. The Revolver makes short term construction loans for housing and commercial spaces in low- and moderate-income City neighborhoods.

Anti-Predatory Lending Initiative/Community Development and Affordable Housing Portfolio managed by Access Capital Strategies

The Funds have committed a cumulative total of \$100 million to this program. Approximately 60% of the Access portfolio invests in mortgage backed securities comprised of loans issued to homeowners making 95% and below Area Medium Income that have been screened for compliance with safe-lending practices.

The ten-year overall performance of ETIs was 6.38% net of fees as of June 30, 2009 as compared to the benchmark performance of 5.98% (Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index).

The Funds continually seek proposals for new ETI investments. The ETI Request for Proposals (RFP) is available on the Comptroller's website, and investment proposals may be submitted for any approved asset class including real estate and private equity.

2009 Shareholder Proposals

In 2009, the Comptroller, on behalf of the Boards of Trustees of the Funds, submitted shareholder proposals on corporate governance issues to 32 companies requesting their boards of directors to adopt one or more of seven reforms; and shareholder proposals on 14 specific corporate social and environmental responsibility concerns to 92 companies, requesting boards of directors to adopt appropriate policies or to issue reports disclosing actions they took or are taking to address reported problems and to mitigate related risks.

Corporate Governance Proposals

The proposed corporate governance reforms included: (1) adoption of a resolution to repeal the classified structure of the board of directors and establish annual elections of all directors; (2) adoption of a board protocol to effectively and fairly address shareholder proposals that win majority votes; (3) adoption of a policy to allow shareholders an advisory vote to ratify the compensation of named executive officers; (4) adoption of a pay-for-superior performance standard in company executive compensation plans for senior executives; (5) adoption of a by-law amendment to establish a majority vote standard in director elections; (6) adoption of a policy requiring that a significant portion of future stock options granted to senior executives be performance-based; and (7) a new proposal requesting board adoption of a policy authorizing expedited disclosure of vote results to the proponents of shareholder proposals.

Shareholder support for a significant number of proposals was strong. A few received majority votes at eight companies, and some were adopted by the boards of directors at 13 companies.

The proposal that sought the repeal of the classified structure of the board of directors and called for the annual election of all directors was adopted by the board of directors at King Pharmaceuticals and Lattice Semiconductor. It won majority votes at the following five companies:

- Christopher & Banks Corp. (82.1%)
- Convergys Corporation (64.9%)
- Georgia Gulf Corporation (51.2%)
- Neurocrine Biosciences (68.3%)
- Newport Corporation (66.7%)

The proposal that requested boards of directors to establish an engagement process with proponents of shareholders proposals that are supported by majority votes was adopted by the board of directors at Convergys Corporation; Christopher & Banks; Invacare Corporation; and Newport Corporation.

The proposal that sought the adoption of a policy to allow shareholders an advisory vote to ratify the compensation of named executive officers was adopted by the board of directors of Charming Shoppes. It won majority votes at the following two companies:

- Applied Micro Circuits (57.7%)
- KB Homes (51.8%)

Shareholder support for the proposal that sought board adoption of a by-law amendment to establish a majority vote standard in director election was adopted by the board of directors at Affymetrix, Inc.; Avid Technology; Chico’s FAS; Lear Corporation; and Pacific Sunwear of California.

Finally, the proposal that requested boards of directors to authorize expedited disclosure of vote results to the proponents of shareholder proposals was adopted by the board of directors at Google, Inc.; and Lattice Semiconductor. It won a majority vote at Massey Energy.

Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility Proposals

Proposals on corporate social and environmental responsibility issues were submitted to 92 companies, requesting either board adoption of a specific policy or issuance of reports disclosing board policy or actions on 14 specific issues.

The corporate social and environmental responsibility program included proposals asking companies to take one or more of the following actions:

- Adopt an explicit prohibition of work-place discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity;
- Issue a sustainability report, i.e. disclosing social, environmental, and economic performance;
- Implement the International Labor Organization (ILO) and UN Human Rights Norms in their international operations, and allow for independent monitoring of compliance;

- Report on efforts to reduce carbon dioxide and other emissions from operations and from the use of primary product(s);
- Publicly adopt quantitative goals, based on current and emerging technologies, for reducing total greenhouse gas emissions from company operations, and issue a report to the shareholders on plans to achieve these goals;
- Report on company's collaboration with policymakers to design new incentives that will provide financial returns for companies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by improving the efficiency with which customers use energy;
- Implement the MacBride Principles and allow for independent monitoring of compliance;
- Disclose political contributions;
- Report on company policy and procedures regarding company assessment of the adequacy of host countries' standards to protect human health, the environment, and company reputation;
- Report on policies, procedures, and practices for obtaining consent of indigenous peoples affected by company activities, whether as operator or minority partner, through recognized and official governance structures, and company's policies to avoid contact with indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation;
- Report on company Internet management practices, given significant public policy concerns regarding the public's expectations of privacy and freedom of expression on the Internet;
- Report on company's response to rising regulatory, competitive and public pressures to halt the sales of tobacco products in drugstores;
- Establish a committee of independent directors to review allegations of financial misconduct and human rights abuses on the part of the company and its employees in Iraq, and report to shareholders on its findings, with recommendations for improved oversight of the company's international operations; and
- Select and recommend for election to the company's board of directors at least one candidate with a high level of expertise in environmental matters relevant to mining.

Proposals were adopted by the board of directors at 26 companies; and one proposal received a majority vote of 54.2%.

Nine companies: Allegheny Technologies; Anixter International; Devon Energy; HCC Insurance Holdings; Health Management Associates; Holly Corporation; The Pantry; Timken Company; and UGI Corporation agreed to adopt an explicit prohibition against workplace discrimination based on sexual orientation. Ten companies: Atmos Energy; Autoliv Inc.; Community Health Systems; Core-Mark Holding Company; FMC Technologies; Genworth Financial; Integrys Energy Group; Jacobs Engineering Group; Western Union; and World Fuel Services agreed to adopt an explicit prohibition against workplace discrimination based on gender identity. The proposal won a majority vote of 54.2% at D.R. Horton.

The proposal that asked companies to issue a sustainability report was adopted by one company: Marriott International.

The proposal that requested companies to commit to their international suppliers' and their own international production facilities' implementation of, and independent monitoring of compliance with, a code of conduct based on the ILO Human Rights Standards and the United Nations' Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations with Regard to Human Rights, was adopted by one company: Xerox Corporation.

The proposal that asked companies to report on their collaboration with policymakers in designing new incentives for improving the energy efficiency of their products and services, thereby contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, was adopted by one company: Westar Energy.

Two companies, TJX Companies and Warner Chilcott Ltd., agreed to implement the MacBride Principles and to allow independent monitoring of their compliance with the Principles.

The proposal that asked companies to disclose their political contributions was adopted by three companies: Entergy Corporation; Hartford Financial Services Group; and H.J. Heinz Company.

Finally, the proposal that requested companies to report on their Internet management practices, given significant public policy concerns regarding the public's expectations of privacy and freedom of expression on the Internet, was adopted by one company: Knology, Inc.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

Banking Development Districts

Since January 2002, the Comptroller has successfully spearheaded the development and implementation of an initiative to authorize deposits of City funds at bank branches located in Banking Development Districts (BDD). A BDD is an area that the state has designated as being served by too few banks. This program permits the City to leverage its funds in a responsible manner to promote community development and greater availability of community banking services. Since the announcement of the BDD program in November 2003, the City has deposited approximately \$215 million in BDD branches and the number of BDD branches has increased from six to 25. BDD deposits are fully collateralized to ensure their safety.

This past year, the Comptroller’s Office continued to work with City and state agencies on enhancements to the BDD program. The Comptroller’s Office helped to expand the services offered by BDD bank branches, including banking services, enhanced access to small business, mortgage loans, and implementation of financial literacy programs for community residents.

LAW & ADJUSTMENT

The Bureau of Law & Adjustment (BLA) is responsible for carrying out the Comptroller’s Charter-mandated responsibility of adjusting claims for and against the City of New York.

Claims against the City arise out of the vast undertakings of City agencies and the Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC). The City is self-insured with respect to risks, including, but not limited to, property damage and personal injury claims. Generally, the cost of claims is paid out of the City’s General Fund.

In fiscal year 2009, the City paid \$569.5 million in settlements and judgments (tort and non-tort) representing less than a half percent increase from the prior year. These cases ranged from trip and fall to medical malpractice, police action, property damage and contract claims.

HHC, the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) are the three entities routinely responsible for the highest claims payments. Expenditures for those three entities accounted for approximately 58% of the total claim dollars paid in fiscal year 2009.

Pre-litigation Settlements

In fiscal year 2009, the Comptroller’s Office settled 1,413 personal injury claims prior to litigation. This effort saved the City an estimated \$13.9 million in settlement costs. The average pre-litigation settlement was \$12,983, whereas the average settlement amount for similar claims after litigation commenced was \$22,803.

Property Damage Affirmative Claims Efforts

The Comptroller’s Office continues to expand efforts to collect compensation from those who have damaged City property. In fiscal year 2009, the Comptroller’s Office collected \$1.2 million in property damage affirmative claims, bringing the total to over \$7.7 million collected since January 1, 2002.

Recovery Program

In fiscal year 2009, the Comptroller’s Office collected \$7.5 million from claimants with outstanding obligations to the City or for child support. By improving both manual and automated City systems and by working closely with City agencies, particularly with the Human Resources Administration (HRA), the Comptroller’s Office was able to collect outstanding public assistance, parking tickets, and child support obligations from claimants who received settlements from the City.

Next Generation OASIS (NGO)

The Comptroller’s Office has significantly enhanced the capabilities of its document management and automated workflow system Omnibus Automated Image Storage and Information System (OASIS). Using state of the art technology, the NGO project gives the office, City agencies and the public unparalleled access to claim information which will result in more efficient claims investigation and processing.

OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Bureau of Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) monitors, reviews, analyzes, proposes and drafts federal, state and City legislation and legislative proposals in the following areas: asset management, claims, commercial banking, labor law, municipal

finance, pensions and public contracts. IGR also drafts testimony and support letters, and prepares summaries regarding pending legislation for the Comptroller’s Office.

During fiscal year 2009, IGR engaged in the following activities:

1. Prepared summaries of the following Federal bills, statutes and programs:
 - Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2009 (HR 3221; PL 110-289)
 - Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (HR 1424)
 - Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP) Bill (HR 384)
 - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (PL 111-5)
 - US Department of Treasury Financial Stability Plan
 - Bail-out Proposals from the Administration and both houses of Congress
2. Worked with state elected officials to achieve passage of the following bills initiated by the Comptroller:
 - Electronic filing of Notice of Claim (A.2575/S.5693). This bill would authorize the filing of notices of claim through electronic means. Under current law, notices of claim must be delivered in person or via registered mail.
 - Require public work subcontracts to be in writing (A.393/S.2248-A)
 - Debar contractors who consistently employ non-compliant subcontractors (A.394/S.5019)
3. Mayoral Control of the Department of Education. Reviewed, summarized and analyzed proposals relating to the re-authorization of Mayor Control over the NYC public school system.
4. Affordable Housing. Monitored, reviewed and analyzed various State affordable housing proposals relating to or involving:
 - Mitchell-Lama housing preservation
 - Tenant protection
5. Minority Women Based Enterprise project. (MWBE) Working with the Bureau of Information Systems, established a link in the Comptroller’s website to provide MWBE with City bidding and contracting opportunities.
6. Miscellaneous. Participated in, researched and analyzed the following initiatives, legislative proposals and activities:
 - Ridgewood Reservoir/Highland Park
 - Randall’s Island Task Force
 - Manhattan Chinatown working group
 - Benefits for small businesses under the Federal Recovery Plans
 - Campaign Finance Reform (City Council)
 - Small Business Survival Act (City Council)
 - Upstate oil drilling – Marcellus Shale (State)
 - IDA reform (State)
 - Public Authorities Reform Act of 2009 (State)
 - Fiscal Notes and Actuaries (State)
 - MTA Bail-out Legislation (State)

COMMUNITY ACTION CENTER

The Community Action Center (CAC) is the first point of contact in the Office of the Comptroller for individuals with complaints or concerns regarding municipal services, an allegation of waste, fraud or mismanagement of City funds. The data that the unit gathers from concerned residents on a daily basis assists the Comptroller to fulfill his critical obligations under the City Charter -

particularly when that information results in financial audits that helps the City identify waste and mismanagement of funds and ways to improve agencies’ operations. In addition, through its relationship with mayoral agencies and local authorities, CAC has helped to increase responsiveness and resolve problems that may impact the City.

During fiscal year 2009, CAC responded to 10,202 telephone calls, worked on 5,380 cases, received 1,038 letters, 497 faxes, 2,503 emails, 372 referrals from elected officials (inclusive of the City’s 311 Helpline), and welcomed 188 walk-in visitors – all from New York City residents reporting roadway disrepairs; complaining about conditions at homeless shelters; public and private housing; water and sewer charges disputes; real estate taxes and assessment complaints; health benefits and public pension funds inquiries; seeking information about filing property damage, personal injury and tort claims against the City, as well as prevailing wages claims against City contractors and a myriad of other essential municipal services. The CAC’s efforts in these cases have resulted in the repair of dangerous street and road conditions, in some instances pre-empting claims against the City.

In response to the sub-prime mortgage crisis and the rising tide of mortgage defaults in New York City, the Comptroller’s Office launched a Foreclosure Intervention Helpline in April 2007. CAC is the unit responsible for operating the Helpline, which is exclusively dedicated to assisting homeowners who may be facing foreclosure amidst growing concerns about many sub-prime mortgages. When calling the Helpline, homeowners are provided with help needed in the loan modification and loss mitigation process by in-house certified foreclosure intervention counselors. Callers are also provided with appropriate referrals to non-profit organizations certified by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. During this fiscal year, the Helpline received 2,085 calls from the New York City area and monitored 1,307 foreclosure cases.

In addition to the Foreclosure Intervention Helpline, the Comptroller’s Office began a series of foreclosure intervention clinics to be held throughout the five boroughs, entitled “Save our Homes Initiative.” This community outreach effort is an extension of the Comptroller’s commitment to providing accessible services in communities disproportionately impacted by the subprime mortgage crisis. These clinics offer distressed homeowners an opportunity to meet with certified foreclosure intervention counselors, followed by a face-to-face meeting with their respective lenders and/or mortgage servicers’ representative to discuss a viable workout solution – the first step in preventing foreclosure.

POLICY MANAGEMENT

The Office of Policy Management (OPM) researches and analyzes matters affecting City public policy. OPM is staffed by specialists with academic and research backgrounds in key areas of public policy. The specialist in each area of expertise acts as the primary source person in that field and regularly consults with professional units within the Comptroller’s Office, Mayoral agencies and the public interest community.

Workforce Development

On October 15, 2008, the Comptroller’s Office released, *Demands of the Times: Turning the Workforce Development Model of the Last Century Into a Skills Education Model of Today*. Based on a comprehensive review of New York City’s workforce development system, this report identified nearly three dozen City- run occupational training and related employment programs costing a total of more than \$925 million in City, state and federal funds in the prior fiscal year and found that the City’s poor coordination of this system has compromised its efficiency, accountability and effectiveness.

The analysis revealed that there was no comprehensive list of the City’s workforce development and training programs; the Comptroller’s Office identified 33 separate programs, not including the City University of New York (CUNY), and found that these efforts are not well-integrated. Agencies, including the Department of Education (DOE), the Human Resources Administration (HRA) and the Department for Youth and Community Development (DYCD), and their programs operate independently, with little integration or coordination of resources to meet Citywide training priorities. Under the current structure, core programs report to three different Deputy Mayors and the CUNY’s Chancellor. Notably, the CUNY’s extensive training efforts were not well integrated into the City’s workforce development system.

The analysis also found that although the City’s Center for Economic Opportunity (CEO), established in September 2007, oversees a large number of innovative initiatives to help low-income workers, it also contributed to the fragmentation of the City’s workforce development effort. In addition, the report concluded that the workforce development strategy articulated by the City focused largely on Department of Small Business Services (DSBS)/Workforce1 and DYCD programs, even though these represented only one part of the workforce development system.

The report offered a series of recommendations to coordinate programs and make them operate more efficiently, with potentially better results for job-seekers and employers. Among the recommendations: establish and publicize a Mayor’s Office for Skills Education with responsibility for all City workforce development programs; broaden the reach of the Workforce Investment Board beyond Workforce Investment Act-funded programs for adults, which are administered by DSBS, and federal Workforce Investment Act-funded youth programs run by DYCD; expedite development of the City’s Labor Market Information System; develop and

periodically update a multi-year workforce development plan that ties together programs in public schools, those offered through HRA, the skills development initiatives of CEO, and youth programs provided through DYCD.

Disability Policy Forum

In December 2008, the Comptroller’s Office sponsored a Citywide Disability Policy Forum bringing together over 40 disability advocates and service providers. The objective of the forum was to provide an opportunity for these advocates to explore their concerns with the Comptroller as well as to establish an ongoing dialogue between the participants and the Comptroller’s Office. Formal presentations on transportation, employment, access issues, healthcare, education and housing were followed by discussions where participants could offer additional information, clarify issues, and make recommendations to improve the lives of people with disabilities.

Hospital Adverse Event Reporting

On March 10, 2009, the Comptroller’s Office released *The High Costs of Weak Compliance With the New York State Hospital Adverse Event Reporting and Tracking System*. This report found that many New York City hospitals substantially underreport “adverse events” to the New York State Department of Health (DOH). DOH considers an adverse event to be an unintended, undesirable development in a patient’s condition “that was not caused by the natural course of illness, disease or proper treatment.” Under State law, hospitals are required to report 31 categories of medical errors and other adverse events to DOH through the New York Patient Occurrence Reporting and Tracking System (NYPORTS). An adverse event typically results in a substantially increased cost for a procedure or treatment. The City must pay for much of these added costs through Medicaid, City employee health insurance and medical malpractice payouts.

This report analyzed NYPORTS filings by each hospital in the State for each reporting category for 2004 through 2007 and found that some hospitals reported adverse occurrences at rates (per 10,000 patient discharges) up to 20 times greater than other comparable hospitals. The report concluded that such extremely wide reporting disparities do not reflect actual differences in the numbers of adverse events and a high reporting rate does not necessarily mean a hospital is substandard.

During the period studied, New York City hospitals reported adverse occurrences at an overall rate 44% below Upstate hospitals and 39% below Long Island hospitals. In 2001, when DOH observed similar disparities between NYPORTS reporting in New York City and other parts of the state, the agency indicated that underreporting was the main cause of the City’s lower rate.

The report also found that weak enforcement by DOH is in large part responsible for incomplete hospital reporting and that the agency’s commitment to NYPORTS was flagged. In 2005, DOH discontinued 22 of the 54 occurrence categories then in use and effectively ended enforcement of five other categories. (Reporting is still officially required but there are no consequences if a hospital fails to report.)

The report recommended that: DOH enforce mandatory reporting through higher fines, expanded use of medical records audits and retrospective chart reviews and selectively restore some discontinued reporting categories and consider adding new ones; the State adequately fund NYPORTS because reducing adverse events in hospitals saves money and lives; hospitals be adequately funded to fully implement electronic records systems; and DOH release annual NYPORTS reports and issue them promptly.

Parental Participation in School Governance

On May 20, 2009, the Office of the Comptroller released *Powerless Parents: How the New York City Department of Education Blocks Parent Influence in Local School Governance*. Based on a survey by the Comptroller’s Office of officers of 24 of the City’s 32 Community Education Councils (CECs) and other parent leaders to determine the nature and quality of parental influence on City school governance, this report found that the CECs, designed to represent elementary and middle school parents at the community school district level, were effectively blocked from exercising the powers and duties given to them by the Education Law. Survey respondents also reported that School Leadership Teams (SLTs) were likewise of very limited effectiveness, and far too many schools did not have a functioning Parent Association or Parent/Teacher Association.

The report found that at least ten different provisions of the Education Law governing Community Education Councils are currently not being followed by DOE, including consultation requirements before the opening, closing or reconfiguration of schools, or of special programs in schools, in their districts assigning superintendents to spend up to 90% of their time working to improve achievement in districts outside of their own.

In the case of SLTs, the report noted that many schools across the City do not have functioning SLTs or have SLTs that are dominated by principals on fundamental matters such as the school’s budget and comprehensive educational plan. With respect to parent associations, close to 18% of City public schools either had no parent association whatsoever, or an association with so few parent

officers it could not effectively function and that understaffing at DOE’s Office of Family Engagement and Advocacy has stymied its ability to fill the gap.

The report offered the following recommendations: district superintendents should work primarily in their home districts, as intended by the State legislature and ordered by a State court; State law should be amended to help ensure that principals collaborate fully with SLTs in preparing the school’s comprehensive education plan and assure the SLTs has full input into the school-based budget; and to ensure that CECs are notified and have ample time to advise and be consulted before significant actions are taken that affect a district school or schools. The report also called on the DOE to upgrade the training for parents who serve on SLTs and CECs and put superintendents in charge of District Family Advocates.

Hospital Closures and Emergency Room Overcrowding

On June 1, 2009, the Comptroller’s Office released *Closures of St. John’s and Mary Immaculate Hospitals Are Overwhelming Remaining Emergency Rooms*. This Policy Alert revealed that, due to the February 2009 closures of St. John’s and Mary Immaculate Hospitals and the arrival of the H1N1 virus in March 2009, hospital emergency rooms in Central and Eastern Queens were experiencing large, and increasingly unmanageable growth in the number of patients seeking care. The Policy Alert noted that the State had failed to acknowledge the deteriorating financial condition of the two hospitals in a timely fashion and, despite prior warnings from the Comptroller’s Office, failed to put in place a plan to address the impact of the closures. The Policy Alert also found that no public or inclusive discussions were held concerning transition plans or how the closures would affect area residents.

In addition, the Policy Alert stated that the number of emergency room patients at the surrounding hospitals, including patients brought to surrounding hospital emergency rooms by ambulance soared right after the hospitals closed in February 2009. In addition, ambulance turnaround times – the amount of time from arrival at the emergency room until the ambulance is free to make the next call – increased significantly at three nearby hospitals. Emergency room medical professionals also reported being overwhelmed by the patient load and concerned about the ability to maintain quality care. Once the H1N1 virus surfaced later in the spring, these negative trends were magnified.

The Policy Alert offered a number of recommendations and urged the City and State need to pull key healthcare providers and other stakeholders together immediately to share information, identify problems and develop solutions to address the surge in demand expected if the virus reemerged in the remainder of the year. Among the priority items: individuals with flu symptoms should be triaged at ambulatory care facilities; the necessary resources to deal with emergencies should be activated; loans and working capital should be provided to cover expansion costs; data regarding emergency room utilization should be made public; hospitals should be staffed-up to meet increased demand; and, gaps in services created by the closures must be identified and addressed.

Senior Center Reorganization Proposal

On December 2, 2008, the Comptroller sent the Commissioner of the Department for the Aging (DFTA) a letter, based on research and analysis by OPM, raising concerns with a proposed Request for Proposals (RFP) DFTA had issued for reorganizing and modernizing the Congregate Care for Older Adults program. The letter noted that the RFP would unwisely impose a highly structured program design on City-funded senior centers without regard to existing capacity or neighborhood needs and that its implementation would result in the closure of as many as 89 senior centers. Widespread opposition to the RFP led to its eventual withdrawal by DFTA.

Proposed Para-transit Fare Increase

In a letter to the Mayor dated December 16, 2008, the Comptroller and the Manhattan Borough President urged the City to reject a Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) proposal to increase fares for the Access-a-Ride para-transit system by as much as 150%. The Comptroller’s request was based on a 1993 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), discovered through research by OPM, between the City and the MTA. This memorandum requires the Mayor’s approval before any increase can occur in para-transit fares that are not pegged to the subway and bus fare. The para-transit one-way fare would have jumped from \$2 to \$5, an amount unaffordable to many riders. The MTA subsequently withdrew its proposed extraordinary para-transit fare hike.

New York City Comptroller’s Task Force on Adolescent Pregnancy, Parenting and Prevention

The Comptroller has been Chair of the Task Force, which consists of nearly 450 government and private agencies and community-based organizations, since October 2002. The mission of the Task Force is to reduce the number of adolescent pregnancies in the City and improve services to pregnant and parenting teens by providing a forum for stakeholders to share information, identify trends and undertake common initiatives.

The Task Force updated its *Adolescent Pregnancy, Parenting and Prevention Resource Guide*, New York City’s first Citywide guide to organizations providing comprehensive sex and health education, abstinence, teenage parenting and prevention, fatherhood, and youth development programs.

The Task Force organized Citywide opposition to a newly enforced requirement by the State Office of Children and Family Services City Agency obligating all applicants and recipients of child care subsidies to actively pursue child support orders from non-custodial parents for each child in a household. This requirement in many instances compromised the ability of those in need to seek this critical support. The Governor subsequently signed legislation that reversed this requirement.

The Task Force also organized opposition to the City’s plan to shift all kindergarten classes from Agency for Children’s Services (ACS) childcare centers to New York City public schools. This shift would compound overcrowding at public schools that already are overcrowded; require that parents find full-day daycare for their five-year old children, which would no longer be provided at an ACS center; and would financially destabilize the ACS centers. The City’s plan would not provide funding for centers to use the vacated classrooms for younger children despite high demand.

OFFICE OF CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

The Office of Contract Administration (OCA) carries out the Comptroller’s registration process as mandated by the City Charter and the Procurement Policy Board (PPB) rules.

The City Charter requires that before a contract or agreement (including contract modifications, concessions and franchises) between the City and a vendor can be legally implemented, the contract must be submitted to the Comptroller’s Office and registered in accordance with the City Charter and the PPB rules. The Comptroller’s Office has 30 calendar days to register, reject or object to the registration of a contract.

The registration of contracts and agreements is the process by which the Comptroller’s Office encumbers funds to ensure that funds are available to pay contractors upon the satisfactory completion of contract work. The process creates a registry of City contracts and agreements input by agencies into the City’s databases.

Through the registration process, the Comptroller’s Office uncovered the following issues:

- On July 9, 2008, the Comptroller’s Office rejected a contract increase between DOE and Princeton Review in the amount of \$21,980,650 for the provision of Supplemental Educational Services (SES) to New York City schoolchildren under provisions of the Federal No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). The Special Commission of Investigation for the New York City School District (SCI) reported that a senior manager for the vendor failed to take action when informed of over-billing of approximately \$200,000 to DOE. In addition, the vendor failed to assure student safety by obtaining security clearance for all required staff, attempted to offer an enrollment incentive strictly forbidden by the contract and finally the vendor attempted to gain access to previously submitted attendance and billing records, without informing DOE that it was the subject of an SCI investigation. DOE failed to address whether Princeton Review had the business integrity to justify the award of public tax dollars. DOE did not resubmit the contract for registration.
- On July 21, 2008, the Comptroller’s Office returned to the Department of Homeless Services (DHS) a contract with St. John’s Place Family Center Housing Dev., Inc. to provide Tier II shelter services for homeless families. DHS requested authorization from New York State to utilize the “required/authorized source” selection method. The contract term is July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2013, with a renewal option through June 30, 2017. DHS created a nine year contract term for this and 15 other family and adult shelter providers without using a competitive selection method. The Comptroller’s Office returned the contract to allow DHS the opportunity to re-submit the contract with a three year term which will allow DHS more than sufficient time to competitively award a replacement contract. The contract was resubmitted and registered with the shortened term and will be competitively let at the end of the contract term.
- On July 21, 2008, the Comptroller’s Office questioned the business integrity of DynTek Services, Inc. The Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) submitted a contract with the vendor in the amount of \$194,924 to provide network hardware and software support services. DynTek Services had outstanding integrity issues arising from its contracts with DOE. A SCI report dated February 12, 2008 found that DynTek had repeatedly engaged in subcontracting, which was expressly prohibited in its contract with DOE. The unauthorized subcontracting resulted in DynTek inflating its billable costs to DOE by \$437,000 over a four-year period. An agreement formalizing DynTek’s repayment of overcharges and interest to DOE had been prolonged for nearly five months. As a result, DCAS resubmitted the contract with a copy of signed restitution agreement dated July 23, 2009, between DOE and DynTek. In addition, a corrective action plan initiating steps to prevent unauthorized subcontracting in the future was submitted.
- On August 1, 2008, the Comptroller’s Office questioned a DEP out of scope change order with The Dawson Corporation in the amount of \$3,501,677 to machine mow and provide herbicide treatment to eradicate an aggressive Chinese seed

plant in the Pennsylvania and Fountain Avenue landfills. However, the original scope of work of the contract was to provide expertise for restoration ecologist services for the replanting of the area. DEP withdrew the change order request.

- On August 28, 2008, the Comptroller's Office rejected two DOE contracts with Tequipment Incorporated and CDW Government, Inc. to supply schools with Interactive White Boards each in the amount of \$2.2 million. DOE sought to award contracts to both vendors and list both supplies and their whiteboards in an e-catalog. The documentation submitted for registration does not indicate that DOE intends to first approach the lowest bidder when it initiates a purchase. Instead, schools would request quotes based upon the prices provided by the vendors at the time the schools wanted to make their purchase. The selection of two vendors does not comport with the General Municipal law (GML 103) requirement to award a singular contract to the lowest responsible bidder.
- On September 12, 2008, the Comptroller's Office returned a Citywide requirements contract for general construction services between FDNY and ZHL Group, Inc., in the amount of \$49.7 million. The contract allowed for an extremely high percentage of subcontracting services, up to a maximum 65% of task orders estimated to be above \$1 million and up to 50% for task orders estimated to be less than \$1million. In addition, FDNY provided imprecise competitive requirements for the award of those subcontracts. FDNY resubmitted the contract with detail subcontractor procurement procedures and stated that ZHL Group, Inc., agreed to obtain a minimum of five quotations for all subcontracting work.
- On September 17, 2008, the Comptroller's Office rejected a change order between DEP and Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. to provide air compliance monitoring for DEP facilities in the five boroughs. The original contract amount was \$519,060 with the term of November 25, 2002 to November 24, 2006. DEP subsequently extended the contract and exercised its renewal option through November 24, 2008. The contract has been increased to \$1.9 million through change orders. DEP requested an additional one-year time extension through November 24, 2009 instead of issuing a new contract. This additional extension to the term of the renewal is contrary to the City's intent when it amended the PPB Rules to allow a maximum one-year extension to contracts. The contract has not been resubmitted.
- On October 8, 2008, the Comptroller's Office returned a request to change the start and end dates of a contract between the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and Rocco Agostino L. & G.C., to reconstruct athletic fields and perform related construction work at Harris Park in the Bronx. The contract amount is \$6,594,000 and was registered on July 23, 2007. Thereafter, by Order to Work letter (OTW), dated August 28, 2007, DPR instructed the contractor to commence work on September 28, 2007, and complete the work within 365 consecutive calendar days. DPR sought to change the contract start date from September 28, 2007 to April 14, 2008, in effect making it appear as if the contract would be completed within its allotted time. DPR did not resubmit the contract change.
- On October 9, 2008, the Comptroller's Office questioned the solicitation of a contract between the Department of Probation (DOP) and Premier Business Solutions to provide a shelving system including delivery and installation in the amount of \$29,865. The lowest bidder had been disqualified due to omission of drawings. However, there was no basis for the disqualification because the solicitation did not request drawings but only a bid sheet and design specifications. DOP withdrew the contract.
- On October 10, 2008, the Comptroller's Office questioned the business integrity of Amerikids, Inc. The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) submitted a contract for the provision of evaluation and rehabilitation services for infants under the New York State Early Intervention law. DOHMH incorrectly represented the status of a non-responsibility determination made by HRA, of Americare, Inc, a related entity. Americare had been cited by the New York State Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU) for charging HRA excessive home care hours and medically unnecessary services. In addition, the New York City Commission of Quality of Care reported that Americare had defrauded the City in a lease payment for an Adult Care Facility and also failed to report the MFCU finding in Vendex. DOHMH stated that Americare's appeal to the non-responsibility determination was upheld when in fact, not only had HRA denied the appeal, but Americare formally affirmed the Commissioner's representative's decision.
- On October 15, 2008, the Comptroller's Office questioned the price reasonableness of a contract between DEP and Haks Engineers, Architects and Landsurveyors, P.C. to provide construction management services in connection with Alley Park Environmental Restoration and Oakland Lake Park improvement in the amount of \$3,500,000. As a result, DEP negotiated with the vendor and resubmitted the contract with a reduced amount of \$2,248,133.30. The contract was registered.
- On October 15, 2008, the Comptroller's Office returned a contract between DPR and X-Treme Construction Corporation for the purpose of planting new and replacement trees in Community Boards 1 through 9 in Brooklyn, in the amount of \$985,000. The Comptroller's Office informed DPR that the vendor may be an alter ego of Liberty Tree Services Inc., which according to the NYS Department of Labor Bureau of Public Work website, is currently debarred by the NYS Attorney General's Office until July 14, 2013. DPR did not resubmit the contract.

- On November 13, 2008, the Comptroller's Office returned a DOE contract awarded to Verizon Wireless via New York State Office of General Services (NYS OGS) to provide telecommunications services in the amount of \$18 million. The Comptroller's Office was concerned that DOE did not meet the NYS OGS guidelines instructing agencies to survey vendors for competitive prices and services. In addition, to awarding the contract without competition, DOE is seeking a contract term of ten years from August 16, 2007 through August 15, 2017. DOE did not resubmit the contract.
- On February 5, 2009, the Comptroller's Office refused to register a contract between the Department of Design and Construction (DDC) and 1100 Architect/Ricci Greene Associates, J.V. for architectural and engineering design services for the renovation and expansion of the Brooklyn House of Detention (BHOD) Center in the amount of \$31,347,000. DDC failed to adequately explain a 100% increase in the estimated construction cost and the documentation provided to the Comptroller's Office was incomplete. On March 30, 2009, the Comptroller's Office rejected the DDC resubmission of the contract based on a recent court order that prohibited the City from allocating any funds for the expansion of the BHOD and on the grounds that there is sufficient reason to believe that there was possible corruption in the letting of the contract. DDC severely restricted competition and repeatedly failed to adhere to appropriate procurement practices, by modifying the solicitation documents and revising its requirement in such a way that it provided an improper and unfair advantage to its favored vendor over all other potential and competing proposers. DDC did not resubmit the contract.
- On April 1, 2009, the Comptroller's Office expressed concern to DOE with regard to troubling patterns of mismanagement surrounding DOE's expenditures. An analysis by the Comptroller's office of purchases made against DOE requirements contracts found that, on average, 20% of the contracts that ended in fiscal years 2007 and 2008 exceeded the maximum contract amount by 25%, or more. DOE's failure to accurately determine its expenditures prevents it from negotiating the best prices for goods and services. It also provides an inaccurate picture of its planned and actual expenditures to the public. The Comptroller's Office insists that DOE create and follow an open and formal procurement practice and immediately implement procedures to ensure that it will spend the public's money in an accountable manner.
- On April 16, 2009, the Comptroller's Office returned a change order to a contract between DDC and Weidlinger Associates Consulting Engineers, P.C. to provide engineering and related services for highway design throughout the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The scope of work is limited to specific sections of highway within these two boroughs. The change order requested is to provide oversight and a technical review of the City Lights Streetlight Design Project (CITYLIGHT) for the development of a new streetlight to be used Citywide. However, oversight of the development of a new streetlight head is not within the scope of the current contract. Material alterations to the scope of work may only be awarded by a new procurement.
- On April 17, 2009, the Comptroller's Office returned two contracts awarded by DDC to Tectonic Engineering & Surveying Consultants, PC to provide control inspections and testing laboratory services for various DDC construction projects each in the amount of \$3 million. DDC failed to demonstrate that the vendor had fully met all the special experience requirements of the bid. The bid booklet states that the special experience requirements must be met or the bidder shall be found non-responsible. Accordingly, it is incumbent upon DDC to ensure compliance with those requirements in order to provide contractors with a fair and level playing field. DDC did not resubmit the contract.
- On May 29, 2009, the Comptroller's Office returned a contract between DOE and SDI Inc. (SDI) for the purpose of establishing a single, Citywide warehouse for on-site delivery to schools of maintenance materials, such as building, electrical and plumbing supplies, in the amount of \$150 million. SDI was the only vendor who submitted a viable bid out of a very uncompetitive pool of two vendors, one of which was rejected on technical grounds. The Comptroller's Office was concerned that DOE eliminated the possibility of more competition by changing its bid documents from awarding up to three contracts broken down geographically to a single Citywide contract. DOE failed to provide an analysis of the estimated costs of operating a central warehouse with single-ship service under a contract as compared to their previous warehouse model, which was run by SDI's parent, Strategic Distribution Inc., In addition, DOE did not provide the correspondence to the disqualified vendor that supports the disqualification decision.
- On June 17, 2009, the Comptroller's Office returned a DOE contract with the vendor, Anne Lohmeier, awarded via the exception to competitive bidding to provide consulting services to the Office of Special Education Initiatives (OSEI) in the amount of \$49,998 for a term of July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009. The exception to competitive bidding was retroactively approved by DOE on February 13, 2009. The regulations for exception to competitive bidding in DOE's Standard Operating Procedures Manual (SOPM) clearly state that, "Prior approval is required before delivery of services." In addition, Ms. Lohmeier's repeatedly failed to satisfy the minimum prequalification requirements under Pre-Qualification Solicitation (PQS) 1C511, Special Education Professional Development. Our understanding of the PQS process is that vendors who do not satisfy the prerequisites of the solicitation are not qualified and should not be considered for hire. Therefore, it seemed that hiring Ms. Lohmeier by a different procurement method was an improper circumvention of DOE's own procedures. DOE did not resubmit the contract.

- On June 19, 2009, the Comptroller’s Office questioned a DCAS sole source contract with Asset Technology Solutions, LLC, to enhance the automobile fleet maintenance control and management system (MCMS) in the amount of \$8.2 million with a term of October 15, 2008 through April 14, 2012. DCAS failed to provide documentation to support that MCMS is a proprietary mainframe-based system. In addition, DCAS represented that the MCMS system was purchased in 1997 but did not provide evidence of the past contract or details of the proprietary nature of the original system. DCAS withdrew the contract.

AUDITS

The City Charter requires that audits conducted by the Comptroller’s Office be in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards promulgated by the Comptroller General of the United States. These standards require that government auditing entities undergo an external peer review every three years. During my tenure as Comptroller, the audit bureaus have undergone two such reviews, the last having been completed in November 2007. It gives me great pleasure to report that the Institute of Internal Auditors concluded in both reviews that the Comptroller’s Office complies with generally accepted government auditing standards. In addition, both reviews reported no findings and presented no recommendations for improvement. In fact, the most recent review expressly noted several areas for which the bureaus should be commended.

In fiscal year 2009, the audit bureaus issued 69 audits and special reports that resulted in \$12.8 million in actual revenues and savings, \$34.7 million in potential revenues and savings, and called into question another \$35.5 million associated with claims filed against the City.

The audits issued in fiscal year 2009 covered a wide range of subjects in program performance, asset management, internal controls, and information technology that involved revenue identification and collection, cost efficiency, and effectiveness. The most significant findings are highlighted below.

In addition to noting millions of dollars in revenue and savings, the Comptroller’s fiscal year 2009 audits identified inadequate internal controls and mismanaged program administration in City agencies affecting a number of activities, including: inventory items of sickroom supplies and non-controlled drugs at Coney Island Hospital; ineffective collection efforts of the Environmental Control Board (ECB) and the Department of Finance (DOF) of ECB-imposed fines from violations issued by the Department of Buildings (DOB); insufficient monitoring by ACS of contracted child care centers pertaining to the centers’ screening of their personnel for past or pending criminal actions and reports of child abuse and maltreatment; and the operation and oversight of certain City assets.

Below is a brief synopsis of certain of these audits that had a significant impact on City finances and quality of service delivery.

Revenue and Cost Savings

- An audit of the New York Yankees (Yankees) baseball team covering the period January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2006 found that the Yankees owed the City \$11,388,155 in additional rent. This assessment was based on the Yankees taking inappropriate deductions of \$9,035,636 in new-stadium-planning costs from their 2006 rent payment to the City, improper inclusion of \$860,595 in the new-stadium-planning costs submitted to the City in 2005, and the understatement of \$27,900,230 in gross revenue reported to the City from 2003 through 2006 that resulted in additional fees of \$1,491,924. The Yankees agreed with the audit’s findings and have paid the City the \$11,388,155 audit assessment.
- An audit of the J-51 tax exemption incentive program for properties in Manhattan found that there were weaknesses in the administration by DOF of key aspects of the program. The auditors concluded that these weaknesses led to unrealized real estate tax revenue of \$2,619,577 through fiscal year 2007 as applied to the sampled properties they reviewed. The auditors also found that the lack of specificity in the J-51 statute permits discretionary interpretation and practices that limit City revenue potential because the exemptions amounts were not calculated on the basis of assessed value when the project was completed. The lack of specificity in the J-51 statute also appears to allow property owners, at a time of rising market values, the ability to manipulate the amount of their J-51 property tax exemption. This can be accomplished by failing to submit in a timely manner the required documentation to HPD and/or DOF that would result in a reassessment inspection. Moreover, since the exemptions granted under this program extend up to 32 more years, utilization of this different methodology by the City would realize an estimated \$31,216,572 in additional tax revenue in future years for the properties the auditors sampled.
- An audit of TW Telecom (TW) covering the period January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2007 found that it owes the City \$914,871 in franchise fees and related late interest charges. The assessment results from TW’s failure to report to the City a total of \$10,120,278 in additional gross revenue and that it did not make all its payments to the City on time, as required in the agreement. Specifically, TW did not report to the City \$6,777,471 in revenue it collected by charging a 5% franchise fee to its customers from January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2007, it did not report \$1,162,083

for its third and fourth quarters of calendar year 2007, and it inappropriately excluded \$2,180,724 from the gross revenue amount it reported to the City. Under the franchise agreement, TW is required to pay the City a franchise fee consisting of the greater of either \$200,000 or 5% of its annual gross revenue from telecommunication services. For the audit period, TW reported gross revenues to the City totaling \$31.1 million and paid \$1.5 million in related franchise fees.

- An audit of the Quinn Restaurant Corporation (Quinn) operation of the Water’s Edge Restaurant found gross violations of their lease agreement with the City. These violations were so pervasive that the auditors concluded that it may be in the best interest of the City to terminate the lease agreement and award it to a more responsible entity. The auditors discovered that Quinn maintained such poor controls over the financial operations of the restaurant that it was unable to demonstrate that it had accurately reported its total gross receipts to DCAS and paid the appropriate rent due the City. Specifically, the weaknesses in controls the auditors cited included that Quinn: did not issue pre-numbered banquet contracts; lacked banquet invoices; and lacked or had canceled guest checks.

Based on the documentation that Quinn provided, the auditors concluded that Quinn improperly deducted \$507,249 in service charges from its gross receipts as “gratuities” to its employees, and it did not include \$604,620 in gross receipts that it reported to DCAS from the sales of its florist, photographer, and musicians. As a result, the auditors assessed Quinn a total of \$86,034 (\$69,309 in unpaid rent and \$16,725 in late charges). The auditors also cited Quinn for: not remitting rental payments to DCAS on time; owing \$77,453 in water and sewer charges and \$43,506 to Con Edison; failing to remit the full amount of its required security deposit; and failing to maintain the pier (public access area) to such an extent that it is hazardous and closed to the public.

Asset Management and Internal Controls

- An audit of the billing of water and sewer charges for residential properties found that the DEP lacks the controls needed to ensure that it correctly identifies properties whose accounts should be billed. As a result, there is an increased risk that accounts may not be billed for water and sewer use and monies due the City will go uncollected. The auditors identified the following areas of concern: properties incorrectly placed on inactive status resulting in their respective accounts not being billed an estimated \$11,409; lacking or incomplete exemption files; and a lack of monitoring of water use for exempt frontage accounts. The auditors also found that an estimated \$26,177 was not billed to certain accounts, because they were incorrectly classified as exempt from payment of water and sewer charges.
- An audit of the controls over pharmacy stockroom inventory of non-controlled drugs at Coney Island Hospital (CIH) disclosed that CIH had inadequate internal controls over these items of inventory in fiscal year 2007. As a result of these poor controls, the auditors questioned the disposition of an estimated \$3.75 million of non-controlled drugs related to inventory “adjustments.” Inaccurate and incomplete inventory records, along with inventory management problems that the auditors identified, are deficiencies that can create an environment in which theft or misappropriation of items is more likely to occur without detection.

The auditors noted that pharmacy staff made unsubstantiated inventory adjustments on several occasions, totaling an estimated \$3.75 million, to the non-controlled drug perpetual inventory in OTPS to align it with physical balances at the hospital. Hospital officials later reported to the auditors that it conducted an analysis of the adjustments and determined that \$2.90 million was related to inventory issuances that had not been recorded in OTPS. However, hospital officials did not provide sufficient information to the auditors to enable the verification of that analysis.

- An audit of the monitoring of the fiscal activities of contracted personal care service providers by the HRA found that HRA did not act decisively and promptly to ensure sound monitoring of the vendors. HRA’s Personal Care Program, part of its Home Care Services Program, provides home attendant and/or housekeeping services to Medicaid-eligible clients. In fiscal year 2008, HRA had 93 contracts with different personal care agencies to provide home attendant and housekeeping services to approximately 47,000 individuals at a cost of more than \$2 billion, half funded by the Federal government and half funded by New York State. An HRA unit reviews audited financial statements for all contracted vendors for each contract year, and it performs year-end closeouts to identify and recover overpayments made to providers throughout the year.

The auditors discovered severe delinquencies in the completion of independent CPA audits and in HRA closeouts of personal care agencies’ annual financial statements. Consequently, the state and the City lost the use of those funds and they could have lost up to an estimated \$25 million in interest revenue on a total of \$203 million in outstanding overpayments that remained with the personal care agencies.

- An audit of the collection processes administered by the ECB and DOF for ECB-imposed fines resulting from violations issued by the DOB found that collection efforts have been ineffective. DOF is the collection agency for the City and it is responsible for collecting default and in-violation ECB judgments. DOF and ECB have a MOU that sets forth the

agreement between the agencies for the collection of delinquent ECB violations. As of October 2008, DOF reported that its caseload included 75,037 violations issued by DOB with ECB fines totaling approximately \$202 million.

The auditors noted that ECB did not forward cases to DOF for a period of more than 19 months. As a result, DOF's collection efforts were severely limited by ECB's inaction. The auditors also found that DOF made minimal efforts to collect ECB and DOB violation fines from the respondents sampled. As a result, the auditors noted the respondents they sampled are still conducting business without fully correcting the violations or paying the fines due. As of May 2008, the sampled respondents had 394 unresolved violations as well as unpaid fines for 1,221 violations totaling approximately \$4 million. These fines remained unpaid for an average of 1,751 days from the dates the judgments for these cases were docketed (filed with the court) through May 1, 2008.

- The Comptroller's Office conducted audits of the active employees and retirees of the United Probation Officers Association welfare funds and concluded that the Trustees of the funds may have breached their fiduciary responsibilities to their members. The auditors noted that both funds spent a significantly larger percentage of its City contributions on administrative expenses when compared to other, similarly-sized funds. This was the result of incurring especially high administrative fees paid to its third-party administrator (totaling \$436,790 from the fund for current employees and totaling \$171,384 from the fund for retirees). In addition, both funds claimed to pay for capital equipment and other operating expenses of its third-party administrator, even though the funds listed the equipment as fixed assets on their respective financial statements.

Service Delivery and Program Performance

- An audit of the adequacy of ACS oversight and monitoring of contracted child care centers pertaining to the centers' screening of their personnel for past or pending criminal actions and reports of child abuse and maltreatment found the monitoring was in some cases insufficient. The auditors' examination of 236 personnel files at 15 sampled child care centers and their review of operational practices disclosed certain weaknesses in monitoring efforts by ACS. These weaknesses provide opportunities for the lack of screening to go undetected or for unscreened personnel to have unsupervised contact with children.

The auditors found that seven of the 15 centers they observed lacked either New York City Department of Investigation (DOI) or Statewide Central Register (SCR) of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (maintained by the New York State Office of Children and Family Services) screening clearances for 21 (15%) of the 138 employees whose folders were reviewed. However, at no time during their visits to the child care centers did the auditors observe any unscreened personnel working with children without being supervised. After additional follow-up by ACS, the auditors found there remained nine employees at four centers that lacked child abuse and/or criminal history clearances.

- A related audit evaluated the adequacy of the DYCD monitoring of Out-of-School Time Program (OST) programs to ensure that SCR clearances are obtained and criminal background checks are conducted found these programs were inadequately monitored. The OST programs offer academic skills and cultural enrichment programs, sports, recreation, community engagement, and leadership development to children and young people throughout the City.

During the auditors' site visits at the 15 sampled OST programs, they found that SCR clearance was not obtained, nor was an SCR application even completed, for one of the 98 sampled employees requiring them. The auditors also discovered that there was no evidence that SCR clearances were obtained for another ten (10%) employees as well, although there were SCR applications on file. Fingerprinting was not conducted, nor were criminal history checks completed for eight (7%) of the sampled 112 employees requiring them at the time of the auditor's site visit. There was no evidence that criminal history clearances were obtained for another three (3%) employees as well, although they were fingerprinted.

The auditors also noted that there were no criminal history clearances obtained for 59 (62%) of the 95 employees working at school-based DOE sites prior to their starting employment, contrary to an agreement between DYCD and DOE. In addition to the above, the auditors registered concern that 122 of the 639 OST providers monitored by DYCD do not require that employees undergo any type of child abuse and criminal history clearances.

- An audit of the adequacy of DOT efforts to address non-emergency sidewalk defect complaints found these efforts could be improved. DOT's Sidewalk Management Unit (SMU) is responsible for responding to complaints about sidewalk defects, inspecting properties, and issuing and serving violations to property owners when sidewalk defects are observed.

The auditors noted that SMU did not inspect 20% of sampled complaints for which an inspection was required. Of the remaining 80%, the SMU responded with an inspection in a timely manner only 63% of the time. The auditors also discovered that violations were not consistently processed in a timely manner. For the violations issued by DOT in September 2007, the auditors noted that violations they sampled were issued in a timely manner only half the time. Weaknesses were also found in the SMU's follow-up of long outstanding violations.

- An audit of the monitoring of DYCD of Transitional Independent Living (TIL) providers found that DYCD did not adequately monitor the contract compliance of these vendors. DYCD’s Division of Runaway and Homeless Youth Services (RHY) provides funding to community-based organizations (CBOs) to operate runaway and homeless services programs for youths under the age of 21. These programs offer youths alternatives to living in the streets by placing them in a safe environment or endeavoring to achieve family reunification. In fiscal year 2008, DYCD’s TIL program provided support and shelter services to 244 youths at nine locations through contracts with six CBOs. Funding for the TIL program was \$5,168,505.

The auditors noted that the contract managers often did not document what they found on site visits to TIL facilities, nor did they follow up to determine whether vendors took action to correct deficiencies they did find. As a result, DYCD cannot assure the accuracy and completeness of its site visits and assessments or that TIL vendors corrected noted deficiencies.

Information Technology

- An audit of the reliability of the data in the Office of the Assigned Counsel Plan (ACP) computer systems found inadequate controls over data contained in the FoxPro system. The New York City Assigned Counsel Panel is an organization of court-approved attorneys who provide representation to indigent persons charged with crimes in the New York City courts. The Panel is authorized by Article 18-B of the New York State County Law and funded by New York City. The ACP reports to the Office of the Criminal Justice Coordinator (OCJC), which is responsible for managing the Panel and a roster of investigators and other experts. In order to be paid by the City for their work, Panel members and experts must submit vouchers to the court that detail the nature of the professional services rendered and the time expended. In fiscal year 2007, the City spent approximately \$68 million on ACP services.

The auditors found that the FoxPro system does not have the functionality that permits its staff to enter specific data, such as details of specific dates and hours spent for services performed by the attorney. Instead, the FoxPro system contains only start date, end date, and total hours of services for each voucher submitted for payment. Without detailed, specific, date and time information, it was not possible for the auditors to ascertain whether attorneys overbilled or double-billed ACP for their services. Moreover, absent the basic controls, the auditors concluded that the potential exists for such activity to go undetected by ACP staff.

- An audit on the reliability and integrity of data in the HPD Emergency Repair program (ERP) found inaccurate and incomplete data, and unused data fields within the ERP database. HPD’s Central Complaint Bureau, which is part of the City’s 311 government information system, receives all complaints about emergency conditions from tenants in privately-owned and City-owned buildings. These complaints are entered into the HPDInfo computer system. If the repairs are not made within the 24-to-72-hour period, HPD, through its HPDInfo’s Emergency Repair Program (ERP)¹, hires a contractor or assigns its own employees to make the repair. Regardless of whether HPD employees or vendors hired to correct the emergency condition, HPD notifies the DOF of the cost of the repair. DOF is responsible for billing the property owner for the cost of repairing the emergency condition.

The auditors noted that the ERP database, specifically the vendor file, contained blanks, negative numbers, and invalid numbers. The auditors’ tests found that 250 of 12,607 ERP vendor records (1.98%) in the ERP database contained inaccurate or incomplete information. These weaknesses diminish the integrity, reliability, and completeness of the information, creating the potential for duplicate, inaccurate, and fraudulent payments. Therefore, the auditors could not ascertain whether the ERP database is accurate, complete, or reliable for the process of paying vendors for their services and billing property owners for the cost of repairing the emergency condition.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Bureau of Information Systems (BIS) provides a full range of technology services to the Office of the Comptroller. These services include: technology strategic planning, web site development and administration, disaster recovery, business continuity, systems development, communications and network administration, end user computing, business process re-engineering, change management, program management, security administration, help desk, and training.

BIS provides systems and technology support for key business functions and Charter-mandated responsibilities of the Comptroller’s Office. A primary focus of BIS is deploying technology solutions that enhance the services provided by the Office of the Comptroller to the people living, working, visiting and doing business with New York City.

¹ ERP data resides on the client server of the HPDInfo system.

Affecting A “Greener” Technology Operation

Conservation of power resources and caring for the environment have become critical issues for all technology operations. This past year the Comptroller’s Office completed a major technology infrastructure upgrade and modernized its data center. In doing so we adopted and implemented best practices for a “greener” technology operation which included: the procurement and installation of energy-efficient servers; configuring data center racks in a “hot-aisle/cold-aisle” model; implementing server virtualization models; employing power-management on all hardware devices; and complying with e-waste disposal standards.

The Comptroller’s Website

BIS maintains the official website for the New York City Comptroller’s Office (www.comptroller.nyc.gov). The website provides the public with important information and assistance. The website, which averaged approximately 90,000 visits each month, is continually updated to reflect current key issues and to facilitate navigation and use. Recent updates include:

- C-Note – a commentary from the Comptroller on New York City’s economy and budget;
- ClearView – a new application which provides access to City contracts information including: the vendor, the nature of the services being provided, the City agency procuring the services, the contract amount, registration status, and modification history;
- MWBE Opportunities – a link which highlights Minority and Women Owned Business Enterprise opportunities with the City; and
- MTA Service Changes – Proposals for far-reaching changes to bus, subway, and train services would have a significant impact on New York City commuters. This link on our website allowed commuters to select their bus/train/subway line, and commuting route and immediately see a list of specific service changes that could impact their commute.

The website contains important information about City government, including the City’s annual financial statements, audits of agencies, reports on the budget and economy, data on bond and note sales, and policy reports issued by the Comptroller’s Office. The public can also instantly contact the Comptroller’s Community Action Center via the website to obtain assistance, including counseling for mortgage foreclosure situations. There are dozens of useful links to connect users with other government agencies. Individuals may also obtain information regarding the purchase of City bonds, report City-related fraud, find job openings at the Comptroller’s Office or obtain copies of forms to file claims against the City. Descriptions of each department and bureau in the Comptroller’s Office are included on the website with appropriate contact information. This site also contains links to the City Hall Library for additional information.

Continuity of Business Operations

The Comptroller’s Office maintains an agency-wide disaster recovery and business continuity plan which ensures that the office’s mission critical and mandated functions are restored with minimal interruption in the event of a major incident or disaster. The plan addresses incident management, technology restoration, and business process continuity for all bureaus within the Office. Communications are critical to disaster and incident management. Last year, MetaMessage was implemented which supports pin-to-pin communication between Blackberry devices. This ensures communication capability is maintained for critical personnel in the event of a disaster. This year we implemented Send Word Now, which provides the ability to send a communications blast to all personnel in the agency. The plan also includes the real time replication of critical transactions to a remote computer processing location. In addition to housing the required technology and infrastructure components, this remote location will also provide key personnel with systems access, and provide an emergency operations center for the Comptroller. The plan itself is continuously maintained to reflect organizational, business and technology changes and is tested on six month cycles.

Technology Transformation

BIS is staffed by technology professionals with expertise in various disciplines including: network administration, application architecture, systems development, help desk administration, program management, computer operations, telecommunications, security, business continuity, disaster recovery, web administration, document management, imaging, and geographic information systems.

In addition to the website and business continuity initiatives outlined above, BIS has completed numerous technology initiatives in the past year to address key business issues and assist in the re-engineering and optimization of critical Comptroller’s Office business functions. Examples of these initiatives include:

- The Omnibus Automated Image Storage and Information System (OAISIS) supports Claims Processing, Contract Registration, and Labor Law/Prevailing Wage Enforcement. This system continues its transformation to the Next Generation OAISIS (NGO). NGO has been implemented to enhance access to specific contract, claim, and labor law

information, and promote transparency associated with these three business functions to a multitude of key stakeholders throughout the City. NGO transformed these business processes using: web enablement, geographic information systems, automated workflows, imaging, and scanning.

The scope of NGO was significant. From a technology perspective, the entire application was re-platformed from Visual Basic to .Net. The functionality associated with major City business processes was also significant. In the OCA, a new NGO module called ClearView was deployed as a link on the Comptroller’s website which provides access to City contracts information including the vendor, the nature of the services being provided, the City Agency procuring the services, and the contract amount. With ClearView’s advanced search capabilities, anyone with a web browser can see where and how the City is spending its money. In the BLA, NGO utilizes a new GIS “trip and fall” application which plots sidewalk claims to map coordinates. The liability for such claims is based on the ownership of the premises adjacent to the sidewalk; thus the Bureau of Law and Adjustment can disallow many such claims based on the GIS information provided. NGO has also further leveraged the internet in the Claims process, where selected law firms have online access to facilitate the exchange of claim-related information and to schedule and conduct hearings. In the BLL, NGO provides the Prevailing Wage Schedules to be generated automatically, removing the manual process of tracking occupational wage rates for all City hired contractors.

Other NGO benefits include: work automatically being routed to the appropriate staff; reassigning absent employees work; a decrease in the claims litigation backlog; and an increase in claims early settlements.

- The Comptroller’s Office completed an upgrade of significant components of its technology infrastructure. In an effort to maintain state-of-the-art technology, and ensure applications compatibility, such upgrades are performed on a periodic basis. This upgrade included: modernization of the existing data center, focusing on efficiencies in power and cooling; migrating the Comptroller’s LAN to Microsoft Windows XP; replacing its CISCO switching equipment; upgrading all desktop workstations to the Microsoft Office 2007 platform; replacing individual copiers and printers in key user locations with single multi-function devices; and upgrading the premises security systems.

The infrastructure upgrade will allow the Comptroller’s Office to prevent system outages, ensure appropriate up-to-date security features are installed, and remain compatible with its partner agencies and businesses so that data and documents can be easily shared and exchanged. The upgrade will allow the agency to remain current with industry trends and best practices, be environmentally compliant, and dovetail with the upgrades occurring in the Next Generation OAISIS (NGO) and other business applications.

In conjunction with these significant new technology initiatives within the Comptroller’s Office, BIS has implemented procedures and methodologies to establish itself as a leading technology organization. These procedures cover numerous areas including: Technology Planning, Security, IT Governance and Project Management, Training, Metrics, Change Management, System Development Life Cycle, Business Case Development, Technology Procurement, and Web Site Administration

THE COMPTROLLER’S COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is required by Section 93.1 of the New York City Charter. The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is presented in three sections. This transmittal letter serves as an introduction and summary. The financial section includes the basic financial statements, combining fund financial statements and schedules and other required supplementary information. The statistical section includes selected financial and demographic information, generally presented on a multi-year basis.

The City is responsible for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data are accurate in all material respects and are reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the City and its various funds. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City’s financial activities have been included.

The City is required to undergo an annual Single Audit in conformity with the provisions of the Single Audit Amendments Act of 1996 and the United States Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, “Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations.” Information related to the Single Audit, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, findings and recommendations, and auditors’ reports on internal controls and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, are issued as a separate report.

Budgetary and Financial Controls

The City is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls designed to ensure that municipal assets are protected from loss, theft, or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be

derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. These internal controls are subject to continuous evaluation by the City.

Budgetary Controls

The City maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the Annual Appropriated Budget approved by the City’s governing body. Activities of the General Fund are included in the Annual Appropriated Budget. The City also makes appropriations in the Capital Budget to authorize the expenditure of funds for various capital projects. A level of budgetary control, i.e., the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount, is established within each individual fund. As reported in the schedules to the financial statements, several agencies have expended more than legally appropriated amounts. The City also maintains an encumbrance accounting system as another technique of accomplishing budgetary control. Encumbrances lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

Financial Controls

The City maintains financial controls through the use of an integrated accounting and budgeting system. The City’s Financial Management System (FMS) maintains the City’s centralized accounting and budgetary controls. FMS is also used by the City to maintain information on City contracts as well as capital projects. FMS provides the ability for the Comptroller’s, Mayor’s and individual agencies’ financial managers to access, analyze, and utilize the City’s financial data. These capabilities are continuously improved to meet new information needs.

To ensure the adequacy of the City’s internal controls, directives and memoranda that outline appropriate policies and procedures for all City agencies and component units are issued and periodically updated. These directives and memoranda establish internal controls and accountability which safeguard City assets. The Comptroller’s Office and agency auditors periodically check City agencies’ and component units’ adherence to internal control policies and procedures.

Each year, in accordance with the “Principles of Internal Control” Directive, every City agency is required to prepare a report on its internal control. Each agency’s report must include an “Agency Financial Integrity Compliance Statement” signed by the agency head. The statement must include the agency head’s opinion as to whether the agency’s internal control provides reasonable assurance that internal control objectives were achieved during the fiscal year and can continue to achieve those objectives in the future.

Should a control weakness prevent any significant control objective from being achieved, the agency head must describe management’s plans for correcting it. Agencies must also explain and describe planned corrective action for any outstanding weakness described in audit reports prepared by The City Comptroller’s Office auditors, the City’s independent auditors, the State Comptroller, or other oversight or audit bodies.

The Comptroller’s Office Audit Bureau administers the “Agency Financial Integrity Compliance Statement” program that is part of the “Principles of Internal Control” Directive and collects agency responses. In addition, the auditors collate these responses and use the results as part of a risk assessment to identify future audits. This approach helps to ensure that agencies genuinely assess their internal control, rather than just examine them perfunctorily. The Comptroller’s Office also asks agencies to assess the adequacy of their internal audit functions.

Section 93 of the New York City Charter grants the Comptroller broad powers for establishing accounting and internal control policies and procedures for the City. One of the primary mechanisms used to establish these policies and procedures is the issuance of Comptroller’s Internal Control and Accountability Directives. The Comptroller’s Office continues to expand and modernize these Directives to provide improved guidance accounting and internal guidance to City agencies. The new Directive describing the principles of internal control mentioned above was issued during 2005, incorporating the already existing “Agency Financial Integrity Compliance Statements” into its requirements. In addition, new Directives providing City agencies with guidance for accounting for capital assets and guidance for obtaining and verifying City vendor and payee information to ensure tax reporting compliance with Internal Revenue Service requirements were issued. Revision to the Directives regarding charges to the City’s capital projects fund and the financial reporting of entities required to be included in the City’s CAFR was issued to update and clarify the previous guidance. In order to implement GASB No. 49 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations* the Comptroller’s Office is drafting guidance on the compliance for the accounting of pollution remediation expenditures.

Independent Audit

The City Charter requires an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in the City Charter, the audit also is designed to meet the requirements of the Federal Single Audit Amendments Act of 1996 and related OMB Circular A-133. The auditors’ report on the financial statements and other financial information is included

in the financial section of this report. The auditors’ reports which relate specifically to the single audit are included in a separately issued report.

AWARDS

For the 29th consecutive year, The City of New York was awarded the prestigious Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA). The Certificate signifies that the City’s financial reporting meets the highest standards of governmental financial reporting. Although the GFOA’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report review has not yet been completed for fiscal years ending during 2008, only 2,436 of some 38,966 governmental units received the Certificate thus far; the City is one of a very select group of 200 to have received the award for 29 or more consecutive years. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for fiscal year 2008 again satisfied these requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. I believe that this fiscal year 2009 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program’s requirements. I am submitting it to the GFOA to be considered for another certificate.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I want to thank the hundreds of accounting and financial personnel throughout the City who have cooperated with my office this past year. I appreciate your efforts on behalf of the people of The City of New York. I also want to thank my staff who have worked so diligently in the preparation of these financial statements. Special thanks to Deputy Comptroller John Graham, Assistant Comptroller Michael N. Spitzer and Chief Accountant Patrick D. Toner. They were ably supported by Deputy Chief Accountant Maria L. Tavares, and Special Assistant to the Deputy Comptroller Martha Kiamos. I also want to acknowledge the Mayor’s Office of Management and Budget and the Financial Information Services Agency. Finally, I want to thank the City’s independent auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP, for their efforts throughout this audit engagement.

William C. Thompson

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of New York
New York

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2008

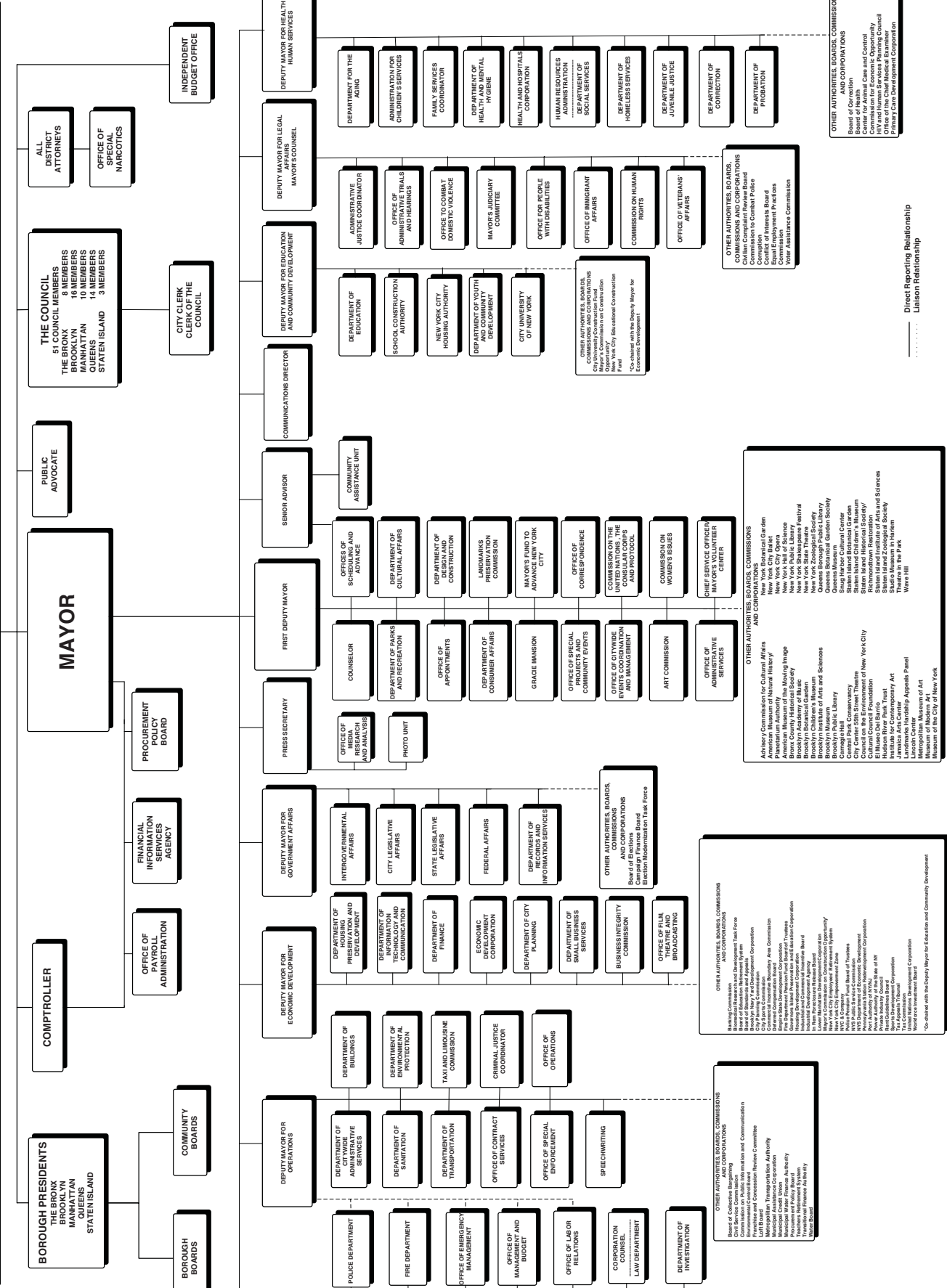
A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada to government units and public employee retirement systems whose comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs) achieve the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting.



President

Executive Director

THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, BROOKLYN, MANHATTAN, QUEENS AND STATEN ISLAND



**Principal Officials
of
The City of New York**

Mayor	Michael R. Bloomberg
Comptroller	William C. Thompson, Jr.
Public Advocate	Betsy Gotbaum
The Council:	
Speaker	Christine C. Quinn
Majority Leader	Joel Rivera
Minority Leader	James S. Oddo
Borough Presidents:	
The Bronx	Ruben Diaz, Jr.
Brooklyn	Marty Markowitz
Manhattan	Scott M. Stringer
Queens	Helen M. Marshall
Staten Island	James P. Molinaro

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The City of New York

**Comprehensive
Annual Financial Report
of the
Comptroller**

FINANCIAL SECTION

Part II

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009



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USA

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Independent Auditors' Report

The People of The City of New York:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major governmental fund, and the aggregate remaining governmental fund information of The City of New York (The "City") as of and for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, which collectively comprise The City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We also have audited the financial statements of each of The City's nonmajor governmental and fiduciary funds presented as supplementary information in the accompanying combining and individual fund financial statements as of and for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of The City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of those entities disclosed in Note E.1 which represent 24 percent and 20 percent and 23 percent and 17 percent, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively, of the assets and revenues of the government-wide financial statements, 10 percent and 6 percent and 8 percent and 3 percent, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively, of the assets and revenues of the fund financial statements and 8 percent and 8 percent and 8 percent, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively, of the assets and net assets held in trust of the fiduciary fund financial statements of The City. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for those entities disclosed in Note E.1, are based solely on the reports of other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the respective financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of The City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the respective financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the reports of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major governmental fund, and the aggregate remaining governmental fund information of The City, as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, and the respective changes in financial position, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of each nonmajor governmental and fiduciary fund of The City, as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, and the respective changes in financial position, where applicable, thereof for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note A.2 to the financial statements, in 2009, The City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligation*.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 5 through 30 and the Required Supplementary Information on pages 89, 105, 106, and 107 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. This supplementary information is the responsibility of The City's management. We, and the other auditors as it relates to Management's Discussion and Analysis only, have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required 2009 and 2008 supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise The City's basic financial statements. The accompanying financial information listed as Other Supplementary Information, in the foregoing table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. This supplementary information is the responsibility of The City's management. The accompanying financial information listed as Other Supplementary Information, in the foregoing table of contents, has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, based on our audits, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The Introductory Section and Statistical Section, in the foregoing table of contents, have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us and the other auditors in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

October 23, 2009

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MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Overview of the
Financial Statements

The following is a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of The City of New York (City) for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City’s basic financial statements, which have the following components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to financial statements.

Government-wide
financial statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City’s finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net assets* presents information on all of the City’s assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net assets*. Over time, increases or decreases in *net assets* may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the City’s net assets changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will affect cash flow in future fiscal periods (for example, uncollected taxes, and earned but unused vacation leave).

The City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 49, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations” (GASB49) in fiscal year 2009. GASB49 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for pollution remediation obligations which are obligations to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution (e.g. hazardous wastes spills and asbestos contamination) by participating in pollution remediation activities such as site assessments and cleanups. Pollution remediation obligations exclude pollution prevention or control obligations relating to current operations and future pollution remediation activities such as landfill closure and postclosure care. GASB49 identifies the obligating events which require a governmental entity to estimate the components of expected pollution remediation outlays and determine whether outlays for those components should be accrued as a liability or, if appropriate, capitalized when goods and services are acquired. The financial reporting impact resulting from the implementation of GASB49 is the restatement of net assets in the government-wide financial statements by \$173 million for pollution remediation obligations measured at the beginning of fiscal year 2009.

The government-wide financial statements present information about the City as a primary government, which includes the City’s blended component units. All of the activities of the primary government are considered to be governmental activities. This information is presented separately from the City’s discretely presented component units.

Fund financial statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements, including the Financial Emergency Act.

Governmental funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The principal role of funds in the new financial reporting model is to demonstrate fiscal accountability. Governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of a fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government’s near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government’s near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate the comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

<i>Fiduciary funds</i>	<p>Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City’s own programs. The fiduciary funds include the Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds, Other Trust Funds, and the Agency Funds.</p> <p>The City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 43, “Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans” (GASB43) in fiscal year 2006. GASB43 establishes financial reporting standards for other postemployment benefits (OPEB) plans. The New York City Other Postemployment Benefits Plan (the PLAN) is composed of The New York City Retiree Health Benefits Trust (the Trust) and OPEB paid for directly by the City out of its general resources rather than through the Trust. The Trust is used to accumulate assets to pay for OPEB provided by The City to its retired employees. The PLAN is reported in the City’s financial statement as a fiduciary component unit. The PLAN was established for the exclusive benefit of the City’s retired employees and their dependents in providing the following current postemployment benefits: a health insurance program, Medicare Part B premium reimbursements and welfare fund contributions. The City is not required to provide funding for the PLAN other than the “pay-as-you-go” amount necessary to provide OPEB to current eligible retirees and their dependents. During fiscal year 2009, the City contributed \$1.7 billion to the PLAN, \$1.5 billion was considered to be the pay-as-you-go OPEB cost.</p> <p>New York City Tax Lien Trusts (NYCTLT) is a series of tax lien trusts that were created to acquire from the City certain tax liens securing unpaid real property taxes, assessments, sewer rents, sewer surcharges, water rents, and other charges payable to the City and the Water Board from the City in exchange for the proceeds from bonds issued by NYCTLT, net of reserves funded by bond proceeds and bond issuance costs. The City is the sole beneficiary of the trusts and is entitled to receive distributions from the trusts after payments to bondholders and certain reserve requirements have been satisfied. The City is not entitled to cause the trusts to make distributions to it and consequently, NYCTLT is presented as Other Trust Funds in the City’s financial statements.</p>
<i>Notes to financial statements</i>	<p>The notes to financial statements provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the information provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes also present certain required supplementary information concerning the City’s progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and OPEB benefits to its employees and retirees and their dependents.</p>
<i>Financial Reporting Entity</i>	<p>The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government including the Department of Education of The City of New York and the community colleges of the City University of New York, other organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity’s financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.</p> <p>The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A primary government is financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity. It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if its officials appoint a voting majority of an organization’s governing body and it is able to either impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations that are fiscally dependent on it.</p>
<i>Blended Component Units</i>	<p>Certain component units, despite being legally separate from the primary government, are blended with the primary government. Blended component units all provide services exclusively to the City and thus are reported as if they were part of the primary government. The blended component units, which are all reported as nonmajor governmental funds, comprise the following:</p> <div><p>New York City School Construction Authority (SCA) New York City Transitional Finance Authority (TFA) TSASC, Inc. (TSASC) Municipal Assistance Corporation for The City of New York (MAC)</p></div>

*Discretely Presented
Component Units*

New York City Educational Construction Fund (ECF)
Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation (FSC)
Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation (STAR)
Hudson Yards Development Corporation (HYDC)
Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation (HYIC)

Discretely presented component units are legally separate from the primary government and are reported as discretely presented component units because the City appoints a majority of these organizations’ governing bodies and either is able to impose its will on them or a financial benefit/burden situation exists.

The following entities are presented discretely in the City’s financial statements as major component units:

- New York City Water and Sewer System (NYW)
 - New York City Water Board (Water Board)
 - New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (Water Authority)
- New York City Housing Authority (HA)
- New York City Housing Development Corporation (HDC)
- New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC)
- New York City Economic Development Corporation (EDC)

The following entities are presented discretely in the City’s financial statements as nonmajor component units:

- WTC Captive Insurance Company, Inc. (WTC Captive)
- Brooklyn Navy Yard Development Corporation (BNYDC)
- New York City Industrial Development Agency (IDA)
- Business Relocation Assistance Corporation (BRAC)
- New York City Capital Resource Corporation (CRC)

*Financial Analysis of the
Government-wide
Financial statements*

In the government-wide financial statements, all of the activities of the City, aside from its discretely presented component units, are considered governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the City’s net assets deficit by \$7.0 billion (not including the restated opening fiscal year 2009 Net Assets because of GASB49) during fiscal year 2009, and increased net assets deficit by \$5.8 billion during fiscal year 2008, and increased net assets deficit by \$2.8 billion during fiscal year 2007.

As mentioned previously, the basic financial statements include a reconciliation between the fiscal year 2009 governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances which reports a decrease of \$660 million in fund balances and the increase in the net assets deficit reported in the government-wide statement of activities \$7.0 billion, a difference of \$6.3 billion. A similar reconciliation is provided for fiscal year 2008 amounts.

Key elements of the reconciliation of these two statements are that the government-wide statement of activities report the issuance of debt as a liability, the purchases of capital assets as assets which are then charged to expense over their useful lives (depreciated) and changes in long-term liabilities as adjustments of expenses. Conversely, the governmental funds statements report the issuance of debt as an other financing source of funds, the repayment of debt as an expenditure, the purchase of capital assets as an expenditure, and do not reflect changes in long-term liabilities.

Key elements of these changes are as follows:

Governmental Activities for the fiscal years ended June 30,			
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
Revenues:			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 4,339,456	\$ 4,094,423	\$ 3,766,023
Operating grants and contributions . . .	18,858,998	17,867,973	16,359,008
Capital grants and contributions	854,646	1,363,822	882,239
General revenues:			
Taxes	34,904,930	38,055,401	38,778,225
Investment income	286,868	637,711	669,173
Unrestricted Federal and State aid . . .	806,415	632,162	498,791
Other	284,528	257,470	297,427
Total revenues	60,335,841	62,908,962	61,250,886
Expenses:			
General government	3,770,291	3,892,968	3,057,503
Public safety and judicial	15,198,415	16,253,188	15,510,212
Education	21,534,177	21,597,632	19,645,691
City University	779,539	733,165	675,888
Social services	13,076,719	13,529,238	12,080,533
Environmental protection	2,947,939	3,406,311	3,218,040
Transportation services	2,060,043	1,793,394	1,839,849
Parks, recreation and cultural activities . .	1,091,041	897,363	780,515
Housing	1,362,964	1,403,838	1,287,183
Health (including payments to HHC) . . .	2,567,434	2,309,449	3,025,268
Libraries	402,299	310,048	375,453
Debt service interest	2,565,891	2,615,635	2,560,133
Total expenses	67,356,752	68,742,229	64,056,268
Change in net assets	(7,020,911)	(5,833,267)	(2,805,382)
Net deficit—beginning	(89,532,464)	(83,699,197)	(80,893,815)
Restatement of beginning net deficit	(172,842)	—	—
Net deficit—beginning of year, as restated .	(89,705,306)	(83,699,197)	(80,893,815)
Net deficit—ending	\$ (96,726,217)	\$ (89,532,464)	\$ (83,699,197)

In fiscal year 2009, the government-wide revenues decreased from fiscal year 2008 levels by approximately \$2.6 billion, while government-wide expenses decreased by approximately \$1.4 billion. A primary component of expenses is due to the City’s implementation of GASB Statement No. 45, “Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions” (GASB45) in fiscal year 2006.

GASB45 establishes standards for the measurement, recognition and display of Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) expense/expenditures and related liabilities (assets), note disclosures, and, if applicable, required supplementary information in the financial reports of state and local governmental employers. Postemployment benefits are part of an exchange of current salaries and benefits for employee services rendered. Prior to GASB45, most OPEB Plans were reported on a pay-as-you-go basis and a government’s financial statements did not report the financial effects of these postemployment benefits until paid.

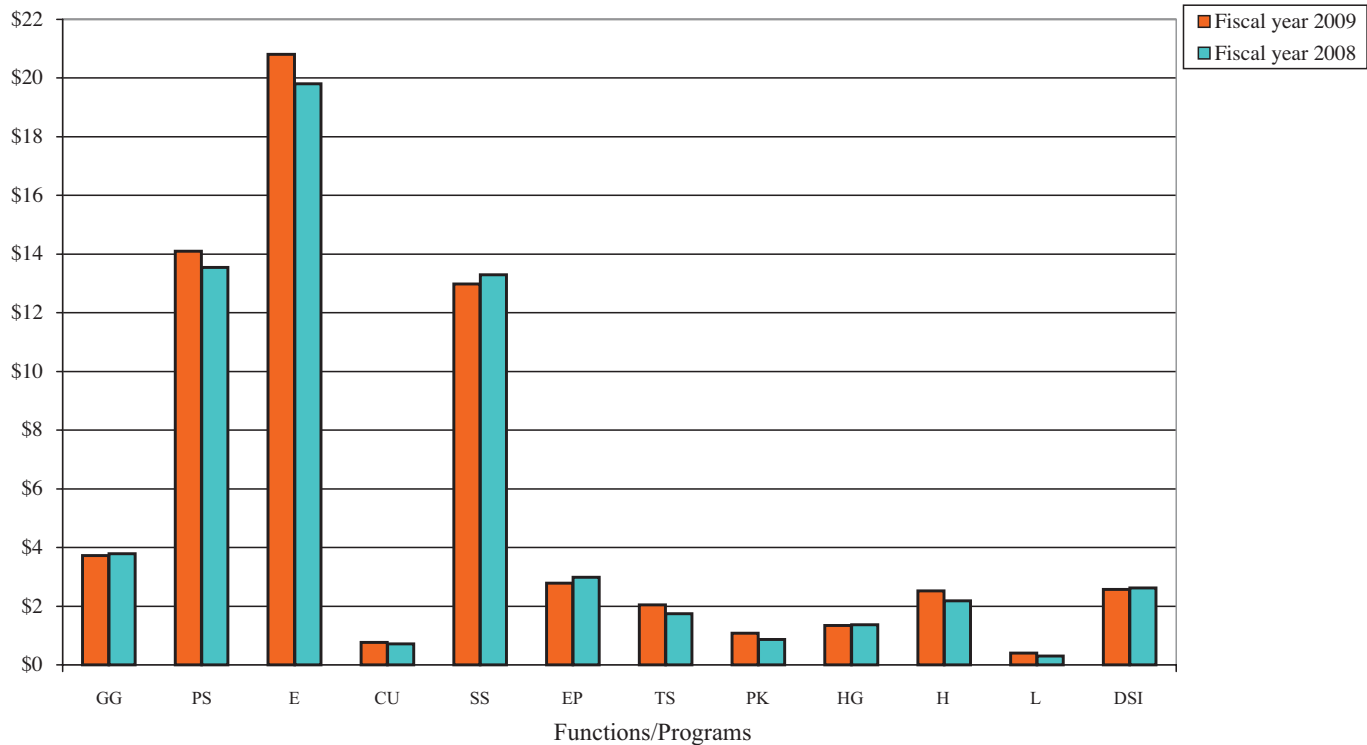
In fiscal year 2008, the increase of OPEB costs associated with GASB45 was approximately \$5.5 billion. In fiscal year 2009 the increased costs of OPEB was only \$2.3 billion. The lower rate of increase was the result of changes in the actuarial assumptions and plan amendments to compute the annual OPEB cost (AOC), including refinements to the Teachers’ Retirement System (TRS) 55/25 plan and changes in assumptions for Medicare Part B reimbursements and premiums, and the Medicare Advantage reimbursements.

GASB45 requires the financial reports of governments to provide a systematic, accrual-basis measurement of an annual OPEB cost. The following schedule displays the effect of the GASB45 expenses as they appear in the Statement of Activities for fiscal year 2009 and a comparison to fiscal year 2008:

Fiscal Year 2009			
(in thousands)			
Functions/Programs	Expenses per Statement of Activities	GASB45 Expenses	Expenses excluding GASB45
General government (GG)	\$ 3,770,291	\$ 47,115	\$ 3,723,176
Public safety and judicial (PS)	15,198,415	1,104,485	14,093,930
Education (E)	21,534,177	730,246	20,803,931
City University (CU)	779,539	9,769	769,770
Social services (SS)	13,076,719	95,011	12,981,708
Environmental protection (EP)	2,947,939	168,298	2,779,641
Transportation services (TS)	2,060,043	18,955	2,041,088
Parks, recreation and cultural activities (PK)	1,091,041	11,518	1,079,523
Housing (HG)	1,362,964	15,117	1,347,847
Health, including payments to HHC (H)	2,567,434	51,483	2,515,951
Libraries (L)	402,299	2,146	400,153
Debt service interest (DSI)	2,565,891	—	2,565,891
Total expenses	<u>\$67,356,752</u>	<u>\$2,254,143</u>	<u>\$65,102,609</u>

Fiscal Year 2008			
(in thousands)			
Functions/Programs	Expenses per Statement of Activities	GASB45 Expenses	Expenses excluding GASB45
General government (GG)	\$ 3,892,968	\$ 107,196	\$ 3,785,772
Public safety and judicial (PS)	16,253,188	2,711,558	13,541,630
Education (E)	21,597,632	1,791,116	19,806,516
City University (CU)	733,165	23,956	709,209
Social services (SS)	13,529,238	233,003	13,296,235
Environmental protection (EP)	3,406,311	418,127	2,988,184
Transportation services (TS)	1,793,394	46,486	1,746,908
Parks, recreation and cultural activities (PK)	897,363	28,246	869,117
Housing (HG)	1,403,838	37,072	1,366,766
Health, including payments to HHC (H)	2,309,449	126,255	2,183,194
Libraries (L)	310,048	5,265	304,783
Debt service interest (DSI)	2,615,635	—	2,615,635
Total expenses	<u>\$ 68,742,229</u>	<u>\$ 5,528,280</u>	<u>\$63,213,949</u>

**Expenses — Governmental Activities⁽¹⁾
for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2009 and 2008
(in billions)**



(1) Expenses exclude GASB45.

The major components of the changes in government-wide revenues were:

- Operating and capital grants and contributions increased primarily due to large increases in State grants for education.
- Tax revenues, net of refunds, declined overall:
 - The increase in real estate taxes are a result of growth during the fiscal year attributable to billable assessed value growth combined with a mid-year property tax rate increase.
 - The overall decrease in sales and use taxes is driven primarily by a large drop in mortgage tax collections due to a slowdown in mortgage originations and tighter lending standards that required higher down payments. This decrease also reflects a drop in general sales tax collections.
 - The large decrease in personal income tax revenue was due to employment losses, a steep decline in bonus payouts in the first quarter of the calendar year, and a drop in nonwage income stemming from a decline in capital gains realizations.
 - There were record losses posted by the financial service entities in calendar years 2007 and 2008 affecting the general corporation taxes.
 - There was an increase in financial corporation taxes reflecting contributions by Federal, State and local tax compliance initiatives. Additionally, Federal monetary policy has widened net interest margins which has bolstered interest income for all banking corporations.
 - A decrease in other taxes is primarily due to a large decrease in real property transaction taxes resulting from a steep decline in the volume and average sales price in both the residential and commercial markets.
- Investment income declined due to declining market interest rates.

The major components of the changes in government-wide expenses were:

- City-wide:
 - Other post employment benefit (OPEB) expenses decreased as a result of a smaller growth in the actuarially calculated OPEB obligation during fiscal year 2009.
 - Judgment and claims expenses declined as a result of a decline in the estimated cost of pending cases and incurred but not yet reported claims.
 - Expenses increased as a result of the implementation of GASB49 as discussed later on.
 - Increases in personal service costs resulted from collective bargaining increases.
- Expenses for public safety and judicial decreased due to the abovementioned reductions in OPEB and judgments and claims offset by increased salary and benefit costs resulting from collective bargaining.
- Social service expenses decreased as a result of Medicaid savings from the increased Federal Medical Assistance Percentage in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. These savings were partially offset by increased costs in public assistance to provide rental assistance to homeless individuals and families, and increases in personal service expenditures for collective bargaining agreements.
- Health expenses increased due to collective bargaining. Expenses for HHC increased due to subsidy prepayments.

In fiscal year 2008, the government-wide revenues increased from fiscal year 2007 by approximately \$1.7 billion, while government-wide expenses increased by approximately \$4.7 billion.

The major components of the government-wide revenue increases were:

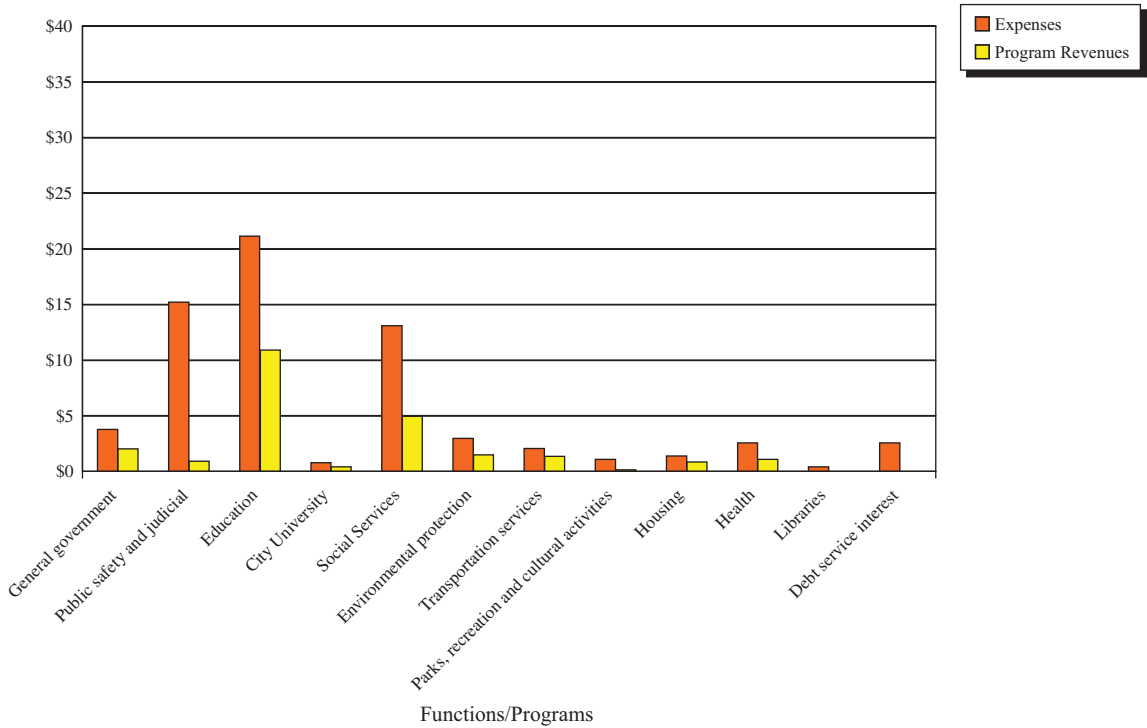
- Operating and capital grants and contributions increased primarily due to large increases in State grants for education.
- Tax revenues, net of refunds, declined overall, as categories of taxes with decreased revenues outweighed those with increases:
 - The overall decrease in sales and use taxes is driven primarily by a large drop in mortgage tax collections due to a slowdown in mortgage originations and tighter lending standards that required higher down payments. This decrease off-set the increases seen in general sales tax where there were employment gains and also strong tourist consumption.
 - The large increase in personal income tax revenue growth was due to employment gains, strong bonus payouts, and also strong capital gains realizations from the equity market and hedge fund managers' large investment and fee income.
 - The decrease in other income taxes is due in large part to the credit crisis. There were large asset write-down losses and large bank tax refunds, about \$220 million more in 2008 than 2007.
 - A decrease in other taxes is primarily due to a large decrease in real property transaction taxes focused mostly on a slow-down in large commercial transactions in 2008 compared to 2007.

The major components of the government-wide increases in expenses were:

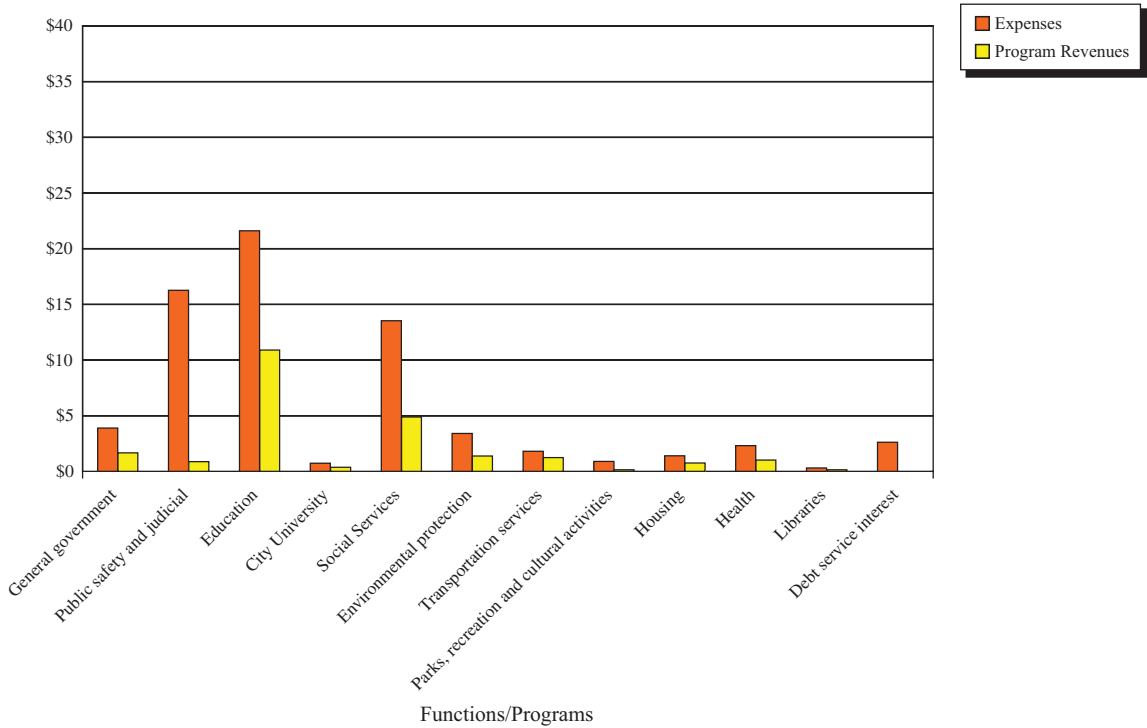
- Citywide, pension costs increased due to investment losses in previous years and growth in wages.
- General government expenses rose due to increased judgments and claims, increased operating and maintenance costs for the City's newly operational emergency communications and wireless networks, increased spending on new and enhanced youth programs, and price level increases for energy and commodities.
- Expenses for education grew due to collective bargaining increases, expansion of programs such as collaborative team teaching, half day pre-k and multiple pathways. Energy costs also rose significantly.
- Social service expenses increased primarily due to the transfer of Medicaid costs from health to social services and an increase in spending for Medicaid and public assistance. Medicaid cost growth reflects an annual 3% increase as well as the shifting of certain costs previously paid by New York State to the City. Public assistance costs increased primarily due to growth in cash assistance expenditures, including rental subsidies for homeless individuals and families.
- Health expenses decreased due to the transfer of Medicaid costs from health to social services and because 2007 included a large one-time subsidy to HHC which did not recur in 2008.

The following charts compare the amounts of expenses and program revenues for fiscal years 2009 and 2008:

Expenses and Program Revenues — Governmental Activities⁽¹⁾
June 30, 2009
(in billions)



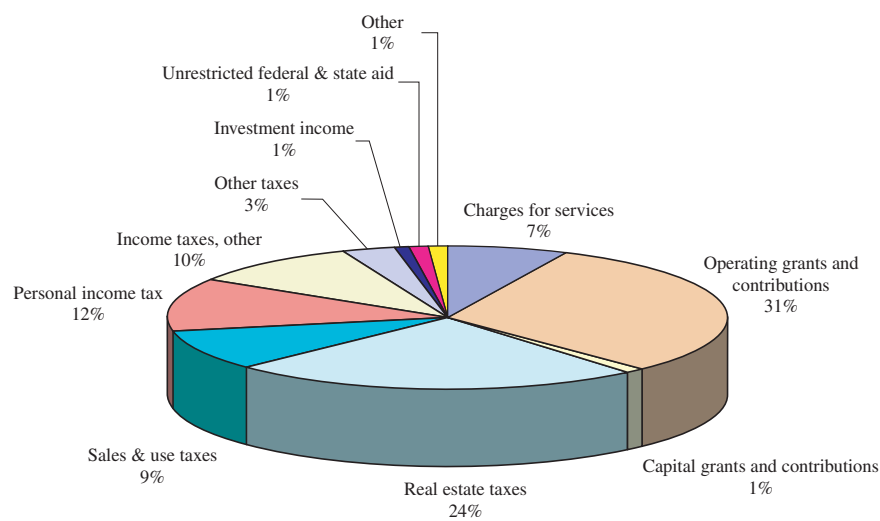
Expenses and Program Revenues — Governmental Activities⁽¹⁾
June 30, 2008
(in billions)



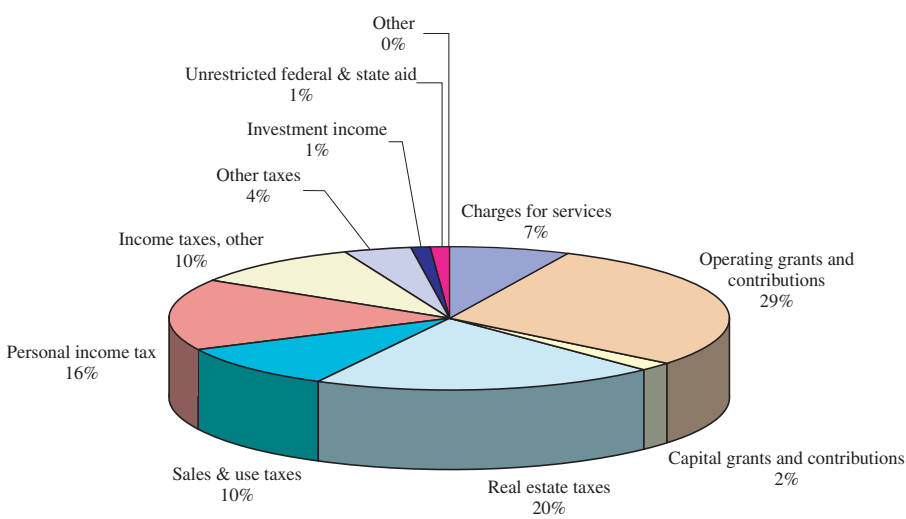
(1) Expenses include GASB45.

The following charts compare the amounts of program and general revenues for fiscal years 2009 and 2008:

**Revenues by Source — Governmental Activities
for the Year Ended June 30, 2009**



**Revenues by Source — Governmental Activities
for the Year Ended June 30, 2008**



As noted earlier, increases and decreases of net assets may over time serve as a useful indicator of changes in a government’s financial position. In the case of the City, liabilities exceed assets by \$96.7 billion at the close of the most recent fiscal year, an increase in the excess of liabilities over assets of \$7.2 billion (includes the restated opening fiscal year 2009 Net Assets because of GASB49) from June 30, 2008, which in turn compares with the net deficit increase of \$5.8 billion over the prior fiscal year 2007.

	Governmental Activities		
	2009	2008	2007
		(in thousands)	
Current and other assets	\$31,305,915	\$ 32,135,165	\$ 30,998,631
Capital assets (net of depreciation) . .	39,881,603	36,892,858	34,331,152
Total assets	71,187,518	69,028,023	65,329,783
Long-term liabilities	145,934,380	137,697,829	130,201,374
Other liabilities	21,979,355	20,862,658	18,827,606
Total liabilities	167,913,735	158,560,487	149,028,980
Net assets:			
Invested in capital assets,			
net of related debt	(5,502,516)	(3,112,434)	(5,239,185)
Restricted	7,093,369	8,926,022	6,794,774
Unrestricted	(98,317,070)	(95,346,052)	(85,254,786)
Total net deficit	<u>\$ (96,726,217)</u>	<u>\$ (89,532,464)</u>	<u>\$ (83,699,197)</u>

The excess of liabilities over assets reported on the government-wide statement of net assets is a result of several factors. The largest components of the net deficit are the result of the City having long-term debt with no corresponding capital assets and the City’s OPEB liability. The following summarizes the main components of the net deficit as of June 30, 2009 and 2008:

Components of Net Deficit	2009	2008
	(in billions)	
Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets		
Some City-owned assets have a depreciable life used for financial reporting that is different from the period over which the related debt principal is being repaid. Schools and related education assets depreciate more quickly than their related debt is paid, and they comprise one of the largest components of this difference	\$ (5.5)	\$ (3.1)
Net Assets Restricted for:		
Debt Service	5.4	7.0
Capital Projects	1.7	1.9
Total net assets restricted	7.1	8.9
Unrestricted Net Assets		
TFA issued debt to finance costs related to the recovery from the September 11, 2001 World Trade Center disaster, which are operating expenses of the City	(1.5)	(1.5)
STAR issued debt related to the defeasance of the MAC issued debt	(2.3)	(2.3)
The City has issued debt for the acquisition and construction of public purpose capital assets which are not reported as City-owned assets on the Statement of Net Assets. This includes assets of the New York City Transit Authority (TA), NYW, HHC, and certain public libraries and cultural institutions. This is the debt outstanding for non-City owned assets at year end.	(14.4)	(14.0)
Certain long-term obligations do not require current funding:		
OPEB liability	(65.5)	(63.3)
Judgments and claims	(5.5)	(5.7)
Vacation and sick leave	(3.7)	(3.4)
Pension liability	(0.7)	(0.7)
Landfill closure and postclosure costs	(1.7)	(1.7)
Other:	(3.0)	(2.7)
Total unrestricted net assets	(98.3)	(95.3)
Total net deficit	\$(96.7)	\$(89.5)

Financial Analysis of the
Governmental Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The table below summarizes the changes in the fund balances of the City’s governmental funds.

	Governmental Funds					
	General Fund	New York City Capital Projects Fund	General Debt Service Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Adjustments/ Eliminations	Total
	(in thousands)					
Fund balances (deficit), June 30, 2007	\$ 427,298	\$(3,328,918)	\$3,371,996	\$5,695,244	\$ —	\$ 6,165,620
Revenues	61,423,517	3,666,977	18,060	3,195,701	(2,376,158)	65,928,097
Expenditures	(55,996,802)	(9,005,444)	(3,493,379)	(4,433,242)	2,376,158	(70,552,709)
Other financing sources (uses)	(5,421,706)	5,161,500	5,220,591	(784,401)	—	4,175,984
Fund balances (deficit), June 30, 2008	432,307	(3,505,885)	5,117,268	3,673,302	—	5,716,992
Revenues	59,849,094	3,725,364	57,692	3,569,827	(2,880,850)	64,321,127
Expenditures	(57,865,899)	(10,043,522)	(3,215,502)	(4,537,303)	2,880,850	(72,781,376)
Other financing sources (uses)	(1,978,494)	7,717,479	1,416,372	645,079	—	7,800,436
Fund balances (deficit), June 30, 2009	\$ 437,008	\$(2,106,564)	\$3,375,830	\$3,350,905	\$ —	\$ 5,057,179

The City’s General Fund is required to adopt an annual budget prepared on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Surpluses from any fiscal year cannot be appropriated in future fiscal years.

If the City anticipates that the General Fund will have an operating surplus, the City will make discretionary transfers to the General Debt Service Fund as well as advance payments of certain subsidies and other payments that reduce the amount of the General Fund surplus for financial reporting purposes. As detailed later, the General Fund had operating surpluses of \$2.919 billion and \$4.640 billion before certain expenditures and transfers (discretionary and other) for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. After these certain expenditures and transfers (discretionary and other), the General Fund reported an operating surplus of \$5 million in both fiscal years 2009 and 2008, which resulted in an increase in fund balance by this amount.

The General Debt Service Fund receives transfers (discretionary and other) from the General Fund from which it pays the City’s debt service requirements. Its fund balance at June 30, 2009, can be attributed principally to transfers (discretionary transfer and other, as described above) from the General Fund totaling \$1.290 billion in fiscal year 2009 for fiscal year 2010 debt service. Similar transfers in fiscal year 2008 of \$3.083 billion for fiscal year 2009 debt service also primarily account for the General Debt Service Fund balance at June 30, 2008.

The New York City Capital Projects Fund accounts for the financing of the City’s capital program. The primary resource is obtained from the issuance of City and TFA debt. Capital-related expenditures are first paid from the General Fund, which is reimbursed for these expenditures by the New York City Capital Projects Fund. To the extent that capital expenditures exceed proceeds from bond issuances, and other revenues and financing sources, the Capital Projects Fund will have a deficit. The deficit fund balances at June 30, 2009 and 2008 represent the amounts expected to be financed from future bond issues or intergovernmental reimbursements. To the extent the deficits will not be financed or reimbursed, a transfer from the General Fund will be required.

General Fund
Budgetary Highlights

In fiscal year 2009, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 49 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations* (GASB49). In addition to requiring recognition of pollution remediation obligations, GASB49 generally precludes costs incurred for pollution remediation from being reported as capital expenditures. Thus, the City’s fiscal year 2009 General Fund expenditures include approximately \$236.1 million of pollution remediation expenditures associated with projects which were originally included in the City’s capital program. On April 30, 2008 pursuant to existing authority under the New York State Financial Emergency Act, the New York State Financial Control Board for the City of New York approved a phase-in of the budgetary impact of GASB49, enabling the City to continue to finance, with the issuance of bonds, certain pollution remediation costs for projects authorized prior to fiscal year 2011. Thus, \$176.4 million of City bond proceeds and \$59.7 of other revenues (New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority bond proceeds

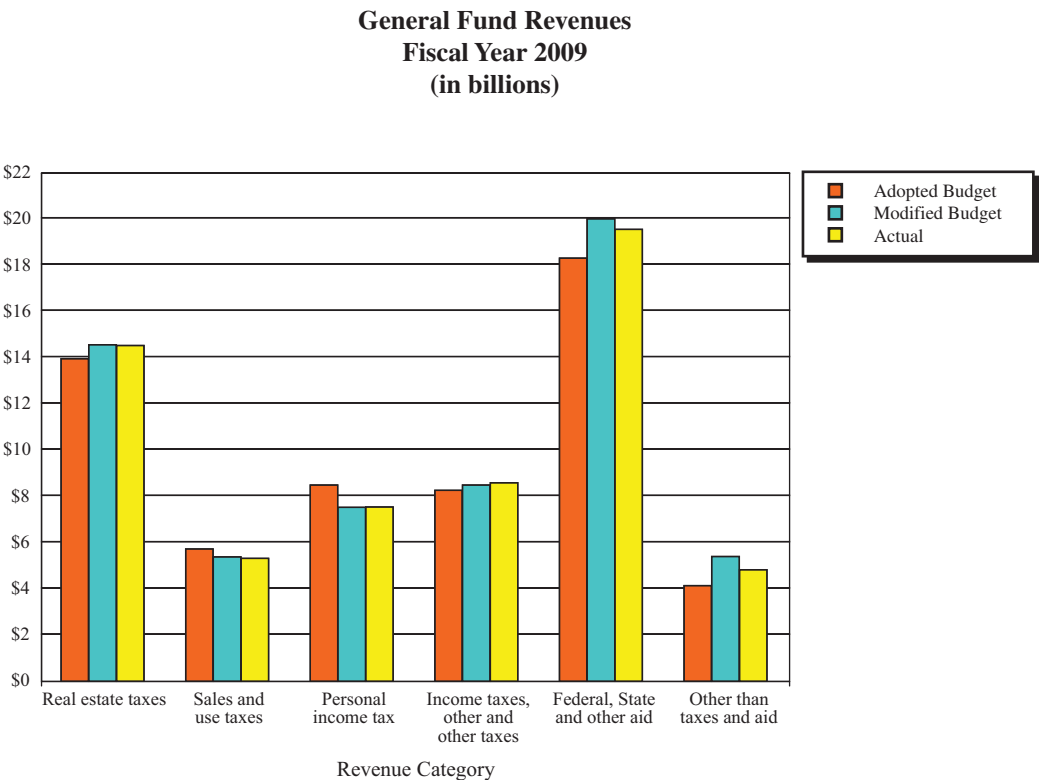
transferred to the City) supporting the \$236.1 million of pollution remediation expenditures are also reported in the General Fund for fiscal year 2009. Although amounts were not established in the Adopted Budget, a modification to the budget was made to accommodate the pollution remediation expenditure charge in the General Fund. These pollution remediation expenditures were incurred by various agencies, as follows:

	General Fund Pollution Remediation Expenditures (in thousands)	
	Modified Budget	Actual
General government	\$ 3,495	\$ 3,495
Public safety and judicial	394	394
Education	158,543	158,543
Social services	63	63
Environmental protection	61,248	61,248
Transportation services	6,463	6,463
Parks, recreation and cultural activities	676	676
Housing	4,178	4,178
Health, including HHC	864	864
Libraries	168	168
Total expenditures	<u>\$236,092</u>	<u>\$236,092</u>

The following information is presented to assist the reader in comparing the original budget (Adopted Budget), and the final amended budget (Modified Budget) and the actual results compared with these budgeted amounts. The Adopted Budget can be modified subsequent to the end of the fiscal year.

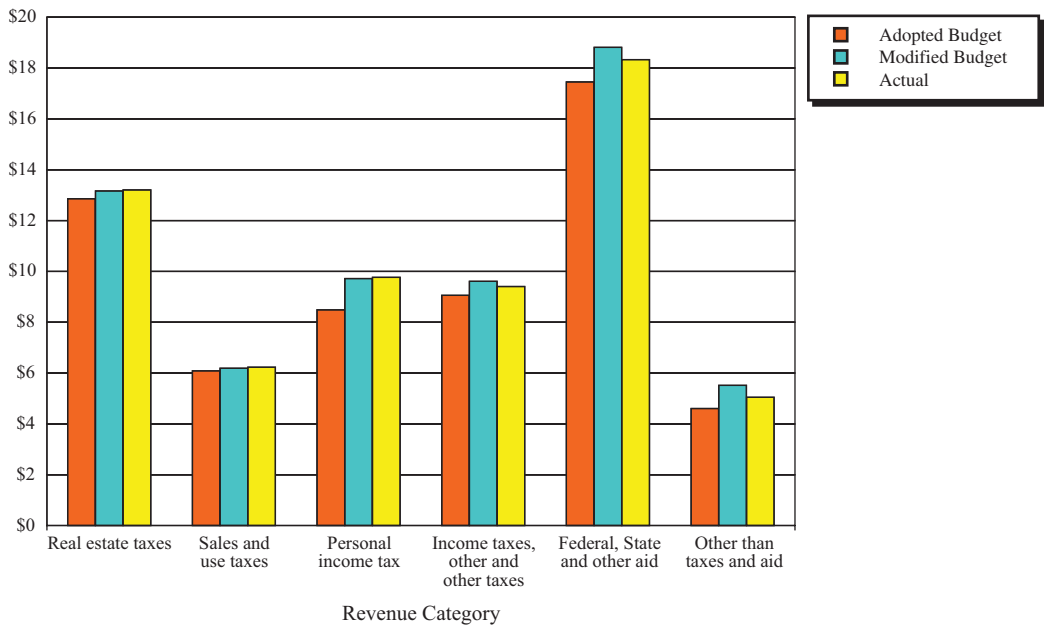
General Fund Revenues

The following charts and tables summarize actual revenues by category for fiscal years 2009 and 2008 and compare revenues with each fiscal year’s Adopted Budget and Modified Budget.



	Adopted Budget	Modified Budget	Actual
Taxes (net of refunds):			
Real estate taxes	\$13,915	\$14,520	\$14,487
Sales and use taxes	5,713	5,364	5,302
Personal income tax	8,469	7,498	7,519
Income taxes, other	5,407	5,544	6,589
Other taxes	2,823	2,925	1,976
Taxes (net of refunds)	36,327	35,851	35,873
Federal, State and other aid:			
Categorical	17,906	19,609	19,168
Unrestricted	340	340	327
Federal, State and other aid	18,246	19,949	19,495
Other than taxes and aid:			
Charges for services	2,127	2,209	2,245
Other revenues	1,863	2,853	2,236
Bond Proceeds	—	176	176
Transfers from Nonmajor Debt Service Fund	143	146	146
Other than taxes and aid	4,133	5,384	4,803
Total revenues	\$58,706	\$61,184	\$60,171

General Fund Revenues
Fiscal Year 2008
(in billions)



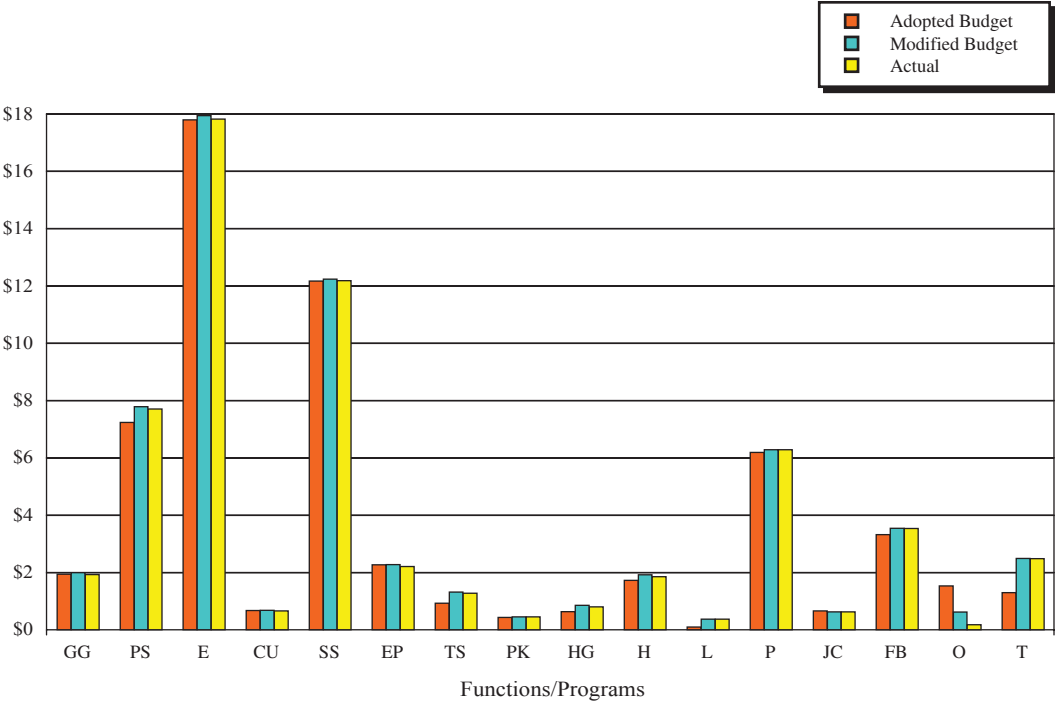
General Fund Revenues
Fiscal Year 2008
(in millions)

	Adopted Budget	Modified Budget	Actual
Taxes (net of refunds):			
Real estate taxes	\$12,854	\$13,163	\$13,204
Sales and use taxes	6,082	6,185	6,228
Personal income tax	8,487	9,714	9,764
Income taxes, other	6,007	5,968	6,785
Other taxes	3,045	3,638	2,619
Taxes (net of refunds)	<u>36,475</u>	<u>38,668</u>	<u>38,600</u>
Federal, State and other aid:			
Categorical	17,110	18,553	18,088
Unrestricted	340	255	242
Federal, State and other aid	<u>17,450</u>	<u>18,808</u>	<u>18,330</u>
Other than taxes and aid:			
Charges for services	1,951	2,086	2,126
Other revenues	2,104	2,878	2,368
Transfers from Nonmajor Debt Service Fund	549	552	552
Other than taxes and aid	<u>4,604</u>	<u>5,516</u>	<u>5,046</u>
Total revenues	<u>\$58,529</u>	<u>\$62,992</u>	<u>\$61,976</u>

General Fund Expenditures

The following charts and tables summarize actual expenditures by function/program for fiscal years 2009 and 2008 and compare expenditures with each fiscal year’s Adopted Budget and Modified Budget.

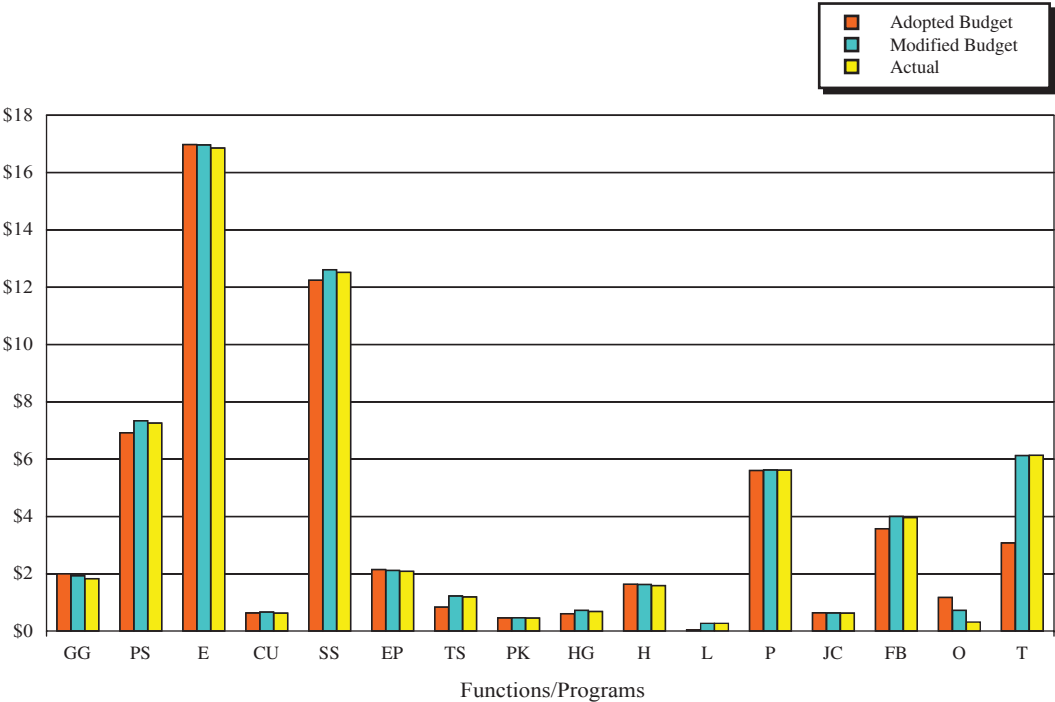
General Fund Expenditures
Fiscal Year 2009
(in billions)



General Fund Expenditures
Fiscal Year 2009
(in millions)

	Adopted Budget	Modified Budget	Actual
General government (GG)	\$ 1,932	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,918
Public safety and judicial (PS)	7,213	7,762	7,683
Education (E)	17,744	17,892	17,774
City University (CU)	670	674	658
Social services (SS)	12,139	12,205	12,151
Environmental protection (EP)	2,257	2,266	2,200
Transportation services (TS)	922	1,309	1,270
Parks, recreation and cultural activities (PK)	429	449	445
Housing (HG)	631	847	797
Health, including HHC (H)	1,722	1,911	1,843
Libraries (L)	95	367	366
Pensions (P)	6,171	6,268	6,265
Judgments and claims (JC)	658	623	623
Fringe benefits and other benefit payments (FB)	3,309	3,528	3,525
Other (O)	1,523	613	172
Transfers and other payments for debt service (T)	1,291	2,484	2,476
Total expenditures	<u>\$58,706</u>	<u>\$61,184</u>	<u>\$60,166</u>

General Fund Expenditures
Fiscal Year 2008
(in billions)



General Fund Expenditures
Fiscal Year 2008
(in millions)

	Adopted Budget	Modified Budget	Actual
General government (GG)	\$ 1,999	\$ 1,926	\$1,828
Public safety and judicial (PS)	6,919	7,337	7,259
Education (E)	16,974	16,962	16,855
City University (CU)	629	660	621
Social services (SS)	12,241	12,610	12,511
Environmental protection (EP)	2,145	2,115	2,083
Transportation services (TS)	837	1,223	1,187
Parks, recreation and cultural activities (PK)	455	463	450
Housing (HG)	604	716	680
Health, including HHC (H)	1,626	1,624	1,588
Libraries (L)	47	267	266
Pensions (P)	5,603	5,620	5,616
Judgments and claims (JC)	635	629	625
Fringe benefits and other benefit payments (FB) . . .	3,573	3,995	3,957
Other (O)	1,169	721	313
Transfers and other payments for debt service (T) . .	3,073	6,124	6,132
Total expenditures	<u>\$58,529</u>	<u>\$62,992</u>	<u>\$61,971</u>

General Fund Surplus

The City had General Fund surpluses of \$2.919 billion, \$4.640 billion and \$4.670 billion before certain expenditures and transfers (discretionary and other) for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. For the fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, the General Fund surplus was \$5 million after expenditures and transfers (discretionary and other).

The expenditures and transfers (discretionary and other) made by the City after the adoption of its fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007 budgets follow:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
		(in millions)	
Transfer, as required by law, to the General Debt Service Fund of real estate taxes collected in excess of the amount needed to finance debt service	\$1,043	\$ 672	\$ 153
Discretionary transfers to the General Debt Service Fund	244	2,401	3,160
Net equity contribution in bond refunding that accrued to future years debt service savings	3	10	2
Debt service prepayments for lease purchase debt service due in the fiscal year	95	46	165
Grant to HYIC	15	—	—
Grant to TFA	646	546	546
Advance cash subsidies to the Public Library system ..	264	225	273
Advance cash subsidies to the TA and Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)	294	275	275
Advance cash subsidies to the HHC	85	—	91
Payment to the RHBT	—	460	—
Payment to the PLAN	<u>225</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total expenditures and transfers (discretionary and other)	2,914	4,635	4,665
Reported surplus	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Total surplus	<u>\$2,919</u>	<u>\$4,640</u>	<u>\$4,670</u>

Final results for any given fiscal year may differ greatly from that year’s Adopted Budget. The following table shows the variance between actuals and amounts for the fiscal year ended 2009 Adopted Budget:

	2009
	(in millions)
Additional resources:	
Greater than expected banking corporation tax collections	\$ 650
State categorical aid	598
Federal categorical aid	575
Greater than expected real estate tax collections	569
Lower than expected all other personal services expenditures	529
Lower than expected supplies and materials costs	405
Lower than expected Medicaid spending	323
General Reserve	300
Lower than expected all other general administrative OTPS spending	260
Lower than expected debt service costs	229
Greater than expected all other miscellaneous revenues	210
Pollution remediation bond proceeds	176
Lower than expected fuel and energy costs	140
Lower than expected judgments & claims expenditures	117
Greater than expected unincorporated business tax collections	109
Greater than expected charges for services	118
Greater than expected non-grant revenues	74
Greater than expected utility tax collections	57
Greater than expected fines and forfeitures	54
Asset sales	40
Greater than expected interest income	39
Greater than expected revenues from licenses, permits, privileges and franchises	33
Lower than expected all other health insurance costs	22
Greater than expected commercial rent tax collections	22
Lower than expected provisions for disallowance reserve	15
All other net underspending and revenues above budget	13
Total	5,677
Enabled the City to provide for:	
Additional prepayments for certain debt service costs and subsidies due in fiscal year 2010	2,098
Lower than expected personal income tax collections	951
Higher than expected contractual services costs	869
Lower than expected mortgage tax collections	356
Lower than expected real property transfer tax collections	323
Higher than expected overtime costs	233
Higher than expected all other fixed and miscellaneous charges	284
Lower than expected general corporation tax collections	163
Higher than expected public assistance spending	127
Higher than expected payments to HHC	19
Higher than expected pensions costs	94
Lower than expected sales tax collections	71
Higher than expected all other social services spending (excluding Medicaid and public assistance)	51
Lower than expected unrestricted federal and state aid	12
Higher than expected property and equipment costs	8
Higher than expected payments to libraries	7
Higher than expected payments to Housing Authority	6
Total	5,672
Reported Surplus	\$ 5

Final results for any given fiscal year may differ greatly from that year’s Adopted Budget. The following table shows the variance between actuals and amounts for the fiscal year ended 2008 Adopted Budget:

	2008
	(in millions)
Additional resources:	
Greater than expected personal income tax collections	\$1,297
Greater than expected sales tax collections	338
Greater than expected unincorporated business tax collections	301
Greater than expected general corporation tax collections	281
Greater than expected real estate tax collections	61
Greater than expected utility tax collections	36
Greater than expected real property transfer tax collections	30
Greater than expected all other tax collections	67
Greater than expected charges for services	175
Greater than expected fines and forfeitures	105
Greater than expected revenues from licenses, permits, privileges, and franchises	83
Greater than expected asset sales	19
Greater than expected all other miscellaneous revenues	69
Federal categorical aid	396
State categorical aid	597
Greater than expected non-grant revenues	83
Lower than expected all other health insurance expenditures	113
Lower than expected personal services spending (net of pension, health insurance and overtime)	628
Lower than expected supplies and materials costs	225
Lower than expected fuel and energy costs	8
Lower than expected all other general administrative OTPS spending	498
Lower than expected lease purchase debt service costs	65
Lower than expected all other debt service costs	61
Reduced Pay-As-You-Go capital spending	100
Reduced contribution to SMART Fund	50
General Reserve	300
All other net underspending and revenues above budget	19
Total	6,005
Enabled the City to provide for:	
Additional prepayments of certain debt service costs and subsidies due in fiscal years 2009–2011	1,614
Retirement of capital debt	1,986
Additional prepayment to the RHBT	460
Higher than expected overtime costs	288
Higher than expected pensions costs	13
Higher than expected spending for contractual services	685
Higher than expected property and equipment costs	96
Higher than expected judgments and claims costs	29
Higher than expected payment to the HHC (excluding Medicaid)	28
Higher than expected all other fixed and miscellaneous charges	94
Higher than expected provisions for disallowance reserve	99
Higher than expected Medicaid spending (including HHC)	62
Higher than expected public assistance spending	56
Higher than expected all other social services spending (excluding Medicaid and public assistance)	47
Lower than expected banking corporation tax collections	223
Lower than expected mortgage tax collections	111
Lower than expected unrestricted federal and state aid	98
Lower than expected interest income	11
Total	6,000
Reported Surplus	\$ 5

Capital Assets

The City’s investment in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation), is detailed as follows:

	Governmental Activities		
	2009	2008	2007
		(in millions)	
Land*	\$ 1,147	\$ 1,097	\$ 1,067
Buildings	22,435	21,026	20,205
Equipment	1,898	1,652	1,301
Infrastructure**	9,539	8,737	8,132
Construction work-in-progress*	4,862	4,381	3,626
Total	<u>\$39,881</u>	<u>\$36,893</u>	<u>\$34,331</u>

* not depreciable
** Infrastructure elements include the roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, park land and improvements, piers, bulkheads and tunnels.

The net increase in the City’s capital assets during fiscal year 2009 was \$2.988 billion, a 8.1% increase. Capital assets additions in fiscal year 2009 were \$9.121 billion, an increase of \$807 million from fiscal year 2008. Capital assets additions in the Education program totaling \$1.754 billion and total new construction work-in-progress (the majority of which was in the Education program) totaling \$3.758 billion accounted for 60% of the capital assets additions in fiscal year 2009.

The net increase in the City’s capital assets during fiscal year 2008 was \$2.562 billion, a 7.5% increase. Capital assets additions in fiscal year 2008 were \$8.314 billion, an increase of \$2.174 billion from fiscal year 2007. Capital assets additions in the Education program totaling \$1.424 billion and total new construction work-in-progress (the majority of which was in the Education program) totaling \$3.526 billion accounted for 60% of the capital assets additions in fiscal year 2008.

Additional information on the City’s capital assets can be found in Note D.2 of the basic financial statements.

Debt Administration

The City, through the Comptroller’s Office of Public Finance, in conjunction with the Mayor’s Office of Management and Budget, is charged with issuing debt to finance the implementation of the City’s capital program. The following table summarizes the debt outstanding for New York City and City-related issuing entities at the end of fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007.

	New York City and City-Related Debt		
	2009	2008	2007
		(in millions)	
General Obligation Bonds ^(a)	\$39,991	\$36,100	\$34,506
TFA Bonds	11,140	11,306	11,542
TFA Recovery Bonds	1,522	1,522	1,765
TFA BARBs	4,251	2,000	1,300
TSASC Bonds	1,274	1,297	1,317
IDA Bonds	99	101	102
STAR Bonds	2,253	2,339	2,368
FSC Bonds	304	321	337
HYIC Bonds	2,000	2,000	2,000
HYIC Notes	33	67	100
ECF Bonds	102	109	123
Total bonds and notes payable	<u>\$62,969</u>	<u>\$57,162</u>	<u>\$55,460</u>

(a) Does not include capital contract liabilities.

General Obligation

On July 1, 2009, the City’s outstanding General Obligation (GO) debt, including capital contract liabilities, totaled \$47.2 billion (compared with \$42.6 and \$39.5 billion as of July 1, 2008 and 2007, respectively). The State Constitution provides that, with certain exceptions, the City may not contract indebtedness in an amount greater than 10% of the average full value of taxable real estate in the City for the most recent five years. As of July 1, 2009, the City’s 10% general limitation was \$74.9 billion (compared with \$70.4 and \$60 billion as of July 1, 2008 and 2007 respectively). The City’s remaining GO debt incurring power as of July 1, 2009, after providing for capital contract liabilities, totaled \$27.7 billion.

As of June 30, 2009, the City’s outstanding GO variable and fixed rate debt totaled \$7.39 billion and \$32.60 billion, respectively. During fiscal year 2009, the City’s GO tax exempt both daily and weekly variable rate debt averaged 1.33%. Of the \$5.93 billion in GO bonds issued by the City in fiscal year 2009, a total of \$450.07 million was issued to refund certain outstanding bonds and a total of \$5.48 billion was issued for new money capital purposes. The proceeds of the refunding issues were placed in irrevocable escrow accounts in amounts sufficient to pay when due all principal, interest, and applicable redemption premium, if any, on the refunded bonds. These refundings produce budgetary dissavings of \$3.84 million in fiscal year 2009, and budgetary savings of \$16.56 million and \$19.48 million in 2010 and 2011, respectively. The refundings will generate approximately \$35.45 million in net present value savings throughout the life of the bonds.

In addition, the City converted \$177 million of bonds between various interest rate modes.

A total of \$681 million fixed rate bonds of the \$5.93 billion GO bonds issued during fiscal year 2009 was issued as taxable debt. Of this total \$445 million bonds were offered on a competitive basis and \$236 million bonds were offered on a negotiated basis.

During fiscal year 2009 Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (S&P), Moody’s Investors Service (Moody’s) and Fitch Ratings (Fitch) maintained the General Obligation ratings at AA, Aa3 and AA- respectively.

Short-term Financing

In fiscal year 2009, the City had no short-term borrowings.

Transitional Finance Authority

In 1997, in order to continue to fund the City’s capital commitments in the face of an approaching General Obligation debt limit, the New York State Legislature created the New York City Transitional Finance Authority (TFA). The TFA, a bankruptcy-remote separate legal entity, was initially authorized to issue debt secured by the City’s collections of personal income tax and, if necessary, sales tax. These TFA bonds are identified as Future Tax Secured Bonds. The TFA was initially authorized to issue up to \$7.5 billion of Future Tax Secured Bonds. In fiscal year 2000, the debt incurring authorization for these bonds was increased by \$4 billion to a total of \$11.5 billion, and in fiscal year 2006, by \$2 billion to a total of \$13.5 billion. As of June 30, 2009 TFA has exhausted its debt incurring authorization for these bonds. In July 2009, however, Chapter 182 of the Laws of New York, 2009 authorized the issuance of additional Future Tax Secured Bonds subject to certain limitations. First, the \$13.5 billion debt authorization was changed to be based on outstanding debt and not debt issued. Second, the new authorization provides that the further Future Tax Secured Bonds, together with the amount of indebtedness contracted by the City, will not exceed the debt limit of the City. As of July 1, 2009, the debt-incurring margin within the debt limit of the City was \$27.7 billion.

In September 2001, the New York State Legislature approved a special TFA authorization of \$2.5 billion to fund capital and operating costs related to or arising from the events of September 11, 2001 (Recovery Bonds). The Legislature also authorized TFA to issue debt without limit as to principal amount, secured solely by state or federal aid received as a result of the disaster. To date, TFA has issued \$2 billion in Recovery Bonds pursuant to this authorization.

As of June 30, 2009, the TFA Future Tax Secured Bond total debt outstanding, including Recovery Bonds and Subordinate Lien Bonds, totaled approximately \$12.66 billion.

In fiscal year 2009 the TFA issued \$219.3 million to refund certain outstanding bonds. The refunding will produce budgetary savings of \$11.12 million in fiscal year 2010. The refunding

will generate approximately \$10.95 million in net present value savings throughout the life of the bonds.

As of June 30, 2009, the TFA’s outstanding variable rate debt, which included \$1.52 billion of TFA Recovery Bonds, totaled \$2.90 billion, all of which is secured by Future Tax Revenue. During fiscal year 2009, TFA’s variable rate debt traded at the following average interest rates:

	<u>Tax-Exempt</u>	<u>Taxable</u>
Dailies	1.04%	—
Weeklies	1.53%	2.85%
Auction Rate Securities -7 Day	3.27%	—

For the TFA Future Tax Secured Bonds, S&P maintained its rating on both Senior Lien Bonds and Subordinate Lien Bonds at AAA. Fitch maintained its rating on these TFA Bonds at AA+. Moody’s maintained its ratings on Senior Lien Bonds at Aa1 and Subordinate Lien Bonds at Aa2.

In fiscal year 2006, the New York State Legislature authorized TFA to issue bonds and notes or other obligations in an amount outstanding of up to \$9.4 billion to finance a portion of the City’s educational facilities capital plan and authorized the City to assign to TFA all or any portion of the state aid payable to the City or its school district pursuant to Section 3602.6 of the New York State Education Law (State Building Aid) as security for the obligations.

Pursuant to this authority, the Building Aid Revenue Bond (BARB) credit was created. The City assigned all the State Building Aid to the TFA. In fiscal year 2009, the TFA issued \$2.27 billion in new money BARBs to finance a portion of the City’s educational facilities capital plan. As of June 30, 2009 TFA BARBs outstanding totaled \$4.25 billion.

The TFA BARBs maintained the ratings of AA- by S&P, A1 by Moody’s and A+ by Fitch.

TSASC, Inc.

TSASC, Inc. (TSASC) is a special purpose, bankruptcy-remote local development corporation created pursuant to the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York. TSASC is authorized to issue bonds to purchase from the City its future right, title and interest under a Master Settlement Agreement (the MSA) between participating cigarette manufacturers and 46 states, including the State of New York.

TSASC had no financing activity in fiscal year 2009. As of June 30, 2009, TSASC had approximately \$1.27 billion of bonds outstanding.

As of June 30, 2009, TSASC’s bonds are rated BBB by S&P and BBB+ by Fitch.

Additional information on the City’s long-term debt can be found in Note D.4. of the Basic Financial Statements.

Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation

In May, 2003, New York State statutorily committed \$170 million of New York State Sales Tax receipts to the City in each fiscal year from 2004 through 2034. The Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation (STAR) was formed to securitize these payments and to use the proceeds to retire existing MAC debt, thereby expecting to save the City approximately \$500 million per year for fiscal years 2004 through 2008.

As of June 30, 2009, STAR has \$2.25 billion bonds outstanding. It had no financing activity in fiscal year 2009. The bonds are rated Aa3 by Moody’s, AAA by S&P and AA- by Fitch.

Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation

In fiscal year 2005, \$498.85 million of taxable bonds were issued by the Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation (FSC), a bankruptcy-remote local development corporation, established to restructure an escrow fund that was previously funded with GO bonds proceeds.

As of June 30, 2009, FSC has \$304.16 million bonds outstanding. It had no financing activity in fiscal year 2009.

The bonds are rated Aaa by Moody’s and AAA by S&P.

Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation

In December, 2006, \$2 billion of tax-exempt bonds were issued by the Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation (HYIC), a local development corporation established to provide financing for infrastructure improvements to facilitate economic development on Manhattan’s far west side. Principal on the bonds is payable from revenues generated by the new development in the Hudson Yards District. To the extent that such revenues are not sufficient to cover interest payments, the City, subject to appropriation, has agreed to make interest support payments to HYIC. The interest support payments do not cover principal repayment of the bonds. As of June 30, 2009, HYIC had \$2 billion bonds outstanding and \$33.33 million in installment purchase debt related to the acquisition of certain air rights from the New York State Metropolitan Transportation Authority. It did not sell bonds in fiscal year 2009. HYIC bonds are rated A3 by Moody’s, A by S&P and A- by Fitch.

New York City Educational Construction Fund

The New York City Educational Construction Fund (ECF), a public benefit corporation, established to facilitate the construction and improvement of City elementary and secondary school buildings in combination with other compatible lawful uses such as housing, office or other commercial buildings. The City is required to make rental payments on the school portions of the ECF projects sufficient to make debt service payments as they come due on ECF Bonds, less the revenue received by the ECF from the non-school portions of the ECF projects.

The ECF did not sell bonds in fiscal year 2009.

As of June 30, 2009, ECF has \$102 million bonds outstanding. The bonds are rated A1 by Moody’s and A+ by S&P.

Interest Rate Exchange Agreements

In an effort to lower borrowing costs over the life of its bonds and to diversify its existing portfolio, the City has from time to time entered into interest rate exchange agreements (swaps) and sold options to enter into swaps at future dates. The City received specific authorization to enter into such agreements under Section 54.90 of the New York State Local Finance Law. As of June 30, 2009, the outstanding notional amount on the City’s various swap agreements was \$2.9 billion.

No new swaps were initiated in fiscal year 2009, but one existing swap option was terminated and four swaps were transferred to a different swap counterparty.

On September 16, 2008, the City was notified that its derivative transaction with a Lehman Brothers subsidiary was being terminated as a result of the Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc.’s bankruptcy filing. This transaction, with a notional amount of \$100 million, had been entered into in March, 2004, at which time Lehman paid the City an option premium of \$2.9 million for the option to enter into a swap with the City on various future dates. Lehman never exercised the option and no further payments were made. Subsequent to the termination notice, the City and Lehman agreed on a settlement amount to be paid by the City to Lehman of \$623.3 thousand in respect of all claims arising under the derivative transaction, which the balance of \$4.0 was finally paid in April, 2009.

On March 16, 2008, the Bear Stearns Companies Inc. (Bear Stearns) and JP Morgan Chase & Co. (JP Morgan) executed an Agreement and Plan of Merger. JP Morgan agreed to guarantee certain obligations of Bear Stearns, including four derivative transactions between Bear Stearns Financial Products Inc. (BSFP) and the City. As of March 3, 2009, pursuant to novations, the City’s derivative transactions with BSFP were assigned from BSFP to JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. No payments were made or received with respect to these transfers.

The Water Authority has also from time to time entered into interest rate exchange agreements in order to lower its borrowing costs over the life of its bonds and to diversify its existing portfolio. In fiscal year 2009, it initiated no new swaps. As of June 30, 2009, the outstanding notional amount on Water Authority’s various swap agreements was \$621 million.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent to June 30, 2009, the City and TFA completed the following long-term financing:

Long-term Financing

City Debt: On October 15, 2009, the City sold its Fiscal 2010 Series A bonds of \$970 million for capital purposes.

On October 15, 2009, the City sold its Fiscal 2010 Series B and C bonds of \$1.10 billion for refunding purposes.

TFA Debt: On July 30, 2009, TFA sold its Fiscal 2010 Series A Future Tax Secured Subordinate bonds of \$900 million for capital purposes.

On August 27, 2009, TFA sold its Fiscal 2010 Series B Future Tax Secured Subordinate bonds of \$800 million for refunding purposes.

On October 22, 2009, TFA sold its Fiscal 2010 Series C Future Tax Secured Bonds of \$775 million to finance general City capital expenditures.

Commitments

At June 30, 2009, the outstanding commitments relating to projects of the New York City Capital Projects Fund amounted to approximately \$17.5 billion.

To address the need for significant infrastructure and public facility capital investments, the City has prepared a ten-year capital spending program which contemplates New York City Capital Projects Fund expenditures of \$61.7 billion over fiscal years 2010 through 2019. To help meet its capital spending program, the City and TFA borrowed \$7.75 billion in the public credit market in fiscal year 2009. The City and TFA plan to borrow \$6.45 billion in the public credit market in fiscal year 2010.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City’s finances for all those with an interest in its finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to The City of New York, Office of the Comptroller, Bureau of Accountancy, 1 Centre Street, Room 808, New York, New York 10007-2341.

The City of New York

**Comprehensive
Annual Financial Report
of the
Comptroller**

**BASIC
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Part II-A

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	<u>Primary Government</u>	
	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Component</u>
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Units</u>
ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,053,785	\$ 2,719,736
Investments, including accrued interest	1,065,336	2,438,441
Receivables:		
Real estate taxes (less allowance for uncollectible amounts of \$202,698)	322,737	—
Federal, State and other aid	6,821,403	—
Taxes other than real estate	3,489,081	—
Other	1,770,291	4,776,475
Mortgage loans and interest receivable, net	58	6,464,582
Inventories	281,645	47,660
Due from Primary Government	—	13,328
Due from Component Units	2,000,780	—
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	4,307,477	2,656,924
Deferred charges	757,261	—
Other	436,061	506,690
Capital assets:		
Land and construction work-in-progress	6,009,299	6,896,198
Other capital assets (net of depreciation):		
Property, plant and equipment	24,332,895	22,339,275
Infrastructure	9,539,409	—
Total assets	<u>71,187,518</u>	<u>48,859,309</u>
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13,052,000	1,929,317
Accrued interest payable	766,778	125,229
Unearned revenues:		
Prepaid real estate taxes	4,666,370	—
Other	2,279,118	250,988
Due to Primary Government	—	2,000,780
Due to Component Units	13,328	—
Estimated disallowance of Federal, State and other aid	1,112,915	—
Other	88,846	116,825
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Due within one year	3,949,610	1,583,964
Due in more than one year	<u>141,984,770</u>	<u>37,549,850</u>
Total liabilities	<u>167,913,735</u>	<u>43,556,953</u>
NET ASSETS:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	(5,502,516)	8,101,792
Restricted for:		
Capital projects	1,667,852	63,427
Debt service	5,425,517	853,161
Loans/security deposits	—	48,761
Donor/statutory restrictions	—	56,169
Operations	—	416,906
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>(98,317,070)</u>	<u>(4,237,860)</u>
Total net assets (deficit)	<u><u>\$(96,726,217)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,302,356</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	<u>Primary Government</u>	
	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Component</u>
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Units</u>
ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,786,324	\$ 3,173,800
Investments, including accrued interest	3,508,509	2,580,352
Receivables:		
Real estate taxes (less allowance for uncollectible amounts of \$203,001)	317,470	—
Federal, State and other aid	5,890,591	—
Taxes other than real estate	4,587,246	—
Other	1,621,762	2,558,976
Mortgage loans and interest receivable, net	69	5,540,764
Inventories	257,215	50,355
Due from Primary Government	—	22,925
Due from Component Units	1,419,813	—
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	4,435,551	2,894,215
Deferred charges	873,065	—
Other	437,550	1,368,825
Capital assets:		
Land and construction work-in-progress	5,477,887	5,724,768
Other capital assets (net of depreciation):		
Property, plant and equipment	22,678,469	21,577,274
Infrastructure	8,736,502	—
Total assets	<u>69,028,023</u>	<u>45,492,254</u>
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,879,077	1,759,033
Accrued interest payable	677,361	107,310
Unearned revenues:		
Prepaid real estate taxes	3,118,576	—
Other	2,707,270	227,401
Due to Primary Government	—	1,419,813
Due to Component Units	22,925	—
Estimated disallowance of Federal, State and other aid	1,114,543	—
Payable for investment securities purchased	257,000	—
Other	85,906	113,054
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Due within one year	3,994,017	1,512,805
Due in more than one year	<u>133,703,812</u>	<u>33,410,863</u>
Total liabilities	<u>158,560,487</u>	<u>38,550,279</u>
NET ASSETS:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	(3,112,434)	8,487,669
Restricted for:		
Capital projects	1,939,548	62,580
Debt service	6,986,474	746,916
Loans/security deposits	—	59,953
Donor/statutory restrictions	—	48,983
Operations	—	489,124
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>(95,346,052)</u>	<u>(2,953,250)</u>
Total net assets (deficit)	<u><u>\$(89,532,464)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,941,975</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government	Component Units
					Governmental Activities	
Primary government:						
General government	\$3,770,291	\$1,072,334	\$ 929,527	\$ 12,608	\$ (1,755,822)	\$ —
Public safety and judicial	15,198,415	285,598	594,718	18,217	(14,299,882)	—
Education	21,534,177	59,731	10,427,188	409,907	(10,637,351)	—
City University	779,539	219,043	179,882	—	(380,614)	—
Social services	13,076,719	34,410	4,914,361	4,109	(8,123,839)	—
Environmental protection	2,947,939	1,392,941	76,433	5,668	(1,472,897)	—
Transportation services	2,060,043	859,925	226,147	268,899	(705,072)	—
Parks, recreation and cultural activities	1,091,041	110,232	14,831	23,216	(942,762)	—
Housing	1,362,964	239,892	474,284	111,724	(537,064)	—
Health (including payments to HHC)	2,567,434	65,350	1,021,627	—	(1,480,457)	—
Libraries	402,299	—	—	298	(402,001)	—
Debt service interest	2,565,891	—	—	—	(2,565,891)	—
Total primary government	<u>\$67,356,752</u>	<u>\$4,339,456</u>	<u>\$18,858,998</u>	<u>\$ 854,646</u>	<u>(43,303,652)</u>	—
Component Units	<u>\$14,447,789</u>	<u>\$9,420,106</u>	<u>\$ 1,964,512</u>	<u>\$1,006,031</u>	—	<u>(2,057,140)</u>
General revenues:						
Taxes (Net of Refunds):						
Real estate taxes					14,531,191	—
Sales and use taxes					5,294,107	—
Personal income tax					7,195,177	—
Income taxes, other					5,914,642	—
Other taxes					1,969,813	—
Investment income					286,868	229,838
Other Federal and State aid					806,415	5,944
Other					284,528	279,275
Total general revenues					<u>36,282,741</u>	<u>515,057</u>
Change in net assets					(7,020,911)	(1,542,083)
Net assets (deficit) - beginning					(89,532,464)	6,941,975
Restatement of beginning net deficit					(172,842)	(97,536)
Net assets (deficit) - ending					<u>\$(96,726,217)</u>	<u>\$ 5,302,356</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government	Component Units
					Governmental Activities	
Primary government:						
General government	\$ 3,892,968	\$ 784,024	\$ 844,807	\$ 27,597	\$ (2,236,540)	\$ —
Public safety and judicial	16,253,188	302,161	555,770	11,395	(15,383,862)	—
Education	21,597,632	69,925	9,838,874	987,945	(10,700,888)	—
City University	733,165	195,703	176,196	—	(361,266)	—
Social services	13,529,238	33,947	4,826,623	8,277	(8,660,391)	—
Environmental protection	3,406,311	1,353,616	19,308	4,236	(2,029,151)	—
Transportation services	1,793,394	880,845	201,804	155,442	(555,303)	—
Parks, recreation and cultural activities	897,363	97,452	12,732	36,262	(750,917)	—
Housing	1,403,838	247,187	376,953	127,808	(651,890)	—
Health (including payments to HHC)	2,309,449	129,563	1,014,906	—	(1,164,980)	—
Libraries	310,048	—	—	4,860	(305,188)	—
Debt service interest	<u>2,615,635</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(2,615,635)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$68,742,229</u>	<u>\$4,094,423</u>	<u>\$17,867,973</u>	<u>\$1,363,822</u>	<u>(45,416,011)</u>	<u>—</u>
Component Units	<u>\$13,464,436</u>	<u>\$9,070,937</u>	<u>\$ 2,129,906</u>	<u>\$1,082,222</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,181,371)</u>
General revenues:						
Taxes (Net of Refunds):						
Real estate taxes					12,823,352	—
Sales and use taxes					6,238,357	—
Personal income tax					9,813,965	—
Income taxes, other					6,514,783	—
Other taxes					2,664,944	—
Investment income					637,711	344,049
Unrestricted Federal and State aid					632,162	6,892
Other					<u>257,470</u>	<u>156,024</u>
Total general revenues					<u>39,582,744</u>	<u>506,965</u>
Change in net assets					(5,833,267)	(674,406)
Net assets (deficit) - beginning					<u>(83,699,197)</u>	<u>7,616,381</u>
Net assets (deficit) - ending					<u>\$(89,532,464)</u>	<u>\$ 6,941,975</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	<u>General</u>	<u>New York City Capital Projects</u>	<u>General Debt Service</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Adjustments/ Eliminations</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,847,972	\$ 109,122	\$3,029,675	\$ 67,016	\$ —	\$10,053,785
Investments, including accrued interest	712,109	—	351,993	1,234	—	1,065,336
Accounts receivable:						
Real estate taxes (less allowance for uncollectible amounts of \$202,698)	322,737	—	—	—	—	322,737
Federal, State and other aid	6,068,882	752,521	—	—	—	6,821,403
Taxes other than real estate	3,476,842	—	—	12,239	—	3,489,081
Other	1,685,286	—	—	85,005	—	1,770,291
Mortgage loans and interest receivable (less allowance for uncollectible amounts of \$316,316)	—	—	—	58	—	58
Due from other funds	2,199,366	182,055	—	612,893	(794,948)	2,199,366
Due from Component Units	1,120,116	880,664	—	—	—	2,000,780
Restricted cash and investments	—	916,529	—	3,390,948	—	4,307,477
Other	8,280	92,943	—	306,606	—	407,829
Total assets	<u>\$22,441,590</u>	<u>\$ 2,933,834</u>	<u>\$3,381,668</u>	<u>\$4,475,999</u>	<u>\$ (794,948)</u>	<u>\$32,438,143</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$10,220,555	\$ 1,984,838	\$ 5,838	\$ 840,769	\$ —	\$13,052,000
Accrued tax refunds:						
Real estate taxes	44,904	—	—	—	—	44,904
Personal income tax	71,890	—	—	12,239	—	84,129
Other	45,116	—	—	—	—	45,116
Accrued judgments and claims	323,308	217,441	—	—	—	540,749
Deferred revenues:						
Prepaid real estate taxes	4,666,370	—	—	—	—	4,666,370
Uncollected real estate taxes	260,677	—	—	—	—	260,677
Taxes other than real estate	2,731,292	—	—	—	—	2,731,292
Other	2,514,227	25,916	—	89,975	—	2,630,118
Due to other funds	—	2,812,203	—	182,111	(794,948)	2,199,366
Due to Component Units	13,328	—	—	—	—	13,328
Estimated disallowance of Federal, State and other aid	1,112,915	—	—	—	—	1,112,915
Total liabilities	<u>22,004,582</u>	<u>5,040,398</u>	<u>5,838</u>	<u>1,125,094</u>	<u>(794,948)</u>	<u>27,380,964</u>
Fund balances:						
Reserved for:						
Capital projects	—	652,507	—	1,015,345	—	1,667,852
Debt service	—	—	3,375,830	2,049,629	—	5,425,459
Noncurrent mortgage loans	—	—	—	58	—	58
Unreserved (deficit), reported in:						
General Fund	437,008	—	—	—	—	437,008
New York City Capital Projects Fund	—	(2,759,071)	—	—	—	(2,759,071)
Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	—	—	—	47,928	—	47,928
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	—	—	—	237,945	—	237,945
Total fund balances (deficit)	<u>437,008</u>	<u>(2,106,564)</u>	<u>3,375,830</u>	<u>3,350,905</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5,057,179</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$22,441,590</u>	<u>\$ 2,933,834</u>	<u>\$3,381,668</u>	<u>\$4,475,999</u>	<u>\$ (794,948)</u>	<u>\$32,438,143</u>

The reconciliation of the fund balances of governmental funds to the net assets (deficit) of governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets is presented in an accompanying schedule.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	<u>General</u>	<u>New York City Capital Projects</u>	<u>General Debt Service</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Adjustments/ Eliminations</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,685,418	\$ 31,637	\$4,023,830	\$ 45,439	\$ —	\$ 8,786,324
Investments, including accrued interest	2,150,177	—	1,100,681	257,651	—	3,508,509
Accounts receivable:						
Real estate taxes (less allowance for uncollectible amounts of \$203,001)	317,470	—	—	—	—	317,470
Federal, State and other aid	5,100,536	790,055	—	—	—	5,890,591
Taxes other than real estate	4,140,791	—	—	446,455	—	4,587,246
Other	1,537,742	—	—	84,020	—	1,621,762
Mortgage loans and interest receivable (less allowance for uncollectible amounts of \$319,711)	—	—	—	69	—	69
Due from other funds	3,253,329	144,348	—	413,556	(413,556)	3,397,677
Due from Component Units	901,346	518,467	—	—	—	1,419,813
Restricted cash and investments	—	651,327	—	3,784,224	—	4,435,551
Other	—	86,339	—	313,531	—	399,870
Total assets	<u>\$22,086,809</u>	<u>\$ 2,222,173</u>	<u>\$5,124,511</u>	<u>\$5,344,945</u>	<u>\$ (413,556)</u>	<u>\$34,364,882</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$10,251,219	\$ 1,885,357	\$ 7,243	\$ 735,258	\$ —	\$12,879,077
Accrued tax refunds:						
Real estate taxes	40,538	—	—	—	—	40,538
Personal income tax	48,056	—	—	25,455	—	73,511
Other	178,809	—	—	—	—	178,809
Accrued judgments and claims	394,833	150,620	—	—	—	545,453
Deferred revenues:						
Prepaid real estate taxes	3,118,576	—	—	—	—	3,118,576
Uncollected real estate taxes	262,741	—	—	—	—	262,741
Taxes other than real estate	3,691,170	—	—	—	—	3,691,170
Other	2,531,092	25,196	—	509,582	—	3,065,870
Due to other funds	—	3,666,885	—	144,348	(413,556)	3,397,677
Due to Component Units	22,925	—	—	—	—	22,925
Estimated disallowance of Federal, State and other aid	1,114,543	—	—	—	—	1,114,543
Payable for investment securities purchased	—	—	—	257,000	—	257,000
Total liabilities	<u>21,654,502</u>	<u>5,728,058</u>	<u>7,243</u>	<u>1,671,643</u>	<u>(413,556)</u>	<u>28,647,890</u>
Fund balances:						
Reserved for:						
Capital projects	—	411,125	—	1,528,423	—	1,939,548
Debt service	—	—	5,117,268	1,869,137	—	6,986,405
Noncurrent mortgage loans	—	—	—	69	—	69
Unreserved (deficit), reported in:						
General Fund	432,307	—	—	—	—	432,307
New York City Capital Projects Fund	—	(3,917,010)	—	—	—	(3,917,010)
Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds . .	—	—	—	42,770	—	42,770
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	—	—	—	232,903	—	232,903
Total fund balances (deficit) . .	<u>432,307</u>	<u>(3,505,885)</u>	<u>5,117,268</u>	<u>3,673,302</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5,716,992</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$22,086,809</u>	<u>\$ 2,222,173</u>	<u>\$5,124,511</u>	<u>\$5,344,945</u>	<u>\$ (413,556)</u>	<u>\$34,364,882</u>

The reconciliation of the fund balances of governmental funds to the net assets (deficit) of governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets is presented in an accompanying schedule.
See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL
FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

Amounts reported for *governmental activities* in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:

Total fund balances—governmental funds	\$ 5,057,179
Inventories recorded in the Statement of Net Assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds	281,645
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds	39,881,603
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds	4,128,462
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported in the funds:	
Bonds and notes payable	(63,816,603)
OPEB liability	(65,544,361)
Accrued interest payable	(766,778)
Capital lease obligations	(1,937,173)
Accrued vacation and sick leave	(3,682,537)
Pension liability	(658,600)
Landfill closure and post-closure care costs	(1,719,073)
Pollution Remediation	(175,536)
Other long-term liabilities	<u>(7,774,445)</u>
Net assets (deficit) of governmental activities	<u><u>\$(96,726,217)</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL
FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

Amounts reported for *governmental activities* in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:

Total fund balances—governmental funds	\$ 5,716,992
Inventories recorded in the Statement of Net Assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds	257,215
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds	36,892,858
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds	5,223,256
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported in the funds:	
Bonds and notes payable	(58,058,125)
OPEB liability	(63,290,218)
Accrued interest payable	(677,361)
Capital lease obligations	(2,024,663)
Accrued vacation and sick leave	(3,389,007)
Pension liability	(692,200)
Landfill closure and post-closure care costs	(1,698,490)
Other long-term liabilities	<u>(7,792,721)</u>
Net assets (deficit) of governmental activities	<u><u>\$(89,532,464)</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	General	New York City Capital Projects	General Debt Service	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Adjustments/ Eliminations	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:						
Real estate taxes	\$14,487,231	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 14,487,231
Sales and use taxes	5,302,107	—	—	—	—	5,302,107
Personal income tax	7,518,903	—	—	138,274	—	7,657,177
Income taxes, other	6,588,642	—	—	—	—	6,588,642
Other taxes	1,975,691	—	—	—	—	1,975,691
Federal, State and other categorical aid	19,168,023	851,641	—	170,000	—	20,189,664
Unrestricted Federal and State aid	327,390	—	—	—	—	327,390
Charges for services	2,244,924	—	—	—	—	2,244,924
Tobacco settlement	—	—	—	232,612	—	232,612
Investment income	123,903	—	57,593	98,903	—	280,399
Interest on mortgages, net	—	—	—	6,469	—	6,469
Other revenues	2,112,280	2,873,723	99	2,923,569	(2,880,850)	5,028,821
Total revenues	<u>59,849,094</u>	<u>3,725,364</u>	<u>57,692</u>	<u>3,569,827</u>	<u>(2,880,850)</u>	<u>64,321,127</u>
EXPENDITURES:						
General government	1,917,783	1,341,800	—	357,784	—	3,617,367
Public safety and judicial	7,683,112	336,506	—	—	—	8,019,618
Education	17,774,247	2,750,256	—	2,877,279	(2,880,850)	20,520,932
City University	658,484	66,581	—	—	—	725,065
Social services	12,151,263	90,959	—	—	—	12,242,222
Environmental protection	2,199,569	2,930,162	—	—	—	5,129,731
Transportation services	1,269,989	1,002,396	—	—	—	2,272,385
Parks, recreation and cultural activities	445,188	831,811	—	—	—	1,276,999
Housing	796,803	412,990	—	—	—	1,209,793
Health (including payments to HHC)	1,843,326	232,595	—	—	—	2,075,921
Libraries	366,307	47,466	—	—	—	413,773
Pensions	6,264,914	—	—	—	—	6,264,914
Judgments and claims	623,192	—	—	—	—	623,192
Fringe benefits and other benefit payments	3,524,852	—	—	—	—	3,524,852
Administrative and other	172,347	—	92,878	61,173	—	326,398
Debt Service:						
Interest	—	—	1,562,328	921,687	—	2,484,015
Redemptions	—	—	1,560,296	319,380	—	1,879,676
Lease payments	174,523	—	—	—	—	174,523
Total expenditures	<u>57,865,899</u>	<u>10,043,522</u>	<u>3,215,502</u>	<u>4,537,303</u>	<u>(2,880,850)</u>	<u>72,781,376</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	1,983,195	(6,318,158)	(3,157,810)	(967,476)	—	(8,460,249)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from General Fund	—	—	1,413,106	741,812	—	2,154,918
Transfers from Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	—	2,321,950	—	123,163	—	2,445,113
Principal amount of bonds issued	176,424	5,304,576	—	2,270,000	—	7,751,000
Bond premium	—	64,716	30,692	3,090	—	98,498
Capitalized leases	—	26,237	—	—	—	26,237
Issuance of refunding debt	—	—	450,070	219,300	—	669,370
Transfers to New York City Capital Projects Fund	—	—	—	(2,321,950)	—	(2,321,950)
Transfers to General Debt Service Fund	(1,413,106)	—	—	(961)	—	(1,414,067)
Transfers from (to) Nonmajor Debt Service Funds, net	(741,812)	—	961	(123,163)	—	(864,014)
Payments to refunded bond escrow holder	—	—	(478,457)	(232,879)	—	(711,336)
Transferable development rights installment purchase agreement	—	—	—	(33,333)	—	(33,333)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(1,978,494)</u>	<u>7,717,479</u>	<u>1,416,372</u>	<u>645,079</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7,800,436</u>
Net change in fund balances	4,701	1,399,321	(1,741,438)	(322,397)	—	(659,813)
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR ..	432,307	(3,505,885)	5,117,268	3,673,302	—	5,716,992
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 437,008</u>	<u>\$ (2,106,564)</u>	<u>\$ 3,375,830</u>	<u>\$ 3,350,905</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,057,179</u>

The reconciliation of the net change in fund balances of governmental funds to the change in net assets of governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets is presented in an accompanying schedule.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	General	New York City Capital Projects	General Debt Service	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Adjustments/ Eliminations	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:						
Real estate taxes	\$13,203,930	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$13,203,930
Sales and use taxes	6,228,357	—	—	—	—	6,228,357
Personal income tax	9,764,209	—	—	163,756	—	9,927,965
Income taxes, other	6,784,783	—	—	—	—	6,784,783
Other taxes	2,619,250	—	—	—	—	2,619,250
Federal, State and other categorical aid	18,088,020	1,357,927	—	170,000	—	19,615,947
Unrestricted Federal and State aid	242,115	—	—	—	—	242,115
Charges for services	2,125,870	—	—	—	—	2,125,870
Tobacco settlement	—	—	—	210,937	—	210,937
Investment income	376,798	—	18,007	239,725	—	634,530
Interest on mortgages, net	—	—	—	3,181	—	3,181
Other revenues	1,990,185	2,309,050	53	2,408,102	(2,376,158)	4,331,232
Total revenues	61,423,517	3,666,977	18,060	3,195,701	(2,376,158)	65,928,097
EXPENDITURES:						
General government	1,827,649	1,650,614	—	514,390	—	3,992,653
Public safety and judicial	7,258,568	282,627	—	—	—	7,541,195
Education	16,855,125	2,358,237	—	2,356,596	(2,376,158)	19,193,800
City University	620,730	37,345	—	—	—	658,075
Social services	12,511,340	64,448	—	—	—	12,575,788
Environmental protection	2,082,731	2,500,851	—	—	—	4,583,582
Transportation services	1,187,099	813,901	—	—	—	2,001,000
Parks, recreation and cultural activities	450,151	563,886	—	—	—	1,014,037
Housing	679,584	502,617	—	—	—	1,182,201
Health (including payments to HHC)	1,587,844	205,624	—	—	—	1,793,468
Libraries	266,399	25,294	—	—	—	291,693
Pensions	5,616,289	—	—	—	—	5,616,289
Judgments and claims	625,395	—	—	—	—	625,395
Fringe benefits and other benefit payments	3,956,861	—	—	—	—	3,956,861
Administrative and other	312,555	—	124,375	40,728	—	477,658
Debt Service:						
Interest	—	—	1,611,184	971,140	—	2,582,324
Redemptions	—	—	1,757,820	550,388	—	2,308,208
Lease payments	158,482	—	—	—	—	158,482
Total expenditures	55,996,802	9,005,444	3,493,379	4,433,242	(2,376,158)	70,552,709
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	5,426,715	(5,338,467)	(3,475,319)	(1,237,541)	—	(4,624,612)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from General Fund	—	—	5,212,167	209,539	—	5,421,706
Transfers from Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	—	1,656,409	—	154,931	—	1,811,340
Principal amount of bonds issued	—	3,425,400	—	700,000	—	4,125,400
Bond premium	—	62,948	87,414	5,557	—	155,919
Capitalized leases	—	16,743	—	—	—	16,743
Issuance of refunding debt	—	—	3,956,945	—	—	3,956,945
Transfers to New York City Capital Projects Fund	—	—	—	(1,656,409)	—	(1,656,409)
Transfers from (to) General Debt Service Fund	(5,212,167)	—	—	4,789	—	(5,207,378)
Transfers to Nonmajor Debt Service Funds, net	(209,539)	—	(4,789)	(154,931)	—	(369,259)
Payments to refunded bond escrow holder	—	—	(4,031,146)	(14,544)	—	(4,045,690)
Transferable development rights installment purchase agreement	—	—	—	(33,333)	—	(33,333)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(5,421,706)	5,161,500	5,220,591	(784,401)	—	4,175,984
Net change in fund balances	5,009	(176,967)	1,745,272	(2,021,942)	—	(448,628)
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR ..	427,298	(3,328,918)	3,371,996	5,695,244	—	6,165,620
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) AT END OF YEAR	\$ 432,307	\$(3,505,885)	\$ 5,117,268	\$ 3,673,302	\$ —	\$ 5,716,992

The reconciliation of the net change in fund balances of governmental funds to the change in net assets of governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets is presented in an accompanying schedule.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND
BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

Amounts reported for *governmental activities* in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances—governmental funds		\$	(659,813)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.			
Purchases of capital assets	\$	5,843,732	
Depreciation expense		<u>(2,289,736)</u>	3,553,996
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets and other (<i>i.e.</i> sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net assets			(453,331)
The issuance of long-term debt (<i>i.e.</i> , bonds, capital leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.			
Proceeds from sales of bonds		(8,420,370)	
Principal payments of bonds		2,492,514	
Other		<u>(38,655)</u>	(5,966,511)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds			(115,049)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds			(1,123,366)
OPEB obligation			(2,254,143)
Pollution Remediation			<u>(2,694)</u>
Change in net assets—governmental activities			<u>\$ (7,020,911)</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND
BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

Amounts reported for *governmental activities* in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances—governmental funds		\$	(448,628)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.			
Purchases of capital assets	\$	5,542,866	
Depreciation expense		<u>(2,264,510)</u>	3,278,356
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets and other (<i>i.e.</i> sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net assets			86,253
The issuance of long-term debt (<i>i.e.</i> , bonds, capital leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.			
Proceeds from sales of bonds		(8,082,345)	
Principal payments of bonds		6,197,979	
Other		<u>(49,849)</u>	(1,934,215)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds			
			(567,465)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds			
			(719,288)
OPEB obligation			<u>(5,528,280)</u>
Change in net assets—governmental activities			<u>\$ (5,833,267)</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	Budget			Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified	Actual	
REVENUES:				
Real estate taxes	\$13,915,354	\$14,519,706	\$14,487,231	\$ (32,475)
Sales and use taxes	5,713,000	5,364,400	5,302,107	(62,293)
Personal income tax	8,469,206	7,497,730	7,518,903	21,173
Income taxes, other	5,407,000	5,543,500	6,588,642	1,045,142
Other taxes	2,822,720	2,925,367	1,975,691	(949,676)
Federal, State and other categorical aid	17,906,115	19,609,378	19,168,023	(441,355)
Unrestricted Federal and State aid	339,797	339,797	327,390	(12,407)
Charges for services	2,127,087	2,209,011	2,244,924	35,913
Investment income	85,400	124,020	123,903	(117)
Other revenues	1,777,337	2,729,022	2,112,280	(616,742)
Total revenues	<u>58,563,016</u>	<u>60,861,931</u>	<u>59,849,094</u>	<u>(1,012,837)</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
General government	1,932,330	1,985,787	1,917,783	68,004
Public safety and judicial	7,213,015	7,762,019	7,683,112	78,907
Education	17,743,707	17,892,034	17,774,247	117,787
City University	670,098	673,854	658,484	15,370
Social services	12,139,240	12,205,011	12,151,263	53,748
Environmental protection	2,257,434	2,265,492	2,199,569	65,923
Transportation services	922,257	1,309,461	1,269,989	39,472
Parks, recreation and cultural activities	428,623	448,637	445,188	3,449
Housing	631,101	847,239	796,803	50,436
Health (including payments to HHC)	1,721,597	1,910,944	1,843,326	67,618
Libraries	94,732	367,301	366,307	994
Pensions	6,171,362	6,267,894	6,264,914	2,980
Judgments and claims	657,706	623,192	623,192	—
Fringe benefits and other benefit payments	3,309,317	3,528,189	3,524,852	3,337
Lease payments for debt service	110,888	174,523	174,523	—
Other	1,522,726	612,949	172,347	440,602
Total expenditures	<u>57,526,133</u>	<u>58,874,526</u>	<u>57,865,899</u>	<u>1,008,627</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>1,036,883</u>	<u>1,987,405</u>	<u>1,983,195</u>	<u>(4,210)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Principal amount of bonds issued	—	176,424	176,424	—
Transfer to Nonmajor Debt Service Fund	(27,357)	(887,456)	(887,456)	—
Transfer from Nonmajor Debt Service Fund	142,973	145,639	145,644	5
Transfers and other payments for debt service	<u>(1,152,499)</u>	<u>(1,422,012)</u>	<u>(1,413,106)</u>	<u>8,906</u>
Total other financing uses	<u>(1,036,883)</u>	<u>(1,987,405)</u>	<u>(1,978,494)</u>	<u>8,911</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	4,701	<u>\$ 4,701</u>
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			432,307	
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR			<u>\$ 437,008</u>	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	Budget			Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified	Actual	
REVENUES:				
Real estate taxes	\$12,854,090	\$13,163,336	\$13,203,930	\$ 40,594
Sales and use taxes	6,082,000	6,185,000	6,228,357	43,357
Personal income tax	8,486,850	9,713,897	9,764,209	50,312
Income taxes, other	6,007,000	5,968,000	6,784,783	816,783
Other taxes	3,045,085	3,638,397	2,619,250	(1,019,147)
Federal, State and other categorical aid	17,110,310	18,552,901	18,088,020	(464,881)
Unrestricted Federal and State aid	339,797	254,497	242,115	(12,382)
Charges for services	1,950,572	2,085,839	2,125,870	40,031
Investment income	387,300	365,470	376,798	11,328
Other revenues	1,716,876	2,512,615	1,990,185	(522,430)
Total revenues	<u>57,979,880</u>	<u>62,439,952</u>	<u>61,423,517</u>	<u>(1,016,435)</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
General government	1,998,923	1,926,139	1,827,649	98,490
Public safety and judicial	6,918,820	7,336,835	7,258,568	78,267
Education	16,974,359	16,961,745	16,855,125	106,620
City University	628,425	659,895	620,730	39,165
Social services	12,240,877	12,609,939	12,511,340	98,599
Environmental protection	2,144,383	2,114,997	2,082,731	32,266
Transportation services	836,887	1,222,810	1,187,099	35,711
Parks, recreation and cultural activities	455,346	463,512	450,151	13,361
Housing	604,108	716,263	679,584	36,679
Health (including payments to HHC)	1,626,443	1,624,410	1,587,844	36,566
Libraries	47,261	266,724	266,399	325
Pensions	5,603,272	5,620,242	5,616,289	3,953
Judgments and claims	634,806	628,700	625,395	3,305
Fringe benefits and other benefit payments	3,573,181	3,995,113	3,956,861	38,252
Lease payments for debt service	176,914	158,482	158,482	—
Other	1,169,056	720,637	312,555	408,082
Total expenditures	<u>55,633,061</u>	<u>57,026,443</u>	<u>55,996,802</u>	<u>1,029,641</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>2,346,819</u>	<u>5,413,509</u>	<u>5,426,715</u>	<u>13,206</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfer to Nonmajor Debt Service Fund	(10,000)	(761,545)	(761,545)	—
Transfer from Nonmajor Debt Service Fund	549,136	551,580	552,006	426
Transfer to New York City Capital Projects Fund	(100,000)	—	—	—
Transfers and other payments for debt service	<u>(2,785,955)</u>	<u>(5,203,544)</u>	<u>(5,212,167)</u>	<u>(8,623)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(2,346,819)</u>	<u>(5,413,509)</u>	<u>(5,421,706)</u>	<u>(8,197)</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	5,009	<u>\$ 5,009</u>
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			427,298	
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR			<u>\$ 432,307</u>	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Other Trust Funds	Agency Funds
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,545,983	\$ 1,040	\$ 725,026
Receivables:			
Member loans	1,472,834	—	—
Investment securities sold	3,961,734	—	—
Accrued interest and dividends	494,012	—	—
Tax liens receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$136,795)	—	201,532	—
Other	206	—	—
Investments:			
Other short-term investments	2,348,810	—	—
Debt securities	25,433,241	—	1,125,353
Equity securities	41,260,777	—	—
Guaranteed investment contracts	3,125,396	—	—
Management investment contracts	58,906	—	—
Mutual funds	19,414,106	—	—
Collateral from securities lending transactions	9,960,507	—	—
Due from Pension Funds	4,241	—	—
Restricted investments	—	23,350	—
Other	413,545	1,145	—
Total assets	<u>109,494,298</u>	<u>227,067</u>	<u>1,850,379</u>
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	841,458	5,172	652,634
Payable for investment securities purchased	6,595,001	—	—
Bonds payable, net of discounts	—	33,152	—
Accrued benefits payable	500,743	—	—
Payable to New York City Water Board	—	38,577	—
Due to Variable Supplements Funds	4,241	—	—
Securities lending transactions	10,052,991	—	—
Other	403	—	1,197,745
Total liabilities	<u>17,994,837</u>	<u>76,901</u>	<u>1,850,379</u>
Net Assets:			
Held in Trust for Benefit Payments	<u>\$ 91,499,461</u>	—	<u>\$ —</u>
Held in Trust for Fiduciary Net Assets		<u>\$150,166</u>	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Other Trust Funds	Agency Funds
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,011,866	\$ 2,200	\$ 819,721
Receivables:			
Member loans	1,380,848	—	—
Investment securities sold	5,108,467	—	—
Accrued interest and dividends	528,071	—	—
Tax liens receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$143,324)	—	127,945	—
Other	27,074	—	—
Investments:			
Other short-term investments	2,920,948	—	—
Debt securities	27,326,198	—	952,804
Equity securities	54,269,589	—	—
Guaranteed investment contracts	2,503,315	—	—
Management investment contracts	74,549	—	—
Mutual funds	28,376,591	—	—
Collateral from securities lending transactions	17,318,580	—	—
Due from Pension Funds	4,243	—	—
Restricted investments	—	28,409	—
Other	392,192	2,273	—
Total assets	<u>141,242,531</u>	<u>160,827</u>	<u>1,772,525</u>
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	951,610	3,324	697,596
Payable for investment securities purchased	5,785,424	—	—
Bonds payable, net of discounts	—	65,196	—
Accrued benefits payable	511,805	—	—
Payable to New York City Water Board	—	16,896	—
Due to Variable Supplements Funds	4,243	—	—
Securities lending transactions	17,345,400	—	—
Other	589	—	1,074,929
Total liabilities	<u>24,599,071</u>	<u>85,416</u>	<u>1,772,525</u>
NET ASSETS:			
Held in Trust for Benefit Payments	<u>\$116,643,460</u>	—	\$ —
Held in Trust for Fiduciary Net Assets		<u>\$ 75,411</u>	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Other Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:		
Contributions:		
Member contributions	\$ 1,599,771	\$ —
Employer contributions	8,967,394	—
Other employer contributions	74,145	—
Total contributions	<u>10,641,310</u>	<u>—</u>
Investment income:		
Interest income	2,061,955	—
Dividend income	1,453,108	—
Net depreciation in fair value of investments	(26,260,105)	—
Other	—	288
Less investment expenses	355,318	—
Investment income (loss), net	<u>(23,100,360)</u>	<u>288</u>
Securities lending transactions:		
Securities lending income	345,633	—
Securities lending fees	(189,349)	—
Unrealized loss in fair value of securities lending collateral	(65,669)	—
Net securities lending income	<u>90,615</u>	<u>—</u>
Tax liens receivables	—	117,313
Decrease in allowance for doubtful accounts	—	15,104
Payments from Pension Funds	8,489	—
Other	51,506	91
Total additions	<u>(12,308,440)</u>	<u>132,796</u>
DEDUCTIONS:		
Benefit payments and withdrawals	12,557,097	—
Bond interest expense	—	3,219
Distributions to The City of New York	—	8,051
Additional liability due to New York City Water Board	—	21,451
Payments to Variable Supplemental Funds	8,489	—
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts	—	8,575
Administrative expenses	124,451	6,711
Other	145,522	10,034
Total deductions	<u>12,835,559</u>	<u>58,041</u>
Increase (decrease) in plan net assets	<u>(25,143,999)</u>	<u>74,755</u>
NET ASSETS:		
Held in Trust for Benefit Payments:		
Beginning of Year	116,643,460	—
End of Year	<u>\$ 91,499,461</u>	—
Held in Trust for Fiduciary Net Assets:		
Beginning of Year		75,411
End of Year		<u>\$150,166</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Other Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:		
Contributions:		
Member contributions	\$ 1,458,013	\$ —
Employer contributions	8,387,130	—
Other employer contributions	27,577	—
Total contributions	<u>9,872,720</u>	<u>—</u>
Investment income:		
Interest income	2,124,510	—
Dividend income	1,712,201	—
Net depreciation in fair value of investments	(9,803,408)	—
Other	—	564
Less investment expenses	327,207	—
Investment income (loss), net	<u>(6,293,904)</u>	<u>564</u>
Securities lending transactions:		
Securities lending income	1,021,683	—
Securities lending fees	(871,639)	—
Net securities lending income	<u>150,044</u>	<u>—</u>
Tax liens receivables	—	89,265
Decrease in allowance for doubtful accounts	—	1,989
Payments from Pension Funds	8,556	—
Other	48,870	—
Total additions	<u>3,786,286</u>	<u>91,818</u>
DEDUCTIONS:		
Benefit payments and withdrawals	11,970,529	—
Bond interest expense	—	1,029
Distributions to The City of New York	—	42,805
Additional liability due to New York City Water Board	—	1,982
Payments to Variable Supplements Funds	8,556	—
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts	—	16,509
Administrative expenses	122,697	4,673
Other	29,960	10,605
Total deductions	<u>12,131,742</u>	<u>77,603</u>
Increase (decrease) in plan net assets	<u>(8,345,456)</u>	<u>14,215</u>
NET ASSETS:		
Held in Trust for Benefit Payments:		
Beginning of Year	124,988,916	—
End of Year	<u>\$116,643,460</u>	—
Held in Trust for Fiduciary Net Assets:		
Beginning of Year		61,196
End of Year		<u>\$ 75,411</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
COMPONENT UNITS
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	Water and Sewer System	Housing Authority December 31, 2008	Housing Development Corporation October 31, 2008	Health and Hospitals Corporation	Economic Development Corporation	Nonmajor Component Units	Total
ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,170,442	\$ 795,472	\$ 275,582	\$ 345,255	\$ 55,156	\$ 77,829	\$ 2,719,736
Investments, including accrued interest	771,277	406,080	202,358	112,126	33,034	913,566	2,438,441
Lease receivables	—	—	—	—	—	1,532,340	1,532,340
Other receivables	433,431	87,387	429,691	2,093,793	177,485	22,348	3,244,135
Mortgage loans and interest receivable, net .	—	55	6,416,433	—	48,094	—	6,464,582
Inventories	—	15,792	—	31,868	—	—	47,660
Due from Primary Government	13,328	—	—	—	—	—	13,328
Restricted cash and investments	—	96,271	1,866,467	258,861	107,917	327,408	2,656,924
Capital assets:							
Construction work-in-progress	5,072,496	1,525,717	—	291,346	6,639	—	6,896,198
Property, plant and equipment	24,103,459	10,004,369	4,579	5,927,667	5,686	253,855	40,299,615
Accumulated depreciation	(8,036,717)	(6,301,431)	(2,629)	(3,551,221)	(3,296)	(65,046)	(17,960,340)
Other	191,094	81,245	50,268	17,174	80,261	86,648	506,690
Total assets	23,718,810	6,710,957	9,242,749	5,526,869	510,976	3,148,948	48,859,309
LIABILITIES:							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities . . .	55,570	316,929	420,008	996,815	133,529	6,466	1,929,317
Accrued interest payable	41,485	7,012	61,065	15,667	—	—	125,229
Deferred revenues	77,672	18,223	136,625	—	10,686	7,782	250,988
Due to Primary Government	880,664	—	838,143	281,973	—	—	2,000,780
Other	15,945	33,076	—	—	23,615	44,189	116,825
Noncurrent Liabilities:							
Due within one year	966,026	134,702	310,756	146,690	—	25,790	1,583,964
Due in more than one year	21,421,197	2,693,348	6,314,529	4,135,459	144,796	2,840,521	37,549,850
Total liabilities	23,458,559	3,203,290	8,081,126	5,576,604	312,626	2,924,748	43,556,953
NET ASSETS:							
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt .	1,253,882	4,976,964	—	1,704,747	2,390	163,809	8,101,792
Restricted for:							
Capital projects	—	—	—	—	63,427	—	63,427
Debt service	285,348	—	420,651	147,162	—	—	853,161
Loans/security deposits	—	—	—	—	45,182	3,579	48,761
Statutory reserve	—	—	—	44,728	—	—	44,728
Donor restrictions	—	—	—	11,441	—	—	11,441
Operations	195,844	185,418	35,644	—	—	—	416,906
Unrestricted (deficit)	(1,474,823)	(1,654,715)	705,328	(1,957,813)	87,351	56,812	(4,237,860)
Total net assets (deficit)	\$ 260,251	\$3,507,667	\$1,161,623	\$ (49,735)	\$ 198,350	\$ 224,200	\$ 5,302,356

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
COMPONENT UNITS
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	Water and Sewer System	Housing Authority December 31, 2007	Housing Development Corporation October 31, 2007	Health and Hospitals Corporation	Economic Development Corporation	Nonmajor Component Units	Total
ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,249,401	\$ 582,896	\$ 218,545	\$ 977,897	\$ 68,773	\$ 76,288	\$ 3,173,800
Investments, including accrued interest	446,854	745,002	264,123	100,578	28,241	995,554	2,580,352
Other receivables	372,300	109,507	389,248	1,483,856	188,853	15,212	2,558,976
Mortgage loans and interest receivable, net	—	66	5,489,526	—	51,172	—	5,540,764
Inventories	—	15,643	—	34,712	—	—	50,355
Due from Primary Government	22,925	—	—	—	—	—	22,925
Restricted cash and investments	—	165,644	1,907,264	168,413	123,133	529,761	2,894,215
Capital assets:							
Construction work-in-progress	4,011,216	1,382,276	—	330,181	1,095	—	5,724,768
Property, plant and equipment	23,013,895	9,844,807	4,577	5,578,960	5,680	227,135	38,675,054
Accumulated depreciation	(7,677,961)	(5,992,091)	(2,813)	(3,363,508)	(3,043)	(58,364)	(17,097,780)
Other	154,404	61,845	48,384	17,412	52,060	1,034,720	1,368,825
Total assets	21,593,034	6,915,595	8,318,854	5,328,501	515,964	2,820,306	45,492,254
LIABILITIES:							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	84,183	305,475	286,968	907,364	166,075	8,968	1,759,033
Accrued interest payable	29,306	7,396	59,277	11,331	—	—	107,310
Deferred revenues	74,676	16,485	119,193	—	12,533	4,514	227,401
Due to Primary Government	518,467	—	842,988	58,358	—	—	1,419,813
Other	17,363	31,799	—	—	32,055	31,837	113,054
Noncurrent Liabilities:							
Due within one year	1,035,015	132,198	193,131	152,461	—	—	1,512,805
Due in more than one year	18,668,133	2,530,480	5,704,137	3,832,337	112,434	2,563,342	33,410,863
Total liabilities	20,427,143	3,023,833	7,205,694	4,961,851	323,097	2,608,661	38,550,279
NET ASSETS:							
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,737,181	5,023,714	—	1,574,650	2,637	149,487	8,487,669
Restricted for:							
Capital projects	—	—	—	—	62,580	—	62,580
Debt service	209,130	—	425,043	112,743	—	—	746,916
Loans/security deposits	—	—	—	—	56,234	3,719	59,953
Statutory reserve	—	—	—	37,208	—	—	37,208
Donor restrictions	—	—	—	11,775	—	—	11,775
Operations	200,438	257,996	30,690	—	—	—	489,124
Unrestricted (deficit)	(980,858)	(1,389,948)	657,427	(1,369,726)	71,416	58,439	(2,953,250)
Total net assets	\$ 1,165,891	\$ 3,891,762	\$1,113,160	\$ 366,650	\$ 192,867	\$ 211,645	\$ 6,941,975

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

COMPONENT UNITS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

(in thousands)

	Water and Sewer System	Housing Authority December 31, 2008	Housing Development Corporation October 31, 2008	Health and Hospitals Corporation	Economic Development Corporation	Nonmajor Component Units	Total
EXPENSES	\$ 3,500,429	\$ 3,172,565	\$ 261,778	\$ 6,667,936	\$ 770,947	\$ 74,134	\$ 14,447,789
PROGRAM REVENUES:							
Charges for services	2,448,567	791,092	241,497	5,677,744	227,432	33,774	9,420,106
Operating grants and contributions	—	1,689,909	—	239,860	34,743	—	1,964,512
Capital grants, contributions and other	—	269,919	—	210,851	503,130	22,131	1,006,031
Total program revenues	2,448,567	2,750,920	241,497	6,128,455	765,305	55,905	12,390,649
Net (expenses) program revenues	(1,051,862)	(421,645)	(20,281)	(539,481)	(5,642)	(18,229)	(2,057,140)
GENERAL REVENUES:							
Investment income	99,122	36,751	63,714	13,736	3,373	13,142	229,838
Unrestricted Federal and State aid	—	—	—	—	5,944	—	5,944
Other	108,708	26,512	5,030	119,575	1,808	17,642	279,275
General revenues, net	207,830	63,263	68,744	133,311	11,125	30,784	515,057
Change in net assets	(844,032)	(358,382)	48,463	(406,170)	5,483	12,555	(1,542,083)
Net assets—beginning	1,165,891	3,891,762	1,113,160	366,650	192,867	211,645	6,941,975
Restatement of beginning net assets	(61,608)	(25,713)	—	(10,215)	—	—	(97,536)
Net assets (deficit)—ending	\$ 260,251	\$ 3,507,667	\$ 1,161,623	\$ (49,735)	\$ 198,350	\$ 224,200	\$ 5,302,356

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
COMPONENT UNITS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	Water and Sewer System	Housing Authority December 31, 2007	Housing Development Corporation October 31, 2007	Health and Hospitals Corporation	Economic Development Corporation	Nonmajor Component Units	Total
EXPENSES	\$ 2,876,805	\$ 2,994,987	\$ 279,370	\$6,380,742	\$ 833,606	\$ 98,926	\$13,464,436
PROGRAM REVENUES:							
Charges for services	2,103,287	729,154	266,384	5,655,542	257,142	59,428	9,070,937
Operating grants and contributions	—	1,813,220	—	279,715	36,971	—	2,129,906
Capital grants, contributions and other	—	361,669	—	155,679	546,813	18,061	1,082,222
Total program revenues	2,103,287	2,904,043	266,384	6,090,936	840,926	77,489	12,283,065
Net (expenses) program revenues	(773,518)	(90,944)	(12,986)	(289,806)	7,320	(21,437)	(1,181,371)
GENERAL REVENUES:							
Investment income	108,892	61,278	84,531	47,151	7,597	34,600	344,049
Unrestricted Federal and State aid	—	—	—	—	6,892	—	6,892
Other	104,234	42,353	7,559	—	1,878	—	156,024
General revenues, net	213,126	103,631	92,090	47,151	16,367	34,600	506,965
Change in net assets	(560,392)	12,687	79,104	(242,655)	23,687	13,163	(674,406)
Net assets—beginning	1,726,283	3,879,075	1,034,056	609,305	169,180	198,482	7,616,381
Net assets—ending	\$ 1,165,891	\$ 3,891,762	\$ 1,113,160	\$ 366,650	\$ 192,867	\$ 211,645	\$ 6,941,975

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2009 and 2008

A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of The City of New York (City or primary government) are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governments in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The amounts shown in the “Primary Government” and “Component Units” columns of the accompanying government-wide financial statements are only presented to facilitate financial analysis and are not the equivalent of consolidated financial statements.

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies and reporting practices of the City:

1. Reporting Entity

The City of New York is a municipal corporation governed by the Mayor and the City Council. The City’s operations also include those normally performed at the county level, and accordingly, transactions applicable to the operations of the five counties that comprise the City are included in these financial statements.

The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government including the Department of Education and the community colleges of the City University of New York, other organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity’s financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A primary government is financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity. It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if its officials appoint a voting majority of an organization’s governing body and either it is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations that are fiscally dependent on it.

Most component units are included in the financial reporting entity by discrete presentation. Some component units, despite being legally separate from the primary government, are so integrated with the primary government that they are in substance part of the primary government. These component units are blended with the primary government.

The New York City Transit Authority is an affiliated agency of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority of the State of New York which is a component unit of New York State and is excluded from the City’s financial reporting entity.

Blended Component Units

These component units, although legally separate, all provide services exclusively to the City and thus are reported as if they were part of the primary government. They include the following:

Municipal Assistance Corporation for The City Of New York (MAC). MAC is a corporate governmental agency and instrumentality of the State constituting a public benefit corporation. MAC was created by State legislation enacted in 1975 (as amended to date, the Act) for purposes of providing financing assistance including funding for certain oversight of the City’s financial activities. To carry out such purposes, MAC was empowered to sell bonds and notes for the purpose of paying or loaning the proceeds of such sales to the City and to exchange its obligations for those of the City.

The Act provides that MAC shall continue for a term ending the later of July 1, 2008 or one year after all its liabilities have been fully paid and discharged. On July 1, 2008, MAC paid in full all its previously defeased bonds from amounts placed in an irrevocable trust. On July 1, 2008, MAC had other liabilities such as accounts payable outstanding. On September 24, 2008, MAC had all of its liabilities paid and discharged and MAC’s Board made the necessary statutory findings for dissolution and termination and set the date of termination at September 30, 2009. Upon the termination of the existence of MAC, all of its rights and property shall pass to and be vested in the State of New York.

New York City Transitional Finance Authority (TFA). TFA, a corporate governmental agency constituting a public benefit corporation and instrumentality of the State of New York was created in 1997 to assist the City in funding its capital program, the purpose of which is to maintain, rebuild, and expand the infrastructure of the City and to pay TFA’s operating expenditures.

In addition to State legislative authorization to issue Future Tax Secured bonds for capital purposes for which TFA had issued its statutory limit of \$13.5 billion as of June 30, 2007, TFA is authorized to have outstanding Recovery bonds of \$2.5 billion to fund the City’s costs related to and arising from events on September 11, 2001 at the World Trade Center; also, legislation enacted in

April, 2006 enables TFA to have outstanding up to \$9.4 billion of Building Aid Revenue bonds (BARBs) for purposes of funding costs of the five-year educational facilities capital plan for the City school system and TFA's operating expenditures. As of June 30, 2009, \$4.25 billion of BARBs have been issued and are outstanding.

TFA does not have any employees; its affairs are administered by employees of the City and of another component unit of the City, for which TFA pays a management fee and overhead based on its allocated share of personnel and overhead costs.

TSASC, Inc. (TSASC). TSASC is a special purpose, local development corporation organized in 1999 under the not-for-profit corporation law of the State of New York. TSASC is an instrumentality of the City, but is a separate legal entity from the City.

Pursuant to a purchase and sale agreement with the City, the City sold to TSASC all of its future right, title, and interest in the tobacco settlement revenues (TSRs) under the Master Settlement Agreement and the Decree and Final Judgment. This settlement agreement resolved cigarette smoking-related litigation between the settling states and participating manufacturers, released the participating manufacturers from past and present smoking-related claims, and provides for a continuing release of future smoking-related claims in exchange for certain payments to be made to the settling states, as well as certain tobacco advertising and marketing restrictions, among other things. The City is allocated a share of the TSRs received by New York State. The future rights, title, and interest of the City to the TSRs were sold to TSASC.

The purchase price of the City's future right, title, and interest in the TSRs was financed by the issuance of a series of bonds and the Residual Certificate. Prior to the restructuring of TSASC's debt, the Residual Certificate represented the entitlement to receive all TSRs after payment of debt service, operating expenses, and certain other costs as set forth in the original Indenture.

Under the Amended and Restated Indenture dated January 1, 2006, the Residual Certificate represents the entitlement to receive all amounts in excess of specified percentages of TSRs and other revenues (Collections) used to fund debt service and operating expenses of TSASC. The Collections in excess of the specified percentages will be transferred to the TSASC Tobacco Settlement Trust (Trust), as owner of the Residual Certificate and then to the City as the beneficial owner of the Trust. The Indenture allows transfers to the Trust after December 6, 2007.

The Indenture provides that a specified percentage of Collections are pledged, and required to be applied to the payment of debt service and operating costs. That percentage is 37.40% and is subject to reduction at June 1, 2024, and at each June 1st thereafter, depending on the magnitude of cumulative bond redemptions under the turbo redemption feature of Series 2006-1 bonds (which requires all pledged Collections, after payment of operating costs, to be applied to payment of principal of and interest on Series 2006-1 bonds).

TSASC does not have any employees; its affairs are administered by employees of the City and of another component unit of the City, for which TSASC pays a management fee, rent, and overhead based on its allocated share of personnel and overhead costs.

New York City Educational Construction Fund (ECF). ECF was created in 1967 as a corporate governmental agency of the State of New York, constituting a public benefit corporation. ECF was established to develop combined occupancy structures containing school and nonschool portions. ECF was created by the Education Law of the State and is authorized to issue bonds, notes, or other obligations to finance the construction and improvement of elementary and secondary school buildings within the City.

New York City School Construction Authority (SCA). SCA is a public benefit corporation created by the New York State Legislature in 1988. SCA's responsibilities as defined in the enabling legislation are the design, construction, reconstruction, improvement, rehabilitation and repair of the City's public schools. SCA is governed by a three-member Board of Trustees, all of whom are appointed by the Mayor which includes the Schools Chancellor of the City who serves as the Chairman.

SCA's operations are funded by appropriations made by the City which are guided by five-year capital plans, developed by the Department of Education (DOE) of the City. The City's appropriation for the five year capital plan for the fiscal years 2010 through 2014 is \$11.3 billion.

SCA carries out certain projects funded by the City Council and Borough Presidents, pursuant to the City Charter.

As SCA represents a pass-through entity, in existence for the sole purpose of capital projects, all expenditures are capitalized into construction-in-progress except for pollution remediation expenditures. Upon completion of construction-in-progress projects, the assets are transferred to DOE.

Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation (FSC). FSC was established in 2004 as a special purpose, bankruptcy-remote, local development corporation organized under the not-for-profit corporation law of the State of New York. FSC is a financing instrumentality of the City, but is a separate legal entity from the City. FSC was formed for the purpose of issuing bonds, a major portion of the proceeds of \$499 million of bonds issued in December, 2004 was used to acquire securities held in an escrow account securing City general obligation

bonds. The securities, which are held by the trustee for FSC, as they mature will fully fund the debt service and operational expenditures of FSC for the life of FSC's bonds.

FSC does not have any employees; its affairs are administered by employees of the City and of another component unit of the City, for which FSC pays a management fee based on its allocated share of personnel and overhead costs.

Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation (STAR). STAR is a special purpose, bankruptcy-remote, local development corporation organized under the not-for-profit corporation law of the State of New York in 2003. STAR is a financing instrumentality of the City, but is a separate legal entity from the City. STAR was created to issue debt (\$2.55 billion of bonds was issued in November, 2004) to finance the payment of principal, interest, and redemption premium (if any), on all outstanding bonds of MAC, on all outstanding bonds of the City held by MAC, and to reimburse the City for amounts retained by MAC since July 1, 2003 for debt service. The payment of the outstanding MAC bonds results in the receipt by the City of tax revenues that would otherwise be paid to MAC for the payment of debt service on MAC's bonds. The foregoing was consideration for an assignment by the City of all of its rights and interest in the \$170 million annual payment by the New York State Local Government Assistance Corporation which commenced with fiscal year 2004 and will terminate with fiscal year 2034 and which will be used for debt service on STAR bonds.

STAR does not have any employees; its affairs are administered by employees of the City and of another component unit of the City, for which STAR pays a management fee based on its allocated share of personnel and overhead costs.

Hudson Yards Development Corporation (HYDC). HYDC, a local development corporation organized by the City under the not-for-profit corporation law of the State of New York began operations in 2005 to manage and implement the City's economic development initiative for the development and redevelopment activities (Project) of the Hudson Yards area on the West Side of Manhattan (Project Area). HYDC is governed by a Board of thirteen Directors, a majority of whom are appointed by the Mayor. HYDC works with various City and State agencies and authorities and with private developers on the design and construction and implementation of the various elements of the Project, and to further private development and redevelopment of the Project Area.

Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation (HYIC). HYIC, a local development corporation organized by the City under the not-for-profit corporation law of the State of New York began operations in 2005 for the purpose of financing certain infrastructure improvements in the Hudson Yards area on the West Side of Manhattan (Project). HYIC does not engage in development directly, but finances development spearheaded by HYDC and carried out by existing public entities. HYIC fulfills its purpose through the issuance of bonds to finance the Project, including the operations of HYDC, and to collect revenues, including payments in lieu of taxes and district improvement bonuses from private developers and appropriations from the City, to support its operations and pay principal and interest on its outstanding bonds. HYIC is governed by a Board of Directors elected by its five Members, all of whom are officials of the City. HYIC's Certificate of Incorporation requires the vote of an independent director as a condition to taking certain actions; the independent director would be appointed by the Mayor prior to any such actions.

HYIC does not have any employees; its affairs are administered by employees of the City and of another component unit of the City, for which HYIC pays a management fee, rent, and overhead based on its allocated share of personnel and overhead costs.

Discretely Presented Component Units

All discretely presented component units are legally separate from the primary government. These entities are reported as discretely presented component units because the City appoints a majority of these organizations' boards, is able to impose its will on them, or a financial benefit/burden situation exists.

The component units column in the government-wide financial statements include the financial data of these entities, which are reported in a separate column to emphasize that they are legally separate from the City. They include the following:

New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC). HHC, a public benefit corporation, assumed responsibility for the operation of the City's municipal hospital system in 1970. HHC's integrated health care networks provide the full continuum of care—primary and specialty care, inpatient acute, outpatient, long-term care, and home health services—under a single medical and financial management structure. HHC's financial statements include the accounts of HHC and its blended component units, MetroPlus Health Plan, Inc., HHC Insurance Company, Inc., HHC Capital Corporation, and a closely affiliated not-for-profit corporation, The HHC Foundation of New York City, Inc.

HHC mainly provides, on behalf of the City, comprehensive medical and mental health services to City residents regardless of ability to pay. Funds appropriated from the City are payments, either directly or indirectly, for services rendered by HHC. The City pays for patient care rendered to prisoners, uniformed City employees, and various discretely funded facility-specific programs. HHC records both a revenue and an expense in an amount equal to expenditures made on its behalf by the City which includes settlements of claims for medical malpractice, negligence, other torts, and alleged breach of contracts, as well as other HHC costs including interest on City debt which funded HHC capital acquisitions. HHC reimburses the City for medical malpractice settlements it pays on behalf of HHC, up to an agreed upon amount to be negotiated each year.

Jay Street Development Corporation (JSDC). JSDC is a special purpose, local development corporation organized by the City in 2000 under the not-for-profit corporation law of the State of New York. JSDC is an instrumentality of the City, but is a separate legal entity from the City. JSDC was created to purchase, lease, sublease, own, hold, sell, assign, or pledge the real property known as the Court Unit of 330 Jay Street Condominium located at 330 Jay Street in Brooklyn, New York and to finance the costs of construction of a building thereon which will be used for the “Courts Facility.”

On April 23, 2008, the Courts Facility was sold to the City. On February 25, 2009, after having paid all remaining liabilities, JSDC’s remaining cash was distributed to the City, resulting in JSDC having no assets or liabilities at February 28, 2009.

JSDC does not have any employees; its affairs were administered by employees of another component unit of the City, for which JSDC paid a management fee based on its allocated share of personnel and overhead costs.

New York City Housing Development Corporation (HDC). HDC, a corporate governmental agency constituting a public benefit corporation of the State of New York was established in 1971 to encourage private housing development by providing low interest mortgage loans. The combined financial statements include: (i) the accounts of HDC and (ii) two active discretely presented component units: Housing Assistance Corporation and the New York City Residential Mortgage Insurance Corporation. Also, HDC includes the Housing New York Corporation which became an inactive subsidiary of HDC on November 3, 2003 and is not expected to be dissolved and the NYC HDC Real Estate Owned Corporation which was established as a subsidiary of HDC on September 20, 2004 and during HDC’s last fiscal year, there was no activity by this subsidiary. It is treated as a blended component of HDC. To accomplish its objectives, HDC is empowered to finance housing through new construction or rehabilitation and to provide permanent financing for multi-family residential housing. HDC finances significant amounts of its activities through issuance of bonds and notes. The bonds and notes of HDC are not debts of either the State or the City. HDC has a fiscal year ending October 31.

New York City Housing Authority (HA). HA is a public benefit corporation chartered in 1934 under the New York State Public Housing Law. HA develops, constructs, manages, and maintains low cost housing for eligible low income families in the City. HA also maintains a leased housing program which provides housing assistance payments to families.

Substantial operating losses result from the essential services that HA provides, and such operating losses will continue in the foreseeable future. To meet the funding requirements of these operating losses, HA receives subsidies from: (a) the Federal government, primarily the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, in the form of annual grants for operating assistance, debt service payments, contributions for capital, and reimbursement of expenditures incurred for certain Federal housing programs; (b) New York State in the form of debt service and capital payments; and (c) the City in the form of debt service and capital payments. Subsidies are established through budgetary procedures which establish amounts to be funded by the grantor agencies. Projected operating surplus or deficit amounts are budgeted on an annual basis and approved by the grantor agency. Capital project budgets are submitted regularly during the year. HA has a calendar year-end.

New York City Industrial Development Agency (IDA). IDA is a public benefit corporation established in 1974 to actively promote, retain, attract, encourage, and develop an economically sound commerce and industry base to prevent unemployment and economic deterioration in the City. IDA assists industrial, commercial, and not-for-profit organizations in obtaining long-term, low-cost financing for fixed assets through a financing transaction which includes the issuance of double and triple tax-exempt industrial development bonds (IDBs). The participating organizations, in addition to satisfying legal requirements under IDA’s governing laws, must meet certain economic development criteria, the most important of which is job creation and/or retention. In addition, IDA assists participants who do not qualify for IDBs through a “straight lease” structure. The straight lease also provides tax benefits to the participants without having to issue IDBs or otherwise take part in the participants’ financing. Whether IDA issues IDBs or merely enters into a straight lease, IDA may provide one or more of the following tax benefits: exemption from mortgage recording tax; payments in lieu of real property taxes that are less than full taxes; and exemption from City and State sales and use taxes as applied to construction materials and machinery and equipment. IDA is governed by a Board of Directors, which establishes official policies and reviews and approves requests for financing assistance. Its membership is prescribed by statute and includes public officials and private business leaders.

New York City Economic Development Corporation (EDC). EDC is a local development corporation organized in 1966 according to the not-for-profit corporation law of the State of New York. EDC’s financial statements include the accounts of EDC and its component units, Metropolitan Business Assistance, Ltd. and Apple Industrial Development Corporation. EDC renders a variety of services and administers certain economic development programs on behalf of the City relating to attraction, retention, and expansion of commerce and industry in the City. These services and programs include encouragement of construction, acquisition, rehabilitation, and improvement of commercial and industrial enterprises within the City, and provision of grants to qualifying business enterprises as a means of helping to create and retain employment therein.

Business Relocation Assistance Corporation (BRAC). BRAC is a not-for-profit corporation incorporated in 1981 according to the not-for-profit corporation law of the State of New York for the purpose of implementing and administering the Relocation

Incentive Program (RIP) and other related programs. BRAC provides relocation assistance to qualifying commercial and manufacturing firms moving within the City.

The funds for RIP were provided by owners/developers of certain residential projects which caused the relocation of commercial and manufacturing businesses previously located at those sites. These funds consisted of conversion contributions or escrow payments mandated by the City's Zoning Resolution for this type of development. The ability of BRAC to extract fees for residential conversion ended as of January 1, 1998 per the Zoning Resolution.

As required by the Zoning Resolution, developers/owners of specific City properties needed to pay a conversion contribution (BRAC payment) in order to receive a building permit for the conversion of space from commercial to residential use. As stipulated by the Zoning Resolution, in the event that such conversion resulted in the displacement of industrial and/or commercial firms located within the City, the developer was required to establish an escrow account for each business displaced. The funds were released to the displaced firm once eligible relocation had taken place.

Contributions were deposited to the BRAC fund in the event that a displaced firm did not relocate within the City. In addition, if the space to be converted was vacant for less than five years, the conversion contribution was made directly to the BRAC fund.

All conversion contributions received by BRAC are restricted for the use of administering industrial retention/relocation programs consistent with the Zoning Resolution. One such program, the Industrial Relocation Grant Program provides grants up to \$30,000 to eligible New York City manufacturing firms to defray their moving costs. Grants are paid as reimbursement of moving costs after a firm completes its relocation. This program will continue to operate only with the current accumulated net assets now available.

In fiscal year 2007, BRAC had received \$1.5 million in contributions from EDC to administer the Greenpoint Relocation Program. This program is intended to help defray relocation costs for those manufacturing and industrial firms that may need to relocate due to the rezoning of the Greenpoint-Williamsburg area of Brooklyn by providing for maximum grants of \$50,000. As of June 30, 2009, the BRAC fund is valued at \$1.4 million, and grants for both Industrial Relocation Grant and Greenpoint Relocation Program will be available until funds are exhausted.

Brooklyn Navy Yard Development Corporation (BNYDC). BNYDC was organized in 1966 as a not-for-profit corporation according to the not-for-profit corporation law of the State of New York. The primary purpose of BNYDC is to provide economic rehabilitation in Brooklyn, to revitalize the economy, and create job opportunities. In 1971, BNYDC leased the Brooklyn Navy Yard from the City for the purpose of rehabilitating it and attracting new businesses and industry to the area. That lease was amended and restated in 1996. The Mayor appoints the majority of the members of the Board of Directors.

New York City Water Board (Water Board) and New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (Water Authority). The Water and Sewer System (NYW), consisting of two legally separate and independent entities, the Water Board and the Water Authority began operations in 1985. NYW provides for water supply and distribution, and sewage collection, treatment, and disposal for the City. The Water Authority was established to issue debt to finance the cost of capital improvements to the water distribution and sewage collection system, and to refund any and all outstanding bonds and general obligation bonds of the City issued for water and sewer purposes. The Water Board was established to lease the water distribution and sewage collection system from the City and to establish and collect rates, fees, rents, and other charges for the use of, or for services furnished, rendered, or made available by the water distribution and sewage collection system to produce cash sufficient to pay debt service on the Water Authority's bonds and to place NYW on a self-sustaining basis. The physical operation and capital improvements of NYW are performed by the City's DEP subject to contractual agreements with the Water Board and Water Authority.

WTC Captive Insurance Company, Inc. (WTC Captive). WTC Captive is a not-for-profit corporation incorporated in the State of New York in 2004 in response to the events of September 11, 2001. WTC Captive was funded with \$999.9 million in funds by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and used this funding to support issuance of a liability insurance contract that provides specified coverage (general liability, environmental liability, professional liability, and marine liability) against certain third-party claims made against the City and approximately 145 contractors and subcontractors working on the City's FEMA-funded debris removal project at the World Trade Center site or the Fresh Kills landfill during the 'exposure period' from September 11, 2001 to August 30, 2002. Coverage is provided on both an excess of loss and first dollar basis, depending on the line of coverage. WTC Captive has a calendar year-end.

New York City Capital Resource Corporation (CRC). CRC is a local development corporation organized in 2006 under the not-for-profit corporation law of the State of New York to assist qualified not-for-profit institutions, small manufacturing companies, and other entities eligible under the Federal tax laws in obtaining tax-exempt bond financing. CRC is a conduit bond issuer for the Loan Enhanced Assistance Program (LEAP). LEAP's goal is to facilitate access to private activity tax-exempt bond

financing for qualified borrowers by simplifying the transaction structure, standardizing the required documentation, and achieving greater efficiency in marketing the tax-exempt debt.

CRC is a self-supporting entity and charges various program fees which may include application fees, financing fees, legal fees, and compliance fees. CRC is governed by a Board of Directors, which establishes official policies and reviews and approves requests for financing assistance. Its membership is prescribed by statute and includes public officials and private business leaders.

Note: These organizations publish separate annual financial statements which are available at: Office of the Comptroller, Bureau of Accountancy—Room 808, 1 Centre Street, New York, New York 10007.

2. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The government-wide financial statements (*i.e.*, the statement of net assets and the statement of activities), display information about the primary government and its component units. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations of internal activity have been made in these statements. The primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. All of the activities of the City as primary government are governmental activities.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses, which include allocated indirect expenses, and program revenues for each function of the City’s governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: (i) charges for services such as rental revenue from operating leases on markets, ports, and terminals and (ii) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or program. Taxes and other revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the City’s funds, including fiduciary funds and blended component units. Separate statements for the governmental and fiduciary fund categories are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The City uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, fiduciary, and proprietary. Except for proprietary (the only organizations that would be categorized as proprietary funds are reported as component units), each category, in turn, is divided into separate “fund types.”

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund. This is the general operating fund of the City. Substantially all tax revenues, Federal and State aid (except aid for capital projects), and other operating revenues are accounted for in the General Fund. This fund also accounts for expenditures and transfers as appropriated in the Expense Budget, which provides for the City’s day-to-day operations, including transfers to Debt Service Funds for payment of long-term liabilities.

New York City Capital Projects Fund. This fund is used to record all revenues, expenditures, assets, and liabilities associated with City capital projects. It accounts for resources used to construct or acquire fixed assets and make capital improvements. Resources of the New York City Capital Projects Fund are derived principally from proceeds of City and TFA bond issues, payments from the Water Authority, and from Federal, State, and other aid.

General Debt Service Fund. This fund, required by State legislation on January 1, 1979 is administered and maintained by the State Comptroller into which payments of real estate taxes and other revenues are deposited in advance of debt service payment dates. Debt service on all City notes and bonds is paid from this fund.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

Fiduciary Funds

The Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets and activities when a governmental unit is functioning either as a trustee or an agent for another party. They include the following:

The **Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds** account for the operations of:

- New York City Employees' Retirement System (NYCERS)
- Teachers' Retirement System of the City of New York Qualified Pension Plan (TRS)
- New York City Board of Education Retirement System Qualified Pension Plan (BERS)
- New York City Police Pension Fund (POLICE)
- New York City Fire Pension Fund (FIRE)
- New York City Police Department Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (POVSF)
- New York City Police Department Police Superior Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (PSOVSF)
- New York City Fire Department Firefighters' Variable Supplements Fund (FFVSF)
- New York City Fire Department Fire Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (FOVSF)
- New York City Transit Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (TPOVSF)
- New York City Transit Police Superior Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (TPSOVSF)
- New York City Housing Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (HPOVSF)
- New York City Housing Police Superior Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (HPSOVSF)
- Correction Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (COVSF)
- Deferred Compensation Plan for Employees of The City of New York and Related Agencies and Instrumentalities (DCP/457 Plan)
- Deferred Compensation Plan for Employees of The City of New York and Related Agencies and Instrumentalities (DCP/401(k) Plan)
- Deferred Compensation Plan for Employees of The City of New York and Related Agencies and Instrumentalities (DCP/408(q) Plan)
- The New York City Other Postemployment Benefits Plan (PLAN)

The **Other Trust Funds** account for the operations of:

- New York City Tax Lien Trust (NYCTLT 2009-A)
- New York City Tax Lien Trust (NYCTLT 2008-A)
- New York City Tax Lien Trust (NYCTLT 2006-A)
- New York City Tax Lien Trust (NYCTLT 2005-A)
- New York City Tax Lien Trust (NYCTLT 2004-A)
- New York City Tax Lien Trust (NYCTLT 1999-1)
- New York City Tax Lien Trust (NYCTLT 1998-2)
- New York City Tax Lien Trust (NYCTLT 1998-1)
- New York City Tax Lien Trust (NYCTLT 1996-1)

Note: These organizations publish separate annual financial statements which are available at: Office of the Comptroller, Bureau of Accountancy—Room 808, 1 Centre Street, New York, New York 10007.

These funds use the accrual basis of accounting and a measurement focus on the periodic determination of additions, deductions, and net assets held in trust for benefit payments.

The **Agency Funds** account for miscellaneous assets held by the City for other funds, governmental units, and individuals. The Agency Funds are custodial in nature and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The discretely presented component units consist of **HHC, HDC, HA, EDC, NYW** and the nonmajor component units. These activities are accounted for in a manner similar to private business enterprises, in which the focus is on the periodic determination of revenues, expenses, and net income.

New Accounting Standards Adopted

In fiscal year 2009, the City adopted four new statements and one technical bulletin of financial accounting standards issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

- Statement No. 49 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations*
- Statement No. 52 *Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments*
- Statement No. 55 *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*
- Statement No. 56 *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in the AICPA Statements on Auditing Standards*
- Technical Bulletin No. 2008-1 *Determining the Annual Required Contribution Adjustment for Postemployment Benefits*

Statement No. 49 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for pollution remediation obligations which are obligations to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution (e.g., hazardous wastes spills and asbestos contamination) by participating in pollution remediation activities such as site assessments and cleanups. Pollution remediation obligations exclude pollution prevention or control obligations relating to current operations and future pollution remediation activities such as landfill closure and postclosure care. Statement No. 49 identifies the obligating events which require a governmental entity to estimate the components of expected pollution remediation outlays and determine whether outlays for those components should be accrued as a liability or, if appropriate, capitalized when goods and services are acquired. The Statement amends: NCGA Statement 1, *Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Principles*, NCGA Statement 4, *Accounting and Financial Reporting Principles for Claims and Judgments and Compensated Absences*, NCGA Interpretation 6, *Notes to the Financial Statements Disclosure*, GASB Statement No. 10, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues*, and GASB Interpretation No. 6, *Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements*, to provide specific reporting guidance for pollution remediation obligations, including disclosure requirements. Comparability of financial statements among governments will be enhanced by Statement No. 49 requiring all governments to account for pollution remediation obligations in the same manner, including required reporting of pollution remediation obligations that previously may not have been reported. The Statement also will enhance users' ability to assess governments' obligations by requiring more timely and complete reporting of obligations as their components become reasonably estimable.

The financial reporting impact resulting from the implementation of Statement No. 49 is the restatement of net assets in the government-wide financial statements by \$173 million for pollution remediation obligations measured at the beginning of fiscal year 2009. For periods prior to the implementation of Statement No. 49, the City does not have sufficient objective and verifiable information to apply the expected cash flow technique to measurements of pollution remediation obligations. See Note D.4. for disclosure information relating to pollution remediation obligations.

Statement No. 52 requires endowments to report their land and other real estate investments at fair value. Governments also are required to report the changes in fair value as investment income. Statement No. 52 amends the scope of Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, to apply the disclosure provisions of paragraph 15 of that Statement to land and other real estate held as investments by endowments. Accordingly, endowments should disclose "the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of investments, if that fair value is based on other than quoted market prices." The objective of this Statement is to enhance the comparability and usefulness of financial reporting by endowments by establishing a common approach to reporting land and other real estate held as investments with other entities that exist for similar purposes.

There was no impact on the City's financial statements as a result of the implementation of Statement No. 52 since the City's governmental funds category does not include a Permanent Funds fund type.

Statement No. 55 provides for the codification of all GAAP for state and local governments so that they derive from a single source and consequently, the current GAAP hierarchy as set forth in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' literature will then reside in the accounting literature established by GASB. The objective of this Statement is to identify the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements of state and local governmental entities that are presented in conformity with GAAP.

There was no impact on the City's financial statements as a result of the implementation of Statement No. 55.

Statement No. 56 provides for the codification of certain accounting and financial reporting guidance presented in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statements on Auditing Standards into the authoritative literature of GASB. This Statement does not establish new accounting standards but rather incorporates the existing guidance (to the extent appropriate in

a governmental environment) into the GASB standards by addressing three issues that establish accounting principles—related party transactions, going concern considerations, and subsequent events.

There was no impact on the City's financial statements as a result of the implementation of Statement No. 56.

Technical Bulletin No. 2008-1 clarifies the requirements of GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers* and GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* for calculating the annual required contribution (ARC) adjustment. The objective of the ARC adjustment procedure in Statements 27 and 45 is to offset the amount that has been included in the ARC for the amortization of past contribution deficiencies or excess contributions of the employer. Use of the ARC adjustment is intended to avoid misstatement of annual pension or OPEB costs and to maintain consistency between actuarial and accounting measurements on an ongoing basis. When the actual amount of interest (and principal, if any) is known, the known amount rather than an amount derived from the application of estimation procedures established in Statements 27 and 45 is used for purposes of determining annual pension or OPEB costs, respectively.

There was no impact on the City's financial statements as a result of the implementation of Technical Bulletin No. 2008-1.

3. Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting determines when transactions are reported on the financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the City either gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include sales and income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations which are recorded on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues from sales and income taxes are recognized when the underlying exchange transaction takes place. Revenues from property tax are recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenues from grants, entitlements, and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental fund types use the flow of current financial resources measurement focus. This focus is on the determination of, and changes in financial position, and generally only current assets and current liabilities are included on the balance sheet. These funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the fiscal period. Revenues from taxes are generally considered available if received within two months after the fiscal year-end. Revenues from categorical and other grants are generally considered available if received within one year after the fiscal year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related liability is incurred and payment is due, except for principal and interest on long-term debt and certain estimated liabilities which are recorded only when payment is due.

The measurement focus of the Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds and Other Trust Funds is on the flow of economic resources. This focus emphasizes the determination of net income, changes in net assets, and financial position. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. These funds use the accrual basis of accounting whereby revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned, and expenses are recognized in the period incurred. The Pension Trust Funds' contributions from members are recorded when the employer makes payroll deductions from Plan members. Employer contributions are recognized when due. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Plans.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Activities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, the discretely presented component units have elected not to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989.

The Agency Funds use the accrual basis of accounting and do not measure the results of operations.

4. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for expenditures are recorded to reflect the use of the applicable spending appropriations, is used by the General Fund during the fiscal year to control expenditures. The cost of those goods received and services rendered on or before June 30 are recognized as expenditures. Encumbrances not resulting in expenditures by year-end, lapse.

5. Cash and Investments

The City considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents include compensating balances maintained with certain banks in lieu of payments for services rendered. The average compensating balances maintained during fiscal years 2009 and 2008 were approximately \$1,902 million and \$443 million, respectively.

Investments are reported in the balance sheet at fair value. Investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, is reported in operations.

Investments in fixed income securities are recorded at fair value. Securities purchased pursuant to agreements to resell are carried at the contract price, exclusive of interest, at which the securities will be resold.

Investments of the Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds and Other Trust Funds are reported at fair value. Investments are stated at the last reported sales price on a national securities exchange or as priced by a nationally recognized securities pricing service as on the last business day of the fiscal year except for securities held as alternative investments where fair value is determined by the general partners of the partnerships the funds are invested in, and other experts with this asset class.

A description of the City's Fiduciary Funds securities lending activities in fiscal years 2009 and 2008 is included in Deposits and Investments (see Note D.1.).

6. Inventories

Inventories on hand at June 30, 2009 and 2008 (estimated at \$282 million and \$257 million, respectively, based on average cost) have been reported on the government-wide statement of net assets. Inventories are recorded as expenditures in governmental funds at the time of purchase, and accordingly have not been reported on the governmental funds balance sheet.

7. Restricted Cash and Investments

Certain proceeds of the City and component unit bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for bond repayment, are classified as restricted cash and investments on the balance sheet because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. None of the government-wide statement of net assets is restricted by enabling legislation.

8. Capital Assets

Capital assets and improvements include substantially all land, buildings, equipment, water distribution and sewage collection system, and other elements of the City's infrastructure having a minimum useful life of five years, having a cost of more than \$35,000, and having been appropriated in the Capital Budget (see Note C.1.). Capital assets which are used for general governmental purposes and are not available for expenditure are accounted for and reported in the government-wide financial statements. These statements also contain the City's infrastructure elements that are now required to be capitalized under GAAP. Infrastructure elements include the roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, park land and improvements, piers, bulkheads and tunnels. The capital assets of the water distribution and sewage collection system are recorded in the Water and Sewer System component unit financial statements under a lease agreement between the City and the Water Board.

Capital assets are generally stated at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost based on appraisals or on other acceptable methods when historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are stated at their fair market value as of the date of the donation. Capital leases are classified as capital assets in amounts equal to the lesser of the fair market value or the present value of net minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease (see Note D.3.).

Accumulated depreciation and amortization are reported as reductions of capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based upon estimated useful lives of 40 to 50 years for buildings; 5 to 35 years for equipment; and 15 to 50 years for infrastructure. Capital lease assets and leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease or the life of the asset, whichever is less.

9. Allowance for Uncollectible Mortgage Loans

Mortgage loans and interest receivable in the Debt Service Funds are net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts of \$316.3 million and \$319.7 million for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. The allowance is composed of the balance of refinanced first lien mortgages one or more years in arrears where payments to the City are expected to be completed between the years 2012 and 2021.

10. Vacation and Sick Leave

Earned vacation and sick leave is recorded as an expenditure in the period when it is payable from current financial resources in the fund financial statements. The estimated value of vacation leave earned by employees which may be used in subsequent years or earned vacation and sick leave paid upon termination or retirement, and therefore payable from future resources, is recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements.

11. Judgments and Claims

The City is uninsured with respect to risks including, but not limited to, property damage, personal injury, and workers' compensation. In the fund financial statements, expenditures for judgments and claims (other than workers' compensation and condemnation proceedings) are recorded on the basis of settlements reached or judgments entered within the current fiscal year. Expenditures for workers' compensation are recorded when paid. Settlements relating to condemnation proceedings are reported when the liability is estimable. In the government-wide financial statements, the estimated liability for all judgments and claims is recorded as a noncurrent liability.

12. Long-term Liabilities

For long-term liabilities, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund. All long-term liabilities are reported in the government-wide financial statement of net assets. Long-term liabilities expected to be financed from discretely presented component unit operations are accounted for in those component unit financial statements.

13. Derivatives

The City did not enter into any new derivative transactions during fiscal years 2009 and 2008. However, the following activity relating to existing swap transactions occurred during fiscal years 2009 and 2008.

On September 16, 2008, the City received a Notice of Trigger Event from Lehman Brothers Derivative Products Inc. (Lehman) informing the City that as a result of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc.'s filing of a petition under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, the City's derivative transaction with Lehman would be terminated on September 23, 2008. The derivative transaction, with a notional amount of \$100 million, had been entered into in March, 2004, at which time Lehman paid the City an option premium of \$2.871 million. The derivative transaction gave Lehman an option to enter into a derivative transaction with the City on various future dates. Lehman never exercised the option and no further payments were made. On April 20, 2009, Lehman and the City entered into a Termination Agreement pursuant to which Lehman and the City agreed on a settlement amount to be paid by the City to Lehman of \$623.3 thousand, of which \$619.3 thousand had already been paid in January, 2009 and \$4.0 thousand in interest was paid shortly thereafter in April, 2009 in respect of all claims arising under the documentation concerning the derivative transaction.

On March 16, 2008, the Bear Stearns Companies Inc. (Bear Stearns) and JP Morgan Chase & Co. (JP Morgan) executed an Agreement and Plan of Merger. JP Morgan agreed to guarantee certain obligations of Bear Stearns, including four derivative transactions between Bear Stearns Financial Products Inc. (BSFP) and the City. As of March 3, 2009, pursuant to novations, the City's derivative transactions with BSFP were novated from BSFP to JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. The transactions are as follows:

1. \$200 million notional amount derivative transaction with a trade date of October 30, 2002 pursuant to which the City pays 3.269% and receives 62.8% of USD-LIBOR-BBA.
2. \$233.65 million notional amount derivative transaction with a trade date of March 4, 2004 pursuant to which the City sold an option to BSFP for \$7.177 million to allow BSFP to compel the City to enter into a derivative transaction with BSFP on various future dates. The option was never exercised and expired on August 15, 2009.
3. \$500 million notional amount derivative transaction with a trade date of July 29, 2004 pursuant to which the City pays the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association Index (SIFMA) and receives various stepped percentages of the 1-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR).
4. \$44.145 million notional amount derivative transaction with a trade date of February 15, 2005 pursuant to which the City pays fixed rates of 4.55%/4.63%/4.71% and receives CPI + 1.50%/CPI + 1.55%/CPI + 1.60% in connection with bonds with maturities in 2015, 2016, and 2017, respectively.

On April 1, 2008, the City executed a bond refunding transaction pursuant to which \$101.6 million of bonds associated with a swap that the City had entered into with UBS on January 22, 2003 in connection with a notional amount of \$135.05 million were refunded. The swap has the City paying 3.259% and receiving 60.8% of LIBOR. Accordingly, \$101.6 million of the swap was deemed terminated for tax purposes as of May 1, 2008. \$33.45 million of the swap remains in effect for tax purposes as a hedge on the bonds. Nevertheless, the swap remains in full effect. The marked-to-market value of the swap as of June 30, 2009 was (\$13.1) million.

Certain disclosures have been made for the cumulative derivatives contracted since fiscal year 2003 which are reported at fair value on the government-wide statement of net assets and include disclosure of the objectives for entering into the derivatives and the derivatives' fair values and risk exposures.

Swap Transaction Summary

In an effort to lower its borrowing costs over the life of its bonds and to diversify some of its existing derivatives portfolio, the City has entered into Interest Rate Exchange Agreements (swaps) and sold options related to some of these swaps. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, the total notional amount of the City’s swaps and swaptions outstanding was \$2.900 billion and \$3.036 billion, respectively. The total marked to market value of the City’s swaps and swaptions as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 was approximately \$(181.5) million and \$(55.7) million, respectively. The table includes certain significant terms and the marked to market values for the City’s cumulative swap transactions.

Transaction Number	Prior Years Since Fiscal Year 2003
	1-14(a)
	(in thousands)
Notional Amount:(b)	
as of 6/30/09	\$2,899,585
as of 6/30/08	\$3,035,780
Up-front Cash Payments to the City	\$ 40,585
Option Premiums	\$ 19,860
Payments Made by the City:	
as of 6/30/09	\$ 458,583
as of 6/30/08	\$ 390,613
Payments Received by the City:(c)	
as of 6/30/09	\$ 516,347
as of 6/30/08	\$ 455,779
Marked to Market Value:	
as of 6/30/09	\$ (181,454)
as of 6/30/08	\$ (55,662)
(a)	No new swap transactions were entered into by the City during fiscal years 2009 and 2008.
(b)	The \$136.195 million decrease in the Notional Amount during fiscal year 2009 is due to the termination of the \$100 million Lehman swap (#11) and bond amortization of \$19.845 million and \$16.350 million on the Morgan Stanley swap (#7) and Bear Stearns/JP Morgan swap (#10), respectively.
(c)	Includes Up-front Cash Payments and Option Premiums.

Risks

While the City did not enter into any new swap transactions during fiscal years 2009 and 2008, below is a list of risks inherent in the types of swap transactions that the City has entered into since fiscal year 2003.

Counterparty Risk: The risk that a counterparty (or its guarantor) will not meet its obligations under the swap. If a counterparty were to default under its agreement when the counterparty would owe a termination payment to the City, the City may have to pay another entity to assume the position of the defaulting counterparty. The City has sought to limit its counterparty risk by contracting only with highly rated entities or requiring guarantees of the counterparty’s obligations under the swap documents.

Termination Risk: The risk that a counterparty will terminate a swap at a time when the City owes it a termination payment. The City has mitigated this risk by specifying that the counterparty has the right to terminate only as a result of certain events, including: a payment default by the City; other City defaults which remain uncured for 30 days after notice; City bankruptcy; insolvency of the City (or similar events); or a downgrade of the City’s credit rating below investment grade (i.e., BBB-/Baa3). The total return swap has additional termination events in addition to those just described, including: the counterparty may terminate the swap on any business day on which the par value of the bonds exceeds the market value of the bonds by \$75 million. The likelihood of such a discrepancy between the par and market values is mitigated by a reset mechanism which adjusts the bond coupon upward or downward by an amount equal to the movement of the AAA Municipal Market Data Index since its previous reset.

Basis Risk: The risk that the City’s variable rate payments will not equal its variable rate receipts because they are based on different indices. Under the terms of its synthetic fixed rate swap transactions, the City pays a variable rate on its bonds based on SIFMA but receives a variable rate on the swap based on a percentage of LIBOR. In its August, 2004 basis swap, the City’s variable payer

rate is based on SIFMA and its variable receiver rate is based on a percentage of LIBOR. However, the stepped percentages of LIBOR received by the City mitigate the risk that the City will be harmed in low interest rate environments by the compression of the SIFMA and LIBOR indices. As the overall level of interest rates decreases, the percentage of LIBOR received by the City increases.

Tax Risk: The risk that a change in Federal tax rates will alter the fundamental relationship between the SIFMA and LIBOR indices. A reduction in Federal tax rates, for example, will likely increase the City's payment on its underlying variable rate bonds in the synthetic fixed rate transactions and its variable payer rate in the basis swaps.

14. Real Estate Tax

Real estate tax payments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 were due July 1, 2008 and January 1, 2009 except that payments by owners of real property assessed at \$250,000 or less and cooperatives whose individual units on average are valued at \$250,000 or less were due in quarterly installments on the first day of each quarter beginning on July 1.

The levy date for fiscal year 2009 taxes was June 19, 2008. The lien date is the date taxes are due.

Real estate tax revenue represents payments received during the year and payments received (against the current fiscal year and prior years' levies) within the first two months of the following fiscal year reduced by tax refunds for the fund financial statements. Additionally, the government-wide financial statements recognize real estate tax revenue (net of refunds) which are not available to the governmental fund type in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied.

The City offered an actual 1.5% discount for the prepayment of real estate taxes for fiscal years 2010 and 2009. Payment of real estate taxes before July 15, 2009, on properties with an assessed value of \$250,000 or less and before July 1, 2009, on properties with an assessed value over \$250,000 received the discount. Collections of these real estate taxes received on or before June 30, 2009 and 2008 were \$4.6 billion and \$3.1 billion, respectively. These amounts were recorded as deferred revenue.

The City sold approximately \$37.3 million of real property tax liens, fully attributable to fiscal year 2009, at various dates in fiscal year 2009. As in prior year's lien sale agreements, the City will refund the value of liens later determined to be defective, plus interest and a 5% surcharge. It has been estimated that \$3.3 million worth of liens sold in fiscal year 2009 will require refunding. The estimated refund accrual amount of \$4 million, including the surcharge and interest, resulted in fiscal year 2009 net sale proceeds of \$33.3 million.

In fiscal year 2009, \$3.3 million, including the surcharge and interest, was refunded for defective liens from the fiscal year 2008 sale. This resulted in an increase to fiscal year 2009 revenue of \$.7 million for the refund amount was less than the fiscal year 2008 accrual of \$4 million and increased the net sale proceeds of the fiscal year 2008 sale to \$34.2 million up from the original fiscal year 2008 net sale proceeds reported as \$33.5 million.

The City sold approximately \$37.5 million of real property tax liens, fully attributable to fiscal year 2008, at various dates in fiscal year 2008. As in prior year's lien sale agreements, the City will refund the value of liens later determined to be defective, plus interest and a 5% surcharge. It has been estimated that \$3.3 million worth of liens sold in fiscal year 2008 will require refunding. The estimated refund accrual amount of \$4 million, including the surcharge and interest, resulted in fiscal year 2008 net sale proceeds of \$33.5 million.

In fiscal year 2008, \$1.9 million, including the surcharge and interest, was refunded for defective liens from the fiscal year 2007 sale. This resulted in an increase to fiscal year 2008 revenue of \$2.1 million for the refund amount was less than the fiscal year 2007 accrual of \$4 million and increased the net sale proceeds of the fiscal year 2007 sale to \$43.3 million up from the original fiscal year 2007 net sale proceeds reported as \$41.2 million.

In both fiscal years 2009 and 2008, \$203 million were provided as allowances for uncollectible real estate taxes against the balance of the receivable. Delinquent real estate taxes receivable that are estimated to be collectible but which are not collected in the first two months of the next fiscal year are recorded as deferred revenues in the governmental funds balance sheet but included in general revenues on the government-wide statement of activities.

The City is permitted to levy real estate taxes for general operating purposes in an amount up to 2.5% of the average full value of taxable real estate in the City for the last five years and in unlimited amounts for the payment of principal and interest on long-term City debt. Amounts collected for payment of principal and interest on long-term debt in excess of that required for that purpose in the year of the levy must be applied towards future years' debt service. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, excess amounts of \$1.043 billion and \$672 million, respectively, were transferred to the General Debt Service Fund.

15. Other Taxes and Other Revenues

Taxpayer-assessed taxes, such as sales and income taxes, net of refunds, are recognized in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual for the fund financial statements. Additionally, the government-wide financial statements recognize sales and income taxes (net of refunds) which are not available to the governmental fund type in the accounting period for which the taxes are assessed.

16. Federal, State, and Other Aid

For the government-wide and fund financial statements, categorical aid, net of a provision for estimated disallowances is reported as receivables when the related eligibility requirements are met. Unrestricted aid is reported as revenue in the fiscal year of entitlement.

17. Bond Discounts/Issuance Costs

In governmental fund types, bond discounts and issuance costs are recognized as expenditures in the period incurred. Bond discounts in the government-wide financial statements units are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction of the face amount of bonds payable, whereas issuance costs are recorded as deferred charges. Bond issuance costs are amortized in the government-wide financial statements over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method.

18. Intra-entity Activity

Payments from a fund receiving revenue to a fund through which the revenue is to be expended are reported as transfers. Such payments include transfers for debt service and capital construction. In the government-wide financial statements, resource flows between the primary government and the discretely presented component units are reported as if they were external transactions.

19. Subsidies

The City makes various payments to subsidize a number of organizations which provide services to City residents. These payments are recorded as expenditures in the fiscal year paid.

20. Pensions

Pension cost is required to be measured and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting (see Notes E.6. and F.), regardless of the amount recognized as pension expense on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Annual pension cost should be equal to the annual required contributions to the pension plan, calculated in accordance with certain parameters.

21. Other Postemployment Benefits

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) cost for healthcare is required to be measured and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting (see Note E.5.), regardless of the amount recognized as OPEB expense on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Annual OPEB cost should be equal to the annual required contributions to the OPEB plan, calculated in accordance with certain parameters.

22. Estimates and Assumptions

A number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities were used to prepare these financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

23. Pronouncements Issued But Not Yet Effective

In June, 2007, GASB issued Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*. The Statement requires that all intangible assets not specifically excluded by its scope provisions be classified as capital assets. Accordingly, existing authoritative guidance related to the accounting and financial reporting for capital assets should be applied to these intangible assets, as applicable. Statement No. 51 also provides authoritative guidance that specifically addresses the nature of these intangible assets. Such guidance should be applied in addition to the existing authoritative guidance for capital assets. The objective of Statement No. 51 is to establish accounting and financial reporting requirements for intangible assets to reduce inconsistencies relating to recognition, initial measurement, and amortization, thereby enhancing the comparability of the accounting and financial reporting of such assets among state and local governments. The Statement requires that an intangible asset be recognized in the Statement of Net Assets only if it is considered indentifiable. Additionally, the Statement establishes a specified-conditions approach to

recognizing intangible assets that are internally generated. Effectively, outlays associated with the development of such assets should not begin to be capitalized until certain criteria are met. Outlays incurred prior to meeting these criteria should be expensed as incurred. Statement No. 51 also provides guidance on recognizing internally generated computer software as an intangible asset. This guidance serves as an application of the specified-conditions approach described above to the development cycle of computer software. The Statement also establishes guidance specific to intangible assets related to amortization. Guidance is provided on determining the useful life of intangible assets when the length of their life is limited by contractual or legal provisions. If there are no factors that limit the useful life of an intangible asset, the Statement provides that the intangible asset be considered to have an indefinite useful life. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives should not be amortized unless their useful lives are subsequently determined to no longer be indefinite due to a change in circumstances.

The requirements of Statement No. 51 are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2009. The provisions of this Statement generally are required to be applied retroactively. For the City, retroactive reporting is required for intangible assets acquired in fiscal years ending after June 30, 1980, except for those considered to have indefinite useful lives as of the effective date of the Statement and those that would be considered internally generated. While earlier application of the Statement is encouraged, the City has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of Statement No. 51 on its financial statements.

In June, 2008, GASB issued Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*. The objective of the Statement is to enhance the usefulness and comparability of derivative instrument information reported by state and local governments by providing a comprehensive framework for the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of derivative instrument transactions. Derivative instruments such as interest rate and commodity swaps, interest rate locks, options (caps, floors, and collars), swaptions, forward contracts, and futures contracts are entered into by governments as investments; as hedges of identified financial risks associated with assets or liabilities, or expected transactions (i.e., hedgeable items); to lower the costs of borrowings; to effectively fix cash flows or synthetically fix prices; or to offset the changes in fair value of hedgeable items. A key provision of Statement No. 53 is that certain derivative instruments, with the exception of synthetic guaranteed investment contracts that are fully benefit-responsive, are reported at fair value by governments in their government-wide financial statements. This provision should allow users of those financial statements to more fully understand a government's resources available to provide services. The application of interperiod equity means that changes in fair value are recognized in the reporting period to which they relate. The changes in fair value of hedging derivative instruments do not affect investment revenue but are reported as deferrals. Alternatively, the changes in fair value of investment derivative instruments (which include ineffective hedging derivative instruments) are reported as part of investment revenue in the current reporting period. Effectiveness is determined by considering whether the changes in cash flows or fair values of the potential hedging derivative instrument substantially offset the changes in cash flows or fair values of the hedgeable item. The Statement describes several quantitative methods and a qualitative method for evaluating effectiveness. The disclosures required by Technical Bulletin No. 2003-1, *Disclosure Requirements for Derivatives Not Reported at Fair Value on the Statement of Net Assets*, have been incorporated into Statement No. 53. The disclosures provide a summary of the government's derivative instrument activity and the information necessary to assess the government's objectives for derivative instruments, their significant terms, and the risks associated with the derivative instruments.

The requirements of Statement No. 53 are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2009. While earlier application of the Statement is encouraged, the City has not completed the task of evaluating the impact of Statement No. 53 on its financial statements.

In February, 2009, GASB issued Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. The Statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. Governments are required to classify and report amounts in the appropriate fund balance classifications by applying their accounting policies that determine whether restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned amounts are considered to have been spent. Disclosure of the policies in the notes to the financial statements is required. Governments are also required to disclose information about the processes through which constraints are imposed on amounts in the committed and assigned classifications. Statement No. 54 also provides guidance for classifying stabilization amounts on the face of the balance sheet and requires disclosure of certain information about stabilization arrangements in the notes to the financial statements. The objective of this Statement is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions.

The requirements of Statement No. 54 are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2010. Fund balance reclassifications made to conform to the provisions of this Statement should be applied retroactively by restating fund balances

for all prior periods presented. While earlier application of the Statement is encouraged, the City has not completed the process of evaluating the impact of Statement No. 54 on its financial statements.

B. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A summary reconciliation of the difference between total fund balances (deficit) as reflected on the governmental funds balance sheet and total net assets (deficit) of governmental activities as shown on the government-wide statement of net assets is presented in an accompanying schedule to the governmental funds balance sheet. The asset and liability elements which comprise the difference are related to the governmental funds using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting while the government-wide financial statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

A summary reconciliation of the difference between net change in fund balances as reflected on the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and change in net assets of governmental activities as shown on the government-wide statement of activities is presented in an accompanying schedule to the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. The revenue and expense elements which comprise the reconciliation difference stem from governmental funds using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting while the government-wide financial statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

C. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

1. Budgets and Financial Plans

Budgets

Annual Expense Budget appropriations, which are prepared on the modified accrual basis, are adopted for the General Fund, and unused appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. The City uses appropriations in the Capital Budget to authorize the expenditure of funds for various capital projects. Capital appropriations, unless modified or rescinded, remain in effect until the completion of each project.

The City is required by State Law to adopt and adhere to a budget, on a basis consistent with GAAP, that would not have General Fund expenditures in excess of revenues.

Expenditures made against the Expense Budget are controlled through the use of quarterly spending allotments and units of appropriation. A unit of appropriation represents a subdivision of an agency’s budget and is the level of control at which expenditures may not legally exceed the appropriation. The number of units of appropriation and the span of operating responsibility which each unit represents, differs from agency to agency depending on the size of the agency and the level of control required. Transfers between units of appropriation and supplementary appropriations may be made by the Mayor subject to the approval provisions set forth in the City Charter. Supplementary appropriations increased the Expense Budget by \$2.478 billion and \$4.463 billion subsequent to its original adoption in fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Financial Plans

The New York State Financial Emergency Act for The City of New York, as amended in 1978, requires the City to operate under a “rolling” Four-Year Financial Plan (Plan). Revenues and expenditures, including operating transfers, of each year of the Plan are required to be balanced on a basis consistent with GAAP. The Plan is broader in scope than the Expense Budget; it comprises General Fund revenues and expenditures, Capital Projects Fund revenues and expenditures, and all short and long-term financing.

The Expense Budget is generally consistent with the first year of the Plan and operations under the Expense Budget must reflect the aggregate limitations contained in the approved Plan. The City reviews its Plan periodically during the year and, if necessary, makes modifications to incorporate actual results and revisions to assumptions.

2. Deficit Fund Balance

The New York City Capital Projects Fund has cumulative deficits of \$2.1 billion and \$3.5 billion at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These deficits represent the amounts expected to be financed from future bond issues or intergovernmental reimbursements. To the extent the deficits will not be financed or reimbursed, a transfer from the General Fund will be required.

D. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

1. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

The City's bank depositories are designated by the Banking Commission, which consists of the Comptroller, the Mayor, and the Finance Commissioner. Independent bank rating agencies are used to determine the financial soundness of each bank, and the City's banking relationships are under periodic operational and credit reviews.

The City Charter limits the amount of deposits at any time in any one bank or trust company to a maximum of one-half of the amount of the capital and net surplus of such bank or trust company. The discretely presented component units included in the City's reporting entity maintain their own banking relationships which generally conform with the City's. Bank balances are currently insured up to \$250,000 through December 31, 2013 in the aggregate by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) for each bank for all funds and collateralized by Treasury Notes at 105% for balances in excess of \$250,000 or collateralized by other securities ranging from 110% to 120% depending on the securities pledged by the bank for balances in excess of \$250,000. On January 1, 2014, the standard coverage limit will return to \$100,000 for all deposit categories except IRAs and certain retirement accounts which will continue to be insured up to \$250,000 per owner. Also, the temporary Transaction Account Guarantee Program (TAGP) provides unlimited coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction deposit accounts (covers the City's demand deposit accounts including Central Treasury, Pool, and controlled disbursement accounts) at participating FDIC-insured institutions through December 31, 2009. Consequently, these noninterest-bearing transaction deposit accounts that are fully insured by FDIC's TAGP do not need to be collateralized for calendar year 2009.

At June 30, 2009 and 2008, the carrying amount of the City's unrestricted cash and cash equivalents was \$10.054 billion and \$8.786 billion, respectively, and the bank balances were \$5.373 billion and \$2.881 billion, respectively. Of the unrestricted bank balances, \$29.2 million and \$9.5 million were exposed to custodial credit risk (this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it or the City will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party) because the respective bank balances were uninsured and uncollateralized at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The blended component units: SCA and Private Housing Loan Programs as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 did not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk; also, HYDC, a blended component unit lacked a deposit policy for custodial credit risk as of June 30, 2008. At June 30, 2009 and 2008, the carrying amount of the restricted cash and cash equivalents was \$1.307 billion and \$1.182 billion, respectively, and the bank balances were \$24.4 million and \$.7 million, respectively. Of the restricted bank balances, \$24 thousand and \$.6 million were exposed to custodial credit risk (this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it or the City will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party) because the respective bank balances were uninsured and uncollateralized at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. FSC, a blended component unit did not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk as of June 30, 2009 and 2008; also, the blended component units TFA and HYIC lacked a deposit policy for custodial credit risk as of June 30, 2008.

Investments

The City’s investment of cash in its governmental fund types is currently limited to U.S. Government guaranteed securities and U.S. Government agency securities purchased directly and through repurchase agreements from primary dealers as well as commercial paper rated A1 and P1 by Standard & Poor’s Corporation and Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., respectively. The repurchase agreements must be collateralized by U.S. Government guaranteed securities, U.S. Government agency securities, or eligible commercial paper in a range of 100% to 102% of the matured value of the repurchase agreements. The following is a summary of the fair value of investments of the City as of June 30, 2009 and 2008:

Investment Type	Investment Maturities			
	(in years)			
	2009		2008	
	Less than 1	1 to 5	Less than 1	1 to 5
(in thousands)				
Unrestricted				
U.S. Government securities	\$ 351,993	\$ 59,798	\$2,959,910	\$ 59,798
U.S. Government agency obligations	653,545	—	477,492	—
Commercial paper	—	—	—	—
Repurchase agreements	—	—	11,309	—
Total unrestricted	<u>\$1,005,538</u>	<u>\$ 59,798</u>	<u>\$3,448,711</u>	<u>\$ 59,798</u>
Restricted				
U.S. Government securities	\$ 44,368	\$ 304,391	\$ 66,521	\$ 309,137
U.S. Government agency obligations	1,375,639	10,932	1,294,351	33,505
Commercial paper	182,082	—	—	—
Repurchase agreements	9,950	1,073,059	4,935	1,544,859
Total restricted	<u>\$1,612,039</u>	<u>\$1,388,382</u>	<u>\$1,365,807</u>	<u>\$1,887,501</u>

Interest rate risk. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the City’s investment policy limits the weighted average maturity to a period of less than 2 years. The City’s current weighted average maturity is less than 90 days.

Credit risk. Investment guidelines and policies are designed to protect principal by limiting credit risk. This is accomplished through ratings, collateral, and diversification requirements that vary according to the type of investment. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, investments in Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac) and Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) were rated in the highest long-term or short-term ratings category (as applicable) by Standard & Poor’s and/or Moody’s Investor Service. These ratings were AAA and A-1+ by Standard & Poor’s and Aaa and P-1 by Moody’s for long-term and short-term instruments, respectively. The majority of these investments were not rated by Fitch ratings, but those that were carried its highest long-term or short-term ratings of AAA or F1+, respectively. Investments in commercial paper were rated in the highest short-term category by at least two major rating agencies (A-1+ by Standard & Poor’s, P-1 by Moody’s, and/or F1+ by Fitch ratings). Repurchase agreements are not rated. Resolution Funding Strip investments are guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Concentration of credit risk. The City’s investment policy limits investments to no more than \$250 million invested at any time in either commercial paper of a single issuer or investment agreement with a single provider.

Custodial credit risk-investments. For investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counter party, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of the outside party. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the City, and are held by either the counterparty or the counterparty’s trust department or agent but not in the name of the City.

The City’s investment policy related to custodial credit risk calls for limiting its investments to highly rated institutions and/or requiring high quality collateral be held by the counterparty in the name of the City.

The investment policies of the discretely presented component units included in the City's reporting entity generally conform to those of the City's. The criteria for the Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds' and Other Trust Funds' investments are as follows:

1. Fixed income investments may be made in U.S. Government guaranteed securities or securities of U.S. Government agencies, securities of companies rated BBB or better by both Standard and Poor's Corporation and Moody's Investors Service, Inc., and any bond that meets the qualifications of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law, the New York State Banking Law, and the New York City Administrative Code.
2. Equity investments may be made only in those stocks that meet the qualifications of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Laws, the New York State Banking Law, and the New York City Administrative Code.
3. Short-term investments may be made in the following:
 - a. U.S. Government guaranteed securities or U.S. Government agency securities.
 - b. Commercial paper rated A1 or P1 or F1 by Standard & Poor's Corporation or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Fitch, respectively.
 - c. Repurchase agreements collateralized in a range of 100% to 102% of matured value, purchased from primary dealers of U.S. Government securities.
 - d. Investments in bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, and time deposits are limited to banks with worldwide assets in excess of \$50 billion that are rated within the highest categories of the leading bank rating services and selected regional banks also rated within the highest categories.
4. Investments up to 25% of total pension fund assets in instruments not specifically covered by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law.
5. No investment in any one corporation can be: (i) more than 2% of the pension plan net assets; or (ii) more than 5% of the total outstanding issues of the corporation.

All investments are held by the City's custodial banks (in bearer or book-entry form) solely as agent of the Comptroller of The City of New York on behalf of the various account owners. Payments for purchases are not released until evidence of ownership of the underlying investments are received by the City's custodial bank.

Securities Lending

State statutes and boards of trustees policies permit the Pension and certain Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds (Systems and Funds) to lend their securities (the underlying securities) to brokers-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The Systems' and Funds' custodians lend the following types of securities: short-term securities, common stock, long-term corporate bonds, U.S. Government and U.S. Government agencies' bonds, asset-backed securities, and international equities and bonds held in collective investment funds. In return, the Systems and Funds receive collateral in the form of cash and U.S. Government agency securities at 100% to 105% of the principal plus accrued interest for reinvestment. At year-end, the Systems and Funds had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the Systems and Funds owe the borrowers exceed the amounts the borrowers owe the Systems and Funds. The contracts with the Systems' and Funds' custodian requires borrowers to indemnify the Systems and Funds if the borrowers fail to return the securities, if the collateral is inadequate, and if the borrowers fail to pay the Systems and Funds for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan.

The securities lending program in which the Systems and Funds participate only allows pledging or selling securities in the case of borrower default.

All securities loans can be terminated on demand within a period specified in each agreement by either the Systems and Funds or the borrowers. The underlying fixed income securities have an average maturity of 10 years. Cash collateral is invested in the lending agents' short-term investment pools, which have a weighted-average maturity of 90 days. During fiscal year 2003, the value of certain underlying securities became impaired because of the credit failure of the issuer. Accordingly, the carrying amounts of the collateral reported in four of the Systems' statements of fiduciary net assets were reduced by a total of \$80 million to reflect this impairment and reflect the net realizable value of the securities purchased with collateral from securities lending transactions. During fiscal years 2004 through 2008, \$21.6 million was recovered as a distribution of bankruptcy proceeds and \$31.6 million was received as a partial settlement from litigation. In fiscal year 2009, an additional \$6 thousand was recovered as an ongoing distribution of bankruptcy proceeds; also, during fiscal year

2009, the value of certain underlying securities became impaired because of the bankruptcy proceeding of the issuer. Accordingly, the carrying amount of the collateral reported in one of the Funds’ statements of fiduciary net assets was reduced by a total of \$24.3 million to reflect this impairment and reflect the net realizable value of the securities purchased with collateral from securities lending transactions. As of June 30, 2009, it is uncertain whether these security losses will be recovered.

The City reports securities loaned as assets on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets. Cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions and investments made with that cash are also recorded as assets. Liabilities resulting from these transactions are reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets. Accordingly, the City records the investments purchased with the cash collateral as Investments, Collateral From Securities Lending Transactions with a corresponding liability as Securities Lending Transactions.

2. Capital Assets

The following is a summary of capital assets activity for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008 and 2009:

Primary Government	Balance June 30, 2007	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2008 (in thousands)	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2009
Governmental activities:							
Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Land	\$ 1,067,371	\$ 29,470	\$ —	\$ 1,096,841	\$ 50,103	\$ —	\$ 1,146,944
Construction work-in-progress	3,626,314	3,525,927	2,771,195	4,381,046	3,758,361	3,277,052	4,862,355
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	4,693,685	3,555,397	2,771,195	5,477,887	3,808,464	3,277,052	6,009,299
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Buildings	33,623,308	2,771,195	861,605	35,532,898	3,277,052	1,192,439	37,617,511
Equipment	5,554,465	777,750	245,227	6,086,988	540,973	260,538	6,367,423
Infrastructure	12,374,842	1,209,719	224,417	13,360,144	1,494,295	266,913	14,587,526
Total capital assets, being depreciated	51,552,615	4,758,664	1,331,249	54,980,030	5,312,320	1,719,890	58,572,460
Less accumulated depreciation:							
Buildings	13,418,154	1,240,774	152,492	14,506,436	1,277,894	601,743	15,182,587
Equipment	4,254,009	418,662	237,690	4,434,981	360,919	326,448	4,469,452
Infrastructure	4,242,985	605,074	224,417	4,623,642	650,923	226,448	5,048,117
Total accumulated depreciation	21,915,148	2,264,510 ⁽¹⁾	614,599	23,565,059	2,289,736 ⁽¹⁾	1,154,639	24,700,156
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	29,637,467	2,494,154	716,650	31,414,971	3,022,584	565,251	33,872,304
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$34,331,152	\$6,049,551	\$3,487,845	\$36,892,858	\$6,831,048	\$3,842,303	\$39,881,603

⁽¹⁾ Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the City for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 as follows:

	2009	2008
	(in thousands)	
Governmental activities:		
General government	\$ 357,162	\$ 308,430
Public safety and judicial	248,245	202,019
Education	686,729	784,181
City University	11,172	9,982
Social services	87,808	79,636
Environmental protection	103,041	87,847
Transportation services	464,913	476,153
Parks, recreation and cultural activities	275,988	214,881
Housing	2,192	49,535
Health	40,814	38,434
Libraries	11,672	13,412
Total depreciation expense—governmental activities	<u>\$2,289,736</u>	<u>\$2,264,510</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

The following are the sources of funding for the governmental activities capital assets for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Sources of funding for capital assets are not available prior to fiscal year 1987.

	2009	2008
	(in thousands)	
Capital Projects Funds:		
Prior to fiscal year 1987	\$ 5,847,522	\$ 5,857,898
City bonds	55,022,477	50,451,422
Federal grants	532,316	538,015
State grants	135,317	128,476
Private grants	562,212	487,516
Capitalized leases	2,481,915	2,994,590
Total funding sources	<u>\$64,581,759</u>	<u>\$60,457,917</u>

At June 30, 2009 and 2008, governmental activities capital assets include approximately \$1.14 billion of City-owned assets leased for \$1 per year to the New York City Transit Authority which operates and maintains the assets. In addition, assets leased to HHC and to the Water and Sewer System are excluded from the governmental activities capital assets and are recorded in the respective component unit financial statements.

Included in buildings at June 30, 2009 and 2008 are leased properties that have elements of ownership. These assets are recorded as capital assets as follows:

	Capital Leases	
Governmental activities:	2009	2008
	(in thousands)	
Capital asset:		
Buildings, gross	\$2,481,915	\$2,994,590
Less accumulated amortization	<u>544,742</u>	<u>969,927</u>
Buildings, net	<u>\$1,937,173</u>	<u>\$2,024,663</u>

Capital Commitments

At June 30, 2009, the outstanding commitments relating to projects of the New York City Capital Projects Fund amounted to approximately \$17.5 billion.

To address the need for significant infrastructure and public facility capital investments, the City has prepared a ten-year capital spending program which contemplates New York City Capital Projects Fund expenditures of \$61.7 billion over fiscal years 2010 through 2019. To help meet its capital spending program, the City and TFA borrowed \$7.75 billion in the public credit market in fiscal year 2009. The City and TFA plan to borrow \$6.45 billion in the public credit market in fiscal year 2010.

3. Leases

The City leases a significant amount of property and equipment from others. Leased property having elements of ownership is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. The related obligations, in amounts equal to the present value of minimum lease payments payable during the remaining term of the leases, are also recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Other leased property not having elements of ownership are classified as operating leases. Both capital and operating lease payments are recorded as expenditures when payable. Total expenditures on such leases for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 were approximately \$715.5 million and \$665 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2009, the City (excluding discretely presented component units) had future minimum payments under capital and operating leases with a remaining term in excess of one year as follows:

	<u>Capital Leases</u>	<u>Operating Leases</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental activities:		(in thousands)	
Fiscal year ending June 30:			
2010	\$ 184,869	\$ 410,741	\$ 595,610
2011	183,609	413,792	597,401
2012	182,550	346,506	529,056
2013	181,020	324,633	505,653
2014	173,939	292,679	466,618
2015-2019	765,301	1,245,270	2,010,571
2020-2024	606,505	745,702	1,352,207
2025-2029	392,958	277,652	670,610
2030-2034	214,483	30,582	245,065
2035-2039	95,605	13,900	109,505
Future minimum payments	<u>2,980,839</u>	<u>\$4,101,457</u>	<u>\$7,082,296</u>
Less interest	<u>1,043,666</u>		
Present value of future minimum payments	<u>\$1,937,173</u>		

The present value of future minimum lease payments includes approximately \$1.430 billion for leases with Public Benefit Corporations (PBC) where State law generally provides that in the event the City fails to make any required lease payment, the amount of such payment will be deducted from State aid otherwise payable to the City and paid to PBC.

The City also leases City-owned property to others, primarily for markets, ports, and terminals. Total rental revenue on these capital and operating leases for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was approximately \$255 million and \$257 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2009, the following future minimum rentals are provided for by the leases:

	<u>Capital Leases</u>	<u>Operating Leases</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental activities:		(in thousands)	
Fiscal year ending June 30:			
2010	\$ 1,468	\$ 170,534	\$ 172,002
2011	1,535	165,826	167,361
2012	1,622	161,614	163,236
2013	1,722	158,720	160,442
2014	1,876	151,251	153,127
2015-2019	10,827	725,280	736,107
2020-2024	11,627	671,846	683,473
2025-2029	12,330	622,621	634,951
2030-2034	13,287	617,759	631,046
2035-2039	4,856	599,759	604,615
2040-2044	2,040	568,953	570,993
2045-2049	1,900	568,247	570,147
2050-2054	1,800	202,812	204,612
2055-2059	1,800	48,239	50,039
2060-2064	1,800	48,239	50,039
2065-2069	1,800	48,239	50,039
2070-2074	1,800	46,326	48,126
2075-2079	1,800	40,332	42,132
2080-2084	180	30,979	31,159
2085-2089	—	15,420	15,420
Thereafter until 2106	—	2	2
Future minimum lease rentals	<u>76,070</u>	<u>\$5,662,998</u>	<u>\$5,739,068</u>
Less interest	<u>47,838</u>		
Present value of future minimum lease rentals	<u>\$ 28,232</u>		

4. Long-Term Liabilities

Changes in Long-term liabilities

In fiscal years 2008 and 2009, the changes in long-term liabilities were as follows:

Primary Government	Balance June 30, 2007	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2008	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2009	Due Within One Year
				(in thousands)				
Governmental activities:								
Bonds and notes payable:								
General obligation bonds	\$ 34,505,711	\$ 7,382,345	\$ 5,787,825	\$ 36,100,231	\$ 5,931,070	\$2,039,926	\$ 39,991,375	\$1,649,080
TFA bonds	14,606,825	700,000	478,995	14,827,830	2,489,300	403,770	16,913,360	173,820
TSASC bonds	1,316,860	—	19,315	1,297,545	—	23,855	1,273,690	6,135
IDA bonds	102,630	—	1,950	100,680	68,650	70,680	98,650	750
STAR bonds	2,368,115	—	29,515	2,338,600	—	85,780	2,252,820	26,450
FSC bonds	337,120	—	16,110	321,010	—	16,850	304,160	9,915
HYIC bonds	2,000,000	—	—	2,000,000	—	—	2,000,000	—
HYIC notes	100,000	—	33,333	66,667	—	33,333	33,334	33,334
ECF bonds	123,190	—	13,665	109,525	—	7,465	102,060	—
Total before premiums/discounts (net)	55,460,451	8,082,345	6,380,708	57,162,088	8,489,020	2,681,659	62,969,449	1,899,484
Less (premiums)/discounts (net)	(821,265)	108,249	183,021	(896,037)	137,059	88,176	(847,154)	—
Total bonds and notes payable	56,281,716	7,974,096	6,197,687	58,058,125	8,351,961	2,593,483	63,816,603	1,899,484
Capital lease obligations	2,831,919	16,743	823,999	2,024,663	7,302	94,792	1,937,173	70,659
Other tax refunds	1,770,308	337,320	131,308	1,976,320	319,245	252,320	2,043,245	129,245
Judgments and claims	5,354,109	1,409,461	1,087,430	5,676,140	1,000,949	1,170,845	5,506,244	1,268,203
Real estate tax certiorari	750,954	239,718	98,006	892,666	163,545	205,203	851,008	118,195
Vacation and sick leave	3,110,959	493,347	215,299	3,389,007	528,922	235,392	3,682,537	235,392
Pension liability	726,600	58,200	92,600	692,200	55,300	88,900	658,600	—
OPEB liability	57,761,938	7,419,205	1,890,925	63,290,218	3,937,583	1,683,440	65,544,361	—
Landfill closure and postclosure care costs	1,612,871	174,277	88,658	1,698,490	89,590	69,007	1,719,073	70,449
Pollution remediation obligations	—	—	—	172,842 ⁽¹⁾	156,872	154,178	175,536	157,983
Total changes in governmental activities long-term liabilities	\$130,201,374	\$18,122,367	\$10,625,912	\$137,870,671	\$14,611,269	\$6,547,560	\$145,934,380	\$3,949,610

Note: City bonds and notes payable are generally liquidated with resources of the General Debt Service Fund. Other long-term liabilities are generally liquidated with resources of the General Fund.

⁽¹⁾ Opening liability determined per requirements of GASB49.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

The bonds and notes payable at June 30, 2009 and 2008 summarized by type of issue are as follows:

Primary Government	2009			2008		
	General Obligations	Revenue	Total	General Obligations	Revenue	Total
	(in thousands)					
Governmental activities:						
Bonds and notes payable:						
General obligation bonds	\$39,991,375	\$ —	\$39,991,375	\$36,100,231	\$ —	\$36,100,231
TFA bonds	12,662,180	4,251,180	16,913,360	12,827,830	2,000,000	14,827,830
TSASC bonds	1,273,690	—	1,273,690	1,297,545	—	1,297,545
IDA bonds	98,650	—	98,650	100,680	—	100,680
STAR bonds	2,252,820	—	2,252,820	2,338,600	—	2,338,600
FSC bonds	304,160	—	304,160	321,010	—	321,010
HYIC bonds	—	2,000,000	2,000,000	—	2,000,000	2,000,000
HYIC notes	—	33,334	33,334	—	66,667	66,667
ECF bonds	—	102,060	102,060	—	109,525	109,525
Total bonds and notes payable	<u>\$56,582,875</u>	<u>\$6,386,574</u>	<u>\$62,969,449</u>	<u>\$52,985,896</u>	<u>\$4,176,192</u>	<u>\$57,162,088</u>

The following table summarizes future debt service requirements as of June 30, 2009:

Primary Government	Governmental Activities			
	General Obligation Bonds		Revenue Bonds and Notes	
	Principal	Interest(1)	Principal	Interest
	(in thousands)			
Fiscal year ending June 30:				
2010	\$ 1,829,240	\$ 2,424,857	\$ 69,494	\$ 296,897
2011	2,540,646	2,341,881	71,530	311,226
2012	2,737,535	2,290,550	77,940	308,627
2013	2,779,586	2,211,567	82,240	305,684
2014	2,775,975	2,090,409	86,735	302,447
2015-2019	14,228,658	8,505,200	501,410	1,449,916
2020-2024	13,587,513	5,256,118	625,560	1,317,602
2025-2029	10,183,598	2,417,363	795,020	1,141,573
2030-2034	4,687,088	756,168	1,010,350	916,736
2035-2039	673,963	173,807	1,066,295	635,001
2040-2044	559,028	85,967	—	487,500
2045-2049	3	16	2,000,000	292,500
Thereafter until 2147	42	147	—	—
	56,582,875	28,554,050	6,386,574	7,765,709
Less interest component	—	28,554,050	—	7,765,709
Total future debt service requirements	<u>\$56,582,875</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$6,386,574</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

(1) Includes interest for general obligation bonds estimated at 2% rate on tax-exempt adjustable rate bonds and at 3% rate on taxable adjustable rate bonds which are the rates at the end of the fiscal year.

The average (weighted) interest rates for outstanding City general obligation bonds as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 were both 4.7% and both ranged from 0% to 10%. The last maturity of the outstanding City debt is in the year 2147.

Since the City has variable rate debt outstanding, the terms by which interest rates change for variable rate debt are as follows: For Auction Rate Securities, an interest rate is established periodically by an auction agent at the lowest clearing rate based upon bids received from broker-dealers. Variable Rate Demand Bonds (VRDBs) are long-term bonds that have a daily or weekly “put” feature backed by a bank Letter of Credit or Stand By Bond Purchase Agreement. VRDBs are repriced daily or weekly and provide investors with the option to tender the bonds at each repricing. A broker, called a Remarketing Agent, is responsible for setting interest rates and reselling to new investors any securities that have been tendered. CPI Bonds pay the holder a floating interest

rate tied to the consumer price index. The rate is a fixed spread plus a floating rate equal to the change in the Consumer Price Index-Urban (CPI-U) for a given period. LIBOR Bonds pay the holder a floating interest rate calculated as a percentage of the London Interbank Offering Rate. Direct Funding Bonds are fixed rate bonds that through a derivative pay the holder an adjusted rate based on the movement in the AAA Municipal Market Data (MMD) Index.

In fiscal years 2009 and 2008, the City issued \$450 million and \$3.96 billion, respectively, of general obligation bonds to advance refund general obligation bonds of \$473 million and \$4.02 billion, respectively, aggregate principal amounts. The net proceeds from the sales of the refunding bonds, together with other funds of \$6.96 million and \$71.46 million, respectively, were irrevocably placed in escrow accounts and invested in United States Government securities. As a result of providing for the payment of the principal and interest to maturity, and any redemption premium, the advance refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and, accordingly, the liability is not reported in the government-wide financial statements. In fiscal year 2009, the refunding transactions will decrease the City’s aggregate debt service payments by \$39.05 million and provide an economic gain of \$35.45 million. In fiscal year 2008, the refunding transactions decreased the City’s aggregate debt service payments by \$178.80 million and provided an economic gain of \$131.96 million. At June 30, 2009 and 2008, \$13.77 billion and \$13.91 billion, respectively, of the City’s outstanding general obligation bonds were considered defeased.

The State Constitution requires the City to pledge its full faith and credit for the payment of the principal and interest on City term and serial bonds and guaranteed debt. The general debt-incurring power of the City is limited by the Constitution to 10% of the average of five years’ full valuations of taxable real estate. Excluded from this debt limitation is certain indebtedness incurred for water supply, certain obligations for transit, sewage, and other specific obligations which exclusions are based on a relationship of debt service to net revenue.

As of July 1, 2009, the 10% general limitation was approximately \$74.904 billion (compared with \$70.419 billion as of July 1, 2008). Also, as of July 1, 2009, the City’s remaining debt-incurring power totaled \$27.671 billion, after providing for capital commitments.

Pursuant to State legislation on January 1, 1979, the City established a General Debt Service Fund administered and maintained by the State Comptroller into which payments of real estate taxes and other revenues are deposited in advance of debt service payment dates. Debt service on all City notes and bonds is paid from this Fund. In fiscal year 2009, discretionary and other transfers of \$1.290 billion were made from the General Fund to the General Debt Service Fund for fiscal year 2010 debt service. In addition, in fiscal year 2009, discretionary transfers of \$755.75 million were made for lease purchase debt service and for a transfer to a component unit of the Debt Service Funds. In fiscal year 2008, discretionary and other transfers of \$3.083 billion were made from the General Fund to the General Debt Service Fund for fiscal year 2009 debt service. In addition, in fiscal year 2008, discretionary transfers of \$591.95 million were made for lease purchase debt service and for a transfer to a component unit of the Debt Service Funds.

Swap payments and associated debt

The table that follows represents debt service payments on certain general obligation variable-rate bonds, net of swap payments (see Note A.13.) associated with those bonds, as of June 30, 2009. Although interest rates on variable rate debt change over time, the calculations included in the table below are based on the assumption that the variable rate on June 30, 2009 remains constant over the life of the bonds.

Primary Government	Governmental Activities			
	General Obligation Bonds		Interest Rate Swaps, Net	Total
	Principal	Interest		
	(in thousands)			
Fiscal year ending June 30:				
2010	\$ 49,705	\$ 50,447	\$ 9,504	\$ 109,656
2011	37,900	50,341	8,820	97,061
2012	39,325	50,114	8,269	97,708
2013	30,590	49,944	7,825	88,359
2014	79,010	49,120	7,507	135,637
2015-2019	578,470	220,942	28,645	828,057
2020-2024	697,055	184,538	(1,094)	880,499
2025-2029	493,955	144,207	4,998	643,160
2030-2034	561,955	52,792	(3,700)	611,047
Total	<u>\$2,567,965</u>	<u>\$852,445</u>	<u>\$70,774</u>	<u>\$3,491,184</u>

Judgments and Claims

The City is a defendant in lawsuits pertaining to material matters, including claims asserted which are incidental to performing routine governmental and other functions. This litigation includes but is not limited to: actions commenced and claims asserted against the City arising out of alleged torts; alleged breaches of contract; alleged violations of law; and condemnation proceedings.

As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, claims in excess of \$637 billion and \$586 billion, respectively, were outstanding against the City for which the City estimates its potential future liability to be \$5.5 billion and \$5.7 billion, respectively.

As explained in Note A.11., the estimate of the liability for unsettled claims has been reported in the government-wide statement of net assets under noncurrent liabilities. The liability was estimated by using the probable exposure information provided by the New York City Law Department (Law Department), and supplemented by information provided by the Law Department with respect to certain large individual claims and proceedings. The recorded liability is the City's best estimate based on available information and application of the foregoing procedures.

Numerous proceedings alleging respiratory or other injuries from alleged exposures to World Trade Center dust and debris at the World Trade Center site or the Fresh Kills landfill have been commenced against the City and other entities involved in the post-September 11 rescue and recovery process. Plaintiffs include, among others, Department of Sanitation employees, firefighters, police officers, construction workers, and building clean-up workers. Complaints on behalf of approximately 11,900 plaintiffs alleging similar causes of action have been filed naming the City or other defendants. Approximately 5,000 of these plaintiffs have to date named the City as a defendant. It is not possible yet to evaluate the magnitude of liability arising from these claims. The actions were either commenced in or have been removed to Federal District Court pursuant to the Air Transportation and System Stabilization Act, which grants exclusive Federal jurisdiction for all claims related to or resulting from the September 11 attack. The City's motion to dismiss these actions on immunity grounds was denied on October 17, 2006 by the District Court. On March 26, 2008, the Second Circuit upheld the District Court's decision, holding that determining whether the City had immunity for its actions requires developing the factual record. The City has formed a not-for-profit "captive" insurance company, WTC Captive Insurance Company, Inc. (the WTC Insurance Company) to cover claims against the City and its private contractors relating to debris removal work at the World Trade Center site and the Fresh Kills landfill. The insurance company has been funded by a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the amount of \$999,900,000. Most of the claims against the City and its private contractors set forth above that arise from such debris removal are expected to be eligible for coverage by the WTC Insurance Company. No assurance can be given that such insurance will be sufficient to cover all liability that might arise from such claims.

One property damage claim relating to the September 11 attack alleges significant damages. The claim, which relates to the original 7 World Trade Center (7 WTC), alleges damages to Con Edison and its insurers of \$214 million, subject to clarification, for the loss of the electrical substation over which 7 WTC was built. The claim alleges that a diesel fuel tank, which stored fuel for emergency back-up power to the City's Office of Emergency Management facility on the 23rd floor, contributed to the building's collapse. Con Edison and its insurers filed suit based on the allegations in their claim. Plaintiff has submitted to the Court a claim form required of all property damage plaintiffs in the September 11 litigation in the amount of approximately \$750 million for damages suffered at several different locations in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks. Although it is not clear what portion of the increased damages plaintiff alleges to be the responsibility of the City, it appears that no part of the increased claim can be attributed to the City's actions. In January, 2006, the City's motion for summary judgment was granted. The action, however, is proceeding against other defendants, and plaintiff intends to appeal the dismissal of its claim against the City when discovery is complete or at the conclusion of the case.

In March, 2005, the United Federation of Teachers, the union that represents the teachers in the New York City public school system, commenced an action and an Article 78 proceeding in New York Supreme Court, New York County, against the New York City Teachers' Retirement System and the City alleging that, due to certain miscalculations relating, *inter alia*, to the interest earned on member contributions to a retirement plan known as the 20 Year Pension Plan, teachers who retired under this plan do not receive the entire amount of retirement benefits to which they are entitled. Plaintiffs sought declaratory relief and an award to 20 Year Pension Plan members of not less than \$800 million to equal the difference between what plaintiffs allege they are entitled to under the 20 Year Pension Plan and the amount actually received. The City moved to dismiss the Article 78 proceeding and submitted an answer in the action. By decision dated October 17, 2006, the Court denied the City's motion to dismiss the Article 78 proceeding but granted the City's motion to dismiss the petitioners' contract claims. In October, 2007, the action and Article 78 proceeding were resolved by agreement of the parties. The parties agreed to resolve the dispute by supplementing the retirement benefits for the affected group by a total of \$160 million over the appropriate actuarially calculated period, which is normally approximately ten years. On April 9, 2009, the court preliminarily approved an order certifying a class settlement and ordering class notice and a fairness hearing. The fairness hearing was held on September 30, 2009 at which time the court gave final approval of the settlement.

The Office of the Inspector General of the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has issued audit reports on claims submitted to the New York State Medicaid program by the New York City Department of Education (DOE) as well as other school districts in the State during the period between 1990 and 2001 with respect to health-related special education services to children with disabilities. The audits alleged that the State of New York improperly billed HHS for State Medicaid expenditures for services that were not sufficiently supported by documentation establishing the provision of such services in accordance with applicable standards. The audits asserted that as a result of these alleged problems, the State should return approximately \$770 million of the Medicaid funding. Of the \$770 million amount at issue in the audits, DOE had received approximately \$270 million.

In addition, a lawsuit was filed against the State, DOE, and others by a relator, and subsequently, joined by the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), under the False Claims Act, which alleged that school districts across the State, including DOE, had submitted improper Medicaid claims to the Federal government for school-based, health-related services. This lawsuit remained under seal by order of the Federal courts until the sealing restriction was removed in connection with a settlement on July 21, 2009. On July 21, 2009, notwithstanding the City's substantial defenses to the allegations of false claims, the City and DOE agreed to resolve the outstanding audit issues and settle the lawsuit with DOJ in a settlement agreement also involving the State and the relator. Of the total \$540 million settlement amount, the State agreed to pay \$440 million over a specified period and the City agreed to pay \$100 million to the Federal government over the next four to five years. Releases received by the City and DOE from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of HHS and the State covered claims for the broader period from 1990 to 2008, though with an exception for certain excluded claims.

In 2002, more than 16,000 police officers and detectives opted into *Scott v. City of New York*, a collective action brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act (the FLSA). The police officers allege that the New York City Police Department has violated the overtime provisions of the FLSA in a number of ways. Under the FLSA, successful plaintiffs would be entitled to double damages for a period going back three years from the filing of the case in 2002, and attorneys' fees. Plaintiffs sought damages in excess of \$135 million. During trial, the Court decertified one claim relating to an alleged cap on the amount of cash overtime police officers can earn. On December 1, 2008, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the City on two other claims. With respect to two claims on which the City was previously found liable by the judge on summary judgment, the judge has determined that damages are \$900,000 plus interest. All of these are subject to appeal. A final adverse determination in this case could result in substantial costs to the City. Although 16,000 police officers and detectives have opted in, the City estimates there are approximately 22,000 additional police officers and detectives who have not opted in but may have similar unasserted claims.

In addition to the above claims and proceedings, numerous real estate tax certiorari proceedings are presently pending against the City on grounds of alleged overvaluation, inequality, and illegality of assessment. In response to these actions, in December, 1981, State legislation was enacted which, among other things, authorizes the City to assess real property according to four classes and makes certain evidentiary changes in real estate tax certiorari proceedings. Based on historical settlement activity, and including an estimated premium for inequality of assessment, the City estimates its potential liability for outstanding certiorari proceedings to be \$851.0 million and \$892.7 million at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, as reported in the government-wide financial statements.

Pension Liability

For fiscal years 2001 through 2005 inclusive, the City incurred a pension liability that was the result of Chapter 125 of the Laws of 2000 (Chapter 125/00) which provided for a five-year phase-in schedule for funding the additional actuarial liabilities created by providing eligible retirees and eligible beneficiaries with increased Supplementation as of September, 2000 and with automatic Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA) beginning September, 2001. Chapter 278 of the Laws of 2002 (Chapter 278/02) extended the phase-in period for funding the additional liabilities attributable to the benefits provided under Chapter 125/00 to ten years from five years. Chapter 152 of the Laws of 2006 eliminated for fiscal year 2006 and thereafter the ten-year phase-in period arising under Chapter 278/02 and instead, the additional actuarial liabilities created by the benefits provided by Chapter 125/00 are funded as part of the normal contribution (see Notes E.6. and F.).

Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs

Heretofore, the City's only active landfill available for waste disposal was the Fresh Kills landfill which initially ceased landfill operations in March, 2001. The landfill was reopened per the Governor's amended Executive Order No. 113, which authorized the City to continue the acceptance and disposal of waste materials received from the site of the World Trade Center disaster of September 11, 2001. The landfill subsequently closed in August, 2002. For government-wide financial statements, the measurement and recognition of the liability for closure and postclosure care is based on total estimated current cost and landfill usage to date. For fund financial statements, expenditures are recognized using the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred and payment is due.

Upon the landfill becoming inactive, the City is required by Federal and State law to close the landfill, including final cover, stormwater management, landfill gas control, and to provide postclosure care for a period of 30 years following closure. The City is also required under Consent Order with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to conduct certain corrective measures associated with the landfill. The corrective measures include construction and operation of a leachate mitigation system for the active portions of the landfill as well as closure, postclosure, and groundwater monitoring activities for the sections no longer accepting solid waste.

The liability for these activities as of June 30, 2009 which equates to the total estimated current cost is \$1.360 billion based on the maximum cumulative landfill capacity used to date. There are no costs remaining to be recognized. During fiscal year 1996,

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

New York State legislation was enacted which states that no waste will be accepted at the Fresh Kills landfill on or after January 1, 2002. Accordingly, the liability for closure and postclosure care costs is based upon an effective cumulative landfill capacity used to date of approximately 100%. Cost estimates are based on current data including contracts awarded by the City, contract bids, and engineering studies. These estimates are subject to adjustment for inflation and to account for any changes in landfill conditions, regulatory requirements, technologies, or cost estimates.

During fiscal year 2009, expenditures for landfill closure and postclosure care costs totaled \$61.5 million.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle D Part 258, which became effective April, 1997, requires financial assurance regarding closure and postclosure care. This assurance was most recently provided, on March 20, 2009, by the City’s Chief Financial Officer placing in the Fresh Kills landfill operating record representations in satisfaction of the Local Government Financial Test.

The City has five inactive hazardous waste sites not covered by the EPA rule. The City has recorded the long-term liability for these postclosure care costs in the government-wide financial statements.

The following represents the City’s total landfill and hazardous waste sites liability which is recorded in the government-wide statement of net assets:

	Amount (in thousands)
Landfill	\$1,359,937
Hazardous waste sites	359,136
Total landfill and hazardous waste sites liability	<u>\$1,719,073</u>

Pollution Remediation Obligations

The pollution remediation obligations (PROs) at June 30, 2009 summarized by obligating event and pollution type, respectively, are as follows:

Obligating Event	Amount (in thousands)	Percentage
Imminent endangerment	\$ 45,172	25.5%
Violation of pollution prevention-related permit or license	5,018	3.0
Named by regulator as a potentially responsible party	1,004	0.5
Voluntary commencement	124,342	71.0
Total	<u>\$175,536⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Pollution Type	Amount (in thousands)	Percentage
Asbestos removal	\$133,100	75.8%
Lead paint removal	13,563	7.7
Soil remediation	26,657	15.2
Water remediation	2,138	1.2
Other	78	0.1
Total	<u>\$175,536⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

⁽¹⁾ There are no expected recoveries deemed not yet realized or realizable to reduce the liability.

The PRO liability is derived from registered multi-year contracts which offsets cumulative expenditures (liquidated/unliquidated) against original encumbered contractual amounts. The potential for changes to existing PRO estimates is recognized due to such factors as: additional remediation work arising during the remediation of an existing pollution project; remediation activities may find unanticipated site conditions resulting in necessary modifications to work plans; changes in methodology during the course of a project may cause cost estimates to change, e.g., the new ambient air quality standard for lead considered a drastic change will trigger the adoption of new/revised technologies for compliance purposes; and changes in the quantity which is paid based on actual field measured quantity for unit price items measured in cubic meters, linear meters, etc. Consequently, changes to original estimates are processed as change orders. Further, regarding pollution remediation liabilities, or portions thereof, that are not yet recognized because they are not reasonably estimable, responders for 99% of the PRO estimate relate that there are no such liabilities...all pollution remediation conditions as determined are estimable. The remaining 1% relates to projects which include testing activities but other remediation-related activities (e.g., design of remediation plans, remediation, and monitoring) may not be included in initial estimates.

5. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

At June 30, 2009 and 2008, primary government and discretely presented component unit receivable and payable balances and interfund transfers were as follows:

Governmental activities:

Due from/to other funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	2009	2008
		(in thousands)	
General Fund	New York City Capital Projects Fund	\$2,199,366 ⁽¹⁾	\$3,253,329 ⁽¹⁾
New York City Capital Projects Fund	TFA	182,055	144,348
HYIC—Debt Service Fund	HYIC—Capital Projects Fund	56	—
Total due from/to other funds		<u>\$2,381,477</u>	<u>\$3,397,677</u>

Component Units:

Due from/to primary government and component units:

Receivable Entity	Payable Entity		
Primary government—General Fund:	Component units—HDC	838,143	842,988
	HHC	281,973	58,358
		<u>1,120,116</u>	<u>901,346</u>
Primary government—New York City Capital Projects Fund	Component unit—Water Authority	880,664	518,467
Total due from component units		<u>2,000,780</u>	<u>1,419,813</u>
Component unit—Water Board	Primary government—General Fund	13,328	22,925
Total due to component units		<u>13,328</u>	<u>22,925</u>
Total due from/to primary government and component units		<u>2,014,108</u>	<u>1,442,738</u>
Total primary government and component units receivable and payable balances		<u>\$4,395,585</u>	<u>\$4,840,415</u>

⁽¹⁾ Net of eliminations within the same fund type.
Note: During both fiscal years 2009 and 2008, the New York City Capital Projects Fund reimbursed the General Fund for expenditures made on its behalf.

Governmental activities:
Interfund transfers

	Transfer To:							
	New York City Capital Projects Fund		General Debt Service Fund		Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds		Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
(in thousands)								
Transfer From:								
General Fund	\$	—	\$1,413,106	\$5,212,167	\$	—	\$ 741,812	\$ 209,539
General Debt								
Service Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,789
Nonmajor Debt Service								
Fund	—	—	961	—	—	—	—	961
Nonmajor Capital								
Projects Funds	2,321,950	1,656,409	—	—	5,214	—	123,163	154,931
Total	<u>\$2,321,950</u>	<u>\$1,656,409</u>	<u>\$1,414,067</u>	<u>\$5,212,167</u>	<u>\$ 5,214</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 864,975</u>	<u>\$ 369,259</u>
							<u>\$4,606,206</u>	<u>\$7,237,835</u>

Transfers are used to: (i) move unrestricted General Fund revenues to finance various programs that the City must account for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, including amounts provided as aids or matching funds for grant programs, (ii) move restricted amounts borrowed by authorized fund or component unit to finance Capital Projects Fund expenditures, (iii) move unrestricted surplus revenue from the General Fund to finance Capital Projects Fund expenditures and prepay debt service coming due in the next fiscal year, and (iv) move revenue from the fund with collection authorization to the Debt Service Fund as debt service principal and interest payments become due.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the City made the following one-time transfer:
A transfer of an unrestricted grant of \$646 million on June 26, 2009 to TFA. These funds will be used to fund debt service requirements for tax secured debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, the City made the following one-time transfer:
A transfer of an unrestricted grant of \$546 million on June 30, 2008 to TFA. These funds were used to fund debt service requirements for tax secured debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009.

E. Other Information

1. Audit Responsibility

In fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively, the separately administered organizations included in the financial statements of the City audited by auditors other than Deloitte & Touche LLP are the Municipal Assistance Corporation for The City of New York, New York City Transitional Finance Authority, New York City School Construction Authority, New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation, Jay Street Development Corporation, New York City Housing Development Corporation, New York City Industrial Development Agency, New York City Economic Development Corporation, Business Relocation Assistance Corporation, Brooklyn Navy Yard Development Corporation, New York City Water Board and New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority, Deferred Compensation Plan, WTC Captive Insurance Company, Inc., New York City Capital Resource Corporation, New York City Educational Construction Fund, and the NYCTL Trusts. In addition, in fiscal year 2009, auditors other than Deloitte & Touche LLP audited Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation and Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation.

The following describes the proportion of certain key financial information that is audited by other auditors in fiscal years 2009 and 2008:

	Government-wide				Fund-based			
	Governmental Activities		Component Units		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Fiduciary Funds	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
					(percent)			
Total assets	4	4	51	53	69	52	8	8
Revenues, other financing sources and net assets held in trust	7	3	79	82	98	87	8	8

2. Subsequent Events

The following events occurred subsequent to June 30, 2009:

Long-term Financing

City Debt: On October 15, 2009, the City sold its Fiscal 2010 Series A bonds of \$970 million for capital purposes; also, the City sold its Fiscal 2010 Series B and C bonds of \$1.10 billion for refunding purposes.

TFA Debt: On July 30, 2009, TFA sold its Fiscal 2010 Series A Future Tax Secured Subordinate bonds of \$900 million for capital purposes. On August 27, 2009, TFA sold its Fiscal 2010 Series B Future Tax Secured Subordinate bonds of \$800 million for refunding purposes. On October 22, 2009, TFA sold its Fiscal 2010 Series C Future Tax Secured Bonds of \$775 million to finance general City capital expenditures.

Deposits

On August 26, 2009, the FDIC extended its temporary Transaction Account Guarantee Program through June 30, 2010. This program provides depositors with unlimited coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction deposit accounts at participating FDIC-insured institutions. The unlimited coverage applies to all checking deposit accounts that do not earn interest including Demand Deposit (DDA) accounts and certain other accounts.

Financial Market Developments

The systemic risk elevation in global financial markets that first became apparent in the latter half of 2007 continued in 2008 and accelerated in September, 2008 with significant financial institution stresses and failures and world-wide government interventions. With respect to Public Finance, the turmoil in global financial markets during fiscal year 2009 temporarily affected debt issuance and borrowing cost for the City and its authorities. However, active management of the City’s debt portfolio, facilitated by ongoing risk management practices; close market monitoring to allow targeted debt issuance; and the City’s intrinsic financial and credit ratings strength, all minimized the impact on the City and allowed continued debt issuance throughout the year to fund the City’s capital needs. By the end of fiscal year 2009, stability had largely returned to the municipal bond market.

The City’s exposure to the risks inherent in a large debt issuance program and portfolio remain. These risks include counterparty credit, such as exposure to banks that provide liquidity to variable rate debt obligations and to counterparties in derivative

transactions; liquidity risks, including potential constraints on market access; and budget risk, with the potential for higher debt service expense due to rising interest rates, higher costs of credit facilities, and the potential refinancing of variable rate debt with fixed rate debt that amortizes more rapidly. The City actively monitors and manages these risks to the extent possible. Ongoing risk mitigations include careful initial selection of counterparties and structuring of contractual agreements; close monitoring of counterparty credit and remarketing performance; refinancing debt; reassigning remarketing and/or reconfiguring credit support; tailoring of debt offerings to meet investor demand; and prudent use of debt strategies that can reduce costs, as market conditions permit.

3. Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds

Deferred Compensation Plans For Employees of The City of New York and Related Agencies and Instrumentalities (DCP)

DCP through the City offers its employees two defined contribution plans and a deemed IRA created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Sections 457, 401(k), and 408(q). DCP is available to certain employees of The City of New York and related agencies and instrumentalities. The deemed IRA, called the NYCE IRA is available as both a traditional and Roth IRA to those employees eligible to participate in the 457 Plan and 401(k) Plan and their spouses along with former employees and their spouses. DCP permits employees to defer a portion of their salary on a pre-tax basis for the 457 Plan and on either a pre-tax (traditional) or after-tax (Roth) basis for the 401(k) Plan until future years. The compensation deferred is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseen emergency or hardship (as defined by the Internal Revenue Code) or, if still working for the City, upon attainment of age 70½ in the 457 Plan or upon attainment of age 59½ in the 401(k) Plan. Deferred assets in the NYCE IRA are available for withdrawal at anytime.

Amounts maintained under a deferred compensation plan by a state or local government are to be held in trust (or in a custodial account) for the exclusive benefit of plan participants and their beneficiaries. Consequently, each plan is presented as an Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund in the City's financial statements.

Participants in DCP can choose among seven investment options, or one of twelve target date pre-arranged portfolios consisting of varying percentages of those investment options. Participants can also invest a portion of their assets in a self-directed brokerage option.

The New York City Other Postemployment Benefits Plan (PLAN)

PLAN is a fiduciary component unit of the City and is composed of: (1) the New York City Retiree Health Benefits Trust (RHBT) which is used to accumulate assets to pay for some OPEB provided by the City to its retired employees and (2) OPEB paid for directly by the City out of its general resources rather than through RHBT. RHBT was established for the exclusive benefit of the City's retired employees and their eligible spouses and dependents, to fund some of the OPEB provided in accordance with the City's various collective bargaining agreements and the City's Administrative Code. Amounts contributed to RHBT by the City are held in trust and are irrevocable and may not be used for any other purpose than to fund the costs of health and welfare benefits of its eligible participants. Consequently, PLAN is presented as an Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund in the City's financial statements. The separate annual financial statements of PLAN are available at: Office of the Comptroller, Bureau of Accountancy — Room 808, 1 Centre Street, New York, New York 10007.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Basis of Accounting. The measurement focus of PLAN is on the flow of economic resources. This focus emphasizes the determination of changes in the PLAN's net assets. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of this fiduciary fund are included on the statement of fiduciary net assets. This fund uses the accrual basis of accounting whereby contributions from the employer are recognized when due. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plans.

Method Used to Value Investments. Investments are reported on the statement of fiduciary net assets at fair value based on quoted market prices.

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

The schedule of funding progress presents GASB45 results of OPEB valuations as of June 30, 2008, 2007, 2006, and 2005 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The schedule provides a four year information trend about whether the actuarial values of plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)*	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
			(2)-(1)	(1)÷(2)		(3)÷(5)
			(in thousands)			
6/30/08	\$3,186,139	\$65,164,503	\$61,978,363	4.9%	\$18,721,681	331.1%
6/30/07	2,594,452	62,135,453	59,541,001	4.2	17,355,874	343.1
6/30/06	1,001,332	56,077,151	55,075,819	1.8	16,546,829	332.8
6/30/05	0	50,543,963	50,543,963	0.0	15,737,531	321.2

*Based on the Frozen Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method.

4. Other Trust Funds

New York City Tax Lien Trusts (NYCTLT)

NYCTLT is a series of tax lien trusts (2009-A; 2008-A; 2006-A; 2005-A; 2004-A; 1999-1; 1998-2; 1998-1; and 1996-1) that were created to acquire certain tax liens securing unpaid real property taxes, assessments, sewer rents, sewer surcharges, water rents, and other charges payable to the City and the Water Board from the City in exchange for the proceeds from bonds issued by NYCTLT, net of reserves funded by bond proceeds and bond issuance costs. The City is the sole beneficiary of the trusts and is entitled to receive distributions from the trusts after payments to bondholders and certain reserve requirements have been satisfied. The City is not entitled to cause the trusts to make distributions to it and consequently, NYCTLT is presented as Other Trust Funds in the City’s financial statements. The separate annual financial statements of NYCTLT are available at: Office of the Comptroller, Bureau of Accountancy—Room 808, 1 Centre Street, New York, New York 10007.

5. Other Postemployment Benefits

Program Description. The New York City Health Benefits Program (Program) is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan funded by PLAN, an Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund of the City, which provides Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) to eligible retirees and beneficiaries. OPEB includes: health insurance, Medicare Part B reimbursements, and welfare fund contributions. PLAN issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for funding PLAN’s OPEB and the report is available at: Office of the Comptroller, Bureau of Accountancy—Room 808, 1 Centre Street, New York, New York 10007.

Funding Policy. The Administrative Code of The City of New York (ACNY) defines OPEB to include Health Insurance and Medicare Part B Reimbursements; Welfare Benefits stem from the City’s various collective bargaining agreements all of which are to be funded by PLAN. The City is not required by law or contractual agreement to provide funding for PLAN other than the pay-as-you-go amounts necessary to provide current benefits to retirees and eligible beneficiaries/dependents. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the City paid \$1.7 billion on behalf of the Program. Based on current practice (the Substantive Plan which is derived from ACNY), the City pays the full cost of basic coverage for non-Medicare-eligible/Medicare-eligible retiree participants. The costs of these benchmark plans are reflected in the actuarial valuations by using age-adjusted premium amounts. Program retiree participants who opt for other basic or enhanced coverage must contribute 100% of the incremental costs above the premiums for the benchmark plans. The City also reimburses covered employees 100% of the Medicare Part B premium rate applicable to a given year and there is no retiree contribution to the Welfare Funds. The City pays per capita contributions to the Welfare Funds the amounts of which are based on negotiated contract provisions.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation. The City’s annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount that was actuarially determined by using the Frozen Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method (one of the actuarial cost methods in accordance with the parameters of GASB45). Under this method, in general, the excess of the Actuarial Present Value of Projected Benefits over the sum of: (i) the Actuarial Value of Assets plus (ii) the Unfunded

Frozen Actuarial Accrued Liability is allocated on a level basis over the earnings of the covered active employees between the valuation date and assumed exit. This allocation is performed for the group as a whole. The Frozen Actuarial Accrued Liability is determined using the Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method. The portion of this Actuarial Present Value allocated to a valuation year is called the Normal Cost. Under this method, actuarial gains/losses, as they occur, reduce/increase future Normal Costs. The following table shows the elements of the City’s annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually paid on behalf of the Program, and changes in the City’s net OPEB obligation to the Program for the year ended June 30, 2009:

	<u>Amount</u>
	(in thousands)
Annual required contribution	\$67,227,800
Interest on net OPEB obligation	2,531,597
Adjustment to annual required contribution . .	(65,821,814)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	3,937,583
Payments made	1,683,440
Increase in net OPEB obligation	2,254,143
Net OPEB obligation—beginning of year . .	63,290,218
Net OPEB obligation—end of year	<u>\$65,544,361</u>

The City’s annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the Program, and the net OPEB obligation for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Paid</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
	(in thousands)		
6/30/09	\$ 3,937,583	42.8%	\$65,544,361
6/30/08	7,419,205	25.5	63,290,218
6/30/07	7,164,986	40.6	57,761,938
6/30/06	55,690,322	3.9	53,507,451

Funded Status and Funding Progress. As of June 30, 2008, the most recent actuarial valuation date, PLAN was 4.9% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$65.2 billion, and the actuarial value of assets was \$3.2 billion, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$62.0 billion. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by PLAN) was \$18.7 billion, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 331.1%. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. The determined actuarial valuations of OPEB provided under PLAN incorporated the use of demographic and salary increase assumptions among others as reflected below. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of PLAN and the annual required contributions of the City are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, shown as required supplementary information in Note E.3. disclosures required by GASB43 for OPEB Plan reporting presents GASB45 results of OPEB valuations as of June 30, 2008, 2007, 2006, and 2005 and the schedule provides a four year information trend about whether the actuarial values of PLAN assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2008 and 2007 OPEB actuarial valuations are classified as those used in the New York City Retirement Systems (NYCRS) valuations and those specific to the OPEB valuations. NYCRS consist of: (i) New York City Employees’ Retirement System; (ii) Teachers’ Retirement System of the City of New York Qualified Pensions Plan; (iii) New York City Board of Education Retirement System Qualified Pension Plan; (iv) New York City Police Pension Fund; and (v) New York City Fire Pension Fund. The OPEB actuarial valuations for NYCRS incorporate only the use of certain demographic and salary increase assumptions. The demographic assumptions requiring NYCRS Board approval were adopted by each respective Board of Trustees during fiscal year 2006. Those actuarial assumptions and methods that required New York State legislation were enacted, effective for fiscal year 2006 and later, as Chapter 152 of the Laws of 2006 (Chapter 152/06). These demographic assumptions are unchanged from the June 30, 2007 OPEB actuarial valuation but have been supplemented by probabilities of retirement adopted by the TRS Retirement Board applicable to active participants in the optional 55/25 Plan established under Chapter 19 of the Laws of 2008. The OPEB-specific actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2008 OPEB actuarial valuation of the Plan are as follows:

Valuation Date June 30, 2008.
Discount Rate 4.0% per annum.⁽¹⁾

Per Capita Claims Costs HIP HMO and GHI/EBCBS benefit costs reflect age adjusted premiums. Age adjustments from assumed average age of covered population for non-Medicare retirees and HIP HMO Medicare retirees. Age adjustment based on actual age distribution of the GHI/EBCBS Medicare covered population. Insured premiums without age adjustment for other coverage. Premiums assumed to include administrative costs.

Employer premium contribution schedules by month were reported by the Mayor’s Office of Labor Relations. In most cases, the premium contributions remained the same throughout the year. HIP HMO Medicare rates varied by month and by specific Plan option. These variations are the result of differing Medicare Advantage reimbursements. The various monthly rates were blended by proportion of enrollment.

(1) 2.5% CPI, 1.5% real rate of return on short-term investments.

Initial monthly premium rates used in valuations are shown in the following tables:

Plan	Monthly Rate	
	FY '09 ⁽¹⁾	FY '08 ⁽²⁾
HIP HMO		
Non-Medicare Single	\$372.99	\$340.84
Non-Medicare Family	913.83	835.05
Medicare	44.98	50.94
GHI/EBCBS		
Non-Medicare Single	347.59	327.31
Non-Medicare Family	902.09	849.37
Medicare	153.28	152.35
Others		
Non-Medicare Single	372.99	340.84
Non-Medicare Family	913.83	835.05
Medicare	153.28	152.35

(1) Used in June 30, 2008 actuarial valuation.

(2) Used in June 30, 2007 actuarial valuation.

Welfare Funds Welfare Fund contributions have been updated to reflect a three year trended average of reported annual contribution amounts for current retirees. A trended average is used instead of a single reported Welfare Fund amount to smooth out negotiated variations. The Welfare Fund rates reported for the previous two valuations were trended to current levels based on a historic increase rate of 3.8% for fiscal year 2008 and 4.3% for fiscal year 2007 and earlier, approximating overall recent growth of Welfare Fund contributions. Reported annual contribution amounts for the last three years shown in Appendix B, Tables 2a to 2e of the Report on the Fourth Annual Actuarial Valuation of Other Postemployment Benefits Provided under the New York City Health Benefits Program dated September 24, 2009, for fiscal year 2009 used for current retirees.

Weighted average annual contribution rates used for future retirees:

	Annual Rate	
	FY'09	FY'08
NYCERS	\$1,695	\$1,677
TRS	1,687	1,661
BERS	1,709	1,689
POLICE	1,583	1,599
FIRE	1,696	1,679

Contributions were assumed to increase by Medicare Plans trend rates.
For Welfare Fund contribution amounts reflected in the June 30, 2007 actuarial valuation, see Report on the Third Annual Actuarial Valuation of Other Postemployment Benefits Provided under the New York City Health Benefits Program dated September 25, 2008.

Medicare Part B Premiums	<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Monthly Premium</u>
	2007	\$93.50
	2008	96.40
	2009	96.40*

* Reflected only in the June 30, 2008 actuarial valuation.

2009 Medicare Part B premium assumed to increase by Medicare Part B trend rates.

Overall Medicare Part B premium amounts assumed to increase by the following percentages to reflect the income-related increases in Medicare Part B premiums effective 2007 and later:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Income-related Part B Increase'</u>	
	<u>June 30, 2008 Valuation</u>	<u>June 30, 2007 Valuation</u>
2008	1.5%	2.2%
2009	2.6%	3.7%
2010	3.3%	4.5%
2011	3.4%	4.6%
2012 and later	Increasing by .1% per year to a maximum of 5.0%	Increasing by .1% per year thereafter, no maximum

The actual 2010 Medicare Part B premium was not announced at the time these caculations were prepared and, thus, was not reflected in the valuation.

Medicare Part B Reimbursement

Assumption For the June 30, 2008 actuarial valuation, 90% of Medicare participants are assumed to claim reimbursement. For the June 30, 2007 actuarial valuation, 100%.

Health Care Cost Trend Rate (HCCTR) . . Covered medical expenses are assumed to increase by the following percentages:

<u>Year Ending⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>HCCTR Assumptions</u>		
	<u>Pre-Medicare Plans</u>	<u>Medicare Plans</u>	<u>Part B Premium</u>
2009 ⁽²⁾	9.0%	6.0%	9.0%
2010	8.5	5.0	8.5
2011	8.0	5.0	8.0
2012	7.5	5.0	7.5
2013	7.0	5.0	7.0
2014	6.5	5.0	6.5
2015	6.0	5.0	6.0
2016	5.5	5.0	5.5
2017 and later	5.0	5.0	5.0

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal year for Pre-Medicare Plans and Medicare Plans and calendar year for Medicare Part B Premiums.
⁽²⁾ For the June 30, 2008 actuarial valuation, rates shown for 2009 were not reflected since actual values for the fiscal year 2009 per capita costs, fiscal year 2009 Welfare Fund contributions, and calendar year 2009 Medicare Part B premium amounts were used.

Age-Related Morbidity Assumed increases in premiums per year of age for HIP HMO and GHI/EBCBS consistent with those set forth in a July, 2005 article in the North American Actuarial Journal by Jeffrey R. Petertil.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u>
Under 40	0.0%
40 – 49	3.0
50 – 54	3.3
55 – 59	3.6
60 – 64	4.2
65 – 69	3.0
70 – 74	2.5
75 – 79	2.0
80 – 84	1.0
85 – 89	0.5
90 and over	0.0

The premiums are age adjusted for HIP HMO and GHI/EBCBS participants. The age adjustments were based on assumed age 40 for non-Medicare-eligible retirees and assumed age 73 for HIP HMO Medicare-eligible retirees. An actual age distribution based on reported census information was used for Medicare-eligible GHI/EBCBS retirees and dependents.

For the June 30, 2008 actuarial valuation, the age adjustment for the non-Medicare GHI/EBCBS premium reflects a 6% reduction in the GHI portion of the premium for the estimated margin anticipated to be returned. GHI represents \$171.40 of the \$347.59 single non-Medicare GHI/EBCBS monthly rate.

In addition to age adjustment, the premiums for HIP HMO Medicare-eligible retirees were multiplied by the following factors to reflect anticipated changes in Medicare Advantage reimbursement rates. The adjustment factors used as of June 30, 2007 are shown for comparative purposes:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Factor</u>	
	<u>6/30/08 Valuation</u>	<u>6/30/07 Valuation</u>
2008	NA	1.0000
2009	1.0000	0.8333
2010	1.1800	0.8333
2011	1.3700	0.9167
2012	1.5600	1.0833
2013	1.7500	1.2500
2014	1.9300	1.4167
2015	2.1200	1.5833
2016	2.3000	1.7500
2017	2.4000	1.9167
Thereafter	2.4000	2.0000

Medicare Medicare is assumed to be the primary payer over age 65 and for retirees currently on Medicare. For future disability retirements, Medicare is assumed to start 2.5 years after retirement in the June 30 actuarial valuations for the following portion of retirees:

	Valuation as of June 30	
	2008	2007
NYCERS	35%	35%
TRS	45	45
BERS	45	45
POLICE	15	15
FIRE	20	20

Participation Active participation assumptions based on current retiree elections. Actual elections for current retirees. Portions of current retirees not eligible for Medicare are assumed to change elections upon attaining age 65 based on patterns of elections of Medicare-eligible retirees. Detailed assumptions appear in the following table:

Benefits	Plan Participation Assumptions				
	June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 Valuations				
	NYCERS	TRS	BERS	POLICE	FIRE
<u>Pre-Medicare</u>					
-GHI/EBCBS	65%	83%	73%	76%	71%
-HIP HMO	22	6	16	13	16
-Other HMO	8	4	3	9	12
-Waiver	5	7	8	2	1
<u>Medicare</u>					
-GHI	72	87	78	82	77
-HIP HMO	21	9	16	12	16
-Other HMO	4	2	2	4	6
-Waiver	3	2	4	2	1
<u>Post-Medicare Migration</u>					
-Other HMO to GHI	50	0	33	50	50
-HIP HMO to GHI	0	0	0	0	0
-Pre-Med. Waiver					
** to GHI @ 65	13	35	50	0	0
** to HIP @ 65	13	35	0	0	0

Dependent Coverage Dependent coverage is assumed to terminate when a retiree dies except in the following situations:

- (i) Lifetime coverage is provided to the surviving spouse or domestic partner and to children (coverage to age 19 or 23 if full-time student) of uniformed members of the Police or Fire Departments who died in the Line-of-Duty.
- (ii) Effective November 13, 2001, other surviving spouses of retired uniformed members of the Police and Fire Departments may elect to continue coverage for life by paying 102% of stated premium.

For survivors of POLICE and FIRE members who die other than in the Line-of-Duty (assumed to be all who terminate with Accidental Death Benefits), the valuation assumes that 30% of spouses eligible for survivor continuation will elect the benefit, with costs equal to 30% greater than the age-adjusted premiums for surviving spouses for HIP HMO and GHI/EBCBS participants. The valuation includes the entire cost of additional surviving spouse benefits, although the Office of the Actuary understands that some of this amount may be reimbursed through welfare funds. This assumption is unchanged from last year.

Dependents Dependent assumptions based on distribution of coverage of recent retirees which are shown in the following table. Wives assumed to be three years younger than husbands. Actual spouse data for current retirees. Child dependents of current retirees assumed to receive coverage until age 23. Child dependents of future retirees assumed to receive coverage for five years after retirement.

Group	Dependent Coverage Assumptions				
	June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 Valuations				
	NYCERS	TRS	BERS	POLICE	FIRE
<u>Male</u>					
–Single Coverage	30%	45%	35%	15%	10%
–Spouse	40	35	55	15	20
–Child/No Spouse	5	5	2	5	5
–Spouse and Child	25	15	8	65	65
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
<u>Female</u>					
–Single Coverage	70%	60%	60%	45%	10%
–Spouse	20	32	35	10	20
–Child/No Spouse	5	3	2	25	5
–Spouse and Child	5	5	3	20	65
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

For accidental death, 80% of POLICE and FIRE members are assumed to have family coverage.

Demographic Assumptions The same assumptions that were used to value the pension benefits of NYCERS for determining employer contributions for fiscal years beginning 2006 adopted by each respective Board of Trustees, with the addition of supplemental assumptions adopted by TRS to value the optional TRS 55/25 plan.

COBRA Benefits Although COBRA beneficiaries pay 102% of “premiums,” typical claim costs for COBRA participants run about 50% greater than other participants. There is no cost to the City for COBRA beneficiaries in community-rated HMOs, including HIP, since these individuals pay their full community rate. However, the City’s costs under the experience-rated GHI/EBCBS coverage are affected by the claims for COBRA-covered individuals.

In order to reflect the cost of COBRA coverage, the cost of excess claims for GHI covered individuals and families is estimated assuming 15% of employees not eligible for other benefits included in the valuation elect COBRA coverage for 15 months. These assumptions are based on experience of other large employers. This percentage is applied to the overall enrollment in the active plan and reflects a load for individuals not yet members of the retirement systems who are still eligible for COBRA benefits. This results in an assumption in the June 30, 2008 actuarial valuation of a lump sum COBRA cost of \$575 for terminations during fiscal year 2009 (\$550 lump sum cost during fiscal year 2008 was assumed in the June 30, 2007 actuarial valuation). The \$575 (\$550) lump sum amount is increased by the HCCTR for future years but is not adjusted for age-related morbidity.

Stabilization Fund A 1.6% load is applied on all City obligations (1.6% on all City GASB45 obligations last valuation). The load is not applicable to Component Units.

Educational Construction Fund The actuarial assumptions used for determining obligations for ECF are shown in Appendix E of the Report on the Fourth Annual Actuarial Valuation of Other Postemployment Benefits Provided under the New York City Health Benefits Program (Report) dated September 24, 2009. The Report was prepared as of June 30, 2008 in accordance with

GASB43 and 45. The Report is available at the Office of the Comptroller, Bureau of Accountancy – Room 808, 1 Centre Street, New York, NY 10007.

CUNY TIAA The actuarial assumptions used for determining obligations for CUNY TIAA are shown in Appendix F of the Report on the Fourth Annual Actuarial Valuation of Other Postemployment Benefits Provided under the New York City Health Benefits Program (Report) dated September 24, 2009. The Report was prepared as of June 30, 2008 in accordance with GASB43 and 45. The Report is available at the Office of the Comptroller, Bureau of Accountancy – Room 808, 1 Centre Street, New York, NY 10007.

6. Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds

Pension Systems

Plan Descriptions

The City sponsors or participates in pension systems providing benefits to its employees. The pension systems function in accordance with existing State statutes and City laws. Each system combines features of a defined benefit pension plan with those of a defined contribution pension plan. Contributions are made by the employers and the members.

The majority of City employees are members of one of the following five major actuarially-funded pension systems collectively known as the New York City Retirement Systems (NYCRS):

- 1. New York City Employees’ Retirement System (NYCERS) is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system, for employees of the City not covered by one of the other pension systems and employees of certain component units of the City and certain other government units.
- 2. New York City Teachers’ Retirement System-Qualified Pension Plan (TRS) is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system, for pedagogical employees in the public schools of the City and Charter Schools and certain other specified school and college employees.
- 3. New York City Board of Education Retirement System-Qualified Pension Plan (BERS) is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system, for nonpedagogical employees of the Department of Education and Charter Schools and certain employees of the School Construction Authority.
- 4. New York City Police Pension Fund (POLICE) is a single-employer public employee retirement system, for full-time uniformed employees of the Police Department. Note: In conjunction with the establishment of an administrative staff separate from the New York City Police Department in accordance with Chapter 292 of the Laws of 2001, the New York City Police Department, Subchapter Two Pension Fund is generally referred to herein as the New York City Police Pension Fund as set forth in the Administrative Code of The City of New York (ACNY) Section 13-214.1.
- 5. New York City Fire Pension Fund (FIRE) is a single-employer public employee retirement system, for full-time uniformed employees of the Fire Department. Note: The New York City Fire Department, Subchapter Two Pension Fund is generally referred to herein as the New York City Fire Pension Fund as set forth in ACNY Section 13-313.1.

The NYCRS provide pension benefits to retired employees based on salary, length of service, member contributions, Plan and Tier. In addition, the NYCRS provide automatic Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA) and other supplemental pension benefits to certain retirees and beneficiaries. In the event of disability during employment, participants may receive retirement allowances based on satisfaction of certain service requirements and other provisions. NYCRS also provide death benefits.

Subject to certain conditions, members become fully vested as to benefits upon the completion of 5 years of service. Except for NYCERS, permanent, full-time employees are generally required to become members of a NYCRS upon employment. Permanent full-time employees who are eligible to participate in NYCERS are required to become members within six months of their permanent employment status but may elect to become members earlier. Other employees who are eligible to participate in NYCERS and BERS may become members at their option. Upon termination of employment before retirement, certain members are entitled to refunds of their own contributions, including accumulated interest, less any outstanding loan balances.

Currently there are four Tiers, referred to as Tier I, Tier II, Tier III and Tier IV. Members are assigned a Tier based on Plan and membership date. The Tier II Plan provisions have expired as of June 30, 2009. This affects new hires into the uniformed forces of Police and Fire (new members of POLICE and FIRE) and Detective Investigators who become new members of NYCERS. Absent new legislation, benefits for these future members will be subject to Tier III or Tier IV Plan provisions that, in general, are at a lesser level than Tier II benefits.

There is an agreement between the City and the United Federation of Teachers (UFT) to support legislation that would modify some of the Plan provisions of TRS for future members. These modifications are expected to reduce future employer pension contributions.

Plan Membership

As of June 30, 2008, June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2006, the membership of NYCERS¹ consisted of:

	<u>NYCERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>BERS</u>	<u>POLICE</u>	<u>FIRE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Plan Membership at June 30, 2008:						
Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	130,664	69,775	13,006	44,290	17,404	275,139
Terminated Vested Members Not Yet Receiving						
Benefits	8,774	7,080	283	813	32	16,982
Other Inactives*	24,265	10,891	4,019	2,168	53	41,396
Active Members	<u>183,654</u>	<u>112,472</u>	<u>22,702</u>	<u>35,337</u>	<u>11,574</u>	<u>365,739</u>
Total Plan Membership	<u>347,357</u>	<u>200,218</u>	<u>40,010</u>	<u>82,608</u>	<u>29,063</u>	<u>699,256</u>

* Represents members no longer on payroll, including pending withdrawals, members on leaves of absence, members awaiting refunds of contributions or benefit determinations, etc.

¹ Effective with Fiscal Year 2006, Employer Contributions are determined under One-Year Lag Methodology (OYLM). Under OYLM, the actuarial valuation date is used for calculating the Employer Contributions for the second following Fiscal Year. Therefore, the June 30, 2007 (Lag) valuation date was used for determining the Fiscal Year 2009 Employer Contributions.

	<u>NYCERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>BERS</u>	<u>POLICE</u>	<u>FIRE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Plan Membership at June 30, 2007:						
Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	129,281	68,492	12,991	43,731	17,479	271,974
Terminated Vested Members Not Yet Receiving						
Benefits	7,896	6,004	323	777	35	15,035
Other Inactives*	29,753	10,666	4,019	2,636	28	47,102
Active Members	<u>180,482</u>	<u>109,868</u>	<u>21,947</u>	<u>34,956</u>	<u>11,528</u>	<u>358,781</u>
Total Plan Membership	<u>347,412</u>	<u>195,030</u>	<u>39,280</u>	<u>82,100</u>	<u>29,070</u>	<u>692,892</u>

* Represents members no longer on payroll, including members on leaves of absence and members awaiting refunds of contributions or benefit determinations, etc.

	<u>NYCERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>BERS</u>	<u>POLICE</u>	<u>FIRE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Plan Membership at June 30, 2006:						
Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	128,863	67,576	12,573	42,474	17,485	268,971
Terminated Vested Members Not Yet Receiving						
Benefits	7,302	5,801	265	752	24	14,144
Other Inactives*	29,119	10,604	3,185	2,405	31	45,344
Active Members	<u>178,741</u>	<u>109,992</u>	<u>23,095</u>	<u>35,194</u>	<u>11,641</u>	<u>358,663</u>
Total Plan Membership	<u>344,025</u>	<u>193,973</u>	<u>39,118</u>	<u>80,825</u>	<u>29,181</u>	<u>687,122</u>

* Represents members no longer on payroll, including members on leaves of absence and members awaiting refunds of contributions or benefit determinations, etc.

Funding Policy

The City’s funding policy is to contribute statutorily-required contributions (Statutory Contributions). Together with member contributions and investment income, these Statutory Contributions would ultimately be sufficient to pay benefits when due.

Statutory Contributions for the NYCERS, determined by the Actuary in accordance with State statutes and City laws, are generally funded by the employers within the appropriate fiscal year.

Member contributions are established by law and vary by Plan. In general, Tier I and Tier II member contribution rates are dependent upon the employee’s age at membership and retirement plan election. In general, Tier III and Tier IV members make basic contributions of 3.0% of salary regardless of age at membership. Effective October 1, 2000, in accordance with Chapter 126 of the Laws of 2000, these members, except for certain Transit Authority employees, are not required to make contributions after the 10th anniversary of their membership date or completion of ten years of credited service, whichever is earlier. Effective December, 2000, certain Transit Authority Tier III and Tier IV members make basic member contributions of 2.0% of salary in accordance with Chapter 10 of the Laws of 2000. Certain members of NYCERS, TRS and BERS also make additional member contributions.

During the Spring 2000 session, the New York State Legislature approved and the Governor signed laws which provided Supplementation benefits and COLA for retirees (Chapter 125 of the Laws of 2000), additional service credits for certain Tier I and Tier II members, reduced member contributions for certain Tier III and Tier IV members (Chapter 126 of the Laws of 2000), and several other changes in benefits for various groups.

Chapter 152 of the Laws of 2006 (Chapter 152/06) implemented changes in the actuarial procedures for determining Employer Contributions beginning Fiscal Year 2006. In particular Chapter 152/06 provided the One-Year Lag Methodology (OYLM) and Chapter 152/06 also eliminated the use of the ten-year phase-in of Chapter 278 of the Laws of 2002 (Chapter 278/02) for funding the additional actuarial liabilities created by Chapter 125 of the Laws of 2000 (Chapter 125/00).

Annual Pension Costs

Beginning Fiscal Year 2006 the NYCERS annual pension costs and the City’s Statutory Contributions are determined under OYLM on the basis of revised actuarial assumptions, the Frozen Initial Liability Actuarial Cost Method (unchanged) and a revised Actuarial Asset Valuation Method (AAVM).

The annual pension costs for NYCERS, for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
		(in millions)	
NYCERS	\$2,150.4	\$1,874.2	\$1,471.0
TRS	2,223.6	1,916.5	1,600.9
BERS	134.2	143.1	129.8
POLICE	1,905.4	1,770.0	1,513.7
FIRE	837.0	773.6	676.4
Total annual pension costs	<u>\$7,250.6</u>	<u>\$6,477.4</u>	<u>\$5,391.8</u>

For Fiscal Year 2009, the City’s Statutory Contributions for the NYCERS, based on the actuarial valuations performed as of June 30, 2007 (Lag), plus other pension expenditures, were approximately \$6,389.2 million.

For Fiscal Years 2009, 2008 and 2007, the annual pension costs for NYCERS, TRS and BERS, computed in accordance with GASB27 and consistent with generally accepted actuarial principles, are greater than the Statutory Contributions paid by the City, primarily because the City is only one of the participating employers in NYCERS, TRS, and BERS.

For Fiscal Years 2009, 2008 and 2007, the annual pension costs for POLICE and FIRE, computed in accordance with GASB27 and consistent with generally accepted actuarial principles, are less than the Statutory Contributions, primarily because of the interest on and amortization of the Net Pension Obligations for POLICE and FIRE.

The City’s Statutory Contributions for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
		(in millions)	
NYCERS*	\$1,186.4	\$1,037.8	\$ 824.1
TRS*	2,196.2	1,891.9	1,581.3
BERS*	127.8	136.9	124.5
POLICE	1,932.2	1,797.8	1,544.3
FIRE	843.8	780.2	683.2
OTHER**	102.8	95.9	98.9
Total actual pension contributions	<u>\$6,389.2</u>	<u>\$5,740.5</u>	<u>\$4,856.3</u>

* NYCERS, TRS, and BERS are cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement systems. The City’s Statutory Contributions as a percentage of the total Statutory Contributions for all employers participating in NYCERS, TRS, and BERS for Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were:

	2009	2008	2007
NYCERS	55.17%	55.37%	56.02%
TRS	98.77	98.71	98.78
BERS	95.22	95.69	95.87

In accordance with GASB27, the City’s obligation for NYCERS, TRS, and BERS is fulfilled by paying its portion of the total Statutory Contributions determined.

** Other pension expenditures represent contributions to other actuarial and pay-as-you-go pension systems for certain employees, retirees, and beneficiaries not covered by any of the NYCERS. The City also contributes per diem amounts into certain union-administered annuity funds.

Net Pension Obligations

NYCERS, TRS, and BERS are cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement systems and the City has no net pension obligations to these systems. Note: The annual pension costs for these systems are the Statutory Contributions. For Fiscal Year 2009 the actuarially-required contributions equal the Statutory Contributions.

POLICE and FIRE are single-employer public employee retirement systems and the City’s net pension obligations for Fiscal Year 2009 are as follows:

	POLICE	FIRE	TOTAL
		(in millions)	
(1) Annual Required Contribution	\$1,932.2	\$843.8	\$2,776.0
(2) Interest on Net Pension Obligation	38.8	16.5	55.3
(3) Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution	65.6	23.3	88.9
(4) Annual Pension Cost=(1)+(2)-(3)	1,905.4	837.0	2,742.4
(5) Statutory Contribution	1,932.2	843.8	2,776.0
(6) Decrease in Net Pension Obligation=(4)-(5)	(26.8)	(6.8)	(33.6)
(7) Net Pension Obligation Beginning of Year	485.5	206.7	692.2
(8) Net Pension Obligation End of Year=(6)+(7)	<u>\$ 458.7</u>	<u>\$199.9</u>	<u>\$ 658.6</u>

The following is three-year trend information for the City’s actuarially-funded, single-employer pension plans:

	<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>Annual Pension Cost (APC)</u>	<u>Percentage Of APC Contributed</u>	<u>Net Pension Obligation</u>
		(in millions)		
POLICE	6/30/09	\$1,905.4	101%	\$458.7
	6/30/08	1,770.0	102	485.5
	6/30/07	1,513.7	102	513.3
FIRE	6/30/09	837.0	101	199.9
	6/30/08	773.6	101	206.7
	6/30/07	676.4	101	213.3

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

	<u>NYCERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>BERS</u>	<u>POLICE</u>	<u>FIRE</u>
Valuation Date ⁽¹⁾	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2007
	(Lag)	(Lag)	(Lag)	(Lag)	(Lag)
Actuarial Cost Method ⁽²⁾ ..	Frozen Initial Liability (Aggregate)	Frozen Initial Liability (Aggregate)	Frozen Initial Liability (Aggregate)	Frozen Initial Liability (Aggregate)	Frozen Initial Liability (Frozen Entry Age)
Amortization Method					
Initial Unfunded	Increasing Dollar	Increasing Dollar	Increasing Dollar	Increasing Dollar	Increasing Dollar
Remaining Amortization Period					
Initial Unfunded	NA	NA	NA	NA	2-Years
Asset Valuation Method ..	6-Year Smoothed Market	6-Year Smoothed Market	6-Year Smoothed Market	6-Year Smoothed Market	6-Year Smoothed Market

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

The more significant actuarial assumptions and methods used in the calculations of Employer Contributions to the actuarially-funded pension systems for the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	2009	2008
Valuation Date	June 30, 2007 (Lag). ⁽¹⁾	June 30, 2006 (Lag). ⁽¹⁾
Actuarial Cost Method	Frozen Initial Liability. ⁽²⁾	Frozen Initial Liability. ⁽²⁾
Amortization Method for	Increasing dollar for FIRE. ⁽³⁾ All	Increasing dollar for FIRE. ⁽³⁾
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (UAAL)	outstanding components of UAAL are being amortized over closed periods.	Level dollar for UAAL attributable to NYCERS, TRS and BERS 2002 ERI (Part A only). ⁽⁴⁾ All outstanding components of UAAL are being amortized over closed periods.
Remaining Amortization Period . .	2 years for FIRE ⁽³⁾ .	3 years for FIRE ⁽³⁾ and 1 year for 2002 ERI (Part A only).
Actuarial Asset Valuation		
Method	Modified 6-year moving average of Market Value with Market Value Restart as of June 30, 1999.	Modified 6-year moving average of Market Value with Market Value Restart as of June 30, 1999.
Investment Rate of Return	8.0% per annum ⁽⁵⁾ (4.0% per annum for benefits payable under the variable annuity programs of TRS and BERS).	8.0% per annum ⁽⁵⁾ (4.0% per annum for benefits payable under the variable annuity programs of TRS and BERS).
Post-Retirement Mortality	Tables adopted by Boards of Trustees during Fiscal Year 2006.	Tables adopted by Boards of Trustees during Fiscal Year 2006.
Active Service: Withdrawal		
Death, Disability, Retirement . .	Tables adopted by Board of Trustees during Fiscal Year 2006.	Tables adopted by Board of Trustees during Fiscal Year 2006.
Salary Increases	In general, Merit and Promotion Increases plus assumed General Wage Increases of 3.0% per year. ⁽⁵⁾	In general, Merit and Promotion Increases plus assumed General Wage Increases of 3.0% per year. ⁽⁵⁾
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	1.3% per annum. ⁽⁵⁾	1.3% per annum. ⁽⁵⁾

⁽¹⁾ Under One-Year Lag Methodology, the actuarial valuation determines the Employer Contribution for the second following Fiscal Year.

⁽²⁾ Under the Frozen Initial Liability Actuarial Cost Method, the excess of the Actuarial Present Value (APV) of projected benefits of the membership as of the valuation date, over the sum of the Actuarial Value of Assets plus the UAAL, if any, and the APV of future employee contributions is allocated on a level basis over the future earnings of members who are on the payroll as of the valuation date. The Initial Liability was reestablished by the Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method as of June 30, 1999 but with the UAAL not less than \$0. Actuarial gains and losses are reflected in the employer normal contribution rate. For NYCERS, TRS and BERS, the financial results for Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009 using this Frozen Initial Liability Actuarial Cost Method differ minimally from those that would be produced using the Aggregate Actuarial Cost Method. For POLICE the financial results for Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009 using this Frozen Initial Liability Actuarial Cost Method are identical to those that would be produced using the Aggregate Cost Method. For FIRE, for Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009 the financial results using this Frozen Initial Liability Actuarial Cost Method are the same as those that would be produced using the Frozen Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method.

⁽³⁾ In conjunction with Chapter 85 of the Laws of 2000 (Chapter 85/00), there is an amortization method. However, the initial UAAL of NYCERS, TRS, BERS and POLICE equal \$0 and no amortization periods are required.

⁽⁴⁾ Laws established UAAL for Early Retirement Incentive Programs to be amortized on a level dollar basis over periods of 5 years. These UAAL were fully amortized in Fiscal Year 2009.

⁽⁵⁾ Developed assuming a long-term Consumer Price Inflation assumption of 2.5% per year.

Pursuant to Section 96 of the New York City Charter, studies of the actuarial assumptions used to value liabilities of the five actuarially-funded NYCERS are conducted by an independent actuarial firm every two years.

The most recent actuarial study analyzed experience for Fiscal Years 2002 through 2005. In a report dated November 2006 the independent actuarial auditor made recommendations to the actuarial assumptions and methods. The Actuary is reviewing these recommendations. A study of Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007 is underway.

In accordance with the ACNY and with appropriate practice, the Boards of Trustees of the five actuarially-funded NYCERS are to periodically review and adopt actuarial assumptions as proposed by the Actuary for use in the determination of Employer Contributions.

In August 2005, based upon a review of an October 2003 experience study, the Actuary issued reports for the NYCERS proposing changes in actuarial assumptions and methods for determining Employer Contributions for Fiscal Years beginning on and after July 1, 2005 (August 2005 Reports). Where required, the Boards of Trustees of the NYCERS adopted those changes to actuarial assumptions that required Board approval and the State Legislature and the Governor enacted Chapter 152/06 to provide for those changes to the actuarial assumptions and methods that required legislation, including the Actuarial Interest Rate (AIR) assumption of 8.0% per annum.

Chapter 152/06 provides effective for Fiscal Years 2006 and after for the changes in actuarial assumptions and methods that require legislation, including the continuation of the AIR assumption of 8.0% per annum and continuation of the current Frozen Initial Liability (FIL) Actuarial Cost Method and the existing Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL). In addition, Chapter 152/06 provides for elimination of the use of the ten-year phase-in of Chapter 278/02 for funding the additional actuarial liabilities created by the benefits provided by Chapter 125/00.

Chapter 152/06 also established the One-Year Lag Methodology (OYLM). Under this methodology a Fiscal Year 20XX Employer Contribution is determined using a June 20XX-2 valuation date. This methodology requires technical adjustments to certain components determined as of a valuation date used to compute a Fiscal Year Employer Contribution.

Beginning with the June 30, 2004 (Lag) actuarial valuations, the Actuarial Asset Valuation Method (AAVM) was changed to a method which reset the Actuarial Asset Values (AAV) to Market Values (ie., Market Value Restart) as of June 30, 1999. As of each June 30 thereafter the AAVM recognizes investment returns greater or less than expected over a period of six years.

Under this revised AAVM, any Unexpected Investment Returns (UIR) for Fiscal Years 2000 and later are phased into the AAV beginning the following June 30 at a rate of 15%, 15%, 15%, 15%, 20% and 20% per year (or cumulative rates of 15%, 30%, 45%, 60%, 80% and 100% over a period of six years).

These revised averaging factors were applied against the UIR computed under the prior five-year AAVM used for Fiscal Years 2000 to 2004.

For Fiscal Years 2000 through 2005, the AAVM was changed as of June 30, 1999 to reflect a market basis for investments held and was made as one component of an overall revision of actuarial assumptions and methods as of June 30, 1999.

Under this prior AAVM, any UIR for Fiscal Years 2000 through 2005 inclusive were phased into AAV beginning the following June 30 at a rate of 10%, 15%, 20%, 25% and 30% per year (or at a cumulative rate of 10%, 25%, 45%, 70% and 100% over five years).

Chapter 85/00 reestablished UAAL and eliminated the Balance Sheet Liability (BSL) for actuarial purposes as of June 30, 1999. The schedule of payments toward the reestablished UAAL provides that the UAAL, if any, be amortized over a period of 11 years beginning Fiscal Year 2000, where each annual payment after the first equals 103% of its preceding annual payment.

Chapter 86 of the Laws of 2000 established UAAL as of June 30, 2001 for an Early Retirement Incentive Program to be amortized on a level basis over a period of 5 years beginning in Fiscal Year 2002.

Chapter 69 of the Laws of 2002 established UAAL as of June 30, 2003 for an Early Retirement Incentive Program (Part A only) to be amortized on a level basis over a period of 5 years beginning in Fiscal Year 2004.

Chapter 211 of the Laws of 2009 extended the Actuarial Interest Rate (AIR) for one year, through June 30, 2010.

Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds

Fund Descriptions

Per enabling State legislation, certain retirees of POLICE, FIRE, and NYCERS are eligible to receive scheduled supplemental benefits from certain Variable Supplements Funds (VSFs).

Under current state law, VSFs are not to be construed as constituting pension or retirement system funds. Instead, they provide scheduled supplemental payments, in accordance with applicable statutory provisions. While a portion of these payments are guaranteed by the City, the Legislature has reserved to itself and the State of New York, the right and power to amend, modify, or repeal VSFs and the payments they provide.

POLICE administers the Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (POVSF) and the Police Superior Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (PSOVSF). These funds operate pursuant to the provisions of Title 13, Chapter 2 of the ACNY.

1. POVSF provides supplemental benefits to members who retire from POLICE for service (with 20 or more years) as police officers and who retired on or after October 1, 1968.
2. PSOVSF provides supplemental benefits to members who retire from POLICE for service (with 20 or more years) holding the rank of sergeant or higher, or detective and who retired on or after October 1, 1968.

FIRE administers the Firefighters' Variable Supplements Fund (FFVSF) and the Fire Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (FOVSF). These funds operate pursuant to the provisions of Title 13, Chapter 3 of the ACNY.

3. FFVSF provides supplemental benefits to members who retire from FIRE for service (with 20 or more years) as firefighters (or wipers) and who retired on or after October 1, 1968.
4. FOVSF provides supplemental benefits to members who retire from FIRE for service (with 20 or more years) holding the rank of lieutenant or higher and all pilots and marine engineers (uniformed) and who retired on or after October 1, 1968.

NYCERS administers the Transit Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (TPOVSF), the Transit Police Superior Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (TPSOVSF), the Housing Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (HPOVSF), the Housing Police Superior Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (HPSOVSF), and the Correction Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (COVSF). These funds operate pursuant to the provisions of Title 13, Chapter 1 of the ACNY.

5. TPOVSF provides supplemental benefits to members who retire from NYCERS for service (with 20 or more years) as Transit Police Officers on or after July 1, 1987. This plan provides for a schedule of defined supplemental benefits that became guaranteed by the City as a consequence of calculations performed by the Actuary during November 1993. With the passage of Chapter 255 of the Laws of 2000, NYCERS will be required to transfer assets to TPOVSF whenever the assets of TPOVSF are not sufficient to pay benefits.
6. TPSOVSF provides supplemental benefits to members who retire from NYCERS for service (with 20 or more years) as Transit Police Superior Officers on or after July 1, 1987. This plan provides for a schedule of defined supplemental benefits that, effective calendar year 2001, as a result of the enactment of Chapter 255 of the Laws of 2000 became guaranteed by the City. In addition, with the passage of Chapter 255 of the Laws of 2000, NYCERS will be required to transfer assets to TPSOVSF whenever the assets of TPSOVSF are not sufficient to pay benefits. As a result of insufficient fund assets to pay benefits as of June 30, 2004, NYCERS is required to transfer assets so that TPSOVSF can meet its benefit obligations when due.
7. HPOVSF provides supplemental benefits to members who retire from NYCERS for service (with 20 or more years) as Housing Police Officers on or after July 1, 1987. This plan provides for a schedule of defined supplemental benefits that became guaranteed by the City as a consequence of Chapter 719 of the Laws of 1994. With the passage of Chapter 255 of the Laws of 2000, NYCERS will be required to transfer assets to HPOVSF whenever the assets of HPOVSF are not sufficient to pay benefits. As a result of insufficient fund assets to pay benefits as of June 30, 2006, NYCERS is required to transfer assets so that HPOVSF can meet its benefit obligations when due.

8. HPSOVSF provides supplemental benefits to members who retire from NYCERS for service (with 20 or more years) as Housing Police Superior Officers on or after July 1, 1987. This plan provides for a schedule of defined supplemental benefits that, effective calendar year 2001, as a result of the enactment of Chapter 255 of the Laws of 2000 became guaranteed by the City. In addition, with the passage of Chapter 255 of the Laws of 2000, NYCERS will be required to transfer assets to HPSOVSF whenever the assets of HPSOVSF are not sufficient to pay benefits. As a result of insufficient fund assets to pay benefits as of June 30, 2001, NYCERS is required to transfer assets so that HPSOVSF can meet its benefit obligations when due.
9. COVSF provides supplemental benefits to members who retire from NYCERS for service (with 20 or 25 years of service, depending upon the plan) as members of the Uniformed Correction Force on or after July 1, 1999. Prior to calendar year 2019, total supplemental benefits paid are limited to the assets of COVSF. For calendar years 2019 and later, the plan provides for a schedule of defined supplemental benefits that are guaranteed by the City. Scheduled benefits to COVSF participants were paid for calendar years 2000 to 2005. Due to insufficient assets, no benefits were paid to COVSF participants after Calendar Year 2005.

Funding Policy and Contributions

The Administrative Code of The City of New York provides that POLICE and FIRE transfer to their respective VSFs amounts equal to certain excess earnings on equity investments, generally limited to the unfunded accumulated benefit obligation for each VSF. The excess earnings are defined as the amount by which earnings on equity investments exceed what the earnings would have been had such funds been invested at a yield comparable to that available from fixed income securities, less any cumulative deficiencies.

ACNY provides that NYCERS transfer to COVSF amounts equal to certain excess earnings on equity investments, less any cumulative deficiencies. ACNY also provides, as a consequence of Chapter 255 of the Laws of 2000, that NYCERS make the required transfers to TPOVSF, TPSOVSF, HPOVSF and HPSOVSF, inclusive of prior year’s cumulative deficiencies, sufficient to meet their annual benefit payments.

For Fiscal Years 2009 and 2008, excess earnings on equity investments, inclusive of prior year’s cumulative deficiencies, are estimated to be equal to zero and, therefore, no transfers will be due to VSFs as of June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008, respectively.

For Fiscal Years 2009 and 2008, required transfers from NYCERS of approximately \$2.4 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, were made to HPOVSF.

For Fiscal Years 2009 and 2008, required transfers from NYCERS of approximately \$2.9 million and \$3.0 million, respectively, were made to HPSOVSF.

For Fiscal Years 2009 and 2008, required transfers from NYCERS of approximately \$3.2 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, were made to TPSOVSF.

As of June 30, 2009, NYCERS has accrued approximately \$1.2 million, \$1.4 million, and \$1.6 million toward the amounts expected to be transferred to HPOVSF, HPSOVSF and TPSOVSF, respectively, to meet the December 2009 benefit obligations of those funds.

The funded status of each NYCERS as of June 30, 2007, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation under One-Year Lag Methodology, where the Actuarial Accrued Liability is defined using the Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method, is as follows:

Funded Status Entry Age Accrued Liability Basis (in millions)						
	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) —Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
NYCERS	\$38,925.7	\$49,253.2	\$10,327.5	79.0%	\$10,762.0	96.0%
TRS	33,854.2	48,625.2	14,771.0	69.6	7,222.5	204.5
BERS	1,983.7	2,591.8	608.1	76.5	777.6	78.2
POLICE	19,800.6	28,728.9	8,928.3	68.9	2,961.6	301.5
FIRE	6,459.1	11,731.1	5,272.0	55.1	1,000.4	527.0

F. Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

The schedule of funding progress presents the following information for each of the past ten consecutive Fiscal Years for each of the NYCERS. All actuarially determined information has been calculated in accordance with the actuarial assumptions and methods reflected in the actuarial valuations as of the indicated actuarial valuation date.

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Asset Value (AAV) (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)* (a) & (b)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (2) - (1) (in millions)	Funded Ratio (1) ÷ (2)	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3) ÷ (5)
NYCERS	6/30/07(Lag)	\$38,925.7	\$38,959.1	\$33.4	99.9%	\$10,762.0	0.3%
	6/30/06(Lag)	38,367.1	38,431.3	64.2	99.8	10,127.8	0.6
	6/30/05(Lag)	39,692.4	39,797.1	104.7	99.7	9,670.8	1.1
	6/30/04(Lag)	40,638.6	40,786.7	148.1	99.6	9,361.2**	1.6
	6/30/04	40,088.2	40,236.3	148.1	99.6	9,157.4	1.6
	6/30/03	42,056.0	42,244.1	188.1	99.6	8,807.6	2.1
	6/30/02	43,561.1	43,619.9	58.8	99.9	8,901.1	0.7
	6/30/01	43,015.4	43,087.6	72.2	99.8	8,515.3	0.8
	6/30/00	42,393.6	42,418.7	25.1	99.9	7,871.0	0.3
	6/30/99	40,936.0	40,936.0	0.0	100.0	7,593.2	0.0
TRS	6/30/07(Lag)	33,854.2	33,856.7	2.5	100.0	7,222.5	0.0
	6/30/06(Lag)	32,405.5	32,410.5	5.0	100.0	6,978.7	0.1
	6/30/05(Lag)	32,865.1	32,872.3	7.2	100.0	6,273.9	0.1
	6/30/04(Lag)	33,149.3	33,159.7	10.4	100.0	6,175.9**	0.2
	6/30/04	32,817.1	32,827.5	10.4	100.0	6,219.8	0.2
	6/30/03	33,169.2	33,182.7	13.5	100.0	5,828.8	0.2
	6/30/02	34,177.8	34,181.1	3.3	100.0	5,469.2	0.1
	6/30/01	35,410.2	35,414.5	4.3	100.0	5,015.4	0.1
	6/30/00	36,142.4	36,147.6	5.2	100.0	4,721.5	0.1
	6/30/99	34,626.1	34,626.1	0.0	100.0	4,217.7	0.0
BERS	6/30/07(Lag)	1,983.7	1,985.6	1.9	99.9	777.6	0.2
	6/30/06(Lag)	1,830.3	1,834.0	3.7	99.8	750.0	0.5
	6/30/05(Lag)	1,841.0	1,846.3	5.3	99.7	715.1	0.7
	6/30/04(Lag)	1,843.8	1,850.6	6.8	99.6	624.9**	1.1
	6/30/04	1,822.7	1,829.5	6.8	99.6	624.9	1.1
	6/30/03	1,833.8	1,842.0	8.2	99.6	651.0	1.3
	6/30/02	1,835.8	1,835.8	0.0	100.0	736.7	0.0
	6/30/01	1,781.7	1,781.7	0.0	100.0	694.2	0.0
	6/30/00	1,749.4	1,749.4	0.0	100.0	666.0	0.0
	6/30/99	1,705.4	1,705.4	0.0	100.0	592.2	0.0
POLICE	6/30/07(Lag)	19,800.6	19,800.6	0.0	100.0	2,961.6	0.0
	6/30/06(Lag)	18,689.5	18,689.5	0.0	100.0	2,816.9	0.0
	6/30/05(Lag)	18,767.3	18,767.3	0.0	100.0	2,812.9	0.0
	6/30/04(Lag)	18,735.1	18,735.1	0.0	100.0	2,757.7**	0.0
	6/30/04	18,510.6	18,510.6	0.0	100.0	2,460.8	0.0
	6/30/03	18,781.4	18,781.4	0.0	100.0	2,433.9	0.0
	6/30/02	18,913.6	18,913.6	0.0	100.0	2,496.2	0.0
	6/30/01	18,141.7	18,141.7	0.0	100.0	2,500.1	0.0
	6/30/00	17,601.9	17,601.9	0.0	100.0	2,465.7	0.0
	6/30/99	16,877.8	16,877.8	0.0	100.0	2,332.0	0.0

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Asset Value (AAV)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)*	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
		(a)	(a) & (b)	(2) - (1) (in millions)	(1) ÷ (2)		(3) ÷ (5)
FIRE	6/30/07(Lag)	6,459.1	6,520.7	61.6	99.1	1000.4	6.2
	6/30/06(Lag)	6,174.1	6,252.0	77.9	99.8	932.7	8.4
	6/30/05(Lag)	6,169.2	6,261.6	92.4	98.5	908.3	10.2
	6/30/04(Lag)	6,277.3	6,382.5	105.2	98.4	864.8**	12.2
	6/30/04	6,185.8	6,290.9	105.1	98.3	805.0	13.1
	6/30/03	6,441.5	6,558.0	116.5	98.2	748.8	15.6
	6/30/02	6,612.3	6,738.7	126.4	98.1	789.7	16.0
	6/30/01	6,525.7	6,660.8	135.1	98.0	799.2	16.9
	6/30/00	6,388.1	6,530.6	142.5	97.8	741.5	19.2
	6/30/99	6,179.8	6,328.7	148.9	97.6	729.7	20.4

* Based on the Frozen Initial Liability Actuarial Cost Method.

** The annualized covered payrolls as of June 30, 2004 under the One-Year Lag Methodology used to compute Fiscal Year 2006 Employer Contributions differ from that as of June 30, 2004 to compute Fiscal Year 2005 Employer Contributions due to changes in actuarial assumptions and more recent information on labor contract settlements.

(a) Beginning with the June 30, 2004 (Lag) actuarial valuation the Actuarial Asset Valuation Method (“AAVM”) was changed to a method that reset the AAV to Market Value (i.e., “Market Value Restart”) as of June 30, 1999. As of each June 30 thereafter the AAVM recognizes investment returns greater or less than expected over a period of six years.

Under this revised AAVM, any Unexpected Investment Returns (“UIR”) for Fiscal Years 2000 and later are phased into the AAV beginning the following June 30 at rates of 15%, 15%, 15%, 15%, 20% and 20% per year (or cumulative rates of 15%, 30%, 45%, 60%, 80% and 100% over a period of six years).

These revised averaging factors were applied against the UIR computed under the prior five-year AAVM used for Fiscal Years 2000 to 2004.

This revised AAVM was utilized for the first time in the June 30, 2004 (Lag) actuarial valuation to determine the Fiscal Year 2006 Employer Contribution in conjunction with the One-Year Lag Methodology and the revised economic and noneconomic assumptions. As of June 30, 1999 the economic and noneconomic assumptions were revised due to experience review. The AAVM was changed as of June 30, 1999 to reflect a market basis for investments held by the Plan and was made as one component of an overall revision of actuarial assumptions and methods as of June 30, 1999.

Under the AAVM used for the June 30, 1999 to June 30, 2004 actuarial valuations, any UIR for Fiscal Years 2000 and later were phased into the AAV beginning the following June 30 at a rate of 10%, 15%, 20%, 25% and 30% per year (or cumulative rates of 10%, 25%, 45%, 70% and 100% over a period of five years).

(b) To effectively assess the funding progress of a Plan, it is usually appropriate to compare AAV and AAL calculated in a manner consistent with the Plan’s funding method over a period of time. AAL is the portion of the actuarial present value of pension plan benefits and expenses which is not provided for by future employer normal costs and future member contributions.

Note, however, that UAAL is the excess of AAL over AAV. Under the FIL Actuarial Cost Method, the initial UAAL is frozen at date of establishment and amortized over time. That UAAL is not adjusted from one actuarial valuation to the next to reflect actuarial gains and losses.

Schedule of Employer Contributions										
Total Employer Contributions to the NYCERS										
(in millions)										
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	NYCERS		TRS		BERS		POLICE		FIRE	
	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2009	\$2,150.4	100.0%	\$2,223.6	100.0%	\$134.2	100.0%	\$1,932.2	100.0%	\$843.8	100.0%
2008	1,874.2	100.0	1,916.5	100.0	143.1	100.0	1,797.8	100.0	780.2	100.0
2007	1,471.0	100.0	1,600.9	100.0	129.8	100.0	1,544.3	100.0	683.2	100.0
2006	1,024.4	100.0	1,316.6	100.0	90.8	100.0	1,337.7	100.0	608.8	100.0
2005	1,020.4	80.6	1,304.0	94.2	106.4	90.9	1,123.9	91.9	518.4	94.4
2004	542.2	57.3	1,015.3	90.6	95.0	88.5	917.7	88.5	427.7	91.8
2003	197.8	54.6	805.8	79.4	87.9	79.9	821.4	76.1	389.5	81.4
2002	105.7	100.0	607.8	83.9	66.7	84.8	636.5	84.0	346.2	87.3
2001	100.0	100.0	572.0	77.8	52.1	75.3	543.8	76.0	298.9	80.7
2000	68.6	100.0	181.8	100.0	9.5	100.0	250.0	100.0	182.9	100.0

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The City of New York

**Comprehensive
Annual Financial Report
of the
Comptroller**

**COMBINING FINANCIAL INFORMATION —
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

Part II-B

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	<u>Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds</u>	<u>Nonmajor Debt Service Funds</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,174	\$ 37,842	\$ 67,016
Investments, including accrued interest	—	1,234	1,234
Accounts receivables:			
Taxes other than real estate	—	12,239	12,239
Tobacco settlement revenues	—	85,000	85,000
Other receivable		5	5
Mortgage loans and interest receivable, net (less allowance of uncollectible amounts of \$316,316)	—	58	58
Restricted cash and investments	1,339,948	2,051,000	3,390,948
Due from other funds	612,837	56	612,893
Other	80,911	225,695	306,606
Total assets	<u>\$2,062,870</u>	<u>\$2,413,129</u>	<u>\$4,475,999</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 817,486	\$ 23,283	\$ 840,769
Accrued tax refunds — personal income tax	—	12,239	12,239
Deferred revenues:			
Other	—	89,975	89,975
Due to other funds	182,111	—	182,111
Total liabilities	<u>999,597</u>	<u>125,497</u>	<u>1,125,094</u>
Fund balances:			
Reserved for:			
Capital Projects	1,015,345	—	1,015,345
Debt Service	—	2,049,629	2,049,629
Noncurrent mortgage loans	—	58	58
Unreserved	47,928	237,945	285,873
Total fund balances	<u>1,063,273</u>	<u>2,287,632</u>	<u>3,350,905</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$2,062,870</u>	<u>\$2,413,129</u>	<u>\$4,475,999</u>

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,208	\$ 36,231	\$ 45,439
Investments, including accrued interest	—	257,651	257,651
Accounts receivables:			
Taxes other than real estate	—	446,455	446,455
Tobacco settlement revenues	—	84,000	84,000
Other receivable	—	20	20
Mortgage loans and interest receivable, net (less allowance of uncollectible amounts of \$319,711)	—	69	69
Restricted cash and investments	1,935,732	1,848,492	3,784,224
Due from other funds	413,556	—	413,556
Other	82,790	230,741	313,531
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,441,286</u>	<u>\$ 2,903,659</u>	<u>\$ 5,344,945</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 725,745	\$ 9,513	\$ 735,258
Accrued tax refunds — personal income tax	—	25,455	25,455
Deferred revenues:			
Other	—	509,582	509,582
Due to other funds	144,348	—	144,348
Payable for investment securities purchased	—	257,000	257,000
Total liabilities	<u>870,093</u>	<u>801,550</u>	<u>1,671,643</u>
Fund balances:			
Reserved for:			
Capital Projects	1,528,423	—	1,528,423
Debt Service	—	1,869,137	1,869,137
Noncurrent mortgage loans	—	69	69
Unreserved	42,770	232,903	275,673
Total fund balances	<u>1,571,193</u>	<u>2,102,109</u>	<u>3,673,302</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,441,286</u>	<u>\$ 2,903,659</u>	<u>\$ 5,344,945</u>

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES:			
Investment income	\$ 59,547	\$ 39,356	\$ 98,903
Interest on mortgages, net	—	6,469	6,469
Personal income tax	—	138,274	138,274
Tobacco settlement	—	232,612	232,612
State aid	—	170,000	170,000
Other revenues	<u>2,888,878</u>	<u>34,691</u>	<u>2,923,569</u>
Total revenues	<u>2,948,425</u>	<u>621,402</u>	<u>3,569,827</u>
EXPENDITURES:			
General government	357,784	—	357,784
Education	2,877,279	—	2,877,279
Administrative and other	33,868	27,305	61,173
Debt Service:			
Interest	—	921,687	921,687
Redemptions	<u>—</u>	<u>319,380</u>	<u>319,380</u>
Total expenditures	<u>3,268,931</u>	<u>1,268,372</u>	<u>4,537,303</u>
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	<u>(320,506)</u>	<u>(646,970)</u>	<u>(967,476)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers from General Fund	—	741,812	741,812
Transfers from Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	—	123,163	123,163
Principal amount of bonds issued	2,270,000	—	2,270,000
Bond premium	(12,301)	15,391	3,090
Issuance of refunding debt	—	219,300	219,300
Transfer to New York City Capital Projects Fund	(2,321,950)	—	(2,321,950)
Transfer to General Debt Service Fund	—	(961)	(961)
Transfer to Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	(123,163)	—	(123,163)
Payments to refunded bond escrow holder	—	(232,879)	(232,879)
Transferable development rights installment purchase agreement	<u>—</u>	<u>(33,333)</u>	<u>(33,333)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(187,414)</u>	<u>832,493</u>	<u>645,079</u>
Net change in fund balances	(507,920)	185,523	(322,397)
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>1,571,193</u>	<u>2,102,109</u>	<u>3,673,302</u>
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	<u><u>\$1,063,273</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,287,632</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,350,905</u></u>

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

(in thousands)

	Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES:			
Investment income	\$ 146,383	\$ 93,342	\$ 239,725
Interest on mortgages, net	—	3,181	3,181
Personal income tax	—	163,756	163,756
Tobacco settlement	—	210,937	210,937
State aid	—	170,000	170,000
Other revenues	2,379,321	28,781	2,408,102
Total revenues	2,525,704	669,997	3,195,701
EXPENDITURES:			
General government	514,390	—	514,390
Education	2,356,596	—	2,356,596
Administrative and other	16,224	24,504	40,728
Debt Service:			
Interest	—	971,140	971,140
Redemptions	—	550,388	550,388
Total expenditures	2,887,210	1,546,032	4,433,242
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	(361,506)	(876,035)	(1,237,541)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers from General Fund	—	209,539	209,539
Transfers from Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	—	154,931	154,931
Principal amount of bonds issued	700,000	—	700,000
Bond premium	5,557	—	5,557
Transfer to New York City Capital Projects Fund	(1,656,409)	—	(1,656,409)
Transfer from General Debt Service Fund	—	4,789	4,789
Transfer to Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	(154,931)	—	(154,931)
Payments to refunded bond escrow holder	—	(14,544)	(14,544)
Transferable development rights installment purchase agreement	—	(33,333)	(33,333)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,105,783)	321,382	(784,401)
Net change in fund balances	(1,467,289)	(554,653)	(2,021,942)
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,038,482	2,656,762	5,695,244
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 1,571,193	\$2,102,109	\$ 3,673,302

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET SCHEDULE

JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	School Construction Authority	Transitional Finance Authority	Educational Construction Fund	Hudson Yards Development Corporation	Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds
ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,032	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 142	\$ —	\$ 29,174
Restricted cash and investments	19,998	182,843	32,948	2,000	1,102,159	1,339,948
Due from other funds	612,837	—	—	—	—	612,837
Other	78,796	—	—	2,115	—	80,911
Total assets	\$ 740,663	\$ 182,843	\$ 32,948	\$ 4,257	\$1,102,159	\$2,062,870
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 691,863	\$ 732	\$ —	\$ 5,129	\$ 119,762	\$ 817,486
Due to other funds	—	182,055	—	—	56	182,111
Total liabilities	691,863	182,787	—	5,129	119,818	999,597
Fund balances:						
Reserved for:						
Capital projects	—	56	32,948	—	982,341	1,015,345
Unreserved	48,800	—	—	(872)	—	47,928
Total fund balances (deficit)	48,800	56	32,948	(872)	982,341	1,063,273
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 740,663	\$ 182,843	\$ 32,948	\$ 4,257	\$1,102,159	\$2,062,870

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET SCHEDULE

JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	School Construction Authority	Transitional Finance Authority	Educational Construction Fund	Hudson Yards Development Corporation	Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds
ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,928	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 279	\$ —	\$ 9,208
Restricted cash and investments	34,898	244,804	46,225	—	1,609,805	1,935,732
Due from other funds	413,556	—	—	—	—	413,556
Other	82,139	—	—	651	—	82,790
Total assets	<u>\$539,521</u>	<u>\$ 244,804</u>	<u>\$ 46,226</u>	<u>\$ 930</u>	<u>\$1,609,805</u>	<u>\$2,441,286</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$496,972	\$ 380	\$ —	709	\$ 227,684	\$ 725,745
Due to other funds	—	144,348	—	—	—	144,348
Total liabilities	<u>496,972</u>	<u>144,728</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>709</u>	<u>227,684</u>	<u>870,093</u>
Fund balances:						
Reserved for:						
Capital projects	—	100,076	46,226	—	1,382,121	1,528,423
Unreserved	42,549	—	—	221	—	42,770
Total fund balances	<u>42,549</u>	<u>100,076</u>	<u>46,226</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>1,382,121</u>	<u>1,571,193</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$539,521</u>	<u>\$ 244,804</u>	<u>\$ 46,226</u>	<u>\$ 930</u>	<u>\$1,609,805</u>	<u>\$2,441,286</u>

THE CITY OF NEW YORK						
NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS						
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES						
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009						
(in thousands)						
	School Construction Authority	Transitional Finance Authority	Educational Construction Fund	Hudson Yards Development Corporation	Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds
REVENUES:						
Investment income	\$ —	\$ 1,133	\$ 2,005	\$ —	\$ 56,409	\$ 59,547
Other revenues	2,883,530	—	—	5,348	—	2,888,878
Total revenues	2,883,530	1,133	2,005	5,348	56,409	2,948,425
EXPENDITURES:						
General government	—	—	—	9,739	348,045	357,784
Education	2,877,279	—	—	—	—	2,877,279
Administrative and other	—	16,669	15,283	1,916	—	33,868
Total expenditures	2,877,279	16,669	15,283	11,655	348,045	3,268,931
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	6,251	(15,536)	(13,278)	(6,307)	(291,636)	(320,506)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Principal amount of bonds issued	—	2,270,000	—	—	—	2,270,000
Bond discount	—	(12,301)	—	—	—	(12,301)
Transfer to New York City Capital Projects Fund	—	(2,321,950)	—	—	—	(2,321,950)
Transfer from (to) Nonmajor Capital Projects Fund	—	—	—	5,214	(5,214)	—
Transfer to Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	—	(20,233)	—	—	(102,930)	(123,163)
Total other financing sources (uses)	—	(84,484)	—	5,214	(108,144)	(187,414)
Net change in fund balances	6,251	(100,020)	(13,278)	(1,093)	(399,780)	(507,920)
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	42,549	100,076	46,226	221	1,382,121	1,571,193
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) AT END OF YEAR	\$ 48,800	\$ 56	\$ 32,948	\$ (872)	\$ 982,341	\$ 1,063,273

THE CITY OF NEW YORK						
NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS						
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES						
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008						
(in thousands)						
	School Construction Authority	Transitional Finance Authority	Educational Construction Fund	Hudson Yards Development Corporation	Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds
REVENUES:						
Investment income	\$ —	\$ 19,067	\$ 2,663	\$ 20	\$ 124,633	\$ 146,383
Other revenues	2,378,702	—	—	619	—	2,379,321
Total revenues	2,378,702	19,067	2,663	639	124,633	2,525,704
EXPENDITURES:						
General government	—	—	—	1,167	513,223	514,390
Education	2,356,596	—	—	—	—	2,356,596
Administrative and other	—	4,618	9,609	1,997	—	16,224
Total expenditures	2,356,596	4,618	9,609	3,164	513,223	2,887,210
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	22,106	14,449	(6,946)	(2,525)	(388,590)	(361,506)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Principal amount of bonds issued	—	700,000	—	—	—	700,000
Bond premium	—	5,557	—	—	—	5,557
Transfer to New York City Capital Projects Fund	—	(1,656,409)	—	—	—	(1,656,409)
Transfer from (to) Nonmajor Capital Projects Fund	—	—	—	3,021	(3,021)	—
Transfer to Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	—	(38,742)	—	—	(116,189)	(154,931)
Total other financing sources (uses)	—	(989,594)	—	3,021	(119,210)	(1,105,783)
Net change in fund balances	22,106	(975,145)	(6,946)	496	(507,800)	(1,467,289)
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	20,443	1,075,221	53,172	(275)	1,889,921	3,038,482
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 42,549	\$ 100,076	\$ 46,226	\$ 221	\$1,382,121	\$ 1,571,193

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET SCHEDULE

JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	Transitional Finance Authority	TSASC, Inc.	Municipal Assistance Corporation	Educational Construction Fund	Private Housing Loan Programs	Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation	Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation	Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation	Total Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
ASSETS:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,487	\$ 71	\$ 280	\$ 25,034	\$ 639	\$ 83	\$ 82	\$ 166	\$ 37,842
Investments, including accrued interest	—	536	—	—	—	348	350	—	1,234
Accounts receivable:									
Taxes other than real estate	12,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,239
Tobacco settlement revenues	—	85,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,000
Other Reveivable	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mortgage loans and interest receivable, net (less allowance for uncollectible amounts of \$316,316)	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	58
Restricted cash, investments and interest receivable	1,210,331	117,363	—	22,564	—	328,881	307,369	64,492	2,051,000
Due from other funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	56
Other	9,427	192	—	248	—	—	153	215,675	225,695
Total assets	<u>\$1,243,484</u>	<u>\$203,162</u>	<u>\$ 285</u>	<u>\$ 47,846</u>	<u>\$ 697</u>	<u>\$329,312</u>	<u>\$307,954</u>	<u>\$280,389</u>	<u>\$2,413,129</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:									
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities ..	\$ 11,290	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,921	\$ —	\$ 18	\$ 14	\$ 40	\$ 23,283
Accrued tax refunds - personal income tax	12,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,239
Deferred revenues:									
Other	—	85,000	—	4,975	—	—	—	—	89,975
Total liabilities	<u>23,529</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>16,896</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>125,497</u>
Fund balances:									
Reserved for:									
Debt service	1,208,468	117,363	—	22,361	639	328,881	307,369	64,548	2,049,629
Noncurrent mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	58
Unreserved	11,487	799	285	8,589	—	413	571	215,801	237,945
Total fund balances	<u>1,219,955</u>	<u>118,162</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>30,950</u>	<u>697</u>	<u>329,294</u>	<u>307,940</u>	<u>280,349</u>	<u>2,287,632</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$1,243,484</u>	<u>\$203,162</u>	<u>\$ 285</u>	<u>\$ 47,846</u>	<u>\$ 697</u>	<u>\$329,312</u>	<u>\$307,954</u>	<u>\$280,389</u>	<u>\$2,413,129</u>

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET SCHEDULE

JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	Transitional Finance Authority	TSASC, Inc.	Municipal Assistance Corporation	Educational Construction Fund	Private Housing Loan Programs	Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation	Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation	Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation	Total Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
ASSETS:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,322	\$ 524	\$ 2,530	\$ 28,961	\$ 669	\$ 95	\$ 15	\$ 115	\$ 36,231
Investments, including accrued interest	—	—	257,000	—	—	351	300	—	257,651
Accounts receivable:									
Taxes other than real estate	446,455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446,455
Tobacco settlement revenues	—	84,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	84,000
Other receivable	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	12	20
Mortgage loans and interest receivable, net (less allowance for uncollectible amounts of \$319,711)	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	69
Restricted cash, investments and interest receivable	971,648	118,118	—	16,609	—	340,917	334,521	66,679	1,848,492
Other	21,636	213	14	395	—	—	156	208,327	230,741
Total assets	<u>\$1,443,061</u>	<u>\$202,855</u>	<u>\$259,544</u>	<u>\$ 45,965</u>	<u>\$ 738</u>	<u>\$341,367</u>	<u>\$334,996</u>	<u>\$275,133</u>	<u>\$2,903,659</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:									
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities ..	\$ 1,660	\$ 13	\$ 1,738	\$ 3,909	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ 22	\$ 2,150	\$ 9,513
Accrued tax refunds - personal income tax ..	25,455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,455
Deferred revenues:									
Other	421,000	84,000	—	4,582	—	—	—	—	509,582
Payable for investment securities purchased ..	—	—	257,000	—	—	—	—	—	257,000
Total liabilities	<u>448,115</u>	<u>84,013</u>	<u>258,738</u>	<u>8,491</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>2,150</u>	<u>801,550</u>
Fund balances:									
Reserved for:									
Debt service	991,624	118,118	—	16,609	669	340,917	334,521	66,679	1,869,137
Noncurrent mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	69
Unreserved	3,322	724	806	20,865	—	429	453	206,304	232,903
Total fund balances	<u>994,946</u>	<u>118,842</u>	<u>806</u>	<u>37,474</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>341,346</u>	<u>334,974</u>	<u>272,983</u>	<u>2,102,109</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$1,443,061</u>	<u>\$202,855</u>	<u>\$259,544</u>	<u>\$ 45,965</u>	<u>\$ 738</u>	<u>\$341,367</u>	<u>\$334,996</u>	<u>\$275,133</u>	<u>\$2,903,659</u>

THE CITY OF NEW YORK									
NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS									
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES									
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009									
(in thousands)									
	Transitional Finance Authority	TSASC, Inc.	Municipal Assistance Corporation	Educational Construction Fund	Private Housing Loan Programs	Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation	Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation	Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES:									
State aid	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 170,000	\$ —	\$ 170,000
Investment income	10,124	1,687	4	1,076	—	19,772	5,472	1,221	39,356
Interest on mortgages, net	—	—	—	—	6,469	—	—	—	6,469
Personal income tax	138,274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138,274
Tobacco settlement	—	232,612	—	—	—	—	—	—	232,612
Other revenues	—	—	26	18,712	3,625	—	—	12,328	34,691
Total revenues	148,398	234,299	30	19,788	10,094	19,772	175,472	13,549	621,402
EXPENDITURES:									
Administrative and other	10,221	508	551	14,967	—	123	302	633	27,305
Debt Service:									
Interest	632,069	64,972	—	3,880	1,984	14,851	113,784	90,147	921,687
Redemptions	175,600	23,855	—	7,465	7,190	16,850	88,420	—	319,380
Total expenditures	817,890	89,335	551	26,312	9,174	31,824	202,506	90,780	1,268,372
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(669,492)	144,964	(521)	(6,524)	920	(12,052)	(27,034)	(77,231)	(646,970)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfer from (to) General Fund, net	872,456	(145,644)	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	741,812
Transfers from Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds	20,233	—	—	—	—	—	—	102,930	123,163
Transfer to General Debt Service Fund	—	—	—	—	(961)	—	—	—	(961)
Bond premium	15,391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,391
Issuance of refunding debt	219,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219,300
Payments to refunded bond escrow holder	(232,879)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(232,879)
Transferable development rights installment purchase agreement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(33,333)	(33,333)
Total other financing sources (uses)	894,501	(145,644)	—	—	(961)	—	—	84,597	832,493
Net change in fund balances	225,009	(680)	(521)	(6,524)	(41)	(12,052)	(27,034)	7,366	185,523
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	994,946	118,842	806	37,474	738	341,346	334,974	272,983	2,102,109
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$1,219,955	\$ 118,162	\$ 285	\$30,950	\$ 697	\$329,294	\$307,940	\$280,349	\$2,287,632

THE CITY OF NEW YORK									
NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS									
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES									
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008									
(in thousands)									
	Transitional Finance Authority	TSASC, Inc.	Municipal Assistance Corporation	Educational Construction Fund	Private Housing Loan Programs	Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation	Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation	Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES:									
Investment income	\$ 24,651	\$ 14,729	\$ 186	\$ 2,059	\$ —	\$ 38,416	\$ 10,629	\$ 2,672	\$ 93,342
Interest on mortgages, net	—	—	—	—	3,181	—	—	—	3,181
Personal income tax	163,756	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163,756
Tobacco settlement	—	210,937	—	—	—	—	—	—	210,937
State aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	170,000	—	170,000
Other revenues	—	—	10	19,056	1,102	—	—	8,613	28,781
Total revenues	188,407	225,666	196	21,115	4,283	38,416	180,629	11,285	669,997
EXPENDITURES:									
Administrative and other	8,879	529	8,124	5,958	—	115	310	589	24,504
Debt Service:									
Interest	660,178	65,833	—	5,537	2,320	15,417	115,536	106,319	971,140
Redemptions	478,973	19,315	—	13,665	6,840	16,110	15,485	—	550,388
Total expenditures	1,148,030	85,677	8,124	25,160	9,160	31,642	131,331	106,908	1,546,032
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(959,623)	139,989	(7,928)	(4,045)	(4,877)	6,774	49,298	(95,623)	(876,035)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfer (to) from General Fund, net	758,795	(552,006)	2,750	—	—	—	—	—	209,539
Transfers from Nonmajor Capital Projects									
Funds	38,742	—	—	—	—	—	—	116,189	154,931
Transfer from General Debt Service Fund	—	—	—	—	4,789	—	—	—	4,789
Payments to refunded bond escrow holder	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14,544)	—	(14,544)
Transferable development rights installment purchase agreement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(33,333)	(33,333)
Total other financing sources (uses)	797,537	(552,006)	2,750	—	4,789	—	(14,544)	82,856	321,382
Net change in fund balances	(162,086)	(412,017)	(5,178)	(4,045)	(88)	6,774	34,754	(12,767)	(554,653)
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,157,032	530,859	5,984	41,519	826	334,572	300,220	285,750	2,656,762
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 994,946	\$ 118,842	\$ 806	\$37,474	\$ 738	\$341,346	\$334,974	\$272,983	\$2,102,109

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The City of New York

**Comprehensive
Annual Financial Report
of the
Comptroller**

**COMBINING FINANCIAL INFORMATION —
FIDUCIARY FUNDS**

Part II-C

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK
PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds					
	Pension Trust Funds	Variable Supplements Funds	Deferred Compensation Plans		The New York City Other Postemployment Benefits Plan	
			457 Plan	December 31, 2008 401(k) Plan	NYCE IRA	
ASSETS:						Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,235	\$ 480	\$ 12,938	\$ 598	\$ 10	\$ 1,545,983
Receivables:						
Member loans	1,352,194	—	114,255	6,385	—	1,472,834
Investment securities sold	3,907,545	54,189	—	—	—	3,961,734
Accrued interest and dividends	475,334	9,189	—	—	—	494,012
Other	—	—	—	—	—	206
Investments:						
Other short-term investments	2,261,020	87,790	—	—	—	2,348,810
Debt securities	22,815,126	629,729	—	—	—	25,433,241
Equity securities	40,416,183	844,594	—	—	—	41,260,777
Guaranteed investment contracts	6,506	—	2,844,721	256,607	17,562	3,125,396
Management investment contracts	58,906	—	—	—	—	58,906
Mutual funds	15,079,930	429,157	3,592,992	300,045	11,982	19,414,106
Collateral from securities lending transactions	8,513,666	311,900	1,040,186	89,933	4,822	9,960,507
Due from Pension Funds	—	4,241	—	—	—	4,241
Other	410,170	10	2,837	344	—	413,545
Total assets	95,344,815	2,371,279	7,607,929	653,912	34,376	109,494,298
LIABILITIES:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	459,648	159	2,735	—	115	841,458
Payable for investment securities purchased	6,523,040	71,961	—	—	—	6,595,001
Accrued benefits payable	298,665	202,078	—	—	—	500,743
Due to Variable Supplements Funds	4,241	—	—	—	—	4,241
Securities lending transactions	8,540,481	311,900	1,100,371	95,141	5,098	10,052,991
Other	403	—	—	—	—	403
Total liabilities	15,826,478	586,098	1,103,106	95,141	5,213	17,994,837
NET ASSETS:						
Held in Trust for Benefit Payments	\$79,518,337	\$1,785,181	\$6,504,823	\$558,771	\$29,163	\$91,499,461

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds						
	Pension Trust Funds	Variable Supplements Funds	Deferred Compensation Plans December 31, 2007			New York City Retiree Health Benefits Trust	Total
			401(k) Plan		NYCE IRA		
			457 Plan				
ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 34,871	\$ 648	\$ 9,660	\$ 376	\$ 4	\$ 966,307	\$ 1,011,866
Receivables:							
Member loans	1,273,447	—	102,938	4,463	—	—	1,380,848
Investment securities sold	2,513,979	38,491	—	—	—	2,555,997	5,108,467
Accrued interest and dividends	501,073	11,274	—	—	—	15,724	528,071
Other	—	—	—	—	—	27,074	27,074
Investments:							
Other short-term investments	2,806,569	114,379	—	—	—	—	2,920,948
Debt securities	26,432,232	893,966	—	—	—	—	27,326,198
Equity securities	52,987,086	1,282,503	—	—	—	—	54,269,589
Guaranteed investment contracts	3,903	—	2,313,881	180,768	4,763	—	2,503,315
Management investment contracts	74,549	—	—	—	—	—	74,549
Mutual funds	21,421,555	736,110	5,807,632	400,039	11,255	—	28,376,591
Collateral from securities lending transactions	14,895,196	511,434	1,781,065	127,372	3,513	—	17,318,580
Due from Pension Funds	—	4,243	—	—	—	—	4,243
Other	388,581	10	3,269	145	—	187	392,192
Total assets	123,333,041	3,593,058	10,018,445	713,163	19,535	3,565,289	141,242,531
LIABILITIES:							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	567,431	87	4,817	—	125	379,150	951,610
Payable for investment securities purchased	5,606,524	178,900	—	—	—	—	5,785,424
Accrued benefits payable	317,341	194,464	—	—	—	—	511,805
Due to Variable Supplements Funds	4,243	—	—	—	—	—	4,243
Securities lending transactions	14,922,016	511,434	1,781,065	127,372	3,513	—	17,345,400
Other	589	—	—	—	—	—	589
Total liabilities	21,418,144	884,885	1,785,882	127,372	3,638	379,150	24,599,071
NET ASSETS:							
Held in Trust for Benefit Payments	\$101,914,897	\$2,708,173	\$ 8,232,563	\$585,791	\$15,897	\$3,186,139	\$116,643,460

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds				
	Pension Trust Funds	Variable Supplements Funds	Deferred Compensation Plans		The New York City Other Postemployment Benefits Plan
			457 Plan	December 31, 2008 401(k) Plan	NYCE IRA
ADDITIONS:					Total
Contributions:					
Member contributions	\$ 852,523	\$ —	\$ 592,156	\$ 135,615	\$ 19,477
Employer contributions	7,284,265	—	—	—	1,683,129
Other employer contributions	74,145	—	—	—	—
Total contributions	<u>8,210,933</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>592,156</u>	<u>135,615</u>	<u>1,683,129</u>
Investment income:					
Interest income	1,792,758	45,763	139,912	10,939	491
Dividend income	1,419,817	33,291	—	—	72,092
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments	(23,441,212)	(600,488)	(2,068,626)	(149,325)	4,732
Less investment expenses	339,299	—	14,565	1,385	69
Investment income (loss), net	<u>(20,567,936)</u>	<u>(521,434)</u>	<u>(1,943,279)</u>	<u>(139,771)</u>	<u>76,824</u>
Securities lending transactions:					
Securities lending income	282,539	8,674	49,924	4,273	223
Securities lending fees	(139,127)	(4,328)	(42,062)	(3,637)	(195)
Unrealized loss in fair value of securities					
lending collateral	—	—	(60,185)	(5,208)	(276)
Net securities lending income (loss)	<u>143,412</u>	<u>4,346</u>	<u>(52,323)</u>	<u>(4,572)</u>	<u>—</u>
Payments from other funds	—	8,489	—	—	—
Other	<u>51,231</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>—</u>
Total additions	<u>(12,162,360)</u>	<u>(508,427)</u>	<u>(1,403,351)</u>	<u>(8,720)</u>	<u>14,465</u>
DEDUCTIONS:					
Benefit payments and withdrawals	9,968,735	414,565	312,639	17,376	1,164
Payments to Variable Supplements Funds	8,489	—	—	—	—
Other	145,522	—	—	—	—
Administrative expenses	111,454	—	11,750	924	35
Total deductions	<u>10,234,200</u>	<u>414,565</u>	<u>324,389</u>	<u>18,300</u>	<u>1,199</u>
Increase (decrease) in plan net assets	<u>(22,396,560)</u>	<u>(922,992)</u>	<u>(1,727,740)</u>	<u>(27,020)</u>	<u>13,266</u>
NET ASSETS:					
Held in Trust for Benefit Payments:					
Beginning of Year	101,914,897	2,708,173	8,232,563	585,791	3,186,139
End of Year	<u>\$ 79,518,337</u>	<u>\$1,785,181</u>	<u>\$ 6,504,823</u>	<u>\$ 558,771</u>	<u>\$3,103,186</u>

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds					
	Pension Trust Funds	Variable Supplements Funds	Deferred Compensation Plans December 31, 2007		New York City Retiree Health Benefits Trust	Total
			457 Plan	401(k) Plan		
ADDITIONS:						
Contributions:						
Member contributions	\$ 755,290	\$ —	\$ 557,846	\$129,349	\$ 15,528	\$ 1,458,013
Employer contributions	6,511,888	—	—	—	1,875,242	8,387,130
Other employer contributions	27,577	—	—	—	—	27,577
Total contributions	7,294,755	—	557,846	129,349	1,875,242	9,872,720
Investment income:						
Interest income	1,836,735	55,406	118,491	7,972	105,808	2,124,510
Dividend income	1,668,626	43,575	—	—	—	1,712,201
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value						
of investments	(9,805,111)	(307,932)	287,620	20,671	1,117	(9,803,408)
Less investment expenses	310,241	220	15,495	1,222	—	327,207
Investment income (loss), net	(6,609,991)	(209,171)	390,616	27,421	106,925	(6,293,904)
Securities lending transactions:						
Securities lending income	879,164	29,717	105,105	7,493	—	1,021,683
Securities lending fees	(741,140)	(25,105)	(98,178)	(7,022)	—	(871,639)
Net securities lending income	138,024	4,612	6,927	471	—	150,044
Payments from other funds	—	8,556	—	—	—	8,556
Other	48,397	360	106	7	—	48,870
Total additions	871,185	(195,643)	955,495	157,248	1,982,167	3,786,286
DEDUCTIONS:						
Benefit payments and withdrawals	9,752,047	455,596	355,893	16,473	1,390,199	11,970,529
Payments to Variable Supplements Funds	8,556	—	—	—	—	8,556
Other	29,960	—	—	—	—	29,960
Administrative expenses	110,448	—	11,149	724	282	122,697
Total deductions	9,901,011	455,596	367,042	17,197	1,390,481	12,131,742
Increase (decrease) in plan net assets	(9,029,826)	(651,239)	588,453	140,051	591,686	(8,345,456)
NET ASSETS:						
Held in Trust for Benefit Payments:						
Beginning of Year	110,944,723	3,359,412	7,644,110	445,740	2,594,453	124,988,916
End of Year	\$101,914,897	\$2,708,173	\$8,232,563	\$585,791	\$3,186,139	\$116,643,460

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OTHER TRUST FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	New York City Tax Lien Trusts					Total
	2009-A	2008-A	2006-A	2005-A	1998-2	
ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents . . .	\$ 173	\$ 217	\$ 23	\$ 7	\$ 620	\$ 1,040
Restricted investments	—	12,065	2,335	2,778	6,172	23,350
Tax liens receivable:						
Principal	70,759	45,639	5,214	10,317	39,225	171,154
Accrued interest	1,986	8,935	3,174	11,933	131,908	157,936
Accrued capitalized expenses	—	2,109	738	1,049	5,341	9,237
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	115	9,523	922	3,441	122,794	136,795
Net tax liens receivables .	72,630	47,160	8,204	19,858	53,680	201,532
Bond issuance cost, net of accumulated amortization	—	967	42	136	—	1,145
Total assets	72,803	60,409	10,604	22,779	60,472	227,067
LIABILITIES:						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	—	2,484	363	501	1,824	5,172
Bonds payable, net of discounts	—	28,109	924	4,119	—	33,152
Residual liability to Water Board	18,718	6,359	1,226	3,541	8,733	38,577
Total liabilities	18,718	36,952	2,513	8,161	10,557	76,901
NET ASSETS:						
Held in trust for Tax Liens Trust Funds	\$54,085	\$23,457	\$ 8,091	\$14,618	\$ 49,915	\$150,166

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OTHER TRUST FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	New York City Tax Lien Trusts								
	2008-A	2006-A	2005-A	2004-A	1999-1	1998-2	1998-1	1996-1	Total
ASSETS:									
Cash and cash equivalents . . .	\$ 667	\$ 79	\$ 121	\$ 113	\$ 147	\$ 328	\$ 251	\$ 494	\$ 2,200
Restricted investments	18,004	3,042	3,284	1,241	605	992	732	509	28,409
Tax liens receivable:									
Principal	59,092	7,315	14,880	4,902	2,909	13,490	3,685	18,440	124,713
Accrued interest.	1,247	2,535	11,469	4,704	6,017	37,470	11,962	63,066	138,470
Accrued capitalized expenses	—	815	1,465	595	674	1,378	1,597	1,562	8,086
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	1,063	1,492	4,771	3,098	5,086	37,149	12,478	78,187	143,324
Net tax liens receivables . .	59,276	9,173	23,043	7,103	4,514	15,189	4,766	4,881	127,945
Bond issuance cost, net of accumulated amortization	1,798	176	299	—	—	—	—	—	2,273
Total assets	79,745	12,470	26,747	8,457	5,266	16,509	5,749	5,884	160,827
LIABILITIES:									
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	—	565	570	386	303	587	307	606	3,324
Bonds payable, net of discounts	52,263	3,878	9,055	—	—	—	—	—	65,196
Residual liability to Water Board	5,861	1,056	3,339	1,703	1,643	1,656	952	686	16,896
Total liabilities	58,124	5,499	12,964	2,089	1,946	2,243	1,259	1,292	85,416
NET ASSETS:									
Held in trust for Tax Liens Trust Funds	\$21,621	\$6,971	\$13,783	\$6,368	\$3,320	\$14,266	\$ 4,490	\$ 4,592	\$ 75,411

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OTHER TRUST FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	New York City Tax Lien Trusts									
	2009-A	2008-A	2006-A	2005-A	2004-A	1999-1	1998-2	1998-1	1996-1	Total
ADDITIONS:										
Additions to tax liens										
receivable:										
Principal	\$70,931	\$10,585	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 81,516
Interest on tax liens	1,987	11,145	1,554	3,465	1,226	800	9,147	1,460	4,366	35,150
Capitalized expenses	—	647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	647
Total addition to tax liens	72,918	22,377	1,554	3,465	1,226	800	9,147	1,460	4,366	117,313
Decrease in allowance for										
doubtful accounts	—	—	570	1,330	—	—	13,204	—	—	15,104
Investment income	—	160	35	41	15	8	14	9	6	288
Insurance refund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	43	54
Other income	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	37
Total additions	72,918	22,537	2,159	4,836	1,241	808	22,402	1,480	4,415	132,796
DEDUCTIONS:										
Distributions to The City of										
New York	—	6,364	—	—	312	134	877	354	10	8,051
Additional residual liability										
due to Water Board	18,718	—	170	202	133	132	2,023	60	13	21,451
Bond interest expense	—	2,756	119	344	—	—	—	—	—	3,219
Increase in allowance for										
doubtful accounts	115	8,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,575
Administrative expenses	—	2,253	557	891	299	276	1,606	322	507	6,711
Other deductions:										
Write-offs of uncollectable										
liens	—	37	59	2,401	311	134	1,343	815	3,806	8,906
Amortization of bond										
issuance costs	—	831	134	163	—	—	—	—	—	1,128
Total other deductions:	—	868	193	2,564	311	134	1,343	815	3,806	10,034
Total deductions	18,833	20,701	1,039	4,001	1,055	676	5,849	1,551	4,336	58,041
Increase (Decrease) in										
Fuduciary Net Assets	54,085	1,836	1,120	835	186	132	16,553	(71)	79	74,755
Transfer (to) from other trust										
funds	—	—	—	—	(6,554)	(3,452)	19,096	(4,419)	(4,671)	—
NET ASSETS:										
Held in Trust for Fiduciary										
Net Assets:										
Beginning of Year	—	21,621	6,971	13,783	6,368	3,320	14,266	4,490	4,592	75,411
End of Year	\$54,085	\$23,457	\$8,091	\$14,618	\$ —	\$ —	\$49,915	\$ —	\$ —	\$150,166

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OTHER TRUST FUNDS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	New York City Tax Lien Trusts					
	<u>2008-A</u>	<u>2006-A</u>	<u>2005-A</u>	<u>2004-A</u>	<u>1999-1</u>	<u>1998-2</u>
					<u>1998-1</u>	<u>1996-1</u>
						<u>Total</u>
ADDITIONS:						
Additions to tax liens receivable:						
Principal	\$48,060	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$48,060
Interest on tax liens	1,281	2,226	4,060	1,754	1,518	38,932
Capitalized expenses	—	13	247	8	80	2,273
Total addition to tax liens receivable	<u>49,341</u>	<u>2,239</u>	<u>4,307</u>	<u>1,762</u>	<u>1,598</u>	<u>89,265</u>
Decrease in allowance for doubtful accounts	—	624	—	93	1,272	1,989
Other Investment income	—	166	163	64	25	564
Total additions	<u>49,341</u>	<u>3,029</u>	<u>4,470</u>	<u>1,919</u>	<u>2,895</u>	<u>91,818</u>
DEDUCTIONS:						
Distributions to The City of New York	26,604	—	—	2,189	2,406	42,805
Additional residual liability due to Water Board	44	209	262	134	669	1,982
Bond interest expense	—	445	584	—	—	1,029
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts	1,063	—	1,473	—	—	16,509
Administrative expenses	<u>9</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>587</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>4,673</u>
Other deductions:						
Write-offs of uncollectable liens	—	19	134	687	222	4,892
Loss on sale	—	—	24	9	63	5,124
Amortization of bond issuance costs	—	408	176	—	—	584
Other expenses	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total other deductions:	<u>—</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>10,605</u>
Total deductions	<u>27,720</u>	<u>1,652</u>	<u>3,387</u>	<u>3,606</u>	<u>3,949</u>	<u>77,603</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Assets	21,621	1,377	1,083	(1,687)	(1,054)	14,215
NET ASSETS:						
Held in Trust for Fiduciary Net Assets:						
Beginning of Year	—	5,594	12,700	8,055	4,374	61,196
End of Year	<u>\$21,621</u>	<u>\$6,971</u>	<u>\$13,783</u>	<u>\$6,368</u>	<u>\$3,320</u>	<u>\$75,411</u>

THE CITY OF NEW YORK						
PENSION TRUST FUNDS						
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS						
JUNE 30, 2009						
(in thousands)						
	New York City Employees’ Retirement System	Teachers’ Retirement System	Board of Education Retirement System	New York City Police Pension Fund	New York City Fire Pension Fund	Total
ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,716	\$ 419	\$ 7,131	\$ 30,980	\$ 989	\$ 48,235
Receivables:						
Member loans	880,512	151,110	28,334	265,354	26,884	1,352,194
Investment securities sold	1,257,523	1,549,432	72,398	814,464	213,728	3,907,545
Accrued interest and dividends	230,180	151,278	11,292	60,817	21,767	475,334
Investments:						
Other short-term investments	558,291	810,971	61,592	567,139	263,027	2,261,020
Debt securities	9,266,746	6,090,602	462,125	5,315,193	1,680,460	22,815,126
Equity securities	16,022,776	12,870,933	634,684	8,167,742	2,720,048	40,416,183
Guaranteed investment contracts . .	—	6,506	—	—	—	6,506
Management investment contracts .	—	58,906	—	—	—	58,906
Mutual funds:						
Domestic—equity	65,657	17,399	—	70,198	13,131	166,385
International—equity	4,693,843	3,066,300	363,220	3,104,566	895,135	12,123,064
Mortgages	163,022	116,480	7,528	78,850	40,264	406,144
Treasury inflation-protected securities	860,269	819,318	48,475	498,286	157,966	2,384,314
Fixed income	23	—	—	—	—	23
Collateral from securities lending transactions	3,169,504	2,316,271	195,084	2,028,510	804,297	8,513,666
Other	299,915	87,996	1,431	15,581	5,247	410,170
Total assets	37,476,977	28,113,921	1,893,294	21,017,680	6,842,943	95,344,815
LIABILITIES:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	98,390	265,300	5,060	72,255	18,643	459,648
Payable for investment securities purchased	2,070,982	2,432,987	149,143	1,443,323	426,605	6,523,040
Accrued benefits payable	220,038	13,450	7,422	44,578	13,177	298,665
Due to Variable Supplements Funds . .	4,241	—	—	—	—	4,241
Securities lending transactions	3,179,507	2,324,695	195,084	2,033,469	807,726	8,540,481
Other	403	—	—	—	—	403
Total liabilities	5,573,561	5,036,432	356,709	3,593,625	1,266,151	15,826,478
NET ASSETS:						
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits . . .	\$31,903,416	\$23,077,489	\$1,536,585	\$17,424,055	\$5,576,792	\$79,518,337

THE CITY OF NEW YORK						
PENSION TRUST FUNDS						
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS						
JUNE 30, 2008						
(in thousands)						
	New York City Employees’ Retirement System	Teachers’ Retirement System	Board of Education Retirement System	New York City Police Pension Fund	New York City Fire Pension Fund	Total
ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,124	\$ 58	\$ —	\$ 28,223	\$ 466	\$ 34,871
Receivables:						
Member loans	828,779	137,853	26,229	258,368	22,218	1,273,447
Investment securities sold	1,037,583	706,209	66,150	585,479	118,558	2,513,979
Accrued interest and dividends	246,581	158,788	6,380	65,308	24,016	501,073
Investments:						
Other short-term investments	892,860	967,833	65,617	588,989	291,270	2,806,569
Debt securities	10,698,743	7,651,227	506,127	5,709,956	1,866,179	26,432,232
Equity securities	19,569,661	18,947,951	927,667	10,092,447	3,449,360	52,987,086
Guaranteed investment contracts . .	—	3,903	—	—	—	3,903
Management investment contracts .	—	74,549	—	—	—	74,549
Mutual funds:						
Domestic—equity	91,572	27,908	—	97,906	18,314	235,700
International—equity	7,078,803	4,335,052	480,283	4,409,746	1,180,842	17,484,726
Mortgages	149,123	98,905	6,033	72,144	30,534	356,739
Treasury inflation-protected securities	1,255,161	1,190,941	65,953	618,370	213,965	3,344,390
Collateral from securities lending transactions	5,502,755	4,761,529	402,249	3,095,410	1,133,253	14,895,196
Other	260,173	107,388	1,518	14,379	5,123	388,581
Total assets	<u>47,617,918</u>	<u>39,170,094</u>	<u>2,554,206</u>	<u>25,636,725</u>	<u>8,354,098</u>	<u>123,333,041</u>
LIABILITIES:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	105,530	344,649	13,160	81,022	23,070	567,431
Payable for investment securities purchased	2,059,698	1,747,216	113,654	1,323,645	362,311	5,606,524
Accrued benefits payable	218,272	10,410	3,293	70,657	14,709	317,341
Due to Variable Supplements Funds . .	4,243	—	—	—	—	4,243
Securities lending transactions	5,512,760	4,769,955	402,249	3,100,369	1,136,683	14,922,016
Other	589	—	—	—	—	589
Total liabilities	<u>7,901,092</u>	<u>6,872,230</u>	<u>532,356</u>	<u>4,575,693</u>	<u>1,536,773</u>	<u>21,418,144</u>
NET ASSETS:						
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits . . .	<u>\$39,716,826</u>	<u>\$32,297,864</u>	<u>\$2,021,850</u>	<u>\$21,061,032</u>	<u>\$6,817,325</u>	<u>\$101,914,897</u>

THE CITY OF NEW YORK										
VARIABLE SUPPLEMENTS FUNDS										
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS										
JUNE 30, 2009										
(in thousands)										
ASSETS:	Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund	Police Superior Officers' Variable Supplements Fund	Firefighters' Variable Supplements Fund	Fire Officers' Variable Supplements Fund	Transit Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund	Transit Police Superior Officers' Variable Supplements Fund	Housing Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund	Housing Police Superior Officers' Variable Supplements Fund	Correction Officers' Variable Supplements Fund	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash	—	2	—	173	50	8	2	11	234	480
Receivables:										
Investment securities sold .	5,847	5,140	6,403	36,799	—	—	—	—	—	54,189
Accrued interest and dividends	3,038	2,912	2,048	1,148	28	—	—	—	15	9,189
Investments:										
Other short-term investments	13,322	10,567	6,029	18,925	3,422	—	—	—	35,525	87,790
Debt securities	218,179	208,700	126,447	73,388	3,015	—	—	—	—	629,729
Equity securities	293,109	247,528	189,889	114,068	—	—	—	—	—	844,594
Mutual funds:										
International equity	154,832	131,521	60,635	33,858	—	—	—	—	—	380,846
Treasury inflation-protected securities	17,526	14,308	10,093	6,384	—	—	—	—	—	48,311
Collateral from securities lending transactions	108,140	101,096	70,972	31,692	—	—	—	—	—	311,900
Due from Pension funds	—	—	—	—	—	1,589	1,195	1,457	—	4,241
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Total assets	813,993	721,774	472,516	316,435	6,515	1,597	1,197	1,468	35,784	2,371,279
LIABILITIES:										
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	89	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	159
Payable for investment securities purchased	6,912	5,947	7,201	51,901	—	—	—	—	—	71,961
Accrued benefits payable ...	70,433	90,329	24,245	10,685	2,124	1,597	1,197	1,468	—	202,078
Securities lending transactions	108,140	101,096	70,972	31,692	—	—	—	—	—	311,900
Total liabilities	185,574	197,372	102,488	94,278	2,124	1,597	1,197	1,468	—	586,098
NET ASSETS:										
Held in Trust for Supplemental Benefit Payments	\$628,419	\$524,402	\$370,028	\$222,157	\$4,391	\$	\$	\$	\$ 35,784	\$1,785,181

THE CITY OF NEW YORK										
VARIABLE SUPPLEMENTS FUNDS										
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS										
JUNE 30, 2008										
(in thousands)										
	Police Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Police Superior Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Firefighters’ Variable Supplements Fund	Fire Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Transit Police Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Transit Police Superior Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Housing Police Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Housing Police Superior Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Correction Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Total
ASSETS:										
Cash	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 167	\$ 94	\$ 101	\$ 6	\$ 20	\$ 13	\$ 244	\$ 648
Receivables:										
Investment securities sold .	12,241	12,878	7,172	6,200	—	—	—	—	—	38,491
Accrued interest and dividends	3,828	3,579	2,379	1,379	40	—	—	—	69	11,274
Investments:										
Other short-term investments	25,869	24,086	15,936	8,023	5,465	—	—	—	35,000	114,379
Debt securities	319,818	305,038	171,895	92,178	5,037	—	—	—	—	893,966
Equity securities	434,029	419,204	272,880	156,390	—	—	—	—	—	1,282,503
Mutual funds :										
International equity	250,662	249,709	85,767	49,976	—	—	—	—	—	636,114
Treasury inflation- protected securities ...	34,088	36,327	18,932	10,649	—	—	—	—	—	99,996
Collateral from securities lending transactions	172,047	192,347	100,297	46,743	—	—	—	—	—	511,434
Due from Pension Funds	—	—	—	—	—	1,595	1,203	1,445	—	4,243
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Total assets	1,252,585	1,243,168	675,425	371,632	10,643	1,601	1,223	1,458	35,323	3,593,058
LIABILITIES:										
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	76	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
Payable for investment securities purchased	66,186	61,613	36,210	14,891	—	—	—	—	—	178,900
Accrued benefits payable ...	64,247	88,582	24,474	10,710	2,169	1,601	1,223	1,458	—	194,464
Securities lending transactions	172,047	192,347	100,297	46,743	—	—	—	—	—	511,434
Total liabilities	302,556	342,553	160,981	72,344	2,169	1,601	1,223	1,458	—	884,885
NET ASSETS:										
Held in Trust for Supplemental Benefit Payments	\$ 950,029	\$ 900,615	\$ 514,444	\$ 299,288	\$ 8,474	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 35,323	\$2,708,173

THE CITY OF NEW YORK						
PENSION TRUST FUNDS						
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS						
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009						
(in thousands)						
	New York City Employees’ Retirement System	Teachers’ Retirement System	Board of Education Retirement System	New York City Police Pension Fund	New York City Fire Pension Fund	Total
ADDITIONS:						
Contributions:						
Member contributions	\$ 382,356	\$ 143,281	\$ 30,970	\$ 211,559	\$ 84,357	\$ 852,523
Employer contributions	2,150,495	2,223,644	134,225	1,932,150	843,751	7,284,265
Other employer contributions	—	74,145	—	—	—	74,145
Total contributions	2,532,851	2,441,070	165,195	2,143,709	928,108	8,210,933
Investment income:						
Interest income	690,300	631,210	35,274	329,163	106,811	1,792,758
Dividend income	491,248	574,006	25,400	248,934	80,229	1,419,817
Net depreciation in fair value of investments	(8,126,304)	(8,996,021)	(390,243)	(4,470,871)	(1,457,773)	(23,441,212)
Less investment expenses	138,152	101,973	2,763	73,692	22,719	339,299
Investment loss, net	(7,082,908)	(7,892,778)	(332,332)	(3,966,466)	(1,293,452)	(20,567,936)
Securities lending transactions:						
Securities lending income	93,407	105,931	5,648	55,557	21,996	282,539
Securities lending fees	(46,650)	(51,412)	(2,681)	(26,923)	(11,461)	(139,127)
Net securities lending income . . .	46,757	54,519	2,967	28,634	10,535	143,412
Other	3,709	1,035	—	3,758	42,729	51,231
Total additions	(4,499,591)	(5,396,154)	(164,170)	(1,790,365)	(312,080)	(12,162,360)
DEDUCTIONS:						
Benefit payments and withdrawals . .	3,252,075	3,786,582	171,593	1,830,032	928,453	9,968,735
Payments to Variable Supplements						
Funds	8,489	—	—	—	—	8,489
Other	4,433	—	141,089	—	—	145,522
Administrative expenses	48,822	37,639	8,413	16,580	—	111,454
Total deductions	3,313,819	3,824,221	321,095	1,846,612	928,453	10,234,200
Decrease in plan net assets	(7,813,410)	(9,220,375)	(485,265)	(3,636,977)	(1,240,533)	(22,396,560)
NET ASSETS:						
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits:						
Beginning of Year	39,716,826	32,297,864	2,021,850	21,061,032	6,817,325	101,914,897
End of Year	\$31,903,416	\$23,077,489	\$1,536,585	\$17,424,055	\$5,576,792	\$ 79,518,337

THE CITY OF NEW YORK						
PENSION TRUST FUNDS						
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS						
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008						
(in thousands)						
	New York City Employees’ Retirement System	Teachers’ Retirement System	Board of Education Retirement System	New York City Police Pension Fund	New York City Fire Pension Fund	Total
ADDITIONS:						
Contributions:						
Member contributions	\$ 366,144	\$ 142,308	\$ 27,109	\$ 143,755	\$ 75,974	\$ 755,290
Employer contributions	1,874,242	1,916,520	143,100	1,797,824	780,202	6,511,888
Other employer contributions	—	27,577	—	—	—	27,577
Total contributions	2,240,386	2,086,405	170,209	1,941,579	856,176	7,294,755
Investment income:						
Interest income	693,211	640,261	43,037	343,513	116,713	1,836,735
Dividend income	600,204	664,439	28,268	282,277	93,438	1,668,626
Net depreciation in fair value of investments	(3,111,023)	(4,366,288)	(200,861)	(1,562,108)	(564,831)	(9,805,111)
Less investment expenses	115,320	96,653	4,529	72,398	21,341	310,241
Investment loss, net	(1,932,928)	(3,158,241)	(134,085)	(1,008,716)	(376,021)	(6,609,991)
Securities lending transactions:						
Securities lending income	306,700	313,153	22,280	173,467	63,564	879,164
Securities lending fees	(257,441)	(265,066)	(18,764)	(145,936)	(53,933)	(741,140)
Net securities lending income . . .	49,259	48,087	3,516	27,531	9,631	138,024
Other	3,096	1,189	—	4,009	40,103	48,397
Total additions	359,813	(1,022,560)	39,640	964,403	529,889	871,185
DEDUCTIONS:						
Benefit payments and withdrawals . .	3,096,632	3,781,978	164,556	1,793,656	915,225	9,752,047
Payments to Variable Supplements						
Funds	8,556	—	—	—	—	8,556
Other	5,129	—	24,831	—	—	29,960
Administrative expenses	46,999	40,389	7,855	15,205	—	110,448
Total deductions	3,157,316	3,822,367	197,242	1,808,861	915,225	9,901,011
Decrease in plan net assets	(2,797,503)	(4,844,927)	(157,602)	(844,458)	(385,336)	(9,029,826)
NET ASSETS:						
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits:						
Beginning of Year	42,514,329	37,142,791	2,179,452	21,905,490	7,202,661	110,944,723
End of Year	\$39,716,826	\$32,297,864	\$2,021,850	\$21,061,032	\$6,817,325	\$101,914,897

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
VARIABLE SUPPLEMENTS FUNDS
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	Police Officers’ Supplements Fund	Police Superior Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Firefighters’ Variable Supplements Fund	Fire Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Transit Police Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Transit Police Superior Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Housing Police Superior Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Correction Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Total
ADDITIONS:									
Investment income:									
Interest income	\$ 16,239	\$ 14,524	\$ 8,981	\$ 5,334	\$ 214	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 471	\$ 45,763
Dividend income	10,907	11,245	6,755	4,384	—	—	—	—	33,291
Net depreciation									
in fair value of investments ..	(213,377)	(212,558)	(109,834)	(64,690)	(29)	—	—	—	(600,488)
Investment income (loss), net ..	(186,231)	(186,789)	(94,098)	(54,972)	185	—	—	471	(521,434)
Securities lending transactions:									
Securities lending income	3,187	3,095	1,610	758	24	—	—	—	8,674
Securities lending fees	(1,537)	(1,561)	(822)	(391)	(17)	—	—	—	(4,328)
Net securities lending income	1,650	1,534	788	367	7	—	—	—	4,346
Payments from Pension Funds ...	—	—	—	—	—	3,184	2,912	—	8,489
Other	74	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
Total additions	(184,507)	(185,157)	(93,310)	(54,605)	192	3,184	2,912	471	(508,427)
DEDUCTIONS:									
Benefit payments and									
withdrawals	137,103	191,056	51,106	22,526	4,275	3,184	2,912	10	414,565
Increase (decrease) in									
plan net assets	(321,610)	(376,213)	(144,416)	(77,131)	(4,083)	—	—	461	(922,992)
NET ASSETS:									
Held in Trust for Supplemental									
Benefit Payments:									
Beginning of Year	950,029	900,615	514,444	299,288	8,474	—	—	35,323	2,708,173
End of Year	\$ 628,419	\$ 524,402	\$ 370,028	\$ 222,157	\$ 4,391	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 35,784	\$ 1,785,181

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
VARIABLE SUPPLEMENTS FUNDS
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	Police Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Police Superior Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Firefighters’ Variable Supplements Fund	Fire Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Transit Police Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Transit Police Superior Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Housing Police Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Housing Police Superior Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Correction Officers’ Variable Supplements Fund	Total
ADDITIONS:										
Investment income:										
Interest income	\$ 18,189	\$ 18,895	\$ 10,423	\$ 5,979	\$ 557	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,363	\$ 55,406
Dividend income	14,177	15,726	8,199	5,473	—	—	—	—	—	43,575
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments	(104,392)	(107,702)	(57,813)	(38,037)	(14)	—	—	—	26	(307,932)
Less investment expenses . . .	91	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220
Investment income (loss), net	(72,117)	(73,210)	(39,191)	(26,585)	543	—	—	—	1,389	(209,171)
Securities lending transactions:										
Securities lending income . . .	10,178	10,914	5,739	2,828	58	—	—	—	—	29,717
Securities lending fees	(8,556)	(9,183)	(4,895)	(2,417)	(54)	—	—	—	—	(25,105)
Net securities lending income	1,622	1,731	844	411	4	—	—	—	—	4,612
Payments from Pension Funds . .	—	—	—	—	—	3,202	2,425	2,929	—	8,556
Other	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360
Total additions	(70,135)	(71,479)	(38,347)	(26,174)	547	3,202	2,425	2,929	1,389	(195,643)
DEDUCTIONS:										
Benefit payments and withdrawals	148,430	206,633	59,691	27,970	4,316	3,202	2,425	2,929	—	455,596
Increase (decrease) in plan net assets	(218,565)	(278,112)	(98,038)	(54,144)	(3,769)	—	—	—	1,389	(651,239)
NET ASSETS:										
Held in Trust for Supplemental Benefit Payments:										
Beginning of Year	1,168,594	1,178,727	612,482	353,432	12,243	—	—	—	33,934	3,359,412
End of Year	\$ 950,029	\$ 900,615	\$514,444	\$299,288	\$ 8,474	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$35,323	\$2,708,173

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

AGENCY FUNDS

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

(in thousands)

	Balance July 1, 2008	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2009
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	<u>\$1,772,525</u>	<u>\$ 741,725</u>	<u>\$ 663,871</u>	<u>\$ 1,850,379</u>
LIABILITIES:				
Other	<u>\$1,772,525</u>	<u>\$ 741,725</u>	<u>\$ 663,871</u>	<u>\$ 1,850,379</u>

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

AGENCY FUNDS

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

(in thousands)

	Balance July 1, 2007	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2008
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	<u>\$1,700,688</u>	<u>\$1,034,710</u>	<u>\$ 962,873</u>	<u>\$ 1,772,525</u>
LIABILITIES:				
Other	<u>\$1,700,688</u>	<u>\$1,034,710</u>	<u>\$ 962,873</u>	<u>\$ 1,772,525</u>

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The City of New York

**Comprehensive
Annual Financial Report
of the
Comptroller**

**COMBINING FINANCIAL INFORMATION —
COMPONENT UNITS**

Part II-D

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

June 30, 2009

(in thousands)

	WTC Captive Insurance Company, Inc. December 31, 2008	Brooklyn Navy Yard Development Corporation	Industrial Development Agency	Business Relocation Assistance Corporation	New York City Capital Resource Corporation	Total
ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 59,866	\$ 5,808	\$ 11,485	\$ 194	\$ 476	\$ 77,829
Investments, including accrued interest	881,403	—	30,921	1,242	—	913,566
Lease receivables	—	—	1,532,340	—	—	1,532,340
Other receivables	—	22,032	314	—	2	22,348
Restricted cash and investments	—	3,526	323,882	—	—	327,408
Capital assets:						
Property, plant and equipment	—	253,855	—	—	—	253,855
Accumulated depreciation	—	(65,046)	—	—	—	(65,046)
Other	44	558	86,046	—	—	86,648
Total assets	941,313	220,733	1,984,988	1,436	478	3,148,948
LIABILITIES:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	297	3,113	2,964	74	18	6,466
Deferred revenues	—	7,184	596	—	2	7,782
Other	—	2,217	41,972	—	—	44,189
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Due within one year	—	—	25,790	—	—	25,790
Due in more than one year	941,016	25,000	1,874,505	—	—	2,840,521
Total liabilities	941,313	37,514	1,945,827	74	20	2,924,748
NET ASSETS:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	—	163,809	—	—	—	163,809
Restricted for:						
Loans/security deposits	—	2,217	—	1,362	—	3,579
Unrestricted	—	17,193	39,161	—	458	56,812
Total net assets	\$ —	\$ 183,219	\$ 39,161	\$ 1,362	\$ 458	\$ 224,200

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

June 30, 2008
(in thousands)

	WTC Captive Insurance Company, Inc. December 31, 2007	Jay Street Development Corp.	Brooklyn Navy Yard Development Corporation	Industrial Development Agency	Business Relocation Assistance Corporation	New York City Capital Resource Corporation	Total
ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 63,203	\$ 1,368	\$ 4,381	\$ 6,642	\$ 130	\$ 564	\$ 76,288
Investments, including accrued interest	953,046	—	—	41,159	1,349	—	995,554
Other receivables	—	9	15,007	196	—	—	15,212
Restricted cash and investments	—	—	4,228	525,533	—	—	529,761
Capital assets:							
Property, plant and equipment	—	—	227,135	—	—	—	227,135
Accumulated depreciation	—	—	(58,364)	—	—	—	(58,364)
Other	395	—	542	1,033,783	—	—	1,034,720
Total assets	<u>1,016,644</u>	<u>1,377</u>	<u>192,929</u>	<u>1,607,313</u>	<u>1,479</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>2,820,306</u>
LIABILITIES:							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	355	47	7,031	1,517	3	15	8,968
Deferred revenues	—	—	3,883	629	—	2	4,514
Other	—	1,330	2,243	28,264	—	—	31,837
Noncurrent Liabilities:							
Due in more than one year	<u>1,016,289</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>16,000</u>	<u>1,531,053</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,563,342</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,016,644</u>	<u>1,377</u>	<u>29,157</u>	<u>1,561,463</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2,608,661</u>
NET ASSETS:							
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	—	—	149,487	—	—	—	149,487
Restricted for:							
Loans/security deposits	—	—	2,243	—	1,476	—	3,719
Unrestricted	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,042</u>	<u>45,850</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>58,439</u>
Total net assets	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 163,772</u>	<u>\$ 45,850</u>	<u>\$ 1,476</u>	<u>\$ 547</u>	<u>\$ 211,645</u>

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	WTC Captive Insurance Company, Inc. December 31, 2008	Brooklyn Navy Yard Development Corporation	Industrial Development Agency	Business Relocation Assistance Corporation	New York City Capital Resource Corporation	Total
EXPENSES	\$ 11,485	\$ 31,774	\$ 30,639	\$ 138	\$ 98	\$ 74,134
PROGRAM REVENUES:						
Charges for services	—	29,004	4,766	—	4	33,774
Capital grants, contributions and other	—	22,131	—	—	—	22,131
Total program revenues	—	51,135	4,766	—	4	55,905
Net (expenses) program revenues	(11,485)	19,361	(25,873)	(138)	(94)	(18,229)
GENERAL REVENUES:						
Investment income	11,485	86	1,542	24	5	13,142
Other	—	—	17,642	—	—	17,642
General revenues, net	11,485	86	19,184	24	5	30,784
Change in net assets	—	19,447	(6,689)	(114)	(89)	12,555
Net assets—beginning	—	163,772	45,850	1,476	547	211,645
Net assets—ending	\$ —	\$183,219	\$ 39,161	\$ 1,362	\$ 458	\$224,200

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

(in thousands)

	WTC Captive Insurance Company, Inc. December 31, 2007	Jay Street Development Corp.	Brooklyn Navy Yard Development Corporation	Industrial Development Agency	Business Relocation Assistance Corporation	New York City Capital Resource Corporation	Total
EXPENSES	\$ 28,567	\$ 23,519	\$ 28,994	\$ 17,514	\$ 235	\$ 97	\$ 98,926
PROGRAM REVENUES:							
Charges for services	—	20,357	27,018	11,486	—	567	59,428
Capital grants, contributions and other	—	—	18,061	—	—	—	18,061
Total program revenues	—	20,357	45,079	11,486	—	567	77,489
Net (expenses) program revenues	(28,567)	(3,162)	16,085	(6,028)	(235)	470	(21,437)
GENERAL REVENUES:							
Investment income	28,567	3,162	452	2,344	71	4	34,600
General revenues, net	28,567	3,162	452	2,344	71	4	34,600
Change in net assets	—	—	16,537	(3,684)	(164)	474	13,163
Net assets—beginning	—	—	147,235	49,534	1,640	73	198,482
Net assets—ending	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 163,772	\$ 45,850	\$ 1,476	\$ 547	\$ 211,645

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The City of New York

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Comptroller

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Part II-E

This part of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed information on the:

General Fund

New York City Capital Projects Fund

Capital Assets Used In the Operations of Governmental Funds

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GENERAL FUND

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part II-E—General Fund—Schedule G1

Summary of Federal, State and Other Aid Receivables at June 30, 2009

Receivables by Fiscal Year	Receivable Balance June 30, 2009
FISCAL YEAR 2009:	
Federal Grants—Categorical	\$1,936,566,766
State Grants—Categorical	2,716,402,766
Non-Governmental Grants	490,174,754
Unrestricted Federal and State Aid	327,389,668
Total Fiscal Year 2009	5,470,533,954
FISCAL YEAR 2008:	
Federal Grants—Categorical	201,302,969
State Grants—Categorical	342,212,273
Non-Governmental Grants	62,065,853
Total Fiscal Year 2008	605,581,095
FISCAL YEAR 2007:	
Federal Grants—Categorical	76,316,084
State Grants—Categorical	105,961,773
Non-Governmental Grants	20,626,804
Total Fiscal Year 2007	202,904,661
FISCAL YEAR 2006:	
Federal Grants—Categorical	11,751,956
State Grants—Categorical	50,594,645
Total Fiscal Year 2006	62,346,601
FISCAL YEAR 2005:	
Federal Grants—Categorical	3,034,304
State Grants—Categorical	6,252,803
Total Fiscal Year 2005	9,287,107
FISCAL YEAR 2004:	
Federal Grants—Categorical	8,892
Total Fiscal Year 2004	8,892
FISCAL YEAR 2003:	
Federal Grants—Categorical	113,132
Total Fiscal Year 2003	113,132
FISCAL YEAR 2002:	
Federal Grants—Categorical	79,648
Total Fiscal Year 2002	79,648
Total Summary of Federal, State and Other Aid Receivables at June 30, 2009	\$6,350,855,090

Revenues vs. Budget by Category				
	Budget		Actual	Better (Worse)
	Adopted	Modified	Revenue	Than Modified Budget
TAXES:				
Real Estate Taxes (Net of Refunds)	\$13,915,354,000	\$14,519,706,000	\$14,487,231,342	\$ (32,474,658)
Sales and Use Taxes:				
General Sales	4,666,000,000	4,675,000,000	4,614,926,014	(60,073,986)
Cigarette	102,000,000	96,400,000	96,438,002	38,002
Commercial Motor Vehicle	46,000,000	46,000,000	47,784,945	1,784,945
Mortgage	871,000,000	519,000,000	515,131,175	(3,868,825)
Stock Transfer	—	—	132,336	132,336
Auto Use	28,000,000	28,000,000	27,694,193	(305,807)
Total Sales and Use Taxes	5,713,000,000	5,364,400,000	5,302,106,665	(62,293,335)
Income Taxes (Net of Refunds):				
Personal Income	8,469,206,000	7,497,730,000	7,518,903,339	21,173,339
Other Income Taxes (Net of Refunds):				
General Corporation	2,623,000,000	2,345,000,000	2,806,049,641	461,049,641
Financial Corporation	647,000,000	857,000,000	1,398,491,249	541,491,249
Unincorporated Business Income	1,668,000,000	1,811,000,000	1,825,642,267	14,642,267
Personal Income (Non-Resident City Employees)	92,000,000	116,500,000	116,373,994	(126,006)
Utility	377,000,000	414,000,000	442,085,329	28,085,329
Total Other Income Taxes	5,407,000,000	5,543,500,000	6,588,642,480	1,045,142,480
Other Taxes:				
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	170,300,000	218,397,000	221,010,618	2,613,618
Hotel Room Occupancy	394,000,000	359,000,000	343,340,519	(15,659,481)
Commercial Rent	566,000,000	569,000,000	603,218,060	34,218,060
Horse Race Admissions	35,000	35,000	27,839	(7,161)
Conveyance of Real Property	1,063,000,000	740,200,000	746,522,113	6,322,113
Beer and Liquor Excise	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,503,291	503,291
Taxi Medallion Transfer	7,000,000	10,300,000	11,330,930	1,030,930
Surcharge on Liquor Licenses	4,000,000	4,800,000	5,104,045	304,045
Refunds of Other Taxes	(24,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,639,415)	(639,415)
Off-Track Betting Surtax	4,250,000	3,400,000	3,632,311	232,311
Total Other Taxes	2,207,585,000	1,898,132,000	1,927,050,311	28,918,311
Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes:				
Penalties and Interest on Real Estate Taxes . .	43,000,000	49,000,000	50,849,204	1,849,204
Tax Audit Revenue	577,135,000	980,135,000	—	(980,135,000)
Refunds—Penalties and Interest on Other Taxes	(5,000,000)	(1,900,000)	(2,208,628)	(308,628)
Total Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes	615,135,000	1,027,235,000	48,640,576	(978,594,424)
Total Other Taxes and Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes . . .	2,822,720,000	2,925,367,000	1,975,690,887	(949,676,113)
Total Taxes	36,327,280,000	35,850,703,000	35,872,574,713	21,871,713

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Category				
	Budget		Actual	Better (Worse)
	Adopted	Modified	Revenue	Than Modified Budget
FEDERAL GRANTS—CATEGORICAL:				
General Government	\$ 425,556,173	\$ 451,090,438	\$ 423,888,989	\$ (27,201,449)
Public Safety and Judicial	58,277,387	151,164,421	140,138,101	(11,026,320)
Education	1,760,821,852	1,729,653,031	1,716,835,812	(12,817,219)
Community Colleges	—	200,000	46,776	(153,224)
Social Services	2,561,601,241	2,934,900,700	2,841,140,268	(93,760,432)
Environmental Protection	—	7,862,610	5,936,424	(1,926,186)
Transportation Services	13,788,137	92,480,793	75,964,167	(16,516,626)
Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities . . .	—	648,575	921,148	272,573
Housing	263,970,505	454,186,463	435,566,066	(18,620,397)
Health	281,778,902	347,984,757	300,259,585	(47,725,172)
Total Federal Grants—Categorical	5,365,794,197	6,170,171,788	5,940,697,336	(229,474,452)
STATE GRANTS—CATEGORICAL:				
General Government	92,415,511	466,195,386	452,631,779	(13,563,607)
Public Safety and Judicial	142,972,978	157,688,095	152,265,131	(5,422,964)
Education	8,513,821,550	8,654,405,942	8,638,845,758	(15,560,184)
Senior Colleges	35,000,000	35,000,000	—	(35,000,000)
Community Colleges	174,682,815	176,671,319	176,671,319	—
Hunter Campus Schools	1,300,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	—
Social Services	1,996,116,339	2,133,910,586	2,072,897,039	(61,013,547)
Environmental Protection	2,500,000	8,050,590	8,059,964	9,374
Transportation Services	106,834,441	144,823,531	149,021,384	4,197,853
Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities . . .	—	2,207,209	2,207,377	168
Housing	1,306,726	2,051,549	1,944,888	(106,661)
Health	459,572,700	499,629,363	467,756,446	(31,872,917)
Total State Grants—Categorical	11,526,523,060	12,282,433,570	12,124,101,085	(158,332,485)
NON-GOVERNMENTAL GRANTS:				
General Government	495,450,734	424,268,064	362,031,148	(62,236,916)
Public Safety and Judicial	218,644,669	303,933,479	302,314,548	(1,618,931)
Education	39,269,103	72,986,757	71,505,737	(1,481,020)
Community Colleges	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,363,675	(1,136,325)
Social Services	—	379,315	324,138	(55,177)
Environmental Protection	750,000	62,509,690	62,437,287	(72,403)
Transportation Services	429,000	1,735,433	1,160,657	(574,776)
Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities . . .	3,475,333	11,694,292	11,702,705	8,413
Housing	22,886,131	37,907,741	36,773,104	(1,134,637)
Health	245,393,188	253,858,045	253,611,556	(246,489)
Total Non-Governmental Grants	1,028,798,158	1,171,772,816	1,103,224,555	(68,548,261)
Provision for Disallowances of Federal, State and Other Aid:	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	—	15,000,000
Total Federal, State and Other Categorical Aid (Net)	17,906,115,415	19,609,378,174	19,168,022,976	(441,355,198)

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Category				
	Budget		Actual	Better (Worse)
	Adopted	Modified	Revenue	Than Modified Budget
UNRESTRICTED FEDERAL AND STATE AID:				
State Revenue Sharing	\$ 327,389,668	\$ 327,389,668	\$ 327,389,668	\$ —
Intergovernmental Aid	12,407,069	12,407,069	—	(12,407,069)
Total Unrestricted Federal and State Aid	339,796,737	339,796,737	327,389,668	(12,407,069)
CHARGES FOR SERVICES:				
General Government Charges	590,808,633	655,415,428	687,059,675	31,644,247
Water and Sewer	1,318,567,488	1,300,776,697	1,283,505,261	(17,271,436)
Housing	—	—	18,925,020	18,925,020
Rental Income	217,711,000	252,819,000	255,433,694	2,614,694
Total Charges for Services	2,127,087,121	2,209,011,125	2,244,923,650	35,912,525
INVESTMENT INCOME	85,400,000	124,020,000	123,902,731	(117,269)
OTHER REVENUES:				
LICENSES, PERMITS, PRIVILEGES AND FRANCHISES:				
Licenses	47,002,100	49,477,100	49,436,316	(40,784)
Permits	133,243,000	147,724,000	151,233,655	3,509,655
Privileges and Franchises	279,337,576	290,365,033	291,968,860	1,603,827
Total Licenses, Permits, Privileges and Franchises	459,582,676	487,566,133	492,638,831	5,072,698
FINES AND FORFEITURES:				
Fines	745,079,943	793,841,943	798,055,201	4,213,258
Forfeitures	3,112,000	4,553,000	4,182,284	(370,716)
Total Fines and Forfeitures	748,191,943	798,394,943	802,237,485	3,842,542
MISCELLANEOUS	569,561,976	1,443,060,669	817,403,654	(625,657,015)
Total Other Revenues	1,777,336,595	2,729,021,745	2,112,279,970	(616,741,775)
Total Revenues	58,563,015,868	60,861,930,781	59,849,093,708	(1,012,837,073)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES:				
Pollution Remediation-Bond Sales	—	176,424,532	176,424,532	—
Transfer from Nonmajor Debt Service Fund	142,973,000	145,639,000	145,644,256	5,256
Total Other Financing Sources	142,973,000	322,063,532	322,068,788	5,256
Total Revenues vs. Budget by Category	\$58,705,988,868	\$61,183,994,313	\$60,171,162,496	\$(1,012,831,817)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue		
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008	
002 MAYORALTY					
00001 Real Estate Taxes—Fiscal 2009— 1st Quarter	\$ 6,155,591,000	\$ 6,257,591,000	\$ 6,278,950,647	\$ 5,814,877,716	
00002 Real Estate Taxes—Fiscal 2009— 2nd Quarter	965,376,000	882,607,000	882,491,034	908,501,092	
00003 Real Estate Taxes—Fiscal 2009— 3rd Quarter	6,124,123,000	6,245,094,000	6,238,466,489	5,749,457,647	
00004 Real Estate Taxes—Fiscal 2009— 4th Quarter	959,310,000	1,291,662,000	1,287,448,423	895,320,488	
00005 Real Estate Taxes—Fiscal 2008	—	—	105,030,884	122,875,842	
00006 Real Estate Taxes—Fiscal 2007	—	—	26,708,215	29,206,631	
00007 Real Estate Taxes—Fiscal 2006	—	—	10,116,035	8,094,793	
00008 Real Estate Taxes—Fiscal 2005	—	—	2,041,962	3,504,827	
00009 Real Estate Taxes—Fiscal 2004	—	—	891,025	1,960,908	
00010 Real Estate Taxes—Fiscal 2003 and Prior	—	—	10,456,520	538,958	
00021 Real Estate Tax Refunds	(365,000,000)	(267,000,000)	(290,439,054)	(239,307,208)	
00022 Property Tax Rebate	(256,000,000)	(255,000,000)	(255,000,000)	(259,300,000)	
00026 School Tax Relief—Property Tax . . .	136,000,000	148,752,000	148,752,154	142,219,505	
00033 Penalties and Interest on Real Estate Taxes Prior Year	30,000,000	30,000,000	31,231,305	28,215,962	
00034 Real Property Tax Liens Sale	38,000,000	35,000,000	33,321,226	33,474,535	
00036 Defective Lien Refunds Prior Year . .	—	—	664,782	2,052,197	
00048 Prior Year Real Estate Tax Accrual . .	—	—	(54,729,000)	(64,277,000)	
00049 Accrued Real Estate Tax Revenue . . .	161,000,000	181,000,000	62,060,000	54,729,000	
00050 General Sales Tax	4,666,000,000	4,675,000,000	4,594,062,523	4,867,528,561	
00070 Cigarette Tax	102,000,000	96,400,000	96,327,504	123,428,923	
00073 Commercial Motor Vehicle Tax	46,000,000	46,000,000	47,663,945	47,501,395	
00077 Mortgage Tax	871,000,000	519,000,000	515,131,176	1,137,845,144	
00078 Stock Transfer Tax	—	—	132,336	8,522	
00079 Auto Use Tax	28,000,000	28,000,000	27,694,193	28,420,068	
00088 School Tax Relief—PIT	1,118,000,000	1,039,000,000	1,039,000,000	1,113,000,000	
00090 Personal Income Tax (Net of Refunds)	7,351,206,000	6,458,730,000	6,450,204,614	8,584,413,660	
00093 General Corporation Tax (Net of Refunds)	2,623,000,000	2,345,000,000	2,319,935,253	2,931,758,180	
00095 Financial Corporation Tax (Net of Refunds)	647,000,000	857,000,000	1,098,989,891	628,379,611	
00099 Unincorporated Business Income Tax (Net of Refunds)	1,668,000,000	1,811,000,000	1,784,641,879	1,852,427,401	
00102 Personal Income Tax (Nonresident City Employees) . . .	92,000,000	116,500,000	116,373,994	92,992,302	
00103 Utility Tax	377,000,000	414,000,000	398,276,343	392,117,085	
00110 Payment in Lieu of Taxes	170,300,000	218,397,000	219,054,368	184,500,856	
00112 Hotel Room Occupancy Tax	394,000,000	359,000,000	342,113,828	378,902,656	
00113 Commercial Rent Tax	566,000,000	569,000,000	582,606,583	544,567,537	
00114 Refunds of All Other Taxes	(24,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,639,415)	(28,906,000)	
00115 Horse Race Admissions Tax	35,000	35,000	27,839	30,773	
00121 Off-Track Betting Surtax	4,250,000	3,400,000	3,632,311	17,716,791	
00122 Conveyance of Real Property Tax . . .	1,063,000,000	740,200,000	742,397,767	1,407,560,942	

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue		
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008	
002 MAYORALTY (cont.)					
00124 Beer and Liquor Excise Tax	\$ 23,000,000	\$ 23,000,000	\$ 23,503,291	\$ 23,720,082	
00125 Taxi Medallion Transfer Tax	7,000,000	10,300,000	11,330,930	6,650,901	
00126 Surcharge on Liquor Licenses	4,000,000	4,800,000	4,845,045	4,885,334	
00130 Penalties and Interest on Real Estate Taxes	13,000,000	19,000,000	19,617,898	13,584,830	
00134 Refunds—Penalty and Interest on Other Taxes	(5,000,000)	(1,900,000)	(2,208,628)	(2,851,660)	
00135 Tax Audit Revenue	577,135,000	980,135,000	—	—	
00200 Licenses—General	2,635,000	4,500,000	3,955,950	4,490,920	
00250 Permits—General	65,000	65,000	65,311	77,812	
00470 Other Services and Fees	335,000	525,000	532,918	670,766	
00476 Administrative Services to the Public	2,170,000	5,275,000	5,453,917	5,984,459	
00521 Reimbursement from Water Board . .	1,139,941,488	1,140,717,697	1,132,069,245	1,062,401,562	
00522 Payment from Water Board	178,626,000	160,059,000	151,436,016	139,788,502	
00600 Fines—General	7,085,000	8,000,000	8,051,184	8,426,325	
00752 Airport Rentals—Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	102,700,000	102,700,000	102,685,909	102,689,491	
00846 Tobacco Settlement	142,973,000	145,639,000	145,644,256	552,006,000	
00859 Sundries	300,499,452	1,144,150,519	521,716,863	208,791,759	
00923 Emergency Shelter Grants	—	62,500	62,500	50,000	
00931 Community Development City-Wide	277,349,871	277,349,895	195,802,412	198,397,326	
02101 Sweat Equity	—	—	99,123	114,500	
02105 Management of City Buildings— 7A Administrator	—	—	1,125,778	1,138,399	
02107 Emergency Repairs	—	—	16,918,324	19,274,502	
02108 Participation Loans	—	—	46,101	52,972	
02112 Vacant Lot Clean-Up	—	—	484,260	695,203	
02114 Tenant Interim Lease	—	—	1,669,927	2,316,341	
02116 Community Management	—	—	2,895	2,895	
02117 Private Ownership Management	—	—	31,187	105,348	
02119 Housing Court Fines	—	—	4,110,183	4,295,363	
02128 Publication Sales	—	—	86,599	93,454	
02130 Single Room Occupancy Rehab Loan	—	—	107,250	69,600	
02132 Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization	—	—	61,219	—	
02137 Brooklyn Small Homes	—	—	876	1,604	
02138 Federal Urban Renewal Leases and Rents	—	—	1,474,439	1,341,257	
02144 Fair Housing	—	—	108,344	100,000	
02146 Program Income Audit Adjustment . .	—	—	21,028	79,331	
02147 Industrial Project Development	—	—	53,719	182,607	
02156 EDC Urban Renewal Land Sales . . .	—	—	28,497,928	22,623,681	
02157 HUD Clearance Test	—	—	44,265	34,270	
02163 HPD Federal Community Development—Miscellaneous Revenue	—	—	296,736	8,656,724	
(Continued)					

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue		
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008	
002 MAYORALTY (cont.)					
02164 Vacant Lot Clean-Up Bulk Recycling .	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 80,805	\$ 99,104	
02165 Alternative Enforcement—Repairs . .	—	—	469,576	22,761	
02166 Alternative Enforcement—Fees	—	—	347,899	53,840	
04178 Child Protection	—	51,017	56,611	31,117	
04230 Arrest Policies and Enforcement Protection	—	440,754	440,496	81,207	
04237 Juvenile Accountability Incentive . . .	—	905,028	901,439	1,038,379	
04248 National Institute of Justice Research	—	—	—	260,500	
04249 Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support	—	40,000	24,261	—	
04251 Supervised Visitation Safe Havens Child	—	—	—	18,201	
04261 Justice Assistance	—	682,098	672,034	261,374	
04269 Family Court Assessment	—	117,826	117,826	—	
19927 Alternatives to Incarceration	—	2,884,712	2,884,712	3,079,990	
26090 Preventive Services	—	—	—	1,819	
29970 State Aid	—	4,000	4,000	—	
29978 State Aid—Pension Reimbursement . .	1,160,707	1,079,875	1,034,727	1,037,002	
30800 New York City Veterans Service Agency	181,000	181,000	181,000	163,402	
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	—	—	525	
31602 Court Interest Reimbursement	8,023,000	21,573,711	13,218,224	—	
31907 Management Welfare Fund	401,188	410,172	657,060	671,115	
31910 Municipal Labor Relations Deferred Compensation Fund	1,073,224	1,086,727	1,542,326	1,518,711	
31920 Flexible Spending Plan	194,682	196,435	—	—	
31924 Water Authority	1,680,981	1,687,703	604,364	538,778	
31929 U.N. Commission	—	4,252	3,360	3,722	
31934 Transitional Finance Authority	26,977	26,977	839,866	1,158,812	
39904 Annie Casey Foundation	—	—	—	18,200	
41900 Private Grant	—	115,000	115,000	90,000	
43900 Private Grant	217,097	1,937,765	1,291,366	1,084,795	
44002 Return of Grant Fund Administration . .	8,000,000	—	—	8,000,000	
44021 Primary Care Development Debt Service	—	—	2,779,614	3,066,719	
54000 New York State Per Capita Allocation	327,389,668	327,389,668	327,389,668	242,089,668	
55014 Federal and State Actions	12,407,069	12,407,069	—	—	
55025 Federal Cash Adjustments	—	—	—	25,954	
57000 Reimbursement—Overhead Costs . .	7,262,214	7,262,214	9,785,896	7,999,502	
60000 Provision for Disallowances of Federal, State and Other Aid	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	—	(114,299,933)	
99991 Long Term Sustainability Plan	(3,046,000)	—	—	—	
Total Mayoralty	38,834,677,618	39,205,230,614	37,611,336,907	40,085,398,024	
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(182,955)	1,689,494	
Net Total Mayoralty	38,834,677,618	39,205,230,614	37,611,153,952	40,087,087,518	
(Continued)					

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue		
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008	
003 BOARD OF ELECTIONS					
00476 Administrative Services to the Public	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 42,891	\$ 37,115	
00600 Fines—General	—	—	2,176	—	
00822 Sales of Equipment, Scrap and Other Minor Sales	60,000	60,000	34,209	25,818	
00859 Sundries	1,000	1,000	274	67	
15614 Help America Vote Act	—	208,000	204,673	—	
30907 Election Funding	—	—	100,358	—	
Total Board of Elections	116,000	324,000	384,581	63,000	
004 CAMPAIGN FINANCE BOARD					
00470 Other Services and Fees	2,000	2,000	1,075	479	
Total Campaign Finance Board	2,000	2,000	1,075	479	
010 BOROUGH PRESIDENT—MANHATTAN					
00822 Sales of Equipment, Scrap and Other Minor Sales	194,000	59,000	54,475	90,282	
04230 Arrest Policies and Enforcement Protection	—	496,496	168,251	622,566	
30264 NYS Local Waterfront Revitalization	—	174,986	—	298,764	
Total Borough President— Manhattan	194,000	730,482	222,726	1,011,612	
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(121,801)	(128,993)	
Net Total Borough President— Manhattan	194,000	730,482	100,925	882,619	
011 BOROUGH PRESIDENT—BRONX					
00822 Sales of Equipment, Scrap and Other Minor Sales	93,000	55,000	58,581	105,180	
04175 Violence Against Women	—	—	—	51,443	
04230 Arrest Policies and Enforcement Protection	—	763,350	763,348	287,536	
13021 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services	—	290,150	290,151	373,172	
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	53,596	53,558	49,527	
Total Borough President— Bronx	93,000	1,162,096	1,165,638	866,858	
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	—	536,677	
Net Total Borough President— Bronx	93,000	1,162,096	1,165,638	1,403,535	

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
012 BOROUGH PRESIDENT—BROOKLYN				
00859 Sundries	\$ 143,500	\$ 143,500	\$ 185,381	\$ 239,543
04230 Arrest Policies and Enforcement Protection	—	422,035	418,797	602,816
23911 Environmental Conservation	—	—	—	94,777
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	34,402	34,402	12,500
Total Borough President—Brooklyn	143,500	599,937	638,580	949,636
013 BOROUGH PRESIDENT—QUEENS				
00822 Sales of Equipment, Scrap, and Other Minor Sales	235,000	200,000	194,248	276,537
04175 Violence Against Women	—	615,109	615,108	680,549
43973 Tourism Promotion Project	22,100	—	—	—
Total Borough President—Queens	257,100	815,109	809,356	957,086
014 BOROUGH PRESIDENT—STATEN ISLAND				
00822 Sales of Equipment, Scrap, and Other Minor Sales	296,400	50,000	62,500	81,600
43973 Tourism Promotion Project	—	40,146	40,146	38,314
Total Borough President—Staten Island	296,400	90,146	102,646	119,914
015 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER				
00470 Other Services and Fees	145,000	145,000	356,199	920,180
00846 Awards from Litigation and Settlements	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,204,526	1,256,014
00859 Sundries	3,439,000	3,439,000	2,635,383	1,072,402
43900 Private Grant	3,959,345	3,966,076	3,634,052	3,466,938
56001 Interest Income—Other	64,030,000	107,000,000	106,171,448	319,482,281
56003 Interest Income—Debt Service Fund	18,010,000	14,050,000	14,060,182	48,130,850
Total Office of the Comptroller	90,583,345	129,600,076	128,061,790	374,328,665
017 DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT				
00859 Sundries	—	—	402	342
03255 Urban Search, Rescue and Response System	—	1,276,769	1,281,130	1,157,882
03266 Emergency Management Performance	1,566,676	1,870,981	1,876,447	817,551
03267 Citizen Corps	—	49,462	49,719	85,861
03282 Metropolitan Medical Response System	—	223,587	223,937	128,414
03283 Regional Catastrophic Preparedness	—	959,708	959,707	—
04244 Urban Areas Security Initiative	—	5,318,305	5,319,384	5,965,221
04249 Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support	—	484,508	470,763	23,046
30001 State Disaster Relief	—	20,577	20,575	745,235
30555 State Emergency Aid	—	3,785	3,784	13,800
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	14,264	28,514	—

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
017 DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (cont.)				
43900 Private Grant	\$ —	\$ 36,462	\$ 36,459	\$ 10,061
Total Department of Emergency Management	1,566,676	10,258,408	10,270,821	8,947,413
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	575,777	(585,891)
Net Total Department of Emergency Management	1,566,676	10,258,408	10,846,598	8,361,522
025 LAW DEPARTMENT				
00600 Fines—General	1,403,000	1,693,000	1,656,145	1,552,305
00820 Sales of Other Real Property	275,000	282,843	282,843	355,000
00846 Awards from Litigation and Settlements	14,759,000	29,604,348	30,687,297	110,005,413
00859 Sundries	10,300,000	9,700,000	10,162,695	10,218,572
04216 Post Detention Responsibility	—	69,801	67,500	62,500
04270 Sexual Assault Services	—	43,712	43,712	—
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	—	—	35,000
43900 Private Grant	437,024	775,242	764,834	1,195,542
Total Law Department	27,174,024	42,168,946	43,665,026	123,424,332
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(2,276)	1,000
Net Total Law Department	27,174,024	42,168,946	43,662,750	123,425,332
030 DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING				
00470 Other Services and Fees	76,000	15,000	5,500	8,500
00476 Administrative Services to the Public	1,512,000	2,450,000	2,264,684	1,250,159
00822 Sales of Equipment, Scrap, and Other Minor Sales	844,000	844,000	941,486	987,877
00859 Sundries	100,000	100,000	64,973	62,213
16053 Urban Mass Transportation Administration	1,042,474	3,655,711	3,564,790	2,765,734
30264 NYS Local Waterfront Revitalization	—	391,625	366,654	342,601
Total Department of City Planning Planning	3,574,474	7,456,336	7,208,087	5,417,084
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(3,052)	(162,294)
Net Total Department of City Planning	3,574,474	7,456,336	7,205,035	5,254,790
032 DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION				
00470 Other Services and Fees	2,245,740	2,440,740	2,604,349	2,277,307
00600 Fines—General	10,000	10,000	30,000	—
00859 Sundries	576,500	576,500	474,796	649,615
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	—	—	30,605
31914 Asset Forfeiture—Private	—	47,675	47,675	—
43900 Private Grant	524,496	524,496	524,496	524,496
(Continued)				

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
032 DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION (cont.)				
43999 NYC Housing Authority Supervisor .	\$ —	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
Total Department of Investigation . . .	3,356,736	3,639,411	3,721,316	3,522,023
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	—	(1,518)
Net Total Department of Investigation	3,356,736	3,639,411	3,721,316	3,520,505
037 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY				
45001 Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales . .	—	168,000	168,000	—
Total New York Public Library	—	168,000	168,000	—
040 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
00460 Education Services and Fees	20,073,968	20,073,968	19,665,890	20,222,177
00760 Rentals—Other	28,000,000	31,000,000	34,233,359	32,653,692
00859 Sundries	9,800,000	9,800,000	5,823,861	17,048,657
11919 Medical Assistance	—	—	—	13,296,487
13022 Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	14,887,553	11,877,268	11,877,268	14,131,479
13901 After School Programs	19,475,884	19,930,258	19,930,258	18,485,369
13902 School Lunch—Federal	245,018,558	240,840,410	240,840,410	238,058,025
13905 Vocational Education	19,104,738	15,294,441	15,294,441	17,087,208
13907 School Breakfast	47,709,558	50,484,622	50,484,622	49,119,035
13910 Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Title VII—Bilingual Education	640,729	696,212	696,212	546,260
13912 ESEA Title I—Disadvantaged Children	795,800,000	791,123,374	791,123,374	798,399,179
13914 Special Grant Federal Miscellaneous	25,000,000	22,600,000	22,600,000	25,000,000
13915 Individual Disability Education Act . .	261,707,000	270,000,000	270,000,000	274,330,120
13916 Installation Impact	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
13919 Summer Feeding Program	18,108,427	20,022,443	20,022,443	18,297,929
13924 ESEA Title VI—Program Improvement	3,558,475	590,713	590,713	3,092,624
13926 ESEA Title II—Math and Science . .	134,404,235	129,179,221	129,179,221	141,913,852
13927 Magnet School Money	8,284,820	10,207,360	10,207,360	8,284,820
13928 Federal Drug Free Schools	17,137,694	17,109,990	17,109,990	15,795,476
13930 ESEA Title III—Technology	14,202,182	9,301,825	9,301,825	15,688,648
13935 Committee on Preschool Special Education	3,246,332	472,765	472,765	2,835,934
13936 Education for Homeless Children and Youth	1,927,020	2,192,822	2,192,822	1,835,897
13937 Even Start State Educational Agencies	1,078,023	1,328,679	1,328,679	1,137,763
13939 Community Learning Centers	22,469,740	22,155,378	22,155,378	22,141,850
13941 Title III—Limited English Proficiency	34,150,327	37,005,661	37,005,661	33,327,313
13942 Mathematics and Science Partnership	6,567,845	7,141,537	7,141,537	6,752,003
13943 Education Technology	4,481,494	5,103,044	5,103,044	4,977,460
(Continued)				

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
040	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (cont.)				
13944	Reading First	\$ 36,039,674	\$ 16,200,091	\$ 16,200,091	\$ 34,391,719
13945	Title I—Local Educational	20,821,544	23,794,917	23,794,917	23,416,681
23902	Substance Abuse—Drug Free Grant . .	4,814,190	6,393,300	6,393,300	6,758,211
27900	School Lunch—State	9,015,167	8,141,024	8,141,024	11,999,815
27903	Bilingual Education	2,037,814	849,621	849,621	518,419
27904	Welfare Education	1,542,200	1,001,651	1,001,651	1,296,902
27906	Special Legislative Grants	14,779,402	18,332,785	18,332,785	18,435,670
27907	Textbooks	73,286,073	73,565,207	73,565,207	73,870,612
27920	Building Aid	15,638,941	15,638,941	15,638,941	19,659,519
27921	Transportation Aid	489,877,000	479,875,287	479,875,287	471,559,767
27923	Private Excess Cost Aid	121,202,592	151,452,714	151,452,714	129,852,096
27924	Occupational Education Aid	66,526,353	83,124,911	83,124,911	68,715,896
29253	Data Processing	29,361,580	29,683,417	29,683,417	30,400,505
29255	Family Court Pre-Kindergarten	401,448,447	457,485,809	457,485,809	395,595,510
29260	Employment Preparation Education . .	23,000,000	31,367,176	31,367,176	26,898,638
29261	Computer Software Aid	18,838,024	18,851,671	18,851,671	19,009,336
29262	Computer Hardware Aid	15,155,430	15,166,566	15,166,566	15,508,217
29275	Library Materials	7,859,656	7,865,350	7,865,350	7,931,131
29290	High Cost Excess Cost Aid	237,036,837	254,521,552	254,521,552	225,885,515
29292	Chapter 721 Handicapped				
	Reimbursement	11,600,000	11,600,000	11,600,000	5,600,000
29295	Handicapped Pupils Summer School . .	115,000,000	137,786,130	137,786,130	122,968,335
29356	Teacher Center	14,057,000	20,800,000	20,800,000	20,000,000
29358	Foundation Aid	6,132,478,872	6,152,064,164	6,152,064,164	5,602,826,683
29359	Education Aid	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	88,885,000
29603	State Breakfast Reimbursement	3,436,854	3,262,661	3,262,661	4,293,970
29605	SCA Based Building Aid	389,340,512	387,683,349	387,683,349	438,030,093
29606	Building Aid—Leases	28,740,579	30,397,742	30,397,742	28,740,579
29614	Universal Pre-Kindergarten	248,149,384	213,012,406	213,012,406	211,859,300
29617	Pre-Kindergarten Administrative				
	Costs	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000
29621	Teachers of Tomorrow	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
29627	Academic Improvement	18,763,842	23,432,998	23,432,998	—
30400	Stop DWI	334,801	549,510	549,510	437,679
41900	Department of Education Retirement				
	System	23,463,707	38,225,815	38,225,815	57,745,159
41905	School Construction Authority	8,000,000	28,200,000	28,200,000	20,072,402
41911	Nonresident Tuition	3,317,970	692,895	692,895	5,120,293
41912	CUNY-DOE Partnership	—	209,471	209,471	—
41913	Universal Service Funds	—	—	—	1,705,062
41917	DOE Retirement System Private	4,487,426	5,658,576	5,658,576	4,487,426
44006	Debt Service Reimbursement	—	—	179,043	—
45001	Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales . .	—	158,543,320	158,543,320	—
	Total Department of Education	10,371,786,473	10,676,463,018	10,675,491,203	10,013,235,397
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
	Receivables	—	—	(30,030,252)	(104,436,437)
	Net Total Department of Education . .	10,371,786,473	10,676,463,018	10,645,460,951	9,908,798,960

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
042	CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK				
00461	Higher Education Services and Fees—Community Colleges	\$ 188,602,000	\$ 188,602,000	\$ 217,574,535	\$ 193,345,409
00760	Other Rentals	2,300,000	2,300,000	1,100,000	2,100,000
00859	Sundries	185,000	185,000	368,109	258,184
03229	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	—	200,000	46,776	—
27909	State Aid—Community Colleges . . .	166,117,550	166,652,550	166,652,550	164,512,500
27911	Hunter Public School	1,300,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,300,000
27912	State Aid—Senior Colleges	35,000,000	35,000,000	—	—
29271	Community College Child Care	2,865,000	2,693,100	2,693,100	2,865,000
29350	Community College Rents	4,819,000	6,497,280	6,497,280	4,906,000
29355	College Discovery	881,265	828,389	828,389	881,265
43900	Private Grant	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,363,675	1,731,027
	Total City University of New York	404,569,815	407,258,319	398,924,414	371,899,385
054	CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD				
00470	Other Services and Fees	—	—	318	319
	Total Civilian Complaint Review Board	—	—	318	319
056	POLICE DEPARTMENT				
00200	Licenses—General	3,000,000	3,400,000	3,533,096	3,297,470
00250	Permits—General	825,000	825,000	892,329	1,057,469
00470	Other Services and Fees	27,206,000	31,012,000	30,801,061	29,292,487
00472	Parking Meter Revenues	586,000	586,000	610,264	523,951
00600	Fines—General	—	—	4,972	1,529
00847	E-911 Surcharges	42,000,000	37,200,000	37,106,860	41,681,193
00848	Wireless/Cell Phone Surcharges	17,500,000	20,800,000	21,365,728	18,698,088
00859	Sundries	9,000,000	9,154,870	10,477,736	10,421,838
03200	Gang Resistance Education Training . .	—	74,804	112,194	30,195
03250	Radiological Preventive Measures . .	—	—	—	3,246,272
03270	Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	—	5,666,212	6,048,030	2,379,511
03276	Buffer Zone Protection Plan	—	502	502	1,211,075
03279	Securing the Cities	—	53,357	53,357	—
03280	Port Security	—	681,959	681,958	—
03281	Rail and Transit Security	—	3,403,778	3,403,778	208,105
04017	Federal Assistance for United Nations	15,000,000	15,000,000	14,119,887	14,732,212
04028	Drug Enforcement	702,500	4,459,773	4,459,773	4,352,188
04099	Federal Asset Forfeiture	—	109,863	109,863	76,300
04139	Weed and Seed Project	—	41,288	43,097	96,600
04166	Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)—Universal Hiring Program	—	—	—	1,107,087
04213	Bulletproof Vests	—	—	913,360	—
04221	Byrne Narcotics Control Auxiliary Program	—	36,466	36,467	147,347
04229	Project Safe Neighborhoods	—	—	—	69,405
(Continued)					

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue		
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008	
056 POLICE DEPARTMENT (cont.)					
04233 High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)—Rental Program	\$ —	\$ 1,352,035	\$ 1,456,542	\$ 1,782,380	
04244 Urban Areas Security Initiative	—	18,452,643	19,479,936	43,526,299	
04249 Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support	—	3,271,868	3,317,326	11,615,725	
04250 Public Safety Partnership and Community Policy	—	1,449,360	1,449,360	—	
04256 National Institute of Justice Research (NIJR)	—	84,311	84,310	123,490	
04261 Justice Assistance	2,551,448	1,092,556	1,095,508	3,111,791	
04263 Community Capacity Development . .	—	—	—	56,774	
04265 Services for Trafficking Victims	—	212,525	216,513	108,558	
05902 Highway Safety Project Planning . . .	—	—	—	450,000	
19929 Forfeiture Law Enforcement	—	4,965,505	4,965,350	4,324,217	
19934 Soft Body Armor Vests	—	327,320	327,320	—	
19935 Enforcement of Navigation Laws . . .	132,000	132,000	400,000	300,000	
19939 Narcotics Control	—	21,230	49,930	92,800	
19949 State Felony Program	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
23801 Highway Emergency Local Patrol . . .	—	1,739,009	1,786,997	2,771,338	
23802 NYSDOT Traffic Control	—	598,538	598,538	792,225	
23947 Emergency Medical Technical Training	59,800	59,800	63,950	49,590	
29853 Aid to Crime Labs	536,208	1,854,177	2,042,176	747,458	
29856 Aid to Prosecution	—	96,499	96,499	593	
29869 State Local Initiative	—	1,797,304	1,797,303	145,761	
29873 Motor Vehicle Theft Insurance Fraud	—	687,475	742,814	786,797	
29885 DNA Backlog Reduction	—	—	—	545,000	
29905 State Grants—Reimbursement of Retirees—Article 1	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	
29970 State Aid	—	402,458	553,470	85,458	
29978 State Aid Pension Reimbursement . .	12,328,173	11,432,756	12,707,093	11,785,674	
30400 Stop DWI	—	681,854	681,850	647,009	
30402 Buckle-Up New York	—	1,317,797	1,317,796	1,125,227	
30406 Combat Aggressive Driving	—	493,782	561,095	249,900	
30551 Wireless Emergency 911 Surcharges . .	5,800,000	6,198,273	6,198,273	7,458,322	
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	42,164	42,162	82,326	
31914 Asset Forfeiture—Private	—	11,703,635	11,703,105	9,753,638	
35904 Williamsburg Bridge Project	—	2,736,229	2,736,230	2,765,164	
35940 Gowanus/Prospect Expressway	—	35,377	35,377	39,542	
35967 Traffic Enforcement Agent (TEA)— Macombs Dam Bridge	—	—	—	8,731	
35997 TEA—Flushing Avenue	—	365,903	365,903	358,190	
35998 TEA—Steinway Street	—	—	—	84,208	
36000 TEA—FDR Drive Project	—	15,655,371	15,655,366	16,332,838	
41916 Summer Gang Resistance and Training	—	10,312	10,313	4,765	
43900 Private Grant	—	2,335,614	2,514,207	907,924	
43928 Housing Authority Police	69,082,461	74,741,706	72,428,919	69,260,431	
					(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue		
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008	
056 POLICE DEPARTMENT (cont.)					
44010 Transit Authority Fare Evasion					
Overtime	\$ —	\$ 3,568,623	\$ 3,568,623	\$ 2,895,157	
44011 COPS Phase I	—	186,012	186,012	110,814	
44038 Ford Warranty	—	239,105	239,106	205,942	
44041 A.P. Sloan Foundation—Urban Emergency Management	—	—	—	44,408	
44049 GMC-Chevrolet Impala	—	1,653,477	1,653,480	825,071	
44061 Non-Governmental Grants	—	10,237	10,238	—	
Total Police Department	206,813,590	305,014,712	308,417,302	329,495,857	
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(2,781,101)	(33,264,221)	
Net Total Police Department	206,813,590	305,014,712	305,636,201	296,231,636	
057 FIRE DEPARTMENT					
00320 Franchises—Other	1,137,000	1,137,000	1,292,256	2,291,316	
00470 Other Services and Fees	68,089,000	74,698,000	75,685,972	67,586,668	
00859 Sundries	—	—	14,194	22,602	
03005 Cooperative Forestry	—	597,025	597,026	2,316,896	
03280 Port Security	—	113,035	113,034	—	
04032 Gateway Park	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
04213 Bulletproof Vest Program	—	30,754	30,753	15,678	
04244 Urban Areas Security Initiative	12,804,308	30,897,943	16,712,213	11,863,908	
04249 Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support	—	864,943	861,123	3,437,190	
13019 9/11/01 Related Medical Monitoring	3,400,702	24,750,107	24,635,510	9,459,368	
15611 Occupational Safety and Health	—	150,731	150,731	9,791,560	
29970 State Aid	—	24,988	24,988	—	
29978 State Aid Pension Reimbursement	30,197,798	27,944,484	30,615,005	29,000,910	
30003 Officer Induction Training School	1,000,000	940,000	940,000	1,000,000	
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	11,986	11,902	5,000	
30953 Emergency Medical Services Educational Program	583,519	583,519	617,288	599,925	
30955 9/11/01 Ambulance Tracking	262,482	262,482	262,482	262,482	
37941 Health Research	317,862	154,610	159,024	117,764	
43900 Private Grant	145,594,346	170,600,773	174,162,472	150,679,326	
45001 Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales	—	71,105	71,105	—	
Total Fire Department	263,412,017	333,858,485	326,982,078	288,475,593	
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(951,630)	(103,924)	
Net Total Fire Department	263,412,017	333,858,485	326,030,448	288,371,669	
068 ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN’S SERVICES					
00859 Sundries	—	—	3,401,950	1,135,868	
00887 Day Care and Senior Citizen Centers	3,419,000	3,419,000	1,379,515	2,632,023	
03002 Child and Adult Care Food Program	1,200,000	3,578,463	3,578,463	2,626,177	
11914 Fringe Benefits—Federal	24,974,096	24,639,101	24,639,101	27,393,932	
11919 Medical Assistance	—	375,273	375,273	407,871	

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
068	ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN’S SERVICES (cont.)				
11954	Preventative Services Title-IVB	\$ 22,121,921	\$ 22,072,012	\$ 22,072,006	\$ 19,877,764
11957	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families—(TANF) Public Assistance	997,500	198,203	198,203	208,993
11958	TANF—Emergency Assistance for Families (EAF)	15,168,279	12,844,254	12,844,255	15,250,220
11959	Title IV-E—Foster Care	125,428,862	140,184,414	132,503,963	115,099,757
11960	Title IV-E—Protective Services	13,476,890	14,236,544	14,222,044	13,952,043
11961	Title IV-E—Foster Care Administration	75,926,887	61,362,463	52,608,827	60,694,744
11962	Title IV-E—Adoption Assistance . . .	176,211,588	168,322,130	168,322,130	179,899,588
11963	Title-IV-E—Independent Living	7,659,602	7,659,602	7,659,603	7,885,030
11966	Child Care and Development Block Grant	443,502,644	476,294,290	476,294,288	461,137,748
11967	Title XX Social Services Block Grant	1,020,348	—	—	—
11968	TANF—100% Federal	—	6,643,625	6,643,625	5,984,750
11975	Refugee and Entrant Assistance	—	—	—	112,251
11979	Emergency Income Maintenance Administration—Federal	1,885,147	1,772,226	1,772,226	1,474,596
11980	Medical Assistance —Medicaid	98,858	3,931,406	3,926,406	4,169,841
11981	Child Support Administration	—	188,627	188,627	4,872,501
11982	Adoption Assistance Administration—Federal	499,657	3,249,107	2,227,259	2,494,878
11983	Administrative Training—Federal . . .	—	4,021,633	4,021,633	5,098,666
11984	Foster Care Title-IV-E—Preventative Services	23,168,934	26,966,817	26,937,817	25,457,393
11991	TANF—EAF Child Welfare	76,219,343	78,351,180	78,351,180	78,216,817
11992	TANF—EAF Juvenile Delinquent Supervision	5,000,000	—	—	—
11994	Social Services Block Grant Title XX—Other	23,049,000	23,048,999	23,049,000	23,049,000
11995	Social Services Block Grant Title XX—Child Welfare	52,146,891	99,125,244	99,125,244	52,308,000
11996	HIV Care Formula	—	—	—	132,358
11997	Project Liberty	—	—	—	3,166
11998	Family Abuse and Neglect Act	113,618	336,607	104,174	520,185
15901	Head Start	178,978,297	183,420,884	183,420,884	197,898,507
15958	Foster Care Youth Demonstration . . .	—	—	—	368,143
23900	Medical Assistance Reimbursement . .	—	184,092	184,092	203,499
25902	Home Relief Aid	—	1,663,467	1,453,000	—
25908	Special Education Services	26,090,096	29,894,744	29,894,742	34,120,339
25913	Fringe Benefits	31,093,316	30,497,795	30,497,795	38,792,768
26063	Foster Care Block Grant	238,669,233	260,769,233	260,769,233	247,001,984
26065	Protective Services	444,981	—	—	—
26066	Adoption Assistance Administration .	155,918,539	162,751,132	162,751,132	160,028,539
26067	Juvenile Delinquent Remands—People in Need of Services	2,970,000	2,891,229	2,891,229	4,582,829
26069	TANF Public Assistance—State	507,500	97,039	97,039	101,872
26070	TANF—EAF	7,575,699	6,601,342	6,601,343	7,765,954
(Continued)					

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
068	ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN’S SERVICES (cont.)				
26071	Safety-Net	\$ —	\$ 191,154	\$ 191,154	\$ 254,357
26085	Administrative Training	—	1,022,046	1,022,046	890,823
26086	Emergency Income Maintenance				
	Administration	451,093	885,907	885,909	891,428
26087	Medical Assistance Program—				
	Medicaid	46,051	2,002,322	2,002,322	2,655,519
26088	Child Support Administration	—	47,747	47,747	61,609
26089	Project Confirm	—	122,665	122,665	526,599
26090	Preventive Services	224,950,440	219,089,657	218,861,617	270,726,997
30906	Local Government Records				
	Management Improvement	—	—	—	59,993
39903	Donations for Victims of Domestic				
	Violence	—	—	—	51,428
39905	Freddie Mac Foundation Grant	—	—	—	510,718
43900	Private Grant	—	343,211	292,253	405,987
45001	Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales . .	—	62,499	62,499	—
	Total Administration for				
	Children’s Services	1,960,984,310	2,085,359,385	2,068,495,513	2,079,996,052
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
	Receivables	—	—	—	(6,277,196)
	Net Total Administration for				
	Children’s Services	<u>1,960,984,310</u>	<u>2,085,359,385</u>	<u>2,068,495,513</u>	<u>2,073,718,856</u>
069	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES				
00470	Other Services and Fees	225,000	225,000	209,558	—
00859	Sundries	35,526,850	35,526,850	27,313,300	29,468,666
01209	Housing Opportunities for People				
	with AIDS	29,392,299	31,961,663	29,473,053	29,875,455
03008	Federal Match of State Food				
	Stamps	—	7,660,311	7,660,311	—
03259	FEMA Emergency Food and				
	Shelter	—	79,608	324,162	179,473
11903	Home Energy Assistance	23,494,091	53,446,006	49,399,288	40,154,107
11905	Personal Services Reimbursement—				
	Federal	68,827,164	98,838,934	112,563,032	85,112,399
11914	Fringe Benefits—Federal	91,570,288	97,263,748	97,263,748	91,570,288
11919	Medical Assistance	52,153,360	92,118,645	52,679,048	81,273,597
11957	Temporary Assistance for Needy				
	Families—Public Assistance—				
	(TANF)	299,796,459	347,810,447	283,306,846	288,139,261
11958	TANF—Emergency Assistance for				
	Families	9,759,468	21,527,558	20,544,832	16,696,101
11967	Title XX—Social Services				
	Block Grant	34,435,677	37,320,585	37,320,585	34,435,677
11968	TANF—100% Federal	2,888,000	2,953,471	1,464,294	—
11969	Food Stamps Employment and				
	Training	76,523,834	84,589,413	84,491,124	91,618,923
11971	Food Stamps—Federal	3,340,141	3,668,225	15,126,672	14,185,706
11972	Administration	—	12,895,654	12,895,654	—

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
069	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES (cont.)				
11975	Refugee and Entrant Assistance	\$ —	\$ 1,364,575	\$ 1,364,575	\$ 1,360,719
11980	Medical Assistance Program—				
	Medicaid	148,097,749	163,090,389	180,858,763	160,218,631
11981	Child Support Administration	46,171,186	62,616,780	63,669,177	50,754,723
11983	Administrative Training—Federal . .	497,923	491,743	1,787,378	2,509,806
11985	TANF—Employment				
	Administration	74,831,932	66,416,591	66,416,591	61,956,601
11986	Food Stamps—Federal	76,886,865	79,186,387	79,186,387	81,895,686
11987	Special Projects	—	20,144,811	27,753,958	10,813,881
11988	Safety Net Federal	36,502,000	27,520,707	28,630,081	30,560,019
23900	Medical Assistance Reimbursement . .	83,203,330	44,558,932	44,558,932	48,967,274
25911	Personal Services Reimbursement—				
	State	117,019,110	69,733,925	72,527,412	138,031,246
25912	Administrative Expense				
	Reimbursement—State	214,000	—	—	—
25913	Fringe Benefits	53,314,026	88,682,161	88,682,161	53,314,026
26009	Shelter Contracts—State	3,900,000	3,900,538	3,582,797	2,637,304
26064	Child Care and Development				
	Block Grant	51,665	—	—	—
26065	Protective Services	20,992,680	31,482,074	25,618,072	16,550,009
26069	TANF—Public Assistance—State . .	132,929,098	141,372,494	134,141,446	141,914,174
26070	TANF—Emergency Assistance				
	for Families	3,375,816	10,769,721	9,555,052	7,746,461
26071	Safety-Net	304,506,194	306,867,155	306,867,155	280,421,511
26072	Work Now	121,616,005	112,494,221	113,894,613	121,133,088
26075	TANF—100% State	362,958	—	—	—
26076	Administration	—	31,736,151	31,568,951	46,637,399
26079	Emergency Assistance for Adults . .	2,090,000	13,052,369	9,030,982	7,946,468
26085	Administrative Training	2,265,423	2,160,423	2,160,423	2,495,260
26086	Emergency Income Maintenance				
	Administration	142,000	142,000	—	—
26087	Medical Assistance Program—				
	Medicaid	152,424,019	199,192,673	199,192,673	182,491,846
26088	Child Support Administration	9,572,557	17,221,296	17,839,864	16,377,245
26091	Title IV-F—Jobs Administration . . .	42,978,020	23,007,020	19,992,143	38,745,254
26094	Mental Hygiene Administration . . .	—	—	—	122,241
26095	Special Projects	—	40,595,574	44,123,947	7,679,610
26097	Guide Dogs	—	—	26,215	25,270
	Total Department of Social Services . .	2,161,877,187	2,485,686,828	2,405,065,255	2,316,015,405
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
	Receivables	—	—	(35,875,586)	(67,759,085)
	Net Total Department of				
	Social Services	2,161,877,187	2,485,686,828	2,369,189,669	2,248,256,320
071	DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESS SERVICES				
00859	Sundries	—	—	44,623	318,276
00923	Emergency Shelter	—	6,909,899	6,909,899	6,788,970
11905	Personal Services Reimbursement—				
	Federal	28,101,333	27,883,137	27,883,137	27,834,581

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
071	DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESS SERVICES (cont.)				
11906	Administrative Expense				
	Reimbursement	\$ 14,203,669	\$ 14,421,865	\$ 14,421,865	\$ 14,470,421
11914	Fringe Benefits—Federal	8,221,054	8,221,054	8,221,054	8,656,827
11950	Shelter Contracts—Federal	156,144	156,144	—	246,000
11957	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families—Public Assistance—(TANF)	88,294,220	110,043,849	110,255,956	103,801,612
11958	TANF—Emergency Assistance for Families	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,388,426	2,950,746
25911	Personal Services Reimbursement—State	14,144,991	14,516,406	14,516,406	15,134,430
25912	Administrative Expense				
	Reimbursement	4,165,889	3,794,474	3,794,474	3,176,452
25913	Fringe Benefits—State	1,991,043	1,991,043	1,991,043	2,531,940
26003	Shelters	9,468,397	10,277,657	10,277,657	9,680,558
26009	Shelter Contracts—State	87,403,998	89,681,264	87,377,317	91,891,022
26069	TANF—Public Assistance—State	49,001,083	55,273,724	55,273,724	50,518,240
26070	TANF—EAF	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,839,818	1,475,373
26071	Safety-Net	53,747,692	62,547,034	54,449,723	52,597,788
	Total Department of Homeless Services	363,399,513	410,217,550	403,645,122	392,073,236
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(15,985,841)	(162,450)
	Net Total Department of Homeless Services	363,399,513	410,217,550	387,659,281	391,910,786
072	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION				
00320	Franchises—Other	1,277,500	—	—	—
00325	Privileges—Other	440,000	440,000	351,408	431,369
00482	Commissary Funds	5,557,500	11,500,000	12,000,837	12,010,217
00600	Fines—General	25,000	25,000	17,023	12,915
00822	Sales of Equipment, Scrap and Other Minor Sales	8,000	20,000	27,457	22,918
00859	Sundries	6,491,000	8,143,000	8,930,638	7,302,405
04197	State Criminal Aliens Assistance	19,214,417	19,214,417	22,943,989	19,214,417
04213	Bulletproof Vests	—	300,000	94,172	218,792
04267	Prisoners Reentry Initiative	—	253,600	36,375	108,639
04269	Family Court Assessment	—	250,000	54,072	—
13016	Supplemental Security Income				
	Bounty Payments	754,000	754,000	737,800	766,800
13918	School Lunch—Prisons	900,000	900,000	732,967	723,428
13920	School Breakfast Programs—Prisons	670,000	670,000	469,780	462,969
19913	Reimbursement for State Ready Inmates	5,700,000	612,630	715,407	816,840
19915	Section 95 Inmates Correction Law	—	—	—	263,133
19916	Court Return	—	—	164,560	—
19917	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	—	474,204	218,981	—

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
072 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION (cont.)				
19967 State Aid Transportation of Prisoners	\$ 1,049,000	\$ 1,049,000	\$ 899,394	\$ 978,474
19973 Temporary Housing State Prison	13,038,000	6,969,510	6,271,002	10,232,680
24302 Substance Abuse Services Drug Free Grant	—	267,745	219,710	252,201
27930 School Breakfast and Lunch Programs	60,000	57,000	45,324	50,588
29856 Aid to Prosecution	—	1,000	1,000	—
29887 Operation Impact	—	3,000	2,666	—
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	63,234	63,225	35,132
31922 Ryan White—Medical and Health Research Association	—	105,635	188,500	158,909
43900 Private Grant	3,650,000	3,650,000	600,250	4,381,310
45001 Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales . .	—	323,298	323,298	—
Total Department of Correction	58,834,417	56,046,273	56,109,835	58,444,136
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	6,168	2,337,251
Net Total Department of Correction	58,834,417	56,046,273	56,116,003	60,781,387
098 MISCELLANEOUS				
16161 Employee Benefits Security Administration (ARRA)—American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	—	1,500,000	—	—
29605 SCA Based Building Aid	—	326,708,611	323,479,110	213,047,862
30553 Indigent Legal Services Fund	33,249,000	44,266,514	44,266,514	44,688,866
31938 Health Benefits Reimbursement	29,299,000	29,299,000	29,329,390	29,329,390
35995 Private Grants—Private Transportation	—	11,793,444	12,081,488	29,738,526
37951 HHC Reimbursement	22,825,923	18,779,707	13,108,043	20,906,440
43900 Private Grant	189,869,453	189,869,453	137,515,388	150,534,404
Total Miscellaneous	275,243,376	622,216,729	559,779,933	488,245,488
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	35,226	3,383
Net Total Miscellaneous	275,243,376	622,216,729	559,815,159	488,248,871
099 DEBT SERVICE				
44048 Interest Exchange Agreement	128,089,288	58,000,000	57,689,572	98,955,428
Total Debt Service	128,089,288	58,000,000	57,689,572	98,955,428
102 CITY COUNCIL				
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	44,407	44,407	—
Total City Council	—	44,407	44,407	—

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
103	CITY CLERK				
00201	Marriage Licenses	\$ 1,896,000	\$ 2,006,000	\$ 2,314,997	\$ 2,372,267
00476	Administrative Services to the Public	2,351,000	2,351,000	2,464,919	2,558,626
00600	Fines	—	—	393,452	202,421
	Total City Clerk	4,247,000	4,357,000	5,173,368	5,133,314
125	DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING				
00859	Sundries	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,042,358	1,515,494
01237	Public and Indian Housing	—	—	—	28,900,000
03006	Food Stamp Outreach	—	—	1,661	—
11903	Home Energy Assistance	100,000	193,170	254,685	306,898
11908	Title III—Older Americans Act (OAA) Nutrition Program	18,977,353	23,619,148	19,940,089	24,657,000
11909	Title III—OAA—Area Services	10,354,368	11,655,381	10,996,302	10,707,950
11910	Foster Grandparents—Federal	1,634,804	1,606,244	1,606,244	1,636,004
11921	Title V—National Council on Aging Employment	2,265,900	2,368,740	1,354,278	1,319,940
11922	Title V—Senior Community Service Employment	2,742,905	3,068,893	3,960,051	3,581,636
11930	Title VII—Commodity Food Programs	8,414,440	11,438,650	10,832,254	6,990,297
11967	Title XX—Social Service Block Grant	25,262,085	25,022,822	25,022,822	25,262,085
12508	Health Insurance Information and Assistance	226,978	625,785	644,225	505,922
12509	Title IIID—Health Promotion and Disease	639,789	645,130	591,293	664,767
12510	Title VII—Elder Abuse Prevention . .	230,872	312,225	272,616	216,872
12513	Weatherization Referral and Packaging	570,812	3,596,530	3,474,652	1,435,128
12516	Operation Restore Trust	—	15,113	15,113	6,477
12517	Title-E Caregiver Support	4,187,717	4,187,717	3,991,765	4,168,985
15602	Aging Title IV Program	—	119,849	113,342	112,465
19992	Crime Victims Program	—	432,600	446,772	371,331
23963	Community Health Worker Program . .	—	10,406	9,829	—
25914	Community Services/Recreation	—	50,000	50,000	—
25922	Foster Grandparents—State	34,189	33,842	33,842	34,534
25925	Community Services for the Aging . .	6,724,569	7,422,246	7,422,246	7,228,412
25926	Supplemental Nutrition	8,082,275	10,751,338	10,751,338	9,066,146
25927	Expanded In-Home Services for the Elderly	19,841,911	18,708,178	18,708,178	19,485,740
25933	Congregate Services Initiative	336,453	316,176	307,460	339,853
25935	Long-Term Care Ombudsman	—	227,521	255,964	246,069
25936	Long-Term Care Insurance Education	—	93,975	93,975	98,819
27921	Transportation Aid	—	602,404	602,404	718,839
30906	Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	—	—	59,999
33904	Family Violence Intervention Project	—	36,104	31,885	—
(Continued)					

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
125 DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING (cont.)				
43900 Private Grant	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,999
43926 The Brookdale Foundation	—	—	—	124
Total Department for the Aging	111,627,420	129,160,187	123,827,643	149,647,785
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(356,858)	(1,840,616)
Net Total Department for the Aging . .	111,627,420	129,160,187	123,470,785	147,807,169
126 DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS				
06016 Federal Transit—Capital Investment . .	—	—	267,872	133,418
23911 Environmental Conservation	—	90,757	90,757	75,801
43900 Private Grant	—	78,731	78,731	101,413
45001 Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales .	—	385,586	385,586	—
Total Department of Cultural Affairs	—	555,074	822,946	310,632
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	1	—
Net Total Department of Cultural Affairs	—	555,074	822,947	310,632
127 FINANCIAL INFORMATION SERVICES AGENCY				
00859 Sundries	567,000	567,000	567,244	517,009
Total Financial Information Services Agency	567,000	567,000	567,244	517,009
130 DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE				
00859 Sundries	—	—	1,350	—
13901 School Lunch	54,564	54,564	—	—
13918 School Lunch—Prisons	402,518	402,518	345,647	342,983
13920 School Breakfast Programs— Prisons	231,254	231,254	256,213	245,836
27930 School Breakfast and Lunch Programs	30,588	28,752	23,444	32,733
30850 Non-Secure Detention Services	11,091,676	11,173,736	10,063,383	8,520,921
30851 Secure Detention Services	26,223,999	28,202,031	25,271,988	25,723,271
30860 State Capital Reimbursement	3,205,220	3,205,220	3,219,067	6,595,110
Total Department of Juvenile Justice	41,239,819	43,298,075	39,181,092	41,460,854
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(1,876,728)	(97,428)
Net Total Department of Juvenile Justice	41,239,819	43,298,075	37,304,364	41,363,426
131 OFFICE OF PAYROLL ADMINISTRATION				
00470 Other Services and Fees	542,800	542,800	529,685	489,904
00476 Administrative Services to the Public	545,625	634,545	631,977	616,019
00859 Sundries	10,000	28,963	142,787	1,287,039
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	17,213	17,213	—
Total Office of Payroll Administration	1,098,425	1,223,521	1,321,662	2,392,962

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
136 LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION				
00250 Permits—General	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 1,368,749	\$ 1,543,925
00859 Sundries	9,000	1,109,000	1,101,120	6,030
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	27,288	27,286	34,530
43900 Private Grant	—	28,740	29,990	11,073
Total Landmarks Preservation Commission	1,059,000	2,515,028	2,527,145	1,595,558
156 NYC TAXI AND LIMOUSINE COMMISSION				
00200 Licenses—General	27,600,000	27,600,000	26,737,550	29,003,587
00470 Other Services and Fees	3,460,000	3,660,000	3,205,031	3,770,060
00476 Administrative Services to the Public	—	—	3,764	4,608
00600 Fines—General	6,500,000	5,000,000	4,785,049	4,982,318
00859 Sundries	38,500,000	25,342,000	25,341,759	48,483,068
Total NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission	76,060,000	61,602,000	60,073,153	86,243,641
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	1,396	4,028
Net Total NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission	76,060,000	61,602,000	60,074,549	86,247,669
226 COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS				
04239 Immigration Related Employment Discrimination	—	54,134	75,000	41,901
15924 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Grant	—	43,600	43,600	131,779
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	14,570	14,570	—
Total Commission on Human Rights	—	112,304	133,170	173,680
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	—	24,500
Net Total Commission on Human Rights	—	112,304	133,170	198,180
260 DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				
00859 Sundries	—	350,000	351,416	121
00923 Emergency Shelter	—	98,217	98,217	98,217
08008 Family Violence Outreach	—	—	—	16,583
11903 Home Energy Assistance	19,999	—	—	—
11957 Temporary Assistance For Needy Families (TANF)	20,962,668	20,962,668	20,972,668	21,522,263
15905 Community Services Block Grants . .	28,576,101	31,813,080	31,710,810	31,485,024
16150 Workforce Investment Act (W.I.A.) Partnership for Youth Out of School	8,076,382	8,530,280	8,410,546	7,498,624
16151 W.I.A In-School Youth Incentive	18,164,867	17,209,425	18,133,981	14,807,984
16154 W.I.A. Central Administration	2,880,847	2,672,280	2,735,910	3,959,626
26069 TANF—Public Assistance State	653,000	653,000	653,000	653,000
(Continued)				

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
260	DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (cont.)				
29903	State Aid For Youth Services	\$ 10,345,437	\$ 10,380,552	\$ 10,427,842	\$ 11,351,552
29976	Runaway and Homeless Youth	400,036	300,036	314,121	869,931
30855	Housing for Runaways	1,394,791	1,394,791	1,199,950	1,198,518
30906	Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	31,769	30,923	—
41900	Private Grant	—	—	—	31,523
43900	Private Grant	—	—	—	88,760
44056	Wallace Foundation	—	170,997	116,944	115,657
	Total Department of Youth and Community Development	91,474,128	94,567,095	95,156,328	93,697,383
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(1,012,140)	(1,754,334)
	Net Total Department of Youth and Community Development	91,474,128	94,567,095	94,144,188	91,943,049
312	CONFLICTS OF INTEREST BOARD				
00470	Other Services and Fees	44,000	124,500	160,084	132,254
	Total Conflicts of Interest Board	44,000	124,500	160,084	132,254
313	OFFICE OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING				
31902	Municipal Labor Committee— Reimbursement	155,675	155,675	191,944	189,438
	Total Office of Collective Bargaining	155,675	155,675	191,944	189,438
341	MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 1				
43900	Private Grant	—	6,698	5,987	2,135
	Total Manhattan Community Board #1	—	6,698	5,987	2,135
342	MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 2				
43900	Private Grant	—	5,997	—	—
	Total Manhattan Community Board #2	—	5,997	—	—
346	MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD #6				
43900	Private Grant	—	13,077	—	—
	Total Manhattan Community Board #6	—	13,077	—	—
431	QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD #1				
43900	Private Grant	—	2,500	2,500	—
	Total Queens Community Board #1	—	2,500	2,500	—
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	4,456	—
	Net Total Queens Community Board #1	—	2,500	6,956	—

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
433 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD #3				
31912 Port Authority	\$ —	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200	\$ —
Total Queens Community Board #3 ..	—	1,200	1,200	—
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Receivables	—	—	2,800	—
Net Total Queens Community				
Board #3	—	1,200	4,000	—
472 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD #2				
43900 Private Grant	—	1,500	—	—
Total Brooklyn Community				
Board #2	—	1,500	—	—
476 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD #6				
30906 Local Government Records				
Management Improvement	—	52,220	35,720	16,500
Total Brooklyn Community				
Board #6	—	52,220	35,720	16,500
482 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD #12				
29625 Assembly Legislative Grant	—	3,500	8,500	—
Total Brooklyn Community				
Board #12	—	3,500	8,500	—
781 DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION				
00470 Other Services and Fees	2,000	2,000	385	2,266
00476 Administrative Services to the				
Public	—	—	—	75,010
00859 Sundries	—	—	3,866	10,456
04139 Weed and Seed	—	5,000	3,068	29,024
04213 Bulletproof Vests	—	45,405	45,404	3,587
19942 State Aid to Department of				
Probation	14,550,152	14,976,395	14,421,410	13,792,128
19980 Intensive Supervision Program	2,833,670	2,695,670	2,159,740	2,344,200
21606 Kings County Juvenile Offenders ...	258,768	284,353	278,366	230,017
26082 Domestic Violence State Grant	—	315,020	315,020	269,963
29856 Aid to Prosecution	435,500	435,500	432,329	435,000
30857 New Hope Project	—	570,769	466,592	310,347
30906 Local Government Records				
Management Improvement	—	36,721	36,702	—
37927 Creativity and Innovation	—	10,000	10,000	—
Total Department of Probation	18,080,090	19,376,833	18,172,882	17,501,998
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Receivables	—	—	(31,148)	(36,224)
Net Total Department of Probation ..	18,080,090	19,376,833	18,141,734	17,465,774

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
801	DEPARTMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS SERVICES				
	00250 Permits—General	\$ 650,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 633,332	\$ 625,176
	00325 Privileges—Other	970,000	970,000	970,000	1,006,000
	00470 Other Services and Fees	—	40,000	35,682	20,960
	00476 Administrative Services to the Public	31,000	80,000	63,250	108,079
	00753 Rentals—Dock, Ship, & Wharfage . .	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,800,000	4,979,000
	00754 Rentals—Market	7,036,000	7,036,000	7,251,000	7,522,000
	00760 Rentals—Other	3,372,000	3,372,000	3,357,000	3,483,000
	00859 Sundries	6,922,000	11,396,076	11,914,292	5,815,485
	01235 Community Development Block Grant	10,366,000	10,164,462	3,828,246	4,186,004
	03100 Department of Defense	134,063	299,197	175,326	380,366
	06014 Highway Planning and Construction . .	—	489,398	25,000	2,514,684
	06907 Federal Transit Metropolitan Planning	—	—	446,698	—
	16149 Workforce Investment Act (WIA)—Adult	27,575,402	32,162,877	35,058,480	23,091,994
	16152 W.I.A. Dislocated Workers	15,960,843	16,980,303	18,678,745	12,797,479
	16153 W.I.A. Statewide Activities	360,248	382,879	415,387	880,960
	16154 W.I.A. Central Administration	4,824,194	5,277,119	4,812,534	4,893,178
	16159 Work Incentives	—	275,000	406,889	186,101
	16160 Trade Adjustment Assistance	—	1,861,826	1,718,766	801,601
	23911 Environmental Conservation	—	—	68,191	—
	30264 NYS Local Waterfront Revitalization . .	—	1,100,000	148,612	150,000
	30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	—	—	15,000
	43900 Private Grant	2,554,684	2,118,289	1,991,787	2,521,926
	43954 Business Relocation Assistance Corporation Security	—	80,000	77,994	122,502
	44058 Port Authority	—	1,903,743	—	52,922
	45001 Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales . .	—	3,228,719	3,228,719	—
	Total Department of Small Business Services	85,756,434	104,917,888	100,105,930	76,154,417
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(13,697)	(1,170,258)
	Net Total Department of Small Business Services	85,756,434	104,917,888	100,092,233	74,984,159
806	HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT				
	00325 Privileges—Other	84,000	84,000	74,770	78,217
	00470 Other Services and Fees	15,086,000	49,654,875	51,761,277	41,162,088
	00551 Administrative Services to the Public	100,000	100,000	145,263	102,202
	00557 Article 8A Loan Program	—	—	7,711,658	8,006,305
	00558 Multi-Family Participation Loan	—	—	8,680,661	11,449,665
	00560 Urban Development Action Grant/Partnership—(UDAG)	—	—	1,731,304	2,660,117
	00561 Nehemiah New Homes	—	—	615,836	886,611
	00564 Other Debt Service Reimbursement . .	—	—	185,560	5,655,658

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
806 HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT (cont.)					
00600 Fines—General	\$	1,066,000	\$ 1,066,000	\$ 1,370,061	\$ 1,355,795
00760 Rentals—Other		2,663,000	4,187,000	5,140,487	9,587,036
00815 Sales of In-Rem Property		4,909,000	4,909,000	4,459,904	8,608,372
00859 Sundries		663,000	2,882,000	2,970,385	1,424,472
00923 Emergency Shelter		—	798,105	709,923	732,431
01207 Home Investment Partnership		10,537,793	27,087,029	27,131,171	20,587,040
01214 Lead Based Paint Abatement		124,500	2,483,766	1,146,871	1,333,561
01233 Lead Outreach		—	—	—	244,340
01234 Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration		99,300	3,956,293	2,422,124	2,889,316
01235 Community Development Block Grant		—	10,200,000	4,200,000	—
01239 Tax Credit Assistance Program— American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)		—	46,800,000	46,800,000	—
09392 Brownfield Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative		—	348,312	136,100	17,035
11918 Emergency Relocation Welfare Tenants—Federal		979,523	979,523	825,229	979,523
11957 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families—(TANF) Public Assistance—Federal		674,574	950,000	950,000	674,574
25916 Emergency Relocation Welfare Tenants—State		892,852	892,852	786,191	891,366
26069 TANF—Public Assistance—State . . .		413,874	475,000	475,000	413,874
26071 Safety-Net		—	600,000	600,000	383,103
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement		—	58,045	58,045	12,144
43900 Private Grant		1,000,000	1,617,398	721,949	—
44059 Hudson Yards		21,476,525	250,000	178,886	4,000
44500 Battery Park Housing Trust Fund . . .		409,606	35,865,592	35,738,677	32,640,936
44501 NYC Housing and Urban Development		—	174,751	133,592	—
45001 Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales . .		—	4,177,563	4,177,563	—
50000 Section 8 Rent Subsidy		198,710,339	283,350,984	291,856,896	258,040,365
50001 Section 8 Administrative Fees		19,353,461	26,631,350	15,177,331	13,217,479
50002 Shelter Plus Care		8,918,208	16,599,270	13,732,583	11,790,625
50003 Lower Income Housing Assistance . .		24,572,807	32,169,387	28,652,035	30,252,666
50004 Multifamily Property Disposition . . .		—	1,832,444	1,832,443	1,833,211
51007 Community Revitalization Project . .		—	24,900	24,900	—
Total Housing Preservation and Development		312,734,362	561,205,439	563,314,675	467,914,127
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables		—	—	(6,640)	11,121
Net Total Housing Preservation and Development		312,734,362	561,205,439	563,308,035	467,925,248

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
810	DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS				
00200	Licenses—General	\$ 1,755,000	\$ 1,755,000	\$ 1,669,998	\$ 1,489,038
00250	Permits—General	7,286,000	16,336,000	17,271,868	16,550,347
00251	Construction Permits	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,919,598	89,688,448
00470	Other Services and Fees	18,180,000	17,830,000	18,262,528	18,266,791
00476	Administrative Services to the Public	4,020,000	3,870,000	4,455,415	3,822,386
00600	Fines—General	11,250,000	24,000,000	24,535,753	23,033,877
00859	Sundries	—	—	6,131	5,221
30906	Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	752	752	23,190
	Total Department of Buildings	122,491,000	143,791,752	147,122,043	152,879,298
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	—	5,988
	Net Total Department of Buildings . .	122,491,000	143,791,752	147,122,043	152,885,286
816	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE				
00200	Licenses—General	906,000	906,000	848,304	841,926
00250	Permits—General	8,095,000	8,095,000	8,503,596	8,280,832
00430	Health Services and Fees	13,112,000	13,296,000	12,395,895	13,495,727
00476	Administrative Services to the Public	5,916,000	5,916,000	4,229,483	3,891,974
00600	Fines—General	26,769,000	29,958,000	31,533,611	31,173,523
00859	Sundries	6,189,000	6,819,000	7,832,537	71,847,194
00888	Medicaid Management Information System	227,293,010	245,939,711	245,434,072	231,994,404
00923	Emergency Shelter	—	118,850	354,000	354,000
01209	Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS	12,173,071	25,828,404	27,611,667	30,078,122
01234	Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration	251,343	570,810	675,541	651,897
03007	Farmer’s Market Promotion	—	25,953	16,053	—
03263	Public Assistance Grants	8,152,509	8,152,509	—	703,189
04244	Urban Areas Security Initiative	359,801	6,044,222	6,135,552	11,192,911
04256	National Institute of Justice Research	—	355,428	304,134	—
04264	Forensic Casework DNA Backlog Reduction	—	616,651	662,569	470,624
04268	Forensic DNA Capacity Enhancement	—	9,643	9,643	569,184
07906	Lead Poison Control	3,304,860	2,993,780	3,006,005	3,215,976
07920	Immunizations	9,617,123	11,062,709	9,450,244	9,819,141
07921	Venereal Disease Control	6,379,870	7,298,425	6,957,022	7,198,135
07923	Tuberculosis Control	18,687,846	13,928,337	12,162,339	12,995,006
07935	AIDS Prevention and Surveillance Projects	22,996,295	33,642,677	32,056,595	27,419,618
07943	Federal Alcoholism Program	—	4,175,624	4,175,624	8,372,960
07944	Community Support Services	12,937,586	13,561,348	12,796,464	12,393,091
07951	McKinney Homeless Block Grant . .	1,409,736	1,409,736	1,098,395	1,090,575

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue		
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008	
816 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE (cont.)					
07953 Case Management Services— Physically Handicapped Children	\$ 35,000	\$ 101,484	\$ 155,152	\$ 99,403	
07955 Childhood Lead Screening Prevention	1,725,608	1,129,913	1,106,365	1,115,656	
07958 AIDS HIV Surveillance	7,288,790	6,796,945	5,803,938	6,860,354	
07959 Ryan White HIV Emergency Relief Formula Grant	120,594,081	132,653,109	129,279,701	104,105,157	
07966 Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homeless (PATH)	1,158,999	1,158,999	1,157,908	1,310,593	
07968 Day Care Inspections	6,437,783	8,597,588	9,175,316	10,380,205	
07976 Healthy Neighborhoods	67,643	305,223	345,130	398,521	
07981 Community Mental Health Services . .	1,558,788	1,576,450	1,050,049	1,264,322	
07987 Laboratory Surveillance	1,806,034	1,136,232	1,480,694	1,338,458	
07998 Pregnancy Risk Assessment	35,000	155,552	157,444	139,828	
08002 TB Epidemiologic	31,219	61,445	15,833	31,360	
08003 Viral Hepatitis Prevention	70,000	498,365	556,767	565,705	
08006 Healthy Start Initiative	28,336	88,084	409,785	132,430	
08007 National Urban Commensal Rodent Control	17,000	17,000	—	93,437	
08010 HIV/AIDS Research—African American Museum	20,000	20,000	—	122,999	
08013 Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness . .	600,000	2,069,881	2,112,966	1,804,531	
08014 Women in Need—SAMSHA	—	—	2,448	—	
08015 World Trade Center Registry	1,417,062	3,039,179	2,806,000	4,277,091	
08016 CDC Investigation and Technical Assistance	—	—	—	8,000	
09392 Brownfield Assessment and Cleanup Program	—	10,914	—	—	
09393 Source Reduction Assistance	—	1,154	1,147	26,721	
09396 Surveys, Studies, Investigations and Demonstrations	45,643	21,908	23,195	19,075	
09398 Beach Monitoring and Notification . .	—	41,724	32,497	—	
11919 Medical Assistance	16,633,970	13,016,320	6,623,828	7,282,923	
13013 Mammography Quality Standards . .	54,323	166,680	224,745	252,026	
13023 School Health—HIV and Other Disease Prevention	—	5,022	4,897	9,657	
14704 Early Intervention Respite	—	5,265,279	7,334,678	—	
15603 Preparedness and Response— Bioterrorism	18,835,860	17,728,448	16,434,693	16,192,671	
15605 Public Health Tracking	186,323	1,228,829	1,219,753	859,827	
15606 Keeping Families Together in NYC . .	1,012,283	1,012,283	232,930	1,686,842	
15610 Innovations in Applied Public Health	160,208	2,139,642	1,779,179	676,735	
15611 Occupational Safety and Health Program	—	344,857	457,258	—	
15612 Research on Healthcare Costs and Quality—	—	233,965	264,211	43,300	

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue		
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008	
816 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE (cont.)					
15613 Special Projects of National Significance	\$ —	\$ 543,623	\$ 329,422	\$ 181,016	
23900 Medicaid—Health and Medical Care.	5,076,852	7,477,394	1,070,190	1,035,556	
23905 Child/Teen Health Plan	—	944,162	1,138,594	354,968	
23908 Public Health—Local Assistance	147,493,659	149,479,306	152,477,705	159,546,141	
23922 Alcoholism Voluntary Contracts	3,223,045	3,876,278	3,876,278	3,575,697	
23925 Chief Medical Examiner—Local Assistance	13,076,434	18,780,850	21,526,007	21,128,983	
23934 Physically Handicapped Children	399,900	399,900	350,783	430,000	
23935 Public Health Works—Laboratories	319,973	—	—	—	
23947 Emergency Medical Technical Training	—	126,691	129,910	293,478	
23948 Community Support System	17,830,487	16,064,377	15,828,831	17,783,807	
23949 State Aid Mental Health	12,393,839	13,143,280	15,637,675	14,573,357	
23950 State Aid Mental Retardation	14,554,243	14,946,089	14,835,188	14,150,970	
23951 State Aid Alcoholism	26,699,684	27,448,111	26,033,762	21,289,198	
23953 Chapter 620 Mental Retardation	2,725,166	2,750,819	2,684,224	2,512,093	
23962 Public Health Works—Tuberculosis Reimbursement	363,751	363,751	254,941	272,737	
23972 Tuberculosis Control and Prevention	1,613,873	3,515,877	2,414,264	2,003,991	
23974 NYS-NYC Sexually Transmitted Diseases	41,106	148,771	166,998	157,370	
23975 NYS-NYC Lead Poisoning	—	619,070	793,751	224,412	
23976 Early Intervention Services	110,425,136	119,916,697	119,916,697	123,833,066	
23977 Tuberculosis Directly Observed Therapy	—	230,396	283,723	134,997	
23980 Public Health Priorities	12,000	431,613	571,583	157,344	
23981 Youth Tobacco Enforcement and Prevention	21,811	288,587	214,893	2,455,825	
23984 HIV Partner Notification	446,026	2,166,082	2,053,046	2,130,218	
23985 Summer Feeding Surveillance	—	77,634	77,318	74,161	
23989 Health Research Inc.	—	1,868,696	1,793,273	1,078,113	
23990 Enhanced Drinking Water Protection	72,727	342,130	331,461	455,418	
23992 Monitor and Notify-Beach Water Quality	—	—	—	47,350	
23993 Community Organization Facilitated Enrollment	47,753	191,886	213,167	248,065	
23995 Clinical Infrastructure	1,525,253	1,577,811	1,457,286	1,465,477	
23996 Motivating Adolescents Diversion and Education	1,146,006	1,090,504	747,398	573,003	
23997 Children and Family Emergency Services	749,953	787,318	707,939	674,856	
23998 Supported Housing	3,152,709	3,489,189	3,839,711	1,898,509	
24201 Intensive Case Management	6,964,160	7,646,552	7,618,922	7,763,450	
24203 Mental Health Alternatives to Incarceration	73,777	76,319	76,320	68,392	
24204 Supported Housing Services	700,986	725,133	879,397	2,281,334	
24206 NYS-NYC Initiative	24,701,834	29,484,419	28,331,263	25,992,016	
(Continued)					

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue		
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008	
816 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE (cont.)					
24209 Community Mental Health					
Reinvestment	\$ 49,311,595	\$ 48,488,816	\$ 47,191,731	\$ 43,054,182	
24210 Children and Family Support—State . .	1,339,860	1,384,650	1,005,491	1,471,992	
24211 State Coordinated Children Services . .	165,982	85,060	82,991	128,750	
24214 Supportive Case Management	7,489,686	8,242,196	7,833,759	7,455,127	
24216 Therapeutic Nursery	10,660	11,025	11,025	15,981	
24218 Mentally Ill Chemical Abusers	235,472	316,604	287,366	277,865	
24220 Assisted Outpatient Treatment	3,303,372	4,797,177	3,583,434	3,145,938	
24221 State Aid for COLA	187,025	288,694	111,833	39,092	
24222 Administrative Case Management— State	154,082	159,390	115,361	111,885	
24225 Health Care Reform Act— Children and Family	1,059,974	1,096,483	635,754	614,739	
24226 Medication Grant	377,683	390,692	353,894	228,808	
29866 Office of the Chief Medical Examiner Toxicology Lab	—	75,823	69,566	280,238	
29867 Office of the Chief Medical Examiner DNA Lab	—	371,968	348,513	629,666	
29874 DNA Program	—	1,602,824	1,649,273	1,911,817	
29885 DNA Backlog Reduction	—	—	—	732,915	
29970 State Aid	85,166	1,793,295	1,024,427	125,010	
30400 Stop DWI	—	48,974	48,974	48,974	
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	—	—	27,757	
31921 Ryan White Title I Care Act	—	540,656	746,607	410,869	
37921 Mental Health Research Association Directly Observed Therapy	40,000	120,029	107,372	129,757	
37925 Education Development Center	65,875	73,923	19,109	93,849	
37929 Clinical Screening Program	—	27,347	15,062	8,873	
37931 Talk to Us Aids Hotline	—	—	2,044	—	
37935 Turning Point	—	—	12,606	—	
37940 Becton Dickinson Bactec Project . . .	—	—	8,219	—	
37941 Health Research Inc.	—	601,328	792,139	119,757	
37947 Bayer Settlement	—	—	1,424	—	
37949 American Cancer Society	—	97,011	86,268	99,471	
37950 Robert Wood Johnson (RWJ) Foundation	—	64,119	64,532	—	
37952 Medicare Health Clinics	690,000	690,000	386,679	783,446	
43900 Private Grant	196,575	703,921	1,110,674	721,999	
44023 Early Intervention Insurance	17,107,728	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,317,117	
45001 Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales . .	—	232,000	232,000	—	
Total Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	1,042,042,881	1,149,670,611	1,120,097,899	1,147,979,078	
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(35,199,038)	(3,979,932)	
Net Total Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	<u>1,042,042,881</u>	<u>1,149,670,611</u>	<u>1,084,898,861</u>	<u>1,143,999,146</u>	

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
819 HEALTH AND HOSPITALS CORPORATION				
03263 Public Assistance Grants	\$ 5,688,909	\$ 14,135,259	\$ —	\$ —
04244 Urban Areas Security Initiative	—	2,888,295	2,310,136	93,209
06016 Federal Transit—Capital Investment . .	—	—	—	334,026
21949 Transportation Improvement	—	—	—	41,753
45001 Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales . .	—	631,539	631,539	—
Total Health and Hospitals Corporation	5,688,909	17,655,093	2,941,675	468,988
826 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION				
00250 Permits—General	8,600,000	8,904,000	9,078,264	10,534,709
00470 Other Services and Fees	11,140,000	13,205,000	13,976,907	9,899,526
00476 Administrative Services to the Public	150,000	150,000	150,000	151,494
00603 Fines—Environmental Control Board	68,043,000	33,855,000	33,855,009	80,333,141
00760 Rentals—Other	1,100,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	995,209
00859 Sundries	1,050,000	1,175,000	987,073	1,005,344
03277 Homeland Security Biowatch	—	2,613,471	2,014,849	1,771,545
03278 FEMA Severe Storm and Flooding . .	—	—	552,433	—
04244 Urban Areas Security Initiative	—	1,931,589	84,514	5,291,391
04249 Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support	—	10,175	10,174	17,220
09397 Water Security Training and Technical Assistance	—	1,518,539	1,318,845	—
30254 NYS Conservation Fund	—	—	—	217,400
30266 NYC Ambient Surface Water Project	—	—	9,374	316,684
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	35,318	35,318	—
45000 Pollution Remediation—Water and Sewer	—	59,667,771	59,667,771	—
45001 Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales . .	—	1,580,216	1,580,216	—
Total Department of Environmental Protection	90,083,000	126,446,079	125,120,747	110,533,663
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	166,772	613,328
Net Total Department of Environmental Protection	90,083,000	126,446,079	125,287,519	111,146,991
827 DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION				
00200 Licenses—General	335,000	335,000	427,250	326,375
00304 Dumping Privileges	650,000	650,000	694,686	644,060
00325 Privileges—Other	10,688,000	10,154,000	9,873,207	11,782,234
00420 Sanitation Services and Fees	10,000	10,000	4,897	5,969
00470 Other Services and Fees	576,000	576,000	147,650	207,924
00476 Administrative Services to the Public	50,000	70,000	66,135	73,006
00822 Sales of Equipment, Scrap, and Other Minor Sales	12,907,874	14,611,000	14,047,046	14,203,097

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
827 DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION (cont.)				
00859 Sundries	\$ 1,750,000	\$ 3,023,800	\$ 3,185,979	\$ 2,991,297
04213 Bulletproof Vests	—	3,035	3,035	7,225
05992 Congestion Mitigation Air Quality . .	—	1,785,801	1,785,801	2,908,997
29801 NYS Energy Conservation	—	15,272	15,272	117,853
30255 NYS DEC Recycling	2,500,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	5,275,273
41900 Private Grant	—	269,841	269,841	238,279
43900 Private Grant	750,000	2,572,078	2,499,675	2,831,766
Total Department of Sanitation	30,216,874	42,075,827	41,020,474	41,613,355
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	—	(238,279)
Net Total Department of Sanitation . .	30,216,874	42,075,827	41,020,474	41,375,076
829 BUSINESS INTEGRITY COMMISSION				
00200 Licenses—General	1,567,100	1,567,100	1,880,672	1,638,382
00470 Other Services and Fees	142,000	142,000	133,611	184,849
00600 Fines—General	755,000	915,000	917,660	675,040
00859 Sundries	—	—	2,865	3,480
04176 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program	—	—	6,754	—
04213 Bulletproof Vest Program	—	—	1,563	—
Total Business Integrity Commission	2,464,100	2,624,100	2,943,125	2,501,751
836 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE				
00050 General Sales Tax	—	—	20,863,491	23,209,189
00070 Cigarette Tax	—	—	110,498	362,880
00073 Commercial Motor Vehicle Tax	—	—	121,000	52,000
00090 Personal Income Tax	—	—	29,698,725	66,795,725
00093 General Corporation Tax	—	—	486,114,388	778,362,570
00095 Financial Corporation Tax	—	—	299,501,358	62,450,736
00099 Unincorporated Business Income Tax	—	—	41,000,388	39,230,043
00103 Utility Tax	—	—	43,808,986	7,065,409
00112 Hotel Room Occupancy Tax	—	—	1,226,691	3,403,000
00113 Commercial Rent Tax	—	—	20,611,477	25,399,874
00122 Conveyance of Real Property Tax . . .	—	—	4,124,346	9,352,277
00126 Surcharge on Liquor Licenses	—	—	259,000	635,000
00200 Licenses—General	105,000	105,000	72,600	73,800
00410 Highway and Street Services and Fees	4,500,000	2,400,000	2,082,885	2,389,782
00470 Other Services and Fees	47,282,000	38,869,000	38,178,883	48,290,687
00476 Administrative Services to the Public	613,000	2,113,000	1,705,965	544,481
00600 Fines—General	20,817,000	16,250,000	18,298,299	24,347,021
00602 Fines—Parking Violations Bureau . .	585,033,943	596,383,943	594,958,818	623,351,814
00603 Fines—Environmental Control Board	10,563,000	20,500,000	21,139,268	18,116,837
00650 Forfeitures—General	2,500,000	2,200,000	1,792,793	2,641,172
00859 Sundries	7,750,000	8,025,000	10,029,128	9,814,297

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
836 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE (cont.)				
29303 State Aid for Assessments	\$ 490,000	\$ 490,000	\$ 490,000	\$ 523,040
29906 School Tax Relief	1,470,000	805,869	805,869	1,241,399
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	70,500	—	157,500
56001 Interest Income—Other	670,000	670,000	1,265,786	2,078,756
56002 Interest Income—Sales Tax	2,690,000	2,300,000	2,401,418	7,105,041
Total Department of Finance	684,483,943	691,182,312	1,640,662,060	1,756,994,330
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(9,500)	44,810
Net Total Department of Finance . . .	684,483,943	691,182,312	1,640,652,560	1,757,039,140
841 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
00250 Permits—General	23,341,000	28,118,000	28,515,732	28,948,903
00320 Franchises—Other	35,780,000	36,000,000	36,408,334	29,707,433
00325 Privileges—Other	47,277,000	46,547,033	46,931,819	46,019,414
00410 Highway and Street Services and Fees	2,995,000	3,681,000	3,658,089	3,574,528
00472 Parking Meter Revenue	120,093,000	127,136,000	127,754,080	121,286,877
00476 Administrative Services to the Public	45,000	45,000	27,692	29,555
00822 Sales of Equipment, Scrap and Other Minor Sales	115,000	200,000	405,483	342,596
00859 Sundries	250,000	250,000	273,094	352,476
04244 Urban Areas Security Initiative	—	322,245	259,165	24,480
05930 Queensborough Bridge Project	—	7,116,930	4,764,575	5,295,873
05931 Williamsburg Bridge Project	—	3,159,549	2,192,123	1,481,964
05935 Purchase of Transit Buses	2,000,141	13,838,774	11,323,310	6,737,341
05959 Manhattan Bridge Enforcement Agent	—	764,664	906,333	307,627
05991 Intermodal Surface Transportation . .	11,487,996	42,811,800	42,939,000	24,461,890
05992 Congestion Mitigation Air Quality . .	—	11,249,381	4,072,413	1,733,477
05996 Office Automation	—	—	—	1,881
06002 Traffic Injury Prevention	—	579,801	990,431	234,697
06004 Whitehall Ferry Terminal	300,000	300,000	94,687	51,759
06009 St. George Terminal Improvement . .	—	—	—	64,561
06012 Federal Transit Metropolitan Planning	—	124,757	37,677	44,107
06013 Federal Transit Formula Grants	—	—	—	14,627
06014 Highway Planning and Construction	—	6,428,318	5,093,999	1,552,373
06016 Federal Transit—Capital Investment	—	870,624	192,467	173,997
16053 Urban Mass Transportation Administration	—	4,913,950	3,097,989	2,775,244
21912 Consolidated Local Street and Highway Improvement	4,993,000	35,233,485	39,892,302	38,169,888
21949 Transportation Improvement	—	—	464,526	161,080
21950 Arterial Highway Reimbursement . . .	6,748,960	6,748,960	6,812,540	6,812,540
21951 Arterial Maintenance	955,000	7,149,248	6,979,065	5,443,900

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
841	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (cont.)				
21953	Private Bus Purchase	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,858	\$ 59,337
21958	Highway Safety	—	—	49,647	609,861
29911	Mass Transit Operating Assistance . .	3,029,000	3,029,000	3,029,000	3,029,000
29912	Dedicated Tax	83,667,481	83,454,481	83,516,481	92,312,400
29919	State Aid Bus Subsidy	7,441,000	7,441,000	7,441,000	7,441,000
30400	Stop DWI	—	1,767,357	834,964	600,000
30906	Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	—	—	42,794
30908	Lower Manhattan Command Center Construction	—	—	—	722,087
43929	Guide-a-Ride Program	—	1,306,433	1,160,657	1,697,251
44057	Smart Funds	429,000	429,000	—	—
45001	Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales . .	—	6,463,309	6,463,309	—
	Total Department of Transportation	350,947,578	487,480,099	476,583,841	432,318,818
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(1)	(252,706)
	Net Total Department of Transportation	350,947,578	487,480,099	476,583,840	432,066,112
846	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION				
00250	Permits—General	3,331,000	3,331,000	3,984,585	3,474,243
00325	Privileges—Other	50,822,500	45,851,000	46,079,926	52,585,844
00450	Culture, Recreation Services, and Fees	4,672,000	4,672,000	4,840,334	4,167,488
00470	Other Services and Fees	798,000	798,000	760,193	733,166
00476	Administrative Services to the Public	5,200,000	5,200,000	5,603,901	2,477,613
00753	Rentals—Dock, Ship, Wharfage . . .	2,471,000	2,471,000	2,275,075	2,252,896
00755	Rentals—Yankee Stadium	5,448,000	20,949,000	20,948,789	16,099,133
00756	Rentals—Shea Stadium	5,265,000	6,806,000	6,918,302	9,784,922
00859	Sundries	16,818,000	18,930,000	18,821,274	5,875,952
03134	Migratory Bird Monitoring and Assessment	—	4,934	4,933	—
03804	National Endowment for the Arts . .	—	40,000	39,996	—
04213	Bulletproof Vest Program	—	—	2,797	19,411
05992	Congestion Mitigation Air Quality . .	—	200,906	200,906	473,433
06908	Recreational Trail Program	—	30,997	30,997	—
09390	Urban Wetland Evaluation	—	9,653	9,652	25,208
09392	Brownfield Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative	—	—	—	226,717
09394	Special Purpose Surveys, Studies and Demos	—	—	—	7,787
13939	Community Learning Centers	—	362,085	362,082	153,008
15702	Americorps Project	—	—	—	98,628
23911	Environmental Conservation	—	17,166	17,166	131,424
25925	Community Services for the Aging . .	—	5,500	5,500	—
26011	Family and Childrens Services	—	111,039	111,039	84,117

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
846	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (cont.)				
30053	Waterfront Study	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 114,530
30254	NYS Conservation Fund	—	78,463	78,462	53,635
30262	Urban Park Forestry Education Service	—	14,548	14,547	317
30264	NYS Local Waterfront Revitalization	—	674,112	674,106	38,807
30272	Pralls Island Colonial Waterbird Nesting	—	44,339	44,339	994
30475	Bronx River Bond Act Project	—	64,687	64,687	180,557
30476	Waterfront Parks	—	140,000	140,000	75,000
30477	Parks Recreation and Conservation . .	—	225,000	225,000	—
30901	Natural Heritage Trust #1	—	718,085	718,082	172,334
30906	Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	23,513	23,512	7,895
43900	Private Grant	2,402,000	6,219,134	6,216,134	6,150,355
43935	East River Esplanade	—	97,734	97,849	117,130
43958	Battery Park City—Park Enforcement Patrol	1,073,333	1,798,153	1,809,512	2,036,754
44022	Hudson River Park—Park Enforcement Patrol	—	2,350,026	2,350,023	1,597,475
44042	Natural Classroom Education Program	—	—	—	51,601
44044	Turn 2 Foundation	—	351,027	351,027	336,980
44060	Parks Recreation and Conservation . .	—	799,487	799,429	300,801
45001	Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales . .	—	290,000	290,000	—
	Total Department of Parks and Recreation	98,300,833	123,678,588	124,914,156	109,906,155
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	2,148	(32,379)
	Net Total Department of Parks and Recreation	98,300,833	123,678,588	124,916,304	109,873,776
850	DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION				
00476	Administrative Services to the Public	150,000	150,000	93,708	81,263
06906	Federal Highway Emergency Grants . .	—	137,035	—	—
	Total Department of Design and Construction	150,000	287,035	93,708	81,263
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	249,782	—
	Net Total Department of Design and Construction	150,000	287,035	343,490	81,263
856	DEPARTMENT OF CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
00110	Payment in Lieu of Taxes	—	—	1,956,250	1,881,250
00200	Licenses—General	250,000	350,000	404,786	401,216
00470	Other Services and Fees	1,058,000	1,241,000	1,117,687	1,445,354
00476	Administrative Services to the Public	5,251,000	10,979,000	11,773,514	10,937,640

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
856 DEPARTMENT OF CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (cont.)				
00477 Administrative Services—TBTA . . .	\$ 43,000	\$ 43,000	\$ 43,200	\$ 43,200
00478 Administrative Services—MTA	950,000	950,000	950,000	950,000
00603 Fines—ECB	—	49,226,000	49,478,806	—
00760 Rentals—Other	52,356,000	65,198,000	64,916,559	64,640,856
00817 Mortgage Payments on Land Sales . .	1,632,000	4,241,000	4,220,927	4,322,508
00820 Sales of Other Real Property	—	—	66,800	701,280
00822 Sales of Equipment, Scrap, and Other Minor Sales	8,122,000	14,962,000	14,855,041	9,578,385
00859 Sundries	1,460,000	1,525,000	2,255,308	4,049,963
13900 College Work Study	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,289,434	1,285,799
29970 State Aid	2,100,000	—	—	—
31601 Court Operation and Maintenance . .	26,336,810	38,881,109	39,188,175	34,566,345
31603 State Appellate Courts	6,490,838	6,883,446	6,331,183	5,888,347
31604 Tenant Work	—	5,691,460	5,176,109	7,578,622
31919 College Work Study Private Fund . . .	—	90,045	90,045	176,692
43900 Private Grant	104,763,345	95,361,174	92,761,115	87,839,344
45001 Pollution Remediation—Bond Sales . .	—	267,378	267,378	—
Total Department of Citywide Administrative Services	212,812,993	297,889,612	297,142,317	236,286,801
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(295,276)	3,760
Net Total Department of Citywide Administrative Services	<u>212,812,993</u>	<u>297,889,612</u>	<u>296,847,041</u>	<u>236,290,561</u>
858 DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS				
00320 Franchises—Other	125,560,000	139,382,000	139,526,030	135,399,461
00859 Sundries	1,922,400	5,930,400	6,225,017	2,036,331
03060 Public Safety Interoperable Communications	—	5,463,523	5,463,503	—
03284 Interoperable Communication Equipment	—	282,587	282,587	—
04249 Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support	—	454,852	454,852	—
30906 Local Government Records Management Improvement	—	31,208	30,446	51,319
31925 United Way	—	909,928	909,928	2,164,573
43900 Private Grant	1,356,252	3,117,185	3,088,430	2,778,853
Total Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	128,838,652	155,571,683	155,980,793	142,430,537
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(18,018)	(18,497)
Net Total Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	<u>128,838,652</u>	<u>155,571,683</u>	<u>155,962,775</u>	<u>142,412,040</u>

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
860	DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS AND INFORMATION				
	SERVICES				
00470	Other Services and Fees	\$ 401,000	\$ 401,000	\$ 460,928	\$ 507,545
00859	Sundries	220,000	220,000	179,148	195,751
29312	NYS Library Grant	—	29,352	29,352	28,959
30906	Local Government Records				
	Management Improvement	3,712	258,123	247,880	246,480
43900	Private Grant	—	30,868	29,253	21,022
43942	Municipal Archives Reference	—	170,178	156,949	124,888
	Total Department of Records and Information Services	624,712	1,109,521	1,103,510	1,124,645
866	DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS				
00200	Licenses—General	6,953,000	6,953,000	7,588,902	8,845,410
00320	Franchises—Other	4,501,576	9,000,000	9,690,637	8,585,438
00325	Privileges—Other	150,000	150,000	75,787	103,664
00470	Other Services and Fees	1,118,000	968,000	992,368	1,193,004
00600	Fines—General	5,760,000	6,960,000	7,021,236	7,526,019
00822	Sales of Equipment, Scrap, and Other Minor Sales	50,000	50,000	68,659	62,409
00859	Sundries	—	—	29,636	8,922
23981	Youth Tobacco Enforcement	—	1,502,333	1,502,333	—
30008	Gasoline Inspections	117,180	117,180	—	—
30906	Local Government Records				
	Management Improvement	—	62,428	58,363	—
	Total Department of Consumer Affairs	18,649,756	25,762,941	27,027,921	26,324,866
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	2,231	21,248
	Net Total Department of Consumer Affairs	18,649,756	25,762,941	27,030,152	26,346,114
901	DISTRICT ATTORNEY—NEW YORK COUNTY				
00650	Forfeitures—General	200,000	1,351,000	1,350,500	469,277
04155	Byrne Formula Grant—Narcotics . . .	—	—	—	50,000
04175	Violence Against Women	—	78,907	78,907	81,600
04231	Ed Byrne—Cold Case	—	—	—	64,098
04261	Justice Assistance	—	830,902	830,902	1,633,566
19930	Crimes Against Revenues	—	2,269,132	2,269,132	3,066,074
19991	Crime Victims Compensation				
	Board	57,880	260,644	260,644	200,847
29304	Inventory Planning Project	—	19,619	19,619	25,755
29856	Aid to Prosecution	3,659,536	3,698,373	3,698,373	3,778,587
29868	Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison	—	149,149	149,149	157,965
29871	Construction Industry Strike	—	126,898	126,898	201,523
29873	Motor Vehicle Theft Insurance				
	Fraud	—	334,206	334,206	405,106
29918	Partial Reimbursement—District				
	Attorney’s Salary	10,000	9,800	9,800	10,000
29970	State Aid	—	330,480	330,480	189,530
(Continued)					

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
901 DISTRICT ATTORNEY—NEW YORK COUNTY (cont.)				
30400 Stop DWI	\$ —	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000	\$ 107,500
31914 Asset Forfeiture—Private	—	13,108,239	13,065,196	4,577,771
Total District Attorney—				
New York County	3,927,416	22,677,349	22,633,806	15,019,199
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Receivables	—	—	—	1
Net Total District Attorney—				
New York County	<u>3,927,416</u>	<u>22,677,349</u>	<u>22,633,806</u>	<u>15,019,200</u>
902 DISTRICT ATTORNEY—BRONX COUNTY				
00650 Forfeitures—General	150,000	450,000	447,391	58,759
04139 Weed and Seed Project	—	127,723	127,721	145,861
04155 Byrne Formula Grant—Narcotics . . .	—	510,000	510,000	50,000
04175 Violence Against Women	—	82,625	82,625	84,000
04213 Bulletproof Vests	—	—	—	4,899
04258 Gang-Free Schools and				
Communities	—	73,168	73,167	—
04261 Justice Assistance	—	430,564	430,564	485,162
13020 Bronx Mental Health Court				
Diversion Services	—	98,903	98,902	95,188
19929 Forfeiture Law Enforcement	—	157,641	157,641	58,908
19930 Crimes Against Revenues	—	307,441	307,440	327,097
19949 State Felony Program	—	62,606	62,606	63,699
19991 Crime Victims Compensation				
Board	137,000	220,512	220,305	220,750
21958 Highway Safety	—	91,411	91,410	71,290
26082 Domestic Violence Youth Offenders . .	—	—	—	7,644
26090 Preventive Services	—	—	—	2,000
29280 Education Related Support Services . .	—	—	—	169,901
29304 Inventory Planning Project	—	23,786	23,786	—
29856 Aid to Prosecution	2,751,485	2,747,007	2,747,007	3,265,638
29873 Motor Vehicle Theft Insurance				
Fraud	—	335,313	335,313	329,207
29886 Drug Treatment	—	183,013	183,013	345,625
29927 Partial Reimbursement—District				
Attorney’s Salary	10,000	10,000	9,800	10,000
30400 Stop DWI	—	281,557	281,556	132,688
43900 Private Grant	—	75,000	75,000	142,836
44011 Community Oriented Policing	—	55,851	55,850	98,000
Total District Attorney—				
Bronx County	3,048,485	6,324,121	6,321,097	6,169,152
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Receivables	—	—	(4)	(1)
Net Total District Attorney—				
Bronx County	<u>3,048,485</u>	<u>6,324,121</u>	<u>6,321,093</u>	<u>6,169,151</u>

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
903	DISTRICT ATTORNEY—KINGS COUNTY				
00400	Public Safety Services and Fees	\$ 26,000	\$ 26,000	\$ —	\$ —
00650	Forfeitures—General	60,000	350,000	466,600	158,550
04141	Prosecution Task Force	—	508,695	508,695	730,018
04155	Byrne Formula Grant—Narcotics . . .	—	—	—	1,264
04175	Violence Against Women	—	35,580	35,580	34,670
04214	Barrier Free Justice	—	77,110	77,110	91,332
04230	Arrest Policies and Enforcement Protection	—	332,719	332,718	34,194
04243	Preventing Domestic Violence Among the Drug Dependent and Mentally Handicapped	—	56,217	56,216	57,987
04261	Justice Assistance	—	537,929	537,929	478,089
19930	Crimes Against Revenues	—	1,029,058	1,029,010	1,059,008
19939	Narcotics Control	—	—	—	118,183
19991	Crime Victims Compensation Board	52,922	328,422	328,422	363,607
29856	Aid to Prosecution	3,347,459	3,347,459	3,347,459	3,653,501
29868	Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison	—	24,143	24,143	75,857
29869	Reentry Task Force	—	333,722	333,721	316,293
29873	Motor Vehicle Theft Insurance Fraud	—	235,000	235,000	259,304
29886	Drug Treatment	—	238,358	238,358	197,500
29914	Partial Reimbursement—District Attorney’s Salary	10,000	10,000	9,800	10,000
30400	Stop DWI	—	115,000	115,000	92,087
31914	Asset Forfeiture—Private	—	2,332,000	2,332,000	783,000
44055	Girls Reentry Assistance Support . . .	—	—	—	151,788
56001	Interest Income—Other	—	—	3,897	741
	Total District Attorney— Kings County	3,496,381	9,917,412	10,011,658	8,666,973
904	DISTRICT ATTORNEY—QUEENS COUNTY				
00650	Forfeitures—General	200,000	200,000	124,500	1,149,162
03275	State Homeland Security	—	27,538	27,538	200,000
04101	Byrne Formula Drug Law Enforcement	—	323,775	323,775	588,952
04155	Byrne Formula Grant—Narcotics . . .	—	—	—	50,000
04175	Violence Against Women	—	93,624	93,624	96,000
04250	Public Housing Safety Initiative	—	—	—	8,565
04261	Justice Assistance	—	104,328	104,329	593,837
04266	Scams Targeting the Elderly	—	—	—	34,571
19930	Crimes Against Revenues	—	628,000	628,000	634,946
19939	Narcotics Control	—	50,000	50,000	50,000
19991	Crime Victims Compensation Board	—	246,683	246,683	232,949
26082	Domestic Violence State	—	74,633	74,633	—
29856	Aid to Prosecution	1,731,726	1,723,711	1,723,711	2,103,036
29860	Points of Entry	—	126,400	126,400	175,000

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency					
Revenue Source Within Agency		Budget		Actual Revenue	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
904	DISTRICT ATTORNEY—QUEENS COUNTY (cont.)				
29868	Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison	\$ —	\$ 132,822	\$ 132,822	\$ 179,063
29869	State Local Initiative	—	24,000	24,000	176,500
29873	Motor Vehicle Theft Insurance Fraud	—	639,125	639,125	656,566
29928	Partial Reimbursement—District Attorney’s Salary	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
30400	Stop DWI	—	85,000	85,000	82,500
43900	Private Grant	—	5,000	5,000	—
44011	Community Oriented Policing	—	138,723	138,723	156,300
	Total District Attorney— Queens County	1,941,726	4,633,362	4,557,863	7,177,947
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Receivables	—	—	(30)	(7,979)
	Net Total District Attorney— Queens County	<u>1,941,726</u>	<u>4,633,362</u>	<u>4,557,833</u>	<u>7,169,968</u>
905	DISTRICT ATTORNEY—RICHMOND COUNTY				
00650	Forfeitures—General	2,000	2,000	—	—
04111	Drug Prosecution Enhancement	—	—	—	2,745
04140	Byrne Formula Drug Treatment Alternative	—	83,300	83,300	85,000
04175	Violence Against Women	—	62,155	53,547	55,505
04229	Community Gun Violence Prosecution	—	—	—	9,807
04261	Justice Assistance	—	194,506	194,195	127,072
19930	Crimes Against Revenues	—	139,131	90,495	84,219
19991	Crime Victims Compensation Board	—	131,699	129,117	122,076
29304	Inventory Planning Project	—	60,560	56,927	21,459
29856	Aid to Prosecution	177,417	177,417	173,034	209,756
29873	Motor Vehicle Theft Insurance Fraud	—	107,411	105,750	110,959
29916	Partial Reimbursement— District Attorney’s Salary	10,000	10,000	9,500	9,800
29970	State Aid	—	7,012	7,014	20,891
30400	Stop DWI	—	57,500	57,500	55,000
44011	Community Oriented Policing	—	110,674	110,023	165,301
	Total District Attorney— Richmond County	<u>189,417</u>	<u>1,143,365</u>	<u>1,070,402</u>	<u>1,079,590</u>
906	OFFICE OF PROSECUTION—SPECIAL NARCOTICS				
04155	Byrne Formula Grant—Narcotics	—	—	—	5,647
04261	Justice Assistance	—	357,237	357,237	353,727
29857	Special Narcotics Prosecution	1,127,000	1,127,000	1,127,000	1,150,000
29868	Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison	—	160,725	160,725	164,000
31914	Asset Forfeiture—Private	—	308,911	308,911	—
	Total Office of Prosecution— Special Narcotics	<u>1,127,000</u>	<u>1,953,873</u>	<u>1,953,873</u>	<u>1,673,374</u>

(Continued)

Revenues vs. Budget by Agency				
Revenue Source Within Agency	Budget		Actual Revenue	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
941 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—NEW YORK COUNTY				
00470 Other Services and Fees	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 3,350,000	\$ 3,326,456	\$ 2,349,215
00476 Administrative Services to the Public	60,000	60,000	57,410	68,923
Total Public Administrator— New York County	1,560,000	3,410,000	3,383,866	2,418,138
942 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—BRONX COUNTY				
00470 Other Services and Fees	375,000	410,000	483,460	369,365
Total Public Administrator— Bronx County	375,000	410,000	483,460	369,365
943 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—KINGS COUNTY				
00470 Other Services and Fees	600,000	615,000	302,820	1,700,032
Total Public Administrator— Kings County	600,000	615,000	302,820	1,700,032
944 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—QUEENS COUNTY				
00470 Other Services and Fees	700,000	1,400,000	2,005,558	1,740,898
Total Public Administrator— Queens County	700,000	1,400,000	2,005,558	1,740,898
945 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—RICHMOND COUNTY				
00470 Other Services and Fees	40,000	49,000	205,965	153,188
Total Public Administrator— Richmond County	40,000	49,000	205,965	153,188
Total Revenues vs. Budget by Agency	\$58,705,988,868	\$61,183,994,313	\$60,171,162,496	\$61,975,523,460

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Agency					
	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget	
	Adopted	Modified			
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:					
002 Mayoralty	\$ 77,807,657	\$ 84,800,634	\$ 82,318,378	\$ 2,482,256	
003 Board of Elections	89,165,803	84,182,368	81,054,447	3,127,921	
004 Campaign Finance Board	11,752,217	10,571,111	8,658,132	1,912,979	
008 Office of the Actuary	5,324,222	5,179,668	4,689,222	490,446	
010 Borough President—Manhattan	4,541,841	5,034,967	4,992,694	42,273	
011 Borough President—Bronx	5,673,542	6,012,188	5,543,615	468,573	
012 Borough President—Brooklyn	5,644,310	5,707,557	5,652,186	55,371	
013 Borough President—Queens	4,705,793	4,786,401	4,716,934	69,467	
014 Borough President—Staten Island	4,027,090	4,044,466	3,983,209	61,257	
015 Office of the Comptroller	61,955,071	63,569,564	61,215,496	2,354,068	
021 Office of Administrative Tax Appeals	4,086,241	4,058,169	3,986,862	71,307	
025 Law Department	121,289,745	126,588,777	118,592,775	7,996,002	
030 Department of City Planning	30,152,042	29,360,635	26,894,631	2,466,004	
032 Department of Investigation	18,107,851	17,847,841	17,755,703	92,138	
101 Public Advocate	2,889,695	2,833,125	2,806,187	26,938	
102 City Council	52,260,332	52,304,739	49,523,872	2,780,867	
103 City Clerk	4,653,985	4,863,725	4,329,368	534,357	
127 Financial Information Services Agency	47,005,899	45,789,690	43,987,973	1,801,717	
131 Office of Payroll Administration	12,720,738	12,138,014	11,647,159	490,855	
132 Independent Budget Office	3,100,345	3,170,171	2,883,603	286,568	
133 Equal Employment Practices Commission	799,319	812,123	758,279	53,844	
134 Civil Service Commission	644,229	647,043	606,376	40,667	
136 Landmarks Preservation Commission	4,354,306	4,734,895	4,598,830	136,065	
226 Commission on Human Rights	7,091,724	7,226,620	7,130,193	96,427	
260 Department of Youth and Community Development	352,837,797	360,064,130	354,146,456	5,917,674	
312 Conflicts of Interest Board	1,989,348	2,004,289	1,877,901	126,388	
313 Office of Collective Bargaining	1,876,164	1,885,675	1,881,684	3,991	
341 Manhattan Community Board # 1	199,895	211,093	209,064	2,029	
342 Manhattan Community Board # 2	305,683	315,388	310,372	5,016	
343 Manhattan Community Board # 3	326,341	333,077	331,585	1,492	
344 Manhattan Community Board # 4	277,721	282,221	277,521	4,700	
345 Manhattan Community Board # 5	246,039	250,880	239,896	10,984	
346 Manhattan Community Board # 6	285,424	303,001	267,484	35,517	
347 Manhattan Community Board # 7	216,004	220,937	219,512	1,425	
348 Manhattan Community Board # 8	335,273	339,773	282,220	57,553	
349 Manhattan Community Board # 9	243,159	247,659	212,254	35,405	
350 Manhattan Community Board # 10	306,093	316,093	194,767	121,326	
351 Manhattan Community Board # 11	271,736	271,135	247,176	23,959	
352 Manhattan Community Board # 12	199,895	204,395	183,780	20,615	
381 Bronx Community Board # 1	251,856	256,356	249,666	6,690	
382 Bronx Community Board # 2	260,235	264,735	247,436	17,299	
383 Bronx Community Board # 3	251,378	256,344	234,004	22,340	
384 Bronx Community Board # 4	211,263	219,263	193,918	25,345	
385 Bronx Community Board # 5	207,455	216,455	203,371	13,084	
386 Bronx Community Board # 6	199,895	204,395	197,566	6,829	
387 Bronx Community Board # 7	248,604	253,293	246,209	7,084	
388 Bronx Community Board # 8	241,084	250,287	249,085	1,202	

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Agency					
		Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
		Adopted	Modified		
GENERAL GOVERNMENT: (cont.)					
389	Bronx Community Board # 9	\$ 239,109	\$ 243,609	\$ 209,446	\$ 34,163
390	Bronx Community Board # 10	260,846	269,580	226,910	42,670
391	Bronx Community Board # 11	240,053	244,897	240,475	4,422
392	Bronx Community Board # 12	199,895	204,395	181,618	22,777
431	Queens Community Board # 1	248,895	255,895	234,293	21,602
432	Queens Community Board # 2	265,463	269,963	269,136	827
433	Queens Community Board # 3	254,097	254,797	252,732	2,065
434	Queens Community Board # 4	233,593	241,534	240,669	865
435	Queens Community Board # 5	227,643	233,036	231,658	1,378
436	Queens Community Board # 6	243,328	252,978	241,101	11,877
437	Queens Community Board # 7	271,764	277,469	275,890	1,579
438	Queens Community Board # 8	266,390	280,590	279,076	1,514
439	Queens Community Board # 9	199,895	204,395	204,023	372
440	Queens Community Board # 10	239,865	244,344	228,404	15,940
441	Queens Community Board # 11	252,428	257,380	250,892	6,488
442	Queens Community Board # 12	228,291	233,218	214,995	18,223
443	Queens Community Board # 13	240,479	245,421	204,918	40,503
444	Queens Community Board # 14	224,197	229,151	218,464	10,687
471	Brooklyn Community Board # 1	258,782	262,744	258,227	4,517
472	Brooklyn Community Board # 2	244,647	250,647	224,253	26,394
473	Brooklyn Community Board # 3	236,947	239,935	213,875	26,060
474	Brooklyn Community Board # 4	283,497	287,997	204,194	83,803
475	Brooklyn Community Board # 5	199,895	204,395	189,518	14,877
476	Brooklyn Community Board # 6	204,139	260,859	252,793	8,066
477	Brooklyn Community Board # 7	199,895	204,395	202,597	1,798
478	Brooklyn Community Board # 8	252,241	261,304	248,166	13,138
479	Brooklyn Community Board # 9	226,520	234,241	210,991	23,250
480	Brooklyn Community Board # 10	273,518	278,018	249,519	28,499
481	Brooklyn Community Board # 11	233,786	238,545	228,853	9,692
482	Brooklyn Community Board # 12	272,764	280,197	270,122	10,075
483	Brooklyn Community Board # 13	257,414	261,921	224,248	37,673
484	Brooklyn Community Board # 14	262,769	267,686	253,384	14,302
485	Brooklyn Community Board # 15	199,895	204,395	139,414	64,981
486	Brooklyn Community Board # 16	244,829	249,329	232,708	16,621
487	Brooklyn Community Board # 17	293,990	298,687	273,026	25,661
488	Brooklyn Community Board # 18	199,897	209,397	201,329	8,068
491	Staten Island Community Board # 1 . . .	256,163	260,663	255,561	5,102
492	Staten Island Community Board # 2 . . .	244,897	249,397	243,328	6,069
493	Staten Island Community Board # 3 . . .	276,699	281,411	270,740	10,671
801	Department of Small Business Services . .	165,963,983	163,053,500	149,564,305	13,489,195
829	Business Integrity Commission	6,247,106	6,368,413	6,272,326	96,087
836	Department of Finance	204,189,419	217,519,627	219,787,534	(2,267,907)
850	Department of Design and Construction	7,521,927	9,535,032	8,877,330	657,702
856	Department of Citywide Administrative Services	325,790,063	363,522,361	352,826,043	10,696,318
858	Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	246,854,995	233,381,665	224,634,584	8,747,081

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Agency				
	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
GENERAL GOVERNMENT: (cont.)				
860 Department of Records and Information Services	\$ 5,982,347	\$ 6,243,962	\$ 5,676,390	\$ 567,572
866 Department of Consumer Affairs	18,779,248	20,997,853	20,064,070	933,783
Total General Government	1,932,330,842	1,985,786,593	1,917,783,179	68,003,414
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUDICIAL:				
017 Department of Emergency Management	24,708,816	21,469,615	19,872,247	1,597,368
054 Civilian Complaint Review Board	11,427,558	11,416,562	11,300,244	116,318
056 Police Department	3,880,534,988	4,253,099,997	4,240,710,535	12,389,462
057 Fire Department	1,515,995,308	1,614,583,400	1,581,320,762	33,262,638
072 Department of Correction	986,647,114	1,018,100,906	995,753,911	22,346,995
073 Board of Correction	932,420	959,734	903,448	56,286
130 Department of Juvenile Justice	133,321,926	138,308,401	133,985,241	4,323,160
156 NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission	30,083,952	29,194,919	28,874,346	320,573
781 Department of Probation	78,445,767	83,267,385	81,237,462	2,029,923
901 District Attorney—New York County	75,902,335	96,118,538	95,960,667	157,871
902 District Attorney—Bronx County	45,488,506	49,797,149	48,985,968	811,181
903 District Attorney—Kings County	75,728,469	83,548,476	83,336,752	211,724
904 District Attorney—Queens County	41,925,822	45,824,540	45,332,485	492,055
905 District Attorney—Richmond County	7,405,370	8,493,198	8,295,776	197,422
906 Office of Prosecution—Special Narcotics	16,587,551	17,678,585	17,678,584	1
941 Public Administrator—New York County	1,242,230	1,258,135	1,147,785	110,350
942 Public Administrator—Bronx County	501,689	510,763	508,401	2,362
943 Public Administrator—Kings County	582,094	597,455	492,612	104,843
944 Public Administrator—Queens County	455,197	466,766	435,860	30,906
945 Public Administrator—Richmond County	365,965	365,965	365,425	540
Miscellaneous—Court Costs	100,000	100,000	—	100,000
Miscellaneous—Contributions Legal Aid	201,655,083	212,598,314	212,598,313	1
Miscellaneous—Criminal Justice Programs	53,014,573	54,450,450	54,206,154	244,296
Miscellaneous—Other	29,962,000	19,809,388	19,809,388	—
Total Public Safety and Judicial	7,213,014,733	7,762,018,641	7,683,112,366	78,906,275
EDUCATION:				
040 Department of Education	17,743,706,616	17,892,034,428	17,774,246,699	117,787,729
CITY UNIVERSITY:				
042 City University of New York Senior Colleges	35,000,000	35,000,000	—	35,000,000
Community Colleges	614,055,450	612,073,582	631,197,486	(19,123,904)
Hunter Campus Schools	14,292,438	14,030,497	14,536,172	(505,675)
Educational Aid	6,750,000	12,750,000	12,750,000	—
Total City University	670,097,888	673,854,079	658,483,658	15,370,421

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Agency				
	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
SOCIAL SERVICES:				
068 Administration for Children’s Services .	\$ 2,701,917,458	\$ 2,831,814,776	\$ 2,829,498,126	\$ 2,316,650
069 Department of Social Services	8,497,218,890	8,330,025,189	8,298,153,829	31,871,360
071 Department of Homeless Services	669,101,215	748,741,671	734,821,058	13,920,613
125 Department for the Aging	271,002,287	294,429,226	288,790,077	5,639,149
Total Social Services	12,139,239,850	12,205,010,862	12,151,263,090	53,747,772
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:				
826 Department of Environmental Protection	974,495,306	1,012,012,102	952,269,772	59,742,330
827 Department of Sanitation	1,282,938,355	1,253,480,138	1,247,298,968	6,181,170
Total Environmental Protection	2,257,433,661	2,265,492,240	2,199,568,740	65,923,500
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES:				
841 Department of Transportation	534,475,008	641,856,649	602,384,436	39,472,213
Miscellaneous—Payments to the Transit Authority	319,451,648	659,878,147	659,878,147	—
Miscellaneous—Payments to Private Bus Companies	68,330,734	7,726,149	7,726,149	—
Total Transportation Services	922,257,390	1,309,460,945	1,269,988,732	39,472,213
PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:				
126 Department of Cultural Affairs	152,830,846	151,602,354	149,593,587	2,008,767
846 Department of Parks and Recreation . . .	275,792,088	297,034,091	295,594,555	1,439,536
Total Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities	428,622,934	448,636,445	445,188,142	3,448,303
HOUSING:				
806 Housing Preservation and Development	523,808,344	730,722,211	681,851,011	48,871,200
810 Department of Buildings	107,292,956	110,951,325	109,412,734	1,538,591
Miscellaneous—Payments to the Housing Authority	—	5,565,264	5,539,264	26,000
Total Housing	631,101,300	847,238,800	796,803,009	50,435,791
HEALTH:				
816 Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	1,620,797,037	1,713,305,859	1,661,098,142	52,207,717
819 Health and Hospitals Corporation	100,799,750	197,638,187	182,228,221	15,409,966
Total Health	1,721,596,787	1,910,944,046	1,843,326,363	67,617,683
LIBRARIES:				
035 New York Research Libraries	10,684,928	32,022,122	31,945,525	76,597
037 New York Public Library	34,388,622	134,428,906	134,126,715	302,191
038 Brooklyn Public Library	24,565,692	100,725,778	100,471,787	253,991
039 Queens Borough Public Library	25,093,065	100,124,171	99,763,017	361,154
Total Libraries	94,732,307	367,300,977	366,307,044	993,933

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Agency				
	Budget		Actual	Better (Worse)
	Adopted	Modified	Expenditures and Transfers	Than Modified Budget
PENSIONS:				
095 Pension Contributions	\$ 6,171,361,969	\$ 6,267,894,162	\$ 6,264,913,806	\$ 2,980,356
Judgments and Claims	657,705,919	623,192,316	623,192,315	1
Fringe Benefits and Other Benefit Payments	3,309,317,476	3,528,189,384	3,524,851,823	3,337,561
Lease Payments	110,887,602	174,523,005	174,523,003	2
OTHER:				
098 Miscellaneous	1,522,725,943	612,949,033	172,347,067	440,601,966
Total Expenditures	57,526,133,217	58,874,525,956	57,865,899,036	1,008,626,920
TRANSFERS:				
General Debt Service Fund:				
099 Debt Service	1,152,498,524	1,422,012,563	1,413,106,485	8,906,078
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds:				
099 Debt Service—Hudson Yards				
Infrastructure Corporation	27,357,127	15,000,000	15,000,000	—
Miscellaneous—Transitional Finance Authority . .	—	872,455,794	872,455,785	9
Total Transfers	1,179,855,651	2,309,468,357	2,300,562,270	8,906,087
Total Expenditures and Transfers vs.				
Budget by Agency	\$58,705,988,868	\$61,183,994,313	\$60,166,461,306	\$1,017,533,007

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency					
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget	
	Adopted	Modified			
002 MAYORALTY					
Personal Services—					
020 Office of the Mayor	\$ 25,161,489	\$ 26,335,854	\$ 26,037,835	\$ 298,019	
040 Office of Management and Budget	23,609,470	24,811,164	24,705,664	105,500	
050 Criminal Justice Programs	3,197,001	3,952,404	3,776,164	176,240	
061 Office of Labor Relations	7,480,358	8,456,661	7,120,446	1,336,215	
070 New York City Commission to the United Nations	464,443	589,943	587,538	2,405	
260 Office for People with Disabilities	573,687	577,352	573,727	3,625	
280 Office of Construction	1,162,087	1,049,868	966,606	83,262	
340 Community Assistance Unit	1,276,507	1,203,729	1,201,172	2,557	
350 Commission on Women’s Issues	137,000	190,026	175,111	14,915	
380 Office of Operations	4,561,591	4,296,533	4,295,430	1,103	
560 Special Enforcement	899,456	813,612	807,316	6,296	
Total Personal Services	68,523,089	72,277,146	70,247,009	2,030,137	
Other Than Personal Services—					
021 Office of the Mayor	3,509,014	3,583,396	3,438,133	145,263	
041 Office of Management and Budget	7,393,977	6,824,622	6,428,622	396,000	
051 Criminal Justice Programs	3,697,121	8,215,942	8,043,275	172,667	
062 Office of Labor Relations	2,420,833	2,472,654	2,257,429	215,225	
071 New York City Commission to the United Nations	222,263	246,515	187,103	59,412	
261 Office for People with Disabilities	176,891	221,353	219,530	1,823	
341 Community Assistance Unit	46,789	5,934	3,947	1,987	
351 Commission on Women’s Issues	5,001	1,001	419	582	
381 Office of Operations	153,278	95,349	65,323	30,026	
561 Special Enforcement	64,016	45,021	41,818	3,203	
Total Other Than Personal Services	17,689,183	21,711,787	20,685,599	1,026,188	
	86,212,272	93,988,933	90,932,608	3,056,325	
Interfund Agreements	(6,686,036)	(7,299,833)	(6,692,919)	(606,914)	
Intracity Sales	(1,718,579)	(1,888,466)	(1,710,322)	(178,144)	
Total Mayoralty	77,807,657	84,800,634	82,529,367	2,271,267	
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(210,989)	210,989	
Net Total Mayoralty	77,807,657	84,800,634	82,318,378	2,482,256	
003 BOARD OF ELECTIONS					
001 Personal Services	19,800,036	26,800,036	25,975,721	824,315	
002 Other Than Personal Services	69,365,767	57,382,332	55,078,726	2,303,606	
Total Board of Elections	89,165,803	84,182,368	81,054,447	3,127,921	
004 CAMPAIGN FINANCE BOARD					
001 Personal Services	6,430,217	5,474,111	5,379,254	94,857	
Other Than Personal Services—					
002 Other Than Personal Services	3,822,000	3,597,000	1,778,878	1,818,122	
003 Election Funding	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	—	
Total Other Than Personal Services	5,322,000	5,097,000	3,278,878	1,818,122	
Total Campaign Finance Board	11,752,217	10,571,111	8,658,132	1,912,979	

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
008 OFFICE OF THE ACTUARY				
100 Personal Services	\$ 3,475,319	\$ 3,348,902	\$ 3,258,455	\$ 90,447
200 Other Than Personal Services	1,848,903	1,830,766	1,430,767	399,999
Total Office of the Actuary	5,324,222	5,179,668	4,689,222	490,446
010 BOROUGH PRESIDENT—MANHATTAN				
001 Personal Services	4,181,973	3,999,015	3,996,317	2,698
002 Other Than Personal Services	359,868	1,035,952	1,000,116	35,836
Total Borough President—Manhattan . .	4,541,841	5,034,967	4,996,433	38,534
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(3,739)	3,739
Net Total Borough President— Manhattan	4,541,841	5,034,967	4,992,694	42,273
011 BOROUGH PRESIDENT—BRONX				
001 Personal Services	4,714,336	4,763,009	4,437,990	325,019
002 Other Than Personal Services	959,206	1,249,179	1,128,439	120,740
Total Borough President—Bronx	5,673,542	6,012,188	5,566,429	445,759
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(22,814)	22,814
Net Total Borough President—Bronx . .	5,673,542	6,012,188	5,543,615	468,573
012 BOROUGH PRESIDENT—BROOKLYN				
001 Personal Services	4,729,484	4,747,269	4,744,784	2,485
002 Other Than Personal Services	914,826	960,288	907,402	52,886
Total Borough President—Brooklyn . . .	5,644,310	5,707,557	5,652,186	55,371
013 BOROUGH PRESIDENT—QUEENS				
001 Personal Services	3,904,482	3,909,566	3,909,566	—
002 Other Than Personal Services	801,311	876,835	807,500	69,335
Total Borough President—Queens	4,705,793	4,786,401	4,717,066	69,335
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(132)	132
Net Total Borough President— Queens	4,705,793	4,786,401	4,716,934	69,467
014 BOROUGH PRESIDENT—STATEN ISLAND				
001 Personal Services	3,573,693	3,403,549	3,367,821	35,728
002 Other Than Personal Services	453,397	640,917	618,388	22,529
Total Borough President— Staten Island	4,027,090	4,044,466	3,986,209	58,257
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(3,000)	3,000
Net Total Borough President— Staten Island	4,027,090	4,044,466	3,983,209	61,257
015 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER				
Personal Services—				
001 Executive Management	3,215,737	3,303,596	3,265,416	38,180
002 First Deputy Comptroller	29,401,401	30,867,505	30,825,827	41,678

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
015 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (cont.)				
Personal Services—(cont.)				
003 Second Deputy Comptroller	\$ 11,120,863	\$ 11,063,430	\$ 11,032,276	\$ 31,154
004 Third Deputy Comptroller	8,082,507	8,022,124	7,157,241	864,883
Total Personal Services	51,820,508	53,256,655	52,280,760	975,895
Other Than Personal Services—				
005 First Deputy Comptroller	4,329,755	4,892,455	4,522,931	369,524
006 Executive Management	130,916	130,916	114,986	15,930
007 Second Deputy Comptroller	3,557,492	3,379,618	2,942,298	437,320
008 Third Deputy Comptroller	8,368,653	8,368,653	8,031,131	337,522
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	16,386,816	16,771,642	15,611,346	1,160,296
	68,207,324	70,028,297	67,892,106	2,136,191
Interfund Agreements	(6,039,399)	(6,188,679)	(6,188,679)	—
Intracity Sales	(212,854)	(270,054)	(482,908)	212,854
Total Office of the Comptroller	61,955,071	63,569,564	61,220,519	2,349,045
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(5,023)	5,023
Net Total Office of the Comptroller . . .	61,955,071	63,569,564	61,215,496	2,354,068
017 DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT				
001 Personal Services	4,982,959	10,203,116	8,881,000	1,322,116
002 Other Than Personal Services	19,725,857	11,386,935	11,111,682	275,253
	24,708,816	21,590,051	19,992,682	1,597,369
Intracity Sales	—	(120,436)	(120,435)	(1)
Total Department of Emergency				
Management	24,708,816	21,469,615	19,872,247	1,597,368
021 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE TAX APPEALS				
001 Personal Services	3,774,550	3,748,478	3,699,443	49,035
002 Other Than Personal Services	311,691	309,691	287,419	22,272
Total Office of Administrative				
Tax Appeals	4,086,241	4,058,169	3,986,862	71,307
025 LAW DEPARTMENT				
001 Personal Services	94,770,963	94,269,167	93,695,189	573,978
002 Other Than Personal Services	31,004,002	38,622,328	38,509,585	112,743
	125,774,965	132,891,495	132,204,774	686,721
Interfund Agreements	(2,010,086)	(2,052,659)	(2,052,659)	—
Intracity Sales	(2,475,134)	(4,250,059)	(4,180,269)	(69,790)
Total Law Department	121,289,745	126,588,777	125,971,846	616,931
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(7,379,071)	7,379,071
Net Total Law Department	121,289,745	126,588,777	118,592,775	7,996,002
030 DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING				
Personal Services—				
001 Personal Services	18,827,380	20,598,175	19,112,557	1,485,618
003 Geographic Systems	2,099,946	2,128,154	2,111,470	16,684
Total Personal Services	20,927,326	22,726,329	21,224,027	1,502,302
(Continued)				

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
030 DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING (cont.)				
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	\$ 8,927,028	\$ 6,336,618	\$ 5,388,952	\$ 947,666
004 Geographic Systems	297,688	297,688	281,652	16,036
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	9,224,716	6,634,306	5,670,604	963,702
Total Department of City Planning . . .	30,152,042	29,360,635	26,894,631	2,466,004
032 DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION				
Personal Services—				
001 Personal Services	12,933,110	12,893,090	12,871,321	21,769
003 Inspector General	3,192,282	3,800,534	3,611,856	188,678
Total Personal Services	16,125,392	16,693,624	16,483,177	210,447
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	4,472,863	4,524,002	4,317,882	206,120
004 Inspector General	597,265	3,456,703	3,407,283	49,420
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	5,070,128	7,980,705	7,725,165	255,540
	21,195,520	24,674,329	24,208,342	465,987
Intracity Sales	(3,087,669)	(6,826,488)	(6,452,249)	(374,239)
Total Department of Investigation	18,107,851	17,847,841	17,756,093	91,748
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(390)	390
Net Total Department of Investigation . .	18,107,851	17,847,841	17,755,703	92,138
035 NEW YORK RESEARCH LIBRARY				
001 Other Than Personal Services	10,684,928	32,022,122	31,945,525	76,597
Total New York Research Library	10,684,928	32,022,122	31,945,525	76,597
037 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY				
Other Than Personal Services—				
003 Lump Sum—Borough of Manhattan . . .	3,976,944	26,323,944	26,057,238	266,706
004 Lump Sum—Borough of the Bronx . . .	2,730,083	24,585,102	24,568,131	16,971
005 Lump Sum—Borough of Staten Island .	814,087	10,255,975	10,237,461	18,514
006 Systemwide Services	25,505,380	71,901,757	71,901,757	—
007 Consultant and Advisory Services	1,362,128	1,362,128	1,362,128	—
Total New York Public Library	34,388,622	134,428,906	134,126,715	302,191
038 BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY				
001 Other Than Personal Services	24,565,692	100,725,778	100,471,787	253,991
Total Brooklyn Public Library	24,565,692	100,725,778	100,471,787	253,991
039 QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY				
001 Other Than Personal Services	25,093,065	100,124,171	99,763,017	361,154
Total Queens Borough Public Library . .	25,093,065	100,124,171	99,763,017	361,154
040 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Personal Services—				
401 General Education Instructional and School Leadership	5,646,266,257	5,751,149,562	5,767,429,512	(16,279,950)
403 Special Education Instructional and School Leadership	1,385,389,985	1,263,870,486	1,143,228,127	120,642,359
(Continued)				

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency					
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency		Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
		Adopted	Modified		
040	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (cont.)				
	Personal Services—(cont.)				
415	School Support Organization	\$ 196,735,676	\$ 202,264,591	\$ 202,264,591	\$ —
421	Citywide Special Education				
	Instructional and School Leadership . .	685,655,620	684,308,210	711,911,770	(27,603,560)
423	Special Education Instructional				
	Support	209,978,255	233,988,169	233,988,169	—
435	School Facilities	388,077,142	412,962,919	412,962,919	—
439	School Food Services	188,167,084	194,791,419	198,717,390	(3,925,971)
453	Central Administration	161,961,937	188,950,975	188,950,975	—
461	Fringe Benefits	2,283,440,558	2,314,142,368	2,314,142,368	—
491	Collective Bargaining	70,250,558	41,155,551	41,155,551	—
	Total Personal Services	11,215,923,072	11,287,584,250	11,214,751,372	72,832,878
	Other Than Personal Services—				
402	General Education Instructional and				
	School Leadership	734,546,367	633,289,819	631,802,494	1,487,325
404	Special Education Instructional and				
	School Leadership	6,142,994	5,956,282	3,694,777	2,261,505
416	Integrated Service Centers	21,096,424	19,045,823	17,401,156	1,644,667
422	Citywide Special Education				
	Instructional and School Leadership . .	23,415,090	23,538,740	14,599,047	8,939,693
424	Special Education Instructional				
	Support	153,743,594	161,430,773	212,647,378	(51,216,605)
436	School Facilities	137,628,092	329,813,717	336,073,630	(6,259,913)
438	Pupil Transportation	1,068,988,318	968,460,138	968,460,138	—
440	School Food Services	221,473,353	188,922,535	184,996,565	3,925,970
442	School Safety	214,085,822	217,327,902	217,001,572	326,330
444	Energy and Leases	450,206,989	407,141,400	393,840,259	13,301,141
454	Central Administration	204,667,096	186,636,785	182,681,104	3,955,681
470	Special Education Pre-K Contract				
	Payments	653,496,458	739,296,339	739,296,339	—
472	Charter and Contract Schools and				
	Foster Care Placements	673,770,579	764,305,445	764,305,445	—
474	Non-public Schools and Fashion				
	Institute of Technology Payments . . .	60,923,096	61,439,672	61,439,672	—
	Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	4,624,184,272	4,706,605,370	4,728,239,576	(21,634,206)
		15,840,107,344	15,994,189,620	15,942,990,948	51,198,672
	Reimbursable Programs—				
481	Categorical Programs—				
	Personal Services	1,279,509,055	1,221,228,905	1,249,526,758	(28,297,853)
482	Categorical Programs—				
	Other Than Personal Services	636,074,010	691,078,625	710,535,237	(19,456,612)
	Total Reimbursable Programs	1,915,583,065	1,912,307,530	1,960,061,995	(47,754,465)
		17,755,690,409	17,906,497,150	17,903,052,943	3,444,207
	Intracity Sales	(11,983,793)	(14,462,722)	(14,134,125)	(328,597)
	Total Department of Education	17,743,706,616	17,892,034,428	17,888,918,818	3,115,610
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
	Payables	—	—	(114,672,119)	114,672,119
	Net Total Department of Education	17,743,706,616	17,892,034,428	17,774,246,699	117,787,729
(Continued)					

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
042 CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK				
Personal Services—				
002 Community Colleges	\$ 439,789,643	\$ 452,756,361	\$ 472,361,141	\$ (19,604,780)
004 Hunter Schools	13,769,499	13,556,025	14,280,168	(724,143)
Total Personal Services	453,559,142	466,312,386	486,641,309	(20,328,923)
Other Than Personal Services—				
001 Community Colleges	187,308,265	207,143,114	207,468,076	(324,962)
003 Hunter Schools	522,939	474,472	256,004	218,468
005 Educational Aid	6,750,000	12,750,000	12,750,000	—
012 Senior Colleges	35,000,000	35,000,000	—	35,000,000
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	229,581,204	255,367,586	220,474,080	34,893,506
Intracity Sales	683,140,346	721,679,972	707,115,389	14,564,583
Total City University of New York	670,097,888	673,854,079	661,635,250	12,218,829
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(3,151,592)	3,151,592
Net Total City University of New York	670,097,888	673,854,079	658,483,658	15,370,421
054 CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD				
001 Personal Services	9,409,087	9,469,191	9,416,681	52,510
002 Other Than Personal Services	2,018,471	1,947,371	1,883,751	63,620
Total Civilian Complaint Review Board	11,427,558	11,416,562	11,300,432	116,130
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(188)	188
Net Total Civilian Complaint Review Board	11,427,558	11,416,562	11,300,244	116,318
056 POLICE DEPARTMENT				
Personal Services—				
001 Operations	2,550,653,514	2,789,344,693	2,789,325,261	19,432
002 Executive Management	306,629,981	329,459,537	329,385,650	73,887
003 School Safety	214,526,935	234,163,765	234,163,764	1
004 Administration—Personnel	201,832,178	213,626,874	213,631,706	(4,832)
006 Criminal Justice	94,541,903	95,036,803	91,767,313	3,269,490
007 Traffic Enforcement	98,409,979	118,727,693	113,188,722	5,538,971
008 Transit Police	201,420,120	215,274,683	215,205,677	69,006
009 Housing Police	136,269,102	150,943,566	150,942,314	1,252
Total Personal Services	3,804,283,712	4,146,577,614	4,137,610,407	8,967,207
Other Than Personal Services—				
100 Operations	61,248,909	80,584,129	80,676,173	(92,044)
200 Executive Management	9,428,670	33,260,017	33,096,580	163,437
300 School Safety	4,903,848	3,766,066	3,765,852	214
400 Administration	203,308,613	203,979,228	203,134,136	845,092
600 Criminal Justice	1,174,262	1,174,262	1,034,854	139,408
700 Traffic Enforcement	8,982,492	10,201,978	9,881,983	319,995
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	289,046,794	332,965,680	331,589,578	1,376,102
	4,093,330,506	4,479,543,294	4,469,199,985	10,343,309
(Continued)				

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
056 POLICE DEPARTMENT (cont.)				
Interfund Agreements	\$ (1,796,999)	\$ (1,796,999)	\$ (1,796,999)	\$ —
Intracity Sales	(210,998,519)	(224,646,298)	(224,293,908)	(352,390)
Total Police Department	3,880,534,988	4,253,099,997	4,243,109,078	9,990,919
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(2,398,543)	2,398,543
Net Total Police Department	3,880,534,988	4,253,099,997	4,240,710,535	12,389,462
057 FIRE DEPARTMENT				
Personal Services—				
001 Executive Administrative	70,219,330	82,249,544	74,578,422	7,671,122
002 Fire Extinguishment and Emergency Response	1,101,694,409	1,158,270,922	1,135,710,820	22,560,102
003 Fire Investigation	15,539,756	12,051,361	12,039,166	12,195
004 Fire Prevention	23,798,944	24,145,777	23,275,035	870,742
009 Emergency Medical Services	177,632,353	191,855,972	190,895,766	960,206
Total Personal Services	1,388,884,792	1,468,573,576	1,436,499,209	32,074,367
Other Than Personal Services—				
005 Executive Administration	77,866,525	96,902,563	95,874,515	1,028,048
006 Fire Extinguishment and Response . . .	39,366,255	37,912,182	38,951,361	(1,039,179)
007 Fire Investigation	78,160	77,025	68,883	8,142
008 Fire Prevention	440,797	453,918	455,962	(2,044)
010 Emergency Medical Services	20,102,128	21,407,485	20,823,343	584,142
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	137,853,865	156,753,173	156,174,064	579,109
Intracity Sales	1,526,738,657	1,625,326,749	1,592,673,273	32,653,476
Total Fire Department	(10,743,349)	(10,743,349)	(9,566,399)	(1,176,950)
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	1,515,995,308	1,614,583,400	1,583,106,874	31,476,526
Net Total Fire Department	—	—	(1,786,112)	1,786,112
068 ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN’S SERVICES	1,515,995,308	1,614,583,400	1,581,320,762	33,262,638
Personal Services—				
001 Personal Services	298,491,044	305,471,641	305,466,532	5,109
003 Head Start and Day Care	20,921,581	21,740,965	21,734,799	6,166
005 Administrative	81,239,922	80,974,366	80,915,174	59,192
Total Personal Services	400,652,547	408,186,972	408,116,505	70,467
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	77,463,443	78,867,782	76,925,795	1,941,987
004 Head Start and Day Care	906,605,873	988,719,942	988,387,147	332,795
006 Child Welfare	1,333,352,639	1,370,854,992	1,370,800,670	54,322
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	2,317,421,955	2,438,442,716	2,436,113,612	2,329,104
Intracity Sales	2,718,074,502	2,846,629,688	2,844,230,117	2,399,571
	(16,157,044)	(14,814,912)	(14,466,698)	(348,214)

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
068 ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN’S SERVICES (cont.)				
Total Administration for Children’s				
Services	\$ 2,701,917,458	\$ 2,831,814,776	\$ 2,829,763,419	\$ 2,051,357
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(265,293)	265,293
Net Total Administration for Children’s				
Services	<u>2,701,917,458</u>	<u>2,831,814,776</u>	<u>2,829,498,126</u>	<u>2,316,650</u>
069 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES				
Personal Services—				
201 Administration	250,110,367	281,120,763	260,224,681	20,896,082
203 Public Assistance	252,310,887	257,351,613	257,250,765	100,848
204 Medical Assistance	104,162,112	122,475,599	104,928,945	17,546,654
205 Adult Services	85,677,400	96,174,321	96,160,118	14,203
Total Personal Services	<u>692,260,766</u>	<u>757,122,296</u>	<u>718,564,509</u>	<u>38,557,787</u>
Other Than Personal Services—				
101 Administration	201,290,672	196,594,114	193,171,597	3,422,517
103 Public Assistance	1,674,255,243	1,837,962,222	1,827,724,824	10,237,398
104 Medical Assistance	5,648,312,933	5,240,904,285	5,316,612,977	(75,708,692)
105 Adult Services	282,188,241	302,352,402	271,711,210	30,641,192
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	<u>7,806,047,089</u>	<u>7,577,813,023</u>	<u>7,609,220,608</u>	<u>(31,407,585)</u>
	8,498,307,855	8,334,935,319	8,327,785,117	7,150,202
Intracity Sales	(1,088,965)	(4,910,130)	(5,533,644)	623,514
Total Department of Social Services . . .	<u>8,497,218,890</u>	<u>8,330,025,189</u>	<u>8,322,251,473</u>	<u>7,773,716</u>
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(24,097,644)	24,097,644
Net Total Department of Social				
Services	<u>8,497,218,890</u>	<u>8,330,025,189</u>	<u>8,298,153,829</u>	<u>31,871,360</u>
071 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESS SERVICES				
100 Personal Services	119,873,004	122,237,807	122,237,807	—
200 Other Than Personal Services	<u>636,817,426</u>	<u>732,692,929</u>	<u>729,071,869</u>	<u>3,621,060</u>
	756,690,430	854,930,736	851,309,676	3,621,060
Intracity Sales	(87,589,215)	(106,189,065)	(103,198,932)	(2,990,133)
Total Department of Homeless				
Services	<u>669,101,215</u>	<u>748,741,671</u>	<u>748,110,744</u>	<u>630,927</u>
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(13,289,686)	13,289,686
Net Total Department of Homeless				
Services	<u>669,101,215</u>	<u>748,741,671</u>	<u>734,821,058</u>	<u>13,920,613</u>
072 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION				
Personal Services—				
001 Administration	60,525,375	55,631,197	53,159,251	2,471,946
002 Operations	<u>804,044,824</u>	<u>832,057,275</u>	<u>826,757,851</u>	<u>5,299,424</u>
Total Personal Services	<u>864,570,199</u>	<u>887,688,472</u>	<u>879,917,102</u>	<u>7,771,370</u>

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
072 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION (cont.)				
Other Than Personal Services—				
003 Operations	\$ 102,955,411	\$ 109,938,330	\$ 109,384,027	\$ 554,303
004 Administration	19,607,973	20,926,973	20,899,035	27,938
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	122,563,384	130,865,303	130,283,062	582,241
	987,133,583	1,018,553,775	1,010,200,164	8,353,611
Intracity Sales	(486,469)	(452,869)	(427,203)	(25,666)
Total Department of Correction	986,647,114	1,018,100,906	1,009,772,961	8,327,945
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(14,019,050)	14,019,050
Net Total Department of Correction . . .	986,647,114	1,018,100,906	995,753,911	22,346,995
073 BOARD OF CORRECTION				
001 Personal Services	895,681	922,995	868,066	54,929
002 Other Than Personal Services	36,739	36,739	35,682	1,057
Total Board of Correction	932,420	959,734	903,748	55,986
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(300)	300
Net Total Board of Correction	932,420	959,734	903,448	56,286
095 PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS				
Personal Services—				
001 City Actuarial Pensions	6,186,931,569	6,286,363,763	6,286,363,763	—
002 Non City Actuarial Pensions	62,870,410	58,870,410	56,108,340	2,762,070
003 Non Actuarial Pensions	45,825,273	46,925,272	46,706,986	218,286
Total Personal Services	6,295,627,252	6,392,159,445	6,389,179,089	2,980,356
Intracity Sales	(124,265,283)	(124,265,283)	(124,265,283)	—
Total Pension Contributions	6,171,361,969	6,267,894,162	6,264,913,806	2,980,356
098 MISCELLANEOUS				
Personal Services—				
001 Personal Services	985,234,895	424,391,823	299,152,191	125,239,632
003 Fringe Benefits	3,347,517,476	3,341,389,384	3,342,333,330	(943,946)
006 Retiree Health Benefits Trust	—	225,000,000	225,000,000	—
Total Personal Services	4,332,752,371	3,990,781,207	3,866,485,521	124,295,686
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services—				
Other Public Safety	29,962,000	19,809,388	19,809,388	—
Court Costs—Public Safety	100,000	100,000	—	100,000
Criminal Justice Programs	53,014,573	54,450,450	54,206,154	244,296
Payments to Transit Authority	319,451,648	659,878,147	659,878,147	—
Payments to Private Bus Companies . . .	68,330,734	7,726,149	7,726,149	—
Payments to Housing Authority	—	5,565,264	5,539,264	26,000
Payments to TFA	—	872,455,794	872,455,785	9
Judgments and Claims	657,705,919	623,192,316	623,192,315	1
Other	537,491,048	188,614,943	176,625,184	11,989,759
005 Indigent Defense Services	201,655,083	212,598,314	212,598,313	1
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	1,867,711,005	2,644,390,765	2,632,030,699	12,360,066
	6,200,463,376	6,635,171,972	6,498,516,220	136,655,752
(Continued)				

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
098 MISCELLANEOUS (cont.)				
Interfund Agreements	\$ (38,200,000)	\$ (38,200,000)	\$ (42,481,507)	\$ 4,281,507
Intracity Sales	—	(57,733)	(57,733)	—
Total Miscellaneous	6,162,263,376	6,596,914,239	6,455,976,980	140,937,259
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(303,372,575)	303,372,575
Net Total Miscellaneous	6,162,263,376	6,596,914,239	6,152,604,405	444,309,834
099 DEBT SERVICE				
Other Than Personal Services—				
001 Funded Debt Outside Constitutional				
Limit	340,271,972	135,374,670	126,468,592	8,906,078
003 Lease Purchase and City Guaranteed				
Debt	138,244,729	189,523,005	189,523,003	2
004 Budget Stabilization Account	812,226,552	1,286,637,893	1,286,637,893	—
Total Debt Service	1,290,743,253	1,611,535,568	1,602,629,488	8,906,080
101 PUBLIC ADVOCATE				
001 Personal Services	2,487,404	2,531,735	2,530,524	1,211
002 Other Than Personal Services	402,291	301,390	278,283	23,107
Total Public Advocate	2,889,695	2,833,125	2,808,807	24,318
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(2,620)	2,620
Net Total Public Advocate	2,889,695	2,833,125	2,806,187	26,938
102 CITY COUNCIL				
Personal Services—				
001 Council Members	17,917,776	18,528,776	18,528,238	538
002 Committee Staffing	8,384,479	8,209,479	8,069,411	140,068
005 Council Services Division	10,764,861	10,489,861	10,338,259	151,602
600 Committee on the Aging	1	1	—	1
602 Committee on Civil Rights	1	1	—	1
605 Committee on Civil Service and Labor .	1	1	—	1
610 Committee on Consumer Affairs	1	1	—	1
615 Committee on Contracts	1	1	—	1
616 Cultural Affairs, Libraries and				
International Image	1	1	—	1
620 Committee on Economic Development .	1	1	—	1
625 Committee on Education	1	1	—	1
630 Committee on Environmental Protection	1	1	—	1
632 Committee on Finance	1	1	—	1
633 Committee on Fire & Criminal Justice .	1	1	—	1
635 Committee on General Welfare	1	1	—	1
640 Committee on Governmental Operations	1	1	—	1
645 Committee on Health	1	1	—	1
647 Committee on Higher Education	1	1	—	1
650 Committee on Housing and Buildings .	1	1	—	1
652 Committee on Immigration	1	1	—	1
653 Committee on Juvenile Justice	1	1	—	1
654 Committee on Land Use	1	1	—	1

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency					
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency		Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
		Adopted	Modified		
102	CITY COUNCIL (cont.)				
	Personal Services—(cont.)				
655	Lower Manhattan Redevelopment	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1
656	Mental Health, Retardation, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse	1	1	—	1
657	Committee on Oversight and Investigation	1	1	—	1
660	Committee on Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs	1	1	—	1
665	Committee on Public Safety	1	1	—	1
670	Committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections	1	1	—	1
671	Committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management	1	1	—	1
673	Committee on Small Business	1	1	—	1
675	Committee on Standards and Ethics . . .	1	1	—	1
680	Committee on State and Federal Legislation	1	1	—	1
681	Committee on Technology in Government	1	1	—	1
682	Committee on Transportation	1	1	—	1
683	Committee on Veterans	1	1	—	1
685	Committee on Waterfronts	1	1	—	1
687	Committee on Women’s Issues	1	1	—	1
690	Committee on Youth Services	1	1	—	1
	Total Personal Services	37,067,151	37,228,151	36,935,908	292,243
	Other Than Personal Services—				
100	Council Members	5,269,811	5,268,811	4,449,900	818,911
200	Central Staff	9,923,335	9,807,742	8,140,573	1,667,169
800	Committee on the Aging	1	1	—	1
802	Committee on Civil Rights	1	1	—	1
805	Committee on Civil Service and Labor .	1	1	—	1
810	Committee on Consumer Affairs	1	1	—	1
815	Committee on Contracts	1	1	—	1
816	Cultural Affairs, Libraries and International Image	1	1	—	1
820	Committee on Economic Development .	1	1	—	1
825	Committee on Education	1	1	—	1
830	Committee on Environmental Protection	1	1	—	1
832	Committee on Finance	1	1	—	1
833	Committee on Fire & Crime Justice . . .	1	1	—	1
835	Committee on General Welfare	1	1	—	1
840	Committee on Governmental Operations	1	1	—	1
845	Committee on Health	1	1	—	1
847	Committee on Higher Education	1	1	—	1
850	Committee on Housing and Buildings .	1	1	—	1
852	Committee on Immigration	1	1	—	1
853	Committee on Juvenile Justice	1	1	—	1
(Continued)					

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency					
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency		Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
		Adopted	Modified		
102	CITY COUNCIL (cont.)				
	Other Than Personal Services—(cont.)				
	854 Committee on Land Use	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1
	855 Lower Manhattan Redevelopment	1	1	—	1
	856 Mental Health, Retardation, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse	1	1	—	1
	857 Committee on Oversight and Investigation	1	1	—	1
	860 Committee on Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs	1	1	—	1
	865 Committee on Public Safety	1	1	—	1
	870 Committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections	1	1	—	1
	871 Committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management	1	1	—	1
	873 Committee on Small Business	1	1	—	1
	875 Committee on Standards and Ethics	1	1	—	1
	880 Committee on State and Federal Legislation	1	1	—	1
	881 Committee on Technology in Government	1	1	—	1
	882 Committee on Transportation	1	1	—	1
	883 Committee on Veterans	1	1	—	1
	885 Committee on Waterfronts	1	1	—	1
	887 Committee on Women’s Issues	1	1	—	1
	890 Committee on Youth Services	1	1	—	1
	Total Other Than Personal Services	15,193,181	15,076,588	12,590,473	2,486,115
	Total City Council	52,260,332	52,304,739	49,526,381	2,778,358
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(2,509)	2,509
	Net Total City Council	52,260,332	52,304,739	49,523,872	2,780,867
103	CITY CLERK				
	001 Personal Services	3,403,923	3,460,285	3,417,287	42,998
	002 Other Than Personal Services	1,250,062	1,403,440	912,345	491,095
	Total City Clerk	4,653,985	4,863,725	4,329,632	534,093
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(264)	264
	Net Total City Clerk	4,653,985	4,863,725	4,329,368	534,357
125	DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING				
	Personal Services—				
	001 Executive and Administrative Management	7,770,494	8,817,263	8,817,263	—
	002 Community Programs	14,276,930	18,311,075	18,311,074	1
	Total Personal Services	22,047,424	27,128,338	27,128,337	1
	Other Than Personal Services—				
	003 Community Programs	246,997,991	265,569,884	260,288,033	5,281,851
	004 Executive and Administrative Management	2,429,297	2,989,514	2,838,494	151,020

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
125 DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING (cont.)				
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	\$ 249,427,288	\$ 268,559,398	\$ 263,126,527	\$ 5,432,871
	271,474,712	295,687,736	290,254,864	5,432,872
Intracity Sales	(472,425)	(1,258,510)	(1,077,118)	(181,392)
Total Department for the Aging	271,002,287	294,429,226	289,177,746	5,251,480
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(387,669)	387,669
Net Total Department for the Aging . . .	271,002,287	294,429,226	288,790,077	5,639,149
126 DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS				
001 Personal Services	3,904,531	4,324,139	4,104,955	219,184
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Office of the Commissioner	1,220,948	1,220,103	1,022,135	197,968
003 Cultural Programs	29,878,998	29,298,112	29,298,112	—
004 Metropolitan Museum of Art	27,189,000	27,028,483	26,778,098	250,385
005 New York Botanical Garden	7,852,642	7,845,968	7,697,008	148,960
006 American Museum of Natural History .	16,973,569	17,485,676	17,366,397	119,279
007 The Wildlife Conservation Society . . .	17,617,266	17,200,335	16,965,933	234,402
008 Brooklyn Museum	8,780,352	9,178,482	9,178,482	—
009 Brooklyn Children’s Museum	2,289,060	2,349,743	2,289,712	60,031
010 Brooklyn Botanical Garden	3,979,726	4,569,483	4,534,034	35,449
011 Queens Botanical Garden	1,107,917	1,369,180	1,344,837	24,343
012 New York Hall of Science	2,170,863	2,168,452	2,114,205	54,247
013 Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences	864,967	864,302	862,145	2,157
014 Staten Island Zoological Society	1,580,772	1,641,517	1,620,452	21,065
015 Staten Island Historical Society	767,776	782,880	776,551	6,329
016 Museum of The City of New York	1,490,569	1,823,561	1,780,606	42,955
017 Wave Hill	1,068,508	1,097,397	1,093,857	3,540
019 Brooklyn Academy of Music	3,158,229	3,127,202	3,111,954	15,248
020 Snug Harbor Cultural Center	1,814,540	1,992,029	1,935,785	56,244
021 Studio Museum in Harlem	877,078	883,366	866,851	16,515
022 Other Cultural Institutions	17,488,673	15,991,041	15,586,796	404,245
024 New York Shakespeare Festival	1,135,375	1,093,756	1,057,735	36,021
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	149,306,828	149,011,068	147,281,685	1,729,383
	153,211,359	153,335,207	151,386,640	1,948,567
Interfund Agreements	(70,013)	(70,013)	(70,013)	—
Intracity Sales	(310,500)	(1,662,840)	(1,662,840)	—
Total Department of Cultural Affairs . .	152,830,846	151,602,354	149,653,787	1,948,567
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(60,200)	60,200
Net Total Department of Cultural Affairs	152,830,846	151,602,354	149,593,587	2,008,767
127 FINANCIAL INFORMATION SERVICES AGENCY				
001 Personal Services	31,504,273	30,334,039	29,740,023	594,016
002 Other Than Personal Services	29,711,064	29,212,556	28,682,996	529,560
	61,215,337	59,546,595	58,423,019	1,123,576

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
127 FINANCIAL INFORMATION SERVICES AGENCY (cont.)				
Interfund Agreements	\$ (14,209,438)	\$ (12,753,762)	\$ (12,753,762)	\$ —
Intracity Sales	—	(1,003,143)	(1,003,143)	—
Total Financial Information Services				
Agency	47,005,899	45,789,690	44,666,114	1,123,576
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(678,141)	678,141
Net Total Financial Information				
Services Agency	47,005,899	45,789,690	43,987,973	1,801,717
130 DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE				
001 Personal Services	41,870,413	48,128,545	44,243,765	3,884,780
002 Other Than Personal Services	91,451,513	90,179,856	90,262,605	(82,749)
Total Department of Juvenile Justice ..	133,321,926	138,308,401	134,506,370	3,802,031
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(521,129)	521,129
Net Total Department of Juvenile				
Justice	133,321,926	138,308,401	133,985,241	4,323,160
131 OFFICE OF PAYROLL ADMINISTRATION				
100 Personal Services	8,490,762	9,018,683	8,823,777	194,906
200 Other Than Personal Services	6,001,027	4,909,411	4,615,692	293,719
	14,491,789	13,928,094	13,439,469	488,625
Interfund Agreements	(1,681,833)	(1,697,853)	(1,697,853)	—
Intracity Sales	(89,218)	(92,227)	(92,227)	—
Total Office of Payroll Administration .	12,720,738	12,138,014	11,649,389	488,625
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(2,230)	2,230
Net Total Office of Payroll				
Administration	12,720,738	12,138,014	11,647,159	490,855
132 INDEPENDENT BUDGET OFFICE				
001 Personal Services	2,519,653	2,589,083	2,338,903	250,180
002 Other Than Personal Services	580,692	581,088	544,700	36,388
Total Independent Budget Office	3,100,345	3,170,171	2,883,603	286,568
133 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION				
001 Personal Services	520,403	514,106	511,155	2,951
002 Other Than Personal Services	278,916	298,017	254,432	43,585
Total Equal Employment Practices				
Commission	799,319	812,123	765,587	46,536
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(7,308)	7,308
Net Total Equal Employment				
Practices Commission	799,319	812,123	758,279	53,844
134 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
001 Personal Services	609,374	582,188	575,729	6,459
002 Other Than Personal Services	34,855	64,855	30,807	34,048
Total Civil Service Commission	644,229	647,043	606,536	40,507
(Continued)				

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
134 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (cont.)				
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (160)	\$ 160
Net Total Civil Service Commission . . .	644,229	647,043	606,376	40,667
136 LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION				
001 Personal Services	3,803,497	3,928,973	3,877,866	51,107
002 Other Than Personal Services	550,809	805,922	720,964	84,958
Total Landmarks Preservation Commission	4,354,306	4,734,895	4,598,830	136,065
156 NYC TAXI AND LIMOUSINE COMMISSION				
001 Personal Services	21,872,744	21,770,220	21,660,422	109,798
002 Other Than Personal Services	8,211,208	7,424,699	7,214,510	210,189
Total NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission	30,083,952	29,194,919	28,874,932	319,987
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(586)	586
Net Total NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission	30,083,952	29,194,919	28,874,346	320,573
226 COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS				
Personal Services—				
001 Personal Services	1,161,993	1,135,300	1,104,379	30,921
003 Community Development	3,895,602	4,027,659	4,026,037	1,622
Total Personal Services	5,057,595	5,162,959	5,130,416	32,543
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	1,348,994	1,357,890	1,354,131	3,759
004 Community Development	685,135	705,771	645,646	60,125
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	2,034,129	2,063,661	1,999,777	63,884
Total Commission on Human Rights . .	7,091,724	7,226,620	7,130,193	96,427
260 DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				
Personal Services—				
002 Executive and Administrative	11,527,719	12,390,128	12,390,128	—
311 Personal Services	13,321,610	13,799,997	13,799,996	1
Total Personal Services	24,849,329	26,190,125	26,190,124	1
Other Than Personal Services—				
005 Community Development	52,469,925	55,185,719	53,577,335	1,608,384
312 Other Than Personal Services	302,113,188	306,607,452	302,937,843	3,669,609
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	354,583,113	361,793,171	356,515,178	5,277,993
Intracity Sales	379,432,442	387,983,296	382,705,302	5,277,994
Intracity Sales	(26,594,645)	(27,919,166)	(23,089,539)	(4,829,627)
Total Department of Youth and Community Development	352,837,797	360,064,130	359,615,763	448,367
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(5,469,307)	5,469,307
Net Total Department of Youth and Community Development	352,837,797	360,064,130	354,146,456	5,917,674

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
312 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST BOARD				
001 Personal Services	\$ 1,767,424	\$ 1,788,203	\$ 1,716,520	\$ 71,683
002 Other Than Personal Services	221,924	216,086	181,133	34,953
Total Conflicts of Interest Board	1,989,348	2,004,289	1,897,653	106,636
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(19,752)	19,752
Net Total Conflicts of Interest Board . .	1,989,348	2,004,289	1,877,901	126,388
313 OFFICE OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING				
001 Personal Services	1,363,623	1,373,134	1,370,478	2,656
002 Other Than Personal Services	512,541	512,541	511,206	1,335
Total Office of Collective Bargaining . .	1,876,164	1,885,675	1,881,684	3,991
341 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 1				
001 Personal Services	195,904	201,106	200,791	315
002 Other Than Personal Services	3,991	9,987	8,273	1,714
Total Manhattan Community Board # 1 .	199,895	211,093	209,064	2,029
342 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 2				
001 Personal Services	184,544	181,544	180,752	792
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	15,351	28,848	27,549	1,299
003 Rent and Energy	105,788	104,996	102,071	2,925
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	121,139	133,844	129,620	4,224
Total Manhattan Community Board # 2 .	305,683	315,388	310,372	5,016
343 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 3				
001 Personal Services	189,752	185,252	184,386	866
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	15,143	24,143	23,519	624
003 Rent and Energy	121,446	123,682	123,680	2
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	136,589	147,825	147,199	626
Total Manhattan Community Board # 3 .	326,341	333,077	331,585	1,492
344 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 4				
001 Personal Services	179,660	184,160	171,295	12,865
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	20,235	20,235	16,015	4,220
003 Rent and Energy	77,826	77,826	90,211	(12,385)
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	98,061	98,061	106,226	(8,165)
Total Manhattan Community Board # 4 .	277,721	282,221	277,521	4,700
345 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 5				
001 Personal Services	181,407	148,753	148,752	1
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	18,488	55,642	53,870	1,772
003 Rent and Energy	46,144	46,485	37,274	9,211
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	64,632	102,127	91,144	10,983
Total Manhattan Community Board # 5 .	246,039	250,880	239,896	10,984

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
346 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 6				
001 Personal Services	\$ 186,420	\$ 190,920	\$ 170,235	\$ 20,685
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	13,475	26,552	12,980	13,572
003 Rent and Energy	85,529	85,529	85,527	2
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	99,004	112,081	98,507	13,574
Total Manhattan Community Board # 6 .	285,424	303,001	268,742	34,259
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(1,258)	1,258
Net Total Manhattan Community Board # 6	285,424	303,001	267,484	35,517
347 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 7				
001 Personal Services	179,860	171,860	171,860	—
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	30,035	42,535	41,772	763
003 Rent and Energy	6,109	6,542	5,983	559
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	36,144	49,077	47,755	1,322
Total Manhattan Community Board # 7 .	216,004	220,937	219,615	1,322
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(103)	103
Net Total Manhattan Community Board # 7	216,004	220,937	219,512	1,425
348 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 8				
001 Personal Services	182,502	176,252	130,004	46,248
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	17,393	28,143	25,160	2,983
003 Rent and Energy	135,378	135,378	127,056	8,322
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	152,771	163,521	152,216	11,305
Total Manhattan Community Board # 8 .	335,273	339,773	282,220	57,553
349 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 9				
001 Personal Services	153,942	127,391	103,638	23,753
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	55,953	86,797	75,146	11,651
003 Rent and Energy	33,264	33,471	33,470	1
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	89,217	120,268	108,616	11,652
Total Manhattan Community Board # 9 .	243,159	247,659	212,254	35,405
350 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 10				
001 Personal Services	187,091	181,591	138,066	43,525
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	62,804	72,804	26,847	45,957
003 Rent and Energy	56,198	61,698	61,696	2
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	119,002	134,502	88,543	45,959
Total Manhattan Community Board # 10	306,093	316,093	226,609	89,484

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
350 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 10 (cont.)				
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (31,842)	\$ 31,842
Net Total Manhattan Community Board # 10	306,093	316,093	194,767	121,326
351 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 11				
001 Personal Services	183,351	163,088	156,156	6,932
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	26,544	51,307	47,298	4,009
003 Rent and Energy	61,841	56,740	43,722	13,018
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	88,385	108,047	91,020	17,027
Total Manhattan Community Board # 11	271,736	271,135	247,176	23,959
352 MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD # 12				
001 Personal Services	186,966	155,345	147,896	7,449
002 Other Than Personal Services	12,929	49,050	35,884	13,166
Total Manhattan Community Board # 12	199,895	204,395	183,780	20,615
381 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 1				
001 Personal Services	188,326	189,383	189,383	—
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	11,569	15,012	13,198	1,814
003 Rent and Energy	51,961	51,961	47,085	4,876
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	63,530	66,973	60,283	6,690
Total Bronx Community Board # 1	251,856	256,356	249,666	6,690
382 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 2				
001 Personal Services	187,782	193,182	188,266	4,916
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	12,113	11,213	9,138	2,075
003 Rent and Energy	60,340	60,340	50,084	10,256
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	72,453	71,553	59,222	12,331
Total Bronx Community Board # 2	260,235	264,735	247,488	17,247
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(52)	52
Net Total Bronx Community Board # 2 .	260,235	264,735	247,436	17,299
383 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 3				
001 Personal Services	176,700	171,200	170,255	945
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	27,262	37,262	28,565	8,697
003 Rent and Energy	47,416	47,882	44,533	3,349
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	74,678	85,144	73,098	12,046
Total Bronx Community Board # 3	251,378	256,344	243,353	12,991
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(9,349)	9,349
Net Total Bronx Community Board # 3 .	251,378	256,344	234,004	22,340
				(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
384 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 4				
001 Personal Services	\$ 164,040	\$ 169,440	\$ 163,418	\$ 6,022
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	39,915	42,515	23,194	19,321
003 Rent and Energy	7,308	7,308	7,306	2
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	47,223	49,823	30,500	19,323
Total Bronx Community Board # 4 . . .	211,263	219,263	193,918	25,345
385 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 5				
001 Personal Services	191,381	185,381	185,039	342
002 Other Than Personal Services	16,074	31,074	18,332	12,742
Total Bronx Community Board # 5 . . .	207,455	216,455	203,371	13,084
386 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 6				
001 Personal Services	171,008	175,508	169,301	6,207
002 Other Than Personal Services	28,887	28,887	28,265	622
Total Bronx Community Board # 6 . . .	199,895	204,395	197,566	6,829
387 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 7				
001 Personal Services	150,654	154,142	148,959	5,183
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	49,241	50,253	49,194	1,059
003 Rent and Energy	48,709	48,898	48,056	842
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	97,950	99,151	97,250	1,901
Total Bronx Community Board # 7 . . .	248,604	253,293	246,209	7,084
388 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 8				
001 Personal Services	195,822	192,112	192,106	6
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	4,074	15,784	15,425	359
003 Rent and Energy	41,188	42,391	41,554	837
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	45,262	58,175	56,979	1,196
Total Bronx Community Board # 8 . . .	241,084	250,287	249,085	1,202
389 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 9				
001 Personal Services	155,641	160,141	147,684	12,457
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	44,254	44,254	23,495	20,759
003 Rent and Energy	39,214	39,214	38,267	947
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	83,468	83,468	61,762	21,706
Total Bronx Community Board # 9 . . .	239,109	243,609	209,446	34,163
390 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 10				
001 Personal Services	165,214	172,984	172,984	—
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	34,681	31,411	21,143	10,268
003 Rent and Energy	60,951	65,185	58,164	7,021
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	95,632	96,596	79,307	17,289
Total Bronx Community Board # 10 . . .	260,846	269,580	252,291	17,289

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
390 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 10 (cont.)				
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (25,381)	\$ 25,381
Net Total Bronx Community				
Board # 10	260,846	269,580	226,910	42,670
391 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 11				
001 Personal Services	193,074	188,180	188,179	1
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	6,821	16,215	15,235	980
003 Rent and Energy	40,158	40,502	37,061	3,441
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	46,979	56,717	52,296	4,421
Total Bronx Community Board # 11 . . .	240,053	244,897	240,475	4,422
392 BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD # 12				
001 Personal Services	185,953	174,366	152,340	22,026
002 Other Than Personal Services	13,942	30,029	29,278	751
Total Bronx Community Board # 12 . . .	199,895	204,395	181,618	22,777
431 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 1				
001 Personal Services	167,421	124,921	109,220	15,701
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	32,474	81,974	80,073	1,901
003 Rent and Energy	49,000	49,000	45,000	4,000
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	81,474	130,974	125,073	5,901
Total Queens Community Board # 1 . . .	248,895	255,895	234,293	21,602
432 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 2				
001 Personal Services	175,044	170,195	170,194	1
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	24,851	34,200	33,376	824
003 Rent and Energy	65,568	65,568	65,566	2
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	90,419	99,768	98,942	826
Total Queens Community Board # 2 . . .	265,463	269,963	269,136	827
433 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 3				
001 Personal Services	188,385	184,086	183,901	185
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	16,510	21,509	19,631	1,878
003 Rent and Energy	49,202	49,202	49,200	2
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	65,712	70,711	68,831	1,880
Total Queens Community Board # 3 . . .	254,097	254,797	252,732	2,065
434 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 4				
001 Personal Services	185,699	181,599	181,589	10
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	14,196	22,234	21,423	811
003 Rent and Energy	33,698	37,701	37,657	44
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	47,894	59,935	59,080	855
Total Queens Community Board # 4 . . .	233,593	241,534	240,669	865
(Continued)				

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
435 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 5				
001 Personal Services	\$ 165,777	\$ 164,052	\$ 163,711	\$ 341
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	34,118	40,343	39,308	1,035
003 Rent and Energy	27,748	28,641	28,639	2
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	61,866	68,984	67,947	1,037
Total Queens Community Board # 5 . . .	227,643	233,036	231,658	1,378
436 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 6				
001 Personal Services	180,644	185,144	175,712	9,432
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	19,251	24,251	22,077	2,174
003 Rent and Energy	43,433	43,583	43,312	271
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	62,684	67,834	65,389	2,445
Total Queens Community Board # 6 . . .	243,328	252,978	241,101	11,877
437 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 7				
001 Personal Services	179,876	185,776	185,722	54
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	20,019	19,219	18,828	391
003 Rent and Energy	71,869	72,474	71,340	1,134
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	91,888	91,693	90,168	1,525
Total Queens Community Board # 7 . . .	271,764	277,469	275,890	1,579
438 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 8				
001 Personal Services	161,830	164,830	164,219	611
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	38,065	39,565	38,662	903
003 Rent and Energy	66,495	76,195	76,195	—
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	104,560	115,760	114,857	903
Total Queens Community Board # 8 . . .	266,390	280,590	279,076	1,514
439 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 9				
001 Personal Services	181,096	185,596	185,225	371
002 Other Than Personal Services	18,799	18,799	18,798	1
Total Queens Community Board # 9 . . .	199,895	204,395	204,023	372
440 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 10				
001 Personal Services	176,227	169,806	159,219	10,587
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	23,668	34,589	34,278	311
003 Rent and Energy	39,970	39,949	34,907	5,042
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	63,638	74,538	69,185	5,353
Total Queens Community Board # 10 . .	239,865	244,344	228,404	15,940
441 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 11				
001 Personal Services	184,805	185,361	180,469	4,892

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
441 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 11 (cont.)				
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	\$ 15,090	\$ 19,034	\$ 17,377	\$ 1,657
003 Rent and Energy	52,533	52,985	53,046	(61)
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	67,623	72,019	70,423	1,596
Total Queens Community Board # 11 . .	252,428	257,380	250,892	6,488
442 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 12				
001 Personal Services	165,815	170,302	159,702	10,600
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	34,080	34,093	27,919	6,174
003 Rent and Energy	28,396	28,823	28,624	199
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	62,476	62,916	56,543	6,373
Total Queens Community Board # 12 . .	228,291	233,218	216,245	16,973
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(1,250)	1,250
Net Total Queens Community Board # 12	228,291	233,218	214,995	18,223
443 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 13				
001 Personal Services	152,542	135,917	117,191	18,726
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	47,353	68,478	47,032	21,446
003 Rent and Energy	40,584	41,026	40,695	331
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	87,937	109,504	87,727	21,777
Total Queens Community Board # 13 . .	240,479	245,421	204,918	40,503
444 QUEENS COMMUNITY BOARD # 14				
001 Personal Services	178,188	167,688	163,935	3,753
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	21,707	36,707	30,518	6,189
003 Rent and Energy	24,302	24,756	24,011	745
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	46,009	61,463	54,529	6,934
Total Queens Community Board # 14 . .	224,197	229,151	218,464	10,687
471 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 1				
001 Personal Services	186,751	182,251	178,261	3,990
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	13,144	22,144	21,617	527
003 Rent and Energy	58,887	58,349	58,349	—
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	72,031	80,493	79,966	527
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 1 . .	258,782	262,744	258,227	4,517
472 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 2				
001 Personal Services	181,996	176,246	159,217	17,029
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	17,899	29,649	22,212	7,437
003 Rent and Energy	44,752	44,752	42,824	1,928
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	62,651	74,401	65,036	9,365
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 2 . .	244,647	250,647	224,253	26,394

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
473 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 3				
001 Personal Services	\$ 131,968	\$ 136,468	\$ 126,496	\$ 9,972
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	67,927	67,927	58,062	9,865
003 Rent and Energy	37,052	35,540	34,524	1,016
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	104,979	103,467	92,586	10,881
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 3 .	236,947	239,935	219,082	20,853
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(5,207)	5,207
Net Total Brooklyn Community Board # 3	236,947	239,935	213,875	26,060
474 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 4				
001 Personal Services	158,226	162,726	153,924	8,802
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	41,669	41,669	39,020	2,649
003 Rent and Energy	83,602	83,602	11,250	72,352
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	125,271	125,271	50,270	75,001
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 4 .	283,497	287,997	204,194	83,803
475 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 5				
001 Personal Services	186,850	181,350	174,474	6,876
002 Other Than Personal Services	13,045	23,045	15,044	8,001
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 5 .	199,895	204,395	189,518	14,877
476 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 6				
001 Personal Services	196,019	192,619	190,160	2,459
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	3,876	63,996	62,633	1,363
003 Rent and Energy	4,244	4,244	—	4,244
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	8,120	68,240	62,633	5,607
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 6 .	204,139	260,859	252,793	8,066
477 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 7				
001 Personal Services	197,222	193,987	192,892	1,095
002 Other Than Personal Services	2,673	10,408	9,705	703
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 7 .	199,895	204,395	202,597	1,798
478 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 8				
001 Personal Services	192,344	188,994	186,730	2,264
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	7,551	15,401	13,254	2,147
003 Rent and Energy	52,346	56,909	55,676	1,233
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	59,897	72,310	68,930	3,380
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 8 .	252,241	261,304	255,660	5,644
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(7,494)	7,494
Net Total Brooklyn Community Board # 8	252,241	261,304	248,166	13,138
(Continued)				

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
479 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 9				
001 Personal Services	\$ 125,583	\$ 133,583	\$ 121,236	\$ 12,347
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	74,312	70,812	69,218	1,594
003 Rent and Energy	26,625	29,846	20,537	9,309
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	100,937	100,658	89,755	10,903
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 9 .	226,520	234,241	210,991	23,250
480 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 10				
001 Personal Services	182,932	178,432	177,573	859
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	16,963	25,178	25,068	110
003 Rent and Energy	73,623	74,408	46,878	27,530
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	90,586	99,586	71,946	27,640
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 10 .	273,518	278,018	249,519	28,499
481 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 11				
001 Personal Services	172,091	176,591	171,966	4,625
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	27,804	27,804	26,259	1,545
003 Rent and Energy	33,891	34,150	30,628	3,522
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	61,695	61,954	56,887	5,067
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 11 .	233,786	238,545	228,853	9,692
482 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 12				
001 Personal Services	197,049	187,549	187,042	507
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	9,346	26,846	26,358	488
003 Rent and Energy	66,369	65,802	62,035	3,767
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	75,715	92,648	88,393	4,255
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 12 .	272,764	280,197	275,435	4,762
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(5,313)	5,313
Net Total Brooklyn Community				
Board # 12	272,764	280,197	270,122	10,075
483 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 13				
001 Personal Services	183,320	187,820	165,815	22,005
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	16,575	16,575	14,985	1,590
003 Rent and Energy	57,519	57,526	43,448	14,078
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	74,094	74,101	58,433	15,668
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 13 .	257,414	261,921	224,248	37,673
484 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 14				
001 Personal Services	179,402	183,902	172,069	11,833
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	20,493	20,493	19,085	1,408
003 Rent and Energy	62,874	63,291	62,230	1,061
(Continued)				

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
484 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 14 (cont.)				
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	\$ 83,367	\$ 83,784	\$ 81,315	\$ 2,469
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 14 .	262,769	267,686	253,384	14,302
485 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 15				
001 Personal Services	136,277	156,895	107,311	49,584
002 Other Than Personal Services	63,618	47,500	32,103	15,397
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 15 .	199,895	204,395	139,414	64,981
486 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 16				
001 Personal Services	189,658	187,417	187,413	4
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	10,237	17,046	16,682	364
003 Rent and Energy	44,934	44,866	28,613	16,253
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	55,171	61,912	45,295	16,617
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 16 .	244,829	249,329	232,708	16,621
487 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 17				
001 Personal Services	178,221	177,721	172,917	4,804
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	21,674	26,674	26,192	482
003 Rent and Energy	94,095	94,292	73,917	20,375
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	115,769	120,966	100,109	20,857
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 17 .	293,990	298,687	273,026	25,661
488 BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD # 18				
001 Personal Services	156,546	149,546	149,004	542
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	43,349	54,849	52,325	2,524
003 Rent and Energy	2	5,002	—	5,002
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	43,351	59,851	52,325	7,526
Total Brooklyn Community Board # 18 .	199,897	209,397	201,329	8,068
491 STATEN ISLAND COMMUNITY BOARD # 1				
001 Personal Services	186,683	191,183	189,338	1,845
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	13,212	13,212	11,333	1,879
003 Rent and Energy	56,268	56,268	54,890	1,378
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	69,480	69,480	66,223	3,257
Total Staten Island Community Board # 1	256,163	260,663	255,561	5,102
492 STATEN ISLAND COMMUNITY BOARD # 2				
001 Personal Services	133,993	143,593	141,687	1,906
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	65,902	60,802	56,641	4,161
003 Rent and Energy	45,002	45,002	45,000	2
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	110,904	105,804	101,641	4,163
Total Staten Island Community Board # 2	244,897	249,397	243,328	6,069
(Continued)				

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
493 STATEN ISLAND COMMUNITY BOARD # 3				
001 Personal Services	\$ 176,944	\$ 181,444	\$ 175,018	\$ 6,426
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Other Than Personal Services	22,951	22,951	21,730	1,221
003 Rent and Energy	76,804	77,016	73,992	3,024
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	99,755	99,967	95,722	4,245
Total Staten Island Community Board # 3	276,699	281,411	270,740	10,671
781 DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION				
Personal Services—				
001 Executive Management	6,130,735	7,095,207	7,092,820	2,387
002 Probation Services	61,987,131	62,665,763	61,751,538	914,225
Total Personal Services	68,117,866	69,760,970	68,844,358	916,612
Other Than Personal Services—				
003 Probation Services	13,856,877	14,154,922	13,267,411	887,511
004 Executive Management	241,318	191,318	22,365	168,953
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	14,098,195	14,346,240	13,289,776	1,056,464
	82,216,061	84,107,210	82,134,134	1,973,076
Intracity Sales	(3,770,294)	(839,825)	(835,253)	(4,572)
Total Department of Probation	78,445,767	83,267,385	81,298,881	1,968,504
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(61,419)	61,419
Net Total Department of Probation . . .	78,445,767	83,267,385	81,237,462	2,029,923
801 DEPARTMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS SERVICES				
Personal Services—				
001 Department of Business	8,888,459	10,281,531	10,279,854	1,677
004 Contract Compliance and Business Opportunity	2,092,396	2,227,595	2,192,074	35,521
008 Economic Planning / Film	1,636,223	1,665,498	1,654,173	11,325
010 Workforce Investment Act	7,434,400	6,622,354	5,724,205	898,149
Total Personal Services	20,051,478	20,796,978	19,850,306	946,672
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Department of Business	61,850,985	60,165,403	57,196,619	2,968,784
005 Contract Compliance and Business Opportunity	780,410	772,808	754,783	18,025
006 Economic Development Corporation . .	32,579,394	31,000,666	21,294,432	9,706,234
009 Economic Planning / Film	360,103	360,103	344,608	15,495
011 Workforce Investment Act	50,396,983	54,840,423	54,050,396	790,027
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	145,967,875	147,139,403	133,640,838	13,498,565
	166,019,353	167,936,381	153,491,144	14,445,237
Intracity Sales	(55,370)	(4,882,881)	(3,875,471)	(1,007,410)
Total Department of Small Business Services	165,963,983	163,053,500	149,615,673	13,437,827
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(51,368)	51,368
Net Total Department of Small Business Services	165,963,983	163,053,500	149,564,305	13,489,195
(Continued)				

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency					
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency		Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
		Adopted	Modified		
806	HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT				
	Personal Services—				
	001 Office of Administration	\$ 25,297,308	\$ 28,538,088	\$ 28,231,813	\$ 306,275
	002 Office of Development	17,044,054	18,509,114	18,202,372	306,742
	004 Office of Housing Preservation	67,239,723	68,760,176	67,439,930	1,320,246
	006 Housing Maintenance and Sales	39,734,096	40,129,337	39,696,642	432,695
	Total Personal Services	149,315,181	155,936,715	153,570,757	2,365,958
	Other Than Personal Services—				
	008 Office of Administration	35,603,614	43,659,129	39,050,164	4,608,965
	009 Office of Development	222,768,495	433,808,012	416,167,908	17,640,104
	010 Housing Management and Sales	51,719,384	32,790,823	27,037,106	5,753,717
	011 Office of Housing Preservation	81,012,109	82,336,630	66,398,198	15,938,432
	Total Other Than Personal Services	391,103,602	592,594,594	548,653,376	43,941,218
		540,418,783	748,531,309	702,224,133	46,307,176
	Interfund Agreements	(15,620,446)	(16,214,256)	(16,214,256)	—
	Intracity Sales	(989,993)	(1,594,842)	(1,380,239)	(214,603)
	Total Housing Preservation and Development	523,808,344	730,722,211	684,629,638	46,092,573
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(2,778,627)	2,778,627
	Net Total Housing Preservation and Development	523,808,344	730,722,211	681,851,011	48,871,200
810	DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS				
	001 Personal Services	83,303,342	82,665,740	82,665,740	—
	002 Other Than Personal Services	23,989,614	28,285,585	27,012,091	1,273,494
	Total Department of Buildings	107,292,956	110,951,325	109,677,831	1,273,494
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(265,097)	265,097
	Net Total Department of Buildings	107,292,956	110,951,325	109,412,734	1,538,591
816	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE				
	Personal Services—				
	101 Health Administration	33,617,569	45,248,806	44,877,450	371,356
	102 Disease Control and Epidemiology	99,562,353	101,358,498	100,744,723	613,775
	103 Health Promotion and Disease Prevention	95,449,032	98,370,271	97,684,323	685,948
	104 Environmental Health Services	46,531,755	50,816,539	50,805,668	10,871
	106 Office of Chief Medical Examiner	45,482,967	45,605,556	44,047,631	1,557,925
	107 Health Care Access and Improvement	26,103,846	26,791,773	25,687,302	1,104,471
	108 Mental Hygiene Management Services	39,403,822	38,553,802	35,077,921	3,475,881
	Total Personal Services	386,151,344	406,745,245	398,925,018	7,820,227
	Other Than Personal Services—				
	111 Health Administration	34,278,106	47,349,368	46,629,586	719,782
	112 Disease Control and Epidemiology	195,508,595	229,139,370	221,837,390	7,301,980
	113 Health Promotion and Disease Prevention	61,751,926	69,937,455	64,904,331	5,033,124
	114 Environmental Health Services	21,157,515	21,983,486	20,977,313	1,006,173
	116 Office of Chief Medical Examiner	18,914,186	24,640,387	21,834,845	2,805,542
(Continued)					

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency					
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency		Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
		Adopted	Modified		
816	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE (cont.)				
	Other Than Personal Services— (cont.)				
117	Health Care Access and Improvement .	\$ 167,518,100	\$ 166,315,684	\$ 166,811,269	\$ (495,585)
118	Mental Hygiene Management Services .	15,238,872	15,924,926	14,697,404	1,227,522
120	Mental Health Services	193,133,596	204,565,475	200,979,495	3,585,980
121	Mental Retardation Services	480,521,227	491,505,871	496,056,852	(4,550,981)
122	Chemical Dependency and Health				
	Promotion	52,838,553	58,422,390	58,551,684	(129,294)
	Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	1,240,860,676	1,329,784,412	1,313,280,169	16,504,243
		1,627,012,020	1,736,529,657	1,712,205,187	24,324,470
	Intracity Sales	(6,214,983)	(23,223,798)	(21,245,929)	(1,977,869)
	Total Department of Health and				
	Mental Hygiene	1,620,797,037	1,713,305,859	1,690,959,258	22,346,601
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
	Payables	—	—	(29,861,116)	29,861,116
	Net Total Department of Health and				
	Mental Hygiene	1,620,797,037	1,713,305,859	1,661,098,142	52,207,717
819	HEALTH AND HOSPITALS CORPORATION				
001	Other Than Personal Services	184,975,369	306,082,539	289,592,663	16,489,876
	Intracity Sales	(84,175,619)	(108,444,352)	(107,364,442)	(1,079,910)
	Total Health and Hospitals				
	Corporation	100,799,750	197,638,187	182,228,221	15,409,966
826	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION				
	Personal Services—				
001	Executive and Support	32,251,271	33,239,451	32,933,054	306,397
002	Environmental Management	24,687,025	20,724,058	21,014,812	(290,754)
003	Water Supply and Wastewater				
	Collection	153,005,916	161,488,029	161,427,000	61,029
007	Central Utility	65,249,975	68,504,411	68,573,044	(68,633)
008	Wastewater Treatment	131,957,084	142,596,356	140,398,453	2,197,903
	Total Personal Services	407,151,271	426,552,305	424,346,363	2,205,942
	Other Than Personal Services—				
004	Utility	567,608,385	589,259,901	561,125,124	28,134,777
005	Environmental Management	8,990,890	8,232,764	6,990,620	1,242,144
006	Executive and Support	46,142,598	45,216,119	41,633,341	3,582,778
	Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	622,741,873	642,708,784	609,749,085	32,959,699
		1,029,893,144	1,069,261,089	1,034,095,448	35,165,641
	Interfund Agreements	(54,219,661)	(56,046,810)	(59,884,796)	3,837,986
	Intracity Sales	(1,178,177)	(1,202,177)	(1,178,177)	(24,000)
	Total Department of Environmental				
	Protection	974,495,306	1,012,012,102	973,032,475	38,979,627
	Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
	Payables	—	—	(20,762,703)	20,762,703
	Net Total Department of				
	Environmental Protection	974,495,306	1,012,012,102	952,269,772	59,742,330

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
827 DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION				
Personal Services—				
101 Executive Administrative	\$ 61,779,310	\$ 60,188,279	\$ 58,825,700	\$ 1,362,579
102 Cleaning and Collection	566,874,601	571,458,134	570,971,908	486,226
103 Waste Disposal	17,832,696	16,414,564	16,322,064	92,500
104 Building Management	14,516,380	15,988,372	15,987,480	892
105 Bureau of Motor Equipment	54,946,769	58,718,376	58,696,446	21,930
107 Snow Budget	24,072,419	22,244,719	22,241,895	2,824
Total Personal Services	740,022,175	745,012,444	743,045,493	1,966,951
Other Than Personal Services—				
106 Executive and Administrative	93,325,689	77,045,392	74,998,438	2,046,954
109 Cleaning and Collection	37,672,907	29,917,247	29,811,160	106,087
110 Waste Disposal	380,645,545	365,069,820	362,900,602	2,169,218
111 Building Management	2,845,012	2,925,858	2,925,658	200
112 Motor Equipment	21,719,031	23,113,532	22,986,297	127,235
113 Snow Budget	17,265,965	21,548,759	21,547,561	1,198
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	553,474,149	519,620,608	515,169,716	4,450,892
	1,293,496,324	1,264,633,052	1,258,215,209	6,417,843
Interfund Agreements	(8,056,749)	(7,954,183)	(7,954,183)	—
Intracity Sales	(2,501,220)	(3,198,731)	(2,269,161)	(929,570)
Total Department of Sanitation	1,282,938,355	1,253,480,138	1,247,991,865	5,488,273
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(692,897)	692,897
Net Total Department of Sanitation . . .	1,282,938,355	1,253,480,138	1,247,298,968	6,181,170
829 BUSINESS INTEGRITY COMMISSION				
001 Personal Services	4,219,389	4,317,696	4,301,713	15,983
002 Other Than Personal Services	2,027,717	2,050,717	1,970,613	80,104
Total Business Integrity Commission . .	6,247,106	6,368,413	6,272,326	96,087
836 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE				
Personal Services—				
001 Administration and Planning	34,145,151	38,768,540	38,758,269	10,271
002 Operations	22,483,242	23,776,232	23,774,533	1,699
003 Property	18,815,901	19,620,102	19,595,733	24,369
004 Audit	20,962,074	21,291,050	21,262,309	28,741
005 Legal	3,840,694	4,039,435	4,020,225	19,210
007 Parking Violations Bureau	9,961,284	9,893,344	9,868,160	25,184
009 City Sheriff	12,961,179	13,995,984	13,856,747	139,237
Total Personal Services	123,169,525	131,384,687	131,135,976	248,711
Other Than Personal Services—				
011 Administration	68,135,392	75,309,063	78,822,627	(3,513,564)
022 Operations	4,434,000	4,667,250	4,005,625	661,625
033 Property	6,043,990	5,205,479	5,182,444	23,035
044 Audit	414,000	1,724,000	1,704,912	19,088
055 Legal	127,790	127,790	124,068	3,722
077 Parking Violations Bureau	450,000	450,000	449,130	870
099 City Sheriff	3,620,641	3,794,788	3,670,969	123,819
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	83,225,813	91,278,370	93,959,775	(2,681,405)
	206,395,338	222,663,057	225,095,751	(2,432,694)
				(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
836 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE (cont.)				
Intracity Sales	\$ (2,205,919)	\$ (5,143,430)	\$ (5,143,430)	\$ —
Total Department of Finance	204,189,419	217,519,627	219,952,321	(2,432,694)
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(164,787)	164,787
Net Total Department of Finance	204,189,419	217,519,627	219,787,534	(2,267,907)
841 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Personal Services—				
001 Executive Administration and Planning Management	34,370,242	43,162,354	42,557,055	605,299
002 Highway Operations	99,407,111	116,302,716	116,148,751	153,965
003 Transit Operations	55,901,703	55,325,415	53,021,945	2,303,470
004 Traffic Operations	62,789,428	88,706,266	88,516,653	189,613
006 Bureau of Bridges	58,904,472	65,727,116	65,385,795	341,321
Total Personal Services	311,372,956	369,223,867	365,630,199	3,593,668
Other Than Personal Services—				
007 Bureau of Bridges	13,775,935	26,743,766	21,621,432	5,122,334
011 Executive Administration and Planning Management	46,324,137	53,962,330	49,143,553	4,818,777
012 Highway Operations	90,179,416	90,962,392	86,251,374	4,711,018
013 Transit Operations	36,243,719	40,640,546	34,750,436	5,890,110
014 Traffic Operations	207,921,947	235,825,115	230,596,013	5,229,102
Total Other Than Personal Services	394,445,154	448,134,149	422,362,808	25,771,341
Interfund Agreements	705,818,110	817,358,016	787,993,007	29,365,009
Intracity Sales	(169,934,029)	(173,110,384)	(173,110,384)	—
Total Department of Transportation	(1,409,073)	(2,390,983)	(2,390,070)	(913)
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	534,475,008	641,856,649	612,492,553	29,364,096
Net Total Department of Transportation	—	—	(10,108,117)	10,108,117
Net Total Department of Transportation	534,475,008	641,856,649	602,384,436	39,472,213
846 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION				
Personal Services—				
001 Executive Management and Administrative Services	7,136,727	7,278,131	7,277,445	686
002 Maintenance and Operations	216,040,912	237,041,729	236,466,767	574,962
003 Design and Engineering	26,968,964	28,989,982	28,989,338	644
004 Recreation Services	14,934,016	21,828,061	21,827,799	262
Total Personal Services	265,080,619	295,137,903	294,561,349	576,554
Other Than Personal Services—				
006 Maintenance and Operations	59,574,314	58,853,904	57,644,383	1,209,521
007 Executive Management and Administrative Services	26,826,727	25,625,469	24,778,022	847,447
009 Recreation Services	807,344	1,582,182	1,482,716	99,466
010 Design and Engineering	1,160,378	1,160,378	1,128,052	32,326
Total Other Than Personal Services	88,368,763	87,221,933	85,033,173	2,188,760
Total Department of Parks and Recreation	353,449,382	382,359,836	379,594,522	2,765,314

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
846 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (cont.)				
Interfund Agreements	\$ (27,924,531)	\$ (30,150,360)	\$ (30,150,360)	\$ —
Intracity Sales	(49,732,763)	(55,175,385)	(52,518,020)	(2,657,365)
Total Department of Parks and Recreation	275,792,088	297,034,091	296,926,142	107,949
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(1,331,587)	1,331,587
Net Total Department of Parks and Recreation	<u>275,792,088</u>	<u>297,034,091</u>	<u>295,594,555</u>	<u>1,439,536</u>
850 DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION				
001 Personal Services	82,304,267	79,916,297	79,912,520	3,777
002 Other Than Personal Services	20,783,114	23,109,810	22,194,780	915,030
	103,087,381	103,026,107	102,107,300	918,807
Interfund Agreements	(95,565,454)	(93,375,575)	(92,631,339)	(744,236)
Intracity Sales	—	(115,500)	(115,500)	—
Total Department of Design and Construction	7,521,927	9,535,032	9,360,461	174,571
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(483,131)	483,131
Net Total Department of Design and Construction	<u>7,521,927</u>	<u>9,535,032</u>	<u>8,877,330</u>	<u>657,702</u>
856 DEPARTMENT OF CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
Personal Services—				
001 Division of Citywide Personnel				
Services	20,651,714	21,592,027	20,636,363	955,664
003 Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings	2,156,760	11,837,412	11,388,731	448,681
005 Board of Standards and Appeals	1,592,859	1,699,535	1,699,534	1
100 Executive and Support Services	19,087,285	20,776,668	20,497,317	279,351
200 Division of Administration and Security	5,592,003	7,070,709	6,926,256	144,453
300 Division of Facilities Management and Construction	56,652,873	70,436,771	70,421,509	15,262
400 Division of Municipal Supply Services	8,886,123	8,257,990	8,101,344	156,646
500 Division of Real Estate Services	8,427,205	8,194,464	7,956,766	237,698
600 Communications	1,382,740	1,224,288	1,201,761	22,527
Total Personal Services	<u>124,429,562</u>	<u>151,089,864</u>	<u>148,829,581</u>	<u>2,260,283</u>
Other Than Personal Services—				
002 Division of Citywide Personnel				
Services	5,875,346	7,539,563	7,011,496	528,067
004 Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings	1,535,517	4,411,008	4,238,650	172,358
006 Board of Standards and Appeals	481,747	481,737	478,152	3,585
190 Executive and Support Services	11,633,104	14,469,217	13,868,884	600,333
290 Division of Administration and Security	11,238,347	11,647,730	11,260,814	386,916

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
856 DEPARTMENT OF CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (cont.)				
Other Than Personal Services—(cont.)				
390 Division of Facilities Management and Construction	\$ 897,305,249	\$ 881,634,737	\$ 860,432,856	\$ 21,201,881
490 Division of Municipal Supply Services	31,177,143	38,080,852	37,143,583	937,269
590 Division of Real Estate Services	6,630,036	6,592,907	6,351,295	241,612
690 Communications	2,779,274	2,767,318	2,734,924	32,394
Total Other Than Personal Services	968,655,763	967,625,069	943,520,654	24,104,415
	1,093,085,325	1,118,714,933	1,092,350,235	26,364,698
Interfund Agreements	(10,868,212)	(10,901,226)	(10,901,226)	—
Intracity Sales	(756,427,050)	(744,291,346)	(719,630,006)	(24,661,340)
Total Department of Citywide Administrative Services	325,790,063	363,522,361	361,819,003	1,703,358
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(8,992,960)	8,992,960
Net Total Department of Citywide Administrative Services	325,790,063	363,522,361	352,826,043	10,696,318
858 DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS				
001 Personal Services	86,178,411	83,996,145	82,997,535	998,610
002 Other Than Personal Services	286,063,746	289,358,726	287,046,346	2,312,380
	372,242,157	373,354,871	370,043,881	3,310,990
Interfund Agreements	(10,460,911)	(10,462,233)	(10,462,233)	—
Intracity Sales	(114,926,251)	(129,510,973)	(127,156,484)	(2,354,489)
Total Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	246,854,995	233,381,665	232,425,164	956,501
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(7,790,580)	7,790,580
Net Total Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	246,854,995	233,381,665	224,634,584	8,747,081
860 DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS AND INFORMATION SERVICES				
100 Personal Services	2,544,418	3,199,244	3,017,072	182,172
200 Other Than Personal Services	3,647,598	3,299,545	2,916,318	383,227
	6,192,016	6,498,789	5,933,390	565,399
Intracity Sales	(209,669)	(254,827)	(257,000)	2,173
Total Department of Records and Information Services	5,982,347	6,243,962	5,676,390	567,572
866 DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS				
Personal Services—				
001 Administration	2,015,660	2,102,032	2,099,787	2,245
002 Licensing and Enforcement	10,302,154	12,081,926	11,692,427	389,499
004 Adjudication	2,084,622	2,025,553	2,008,016	17,537
Total Personal Services	14,402,436	16,209,511	15,800,230	409,281
003 Other Than Personal Services	5,671,888	6,263,641	5,739,696	523,945
	20,074,324	22,473,152	21,539,926	933,226
(Continued)				

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
866 DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS (cont.)				
Intracity Sales	\$ (1,295,076)	\$ (1,475,299)	\$ (1,473,684)	\$ (1,615)
Total Department of Consumer Affairs .	18,779,248	20,997,853	20,066,242	931,611
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(2,172)	2,172
Net Total Department of Consumer Affairs	18,779,248	20,997,853	20,064,070	933,783
901 DISTRICT ATTORNEY—NEW YORK COUNTY				
001 Personal Services	69,761,309	86,871,857	86,823,931	47,926
002 Other Than Personal Services	6,796,026	10,171,345	10,095,286	76,059
	76,557,335	97,043,202	96,919,217	123,985
Intracity Sales	(655,000)	(924,664)	(924,664)	—
Total District Attorney— New York County	75,902,335	96,118,538	95,994,553	123,985
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(33,886)	33,886
Net Total District Attorney— New York County	75,902,335	96,118,538	95,960,667	157,871
902 DISTRICT ATTORNEY—BRONX COUNTY				
001 Personal Services	43,689,731	47,296,492	47,293,752	2,740
002 Other Than Personal Services	2,380,775	3,245,028	3,169,466	75,562
	46,070,506	50,541,520	50,463,218	78,302
Intracity Sales	(582,000)	(744,371)	(744,371)	—
Total District Attorney—Bronx County .	45,488,506	49,797,149	49,718,847	78,302
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(732,879)	732,879
Net Total District Attorney— Bronx County	45,488,506	49,797,149	48,985,968	811,181
903 DISTRICT ATTORNEY—KINGS COUNTY				
001 Personal Services	60,672,875	68,387,994	68,387,086	908
002 Other Than Personal Services	15,055,594	16,088,882	15,894,444	194,438
	75,728,469	84,476,876	84,281,530	195,346
Intracity Sales	—	(928,400)	(928,400)	—
Total District Attorney—Kings County .	75,728,469	83,548,476	83,353,130	195,346
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(16,378)	16,378
Net Total District Attorney— Kings County	75,728,469	83,548,476	83,336,752	211,724
904 DISTRICT ATTORNEY—QUEENS COUNTY				
001 Personal Services	36,586,189	40,174,563	40,174,563	—
002 Other Than Personal Services	5,339,633	5,649,977	5,589,400	60,577
Total District Attorney— Queens County	41,925,822	45,824,540	45,763,963	60,577
Net Change in Estimate of Prior Payables	—	—	(431,478)	431,478
Net Total District Attorney— Queens County	41,925,822	45,824,540	45,332,485	492,055
(Continued)				

Expenditures and Transfers vs. Budget by Unit of Appropriation Within Agency				
Unit of Appropriation Within Agency	Budget		Actual Expenditures and Transfers	Better (Worse) Than Modified Budget
	Adopted	Modified		
905 DISTRICT ATTORNEY—RICHMOND COUNTY				
001 Personal Services	\$ 6,664,544	\$ 7,429,933	\$ 7,307,963	\$ 121,970
002 Other Than Personal Services	740,826	1,063,265	997,457	65,808
Total District Attorney—				
Richmond County	7,405,370	8,493,198	8,305,420	187,778
Net Change in Estimate of Prior				
Payables	—	—	(9,644)	9,644
Net Total District Attorney—				
Richmond County	7,405,370	8,493,198	8,295,776	197,422
906 OFFICE OF PROSECUTION—SPECIAL NARCOTICS				
001 Personal Services	15,999,687	17,190,522	17,190,522	—
002 Other Than Personal Services	587,864	488,063	488,062	1
Total Office of Prosecution—				
Special Narcotics	16,587,551	17,678,585	17,678,584	1
941 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—NEW YORK COUNTY				
001 Personal Services	644,220	620,247	564,491	55,756
002 Other Than Personal Services	598,010	637,888	583,294	54,594
Total Public Administrator—				
New York County	1,242,230	1,258,135	1,147,785	110,350
942 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—BRONX COUNTY				
001 Personal Services	439,515	406,764	405,147	1,617
002 Other Than Personal Services	62,174	103,999	103,254	745
Total Public Administrator—				
Bronx County	501,689	510,763	508,401	2,362
943 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—KINGS COUNTY				
001 Personal Services	538,920	545,367	466,430	78,937
002 Other Than Personal Services	43,174	52,088	26,182	25,906
Total Public Administrator—				
Kings County	582,094	597,455	492,612	104,843
944 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—QUEENS COUNTY				
001 Personal Services	440,270	451,053	435,860	15,193
002 Other Than Personal Services	14,927	15,713	—	15,713
Total Public Administrator—				
Queens County	455,197	466,766	435,860	30,906
945 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—RICHMOND COUNTY				
001 Personal Services	340,998	339,684	339,186	498
002 Other Than Personal Services	24,967	26,281	26,239	42
Total Public Administrator—				
Richmond County	365,965	365,965	365,425	540
Total Expenditures and Transfers vs.				
Budget by Unit of Appropriation				
Within Agency	\$58,705,988,868	\$61,183,994,313	\$60,166,461,306	\$1,017,533,007

Expenditures and Transfers by Object				
	Budget		Expenditures and Transfers	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
PERSONAL SERVICES:				
Full-Time Salaried—				
001 Full-Year Positions	\$ 5,247,378,859	\$ 5,616,864,042	\$ 5,362,355,588	\$ 4,919,136,273
002 New Positions	—	19,224	—	—
004 Full-Time Uniformed Personnel	4,029,316,825	4,551,777,815	4,445,723,196	4,091,240,522
005 Full-Time Pedagogical Personnel	8,077,101,339	8,109,184,850	7,868,110,475	7,419,397,860
009 Unallocated	—	539	(11,098,198)	(14,032,128)
Total Full-Time Salaried	17,353,797,023	18,277,846,470	17,665,091,061	16,415,742,527
Other Salaried—				
021 Part-Time Positions	16,085,264	16,862,457	21,246,695	20,020,455
022 Seasonal Positions	79,254,342	87,913,910	89,665,457	83,114,910
Total Other Salaried	95,339,606	104,776,367	110,912,152	103,135,365
Unsalaries—				
031 Hourly	835,700,791	793,655,037	921,374,482	1,065,080,100
035 Custodial Allowances	380,221,669	406,845,401	421,502,091	403,139,984
Total Unsalaries	1,215,922,460	1,200,500,438	1,342,876,573	1,468,220,084
Additional Gross Pay—				
040 Educational and License Differential	136,529	203,074	1,822,128	1,356,702
041 Assignment Differential	108,850,053	107,003,843	117,944,384	111,767,457
042 Longevity Differential	351,203,074	346,169,328	367,785,878	337,778,404
043 Shift Differential	193,684,193	207,551,511	212,211,430	195,550,741
045 Holiday Pay	184,370,539	198,866,617	204,807,513	193,026,857
046 Terminal Leave	31,269,894	32,245,564	30,492,936	30,615,292
047 Overtime	227,148,808	262,595,871	348,202,806	357,974,325
048 Overtime—Uniformed Forces	586,806,741	660,570,888	696,070,599	684,084,054
049 Backpay	18,255,301	20,635,864	157,096,766	112,614,013
050 Payments to Beneficiaries of				
Deceased Employees	1,083,193	1,259,069	745,165	531,445
052 Severance Payment	16,348,473	58,600	—	—
054 Salary Review Adjustments	435,852	435,852	—	—
055 Labor Reserve Salary Adjustments	985,234,895	424,397,066	255,319,346	372,445,403
056 Early Retirement—Terminal Leave	1,416,021	81,815	—	—
057 Bonus Payments	497,974	496,152	536,302	350,945
058 Non Pension—Preparation Period	23,873,000	23,873,000	13,896,850	16,713,084
060 Interest on Deferred Wages / Late				
Wage Adjustments	1,375,501	1,383,741	859,200	1,648,558
061 Supper Money	657,971	1,020,050	1,256,246	954,377
073 Voluntary Vacation Work	4,167,526	5,555,392	5,555,392	5,456,552
091 Paraprofessional Per Session	294,588,899	293,068,469	294,650,076	315,802,554
099 Unallocated	—	287,978	—	—
Total Additional Gross Pay	3,031,404,437	2,587,759,744	2,709,253,017	2,738,670,763
Amounts to be Scheduled—				
051 Salary Adjustments	329,925,996	15,090,539	(3,389,808)	(4,714,545)
053 Other Than Salary Adjustments	96,443,943	54,461,163	—	—
Total Amounts to be Scheduled	426,369,939	69,551,702	(3,389,808)	(4,714,545)

(Continued)

Comptroller's Report for Fiscal 2009 Part II-E—General Fund—Schedule G6 (Cont.)

Comptroller's Report for Fiscal 2009 Part II-E—General Fund—Schedule G6 (Cont.)

Expenditures and Transfers by Object

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers by Object				
	Budget		Expenditures and Transfers	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
OTHER THAN PERSONAL SERVICES: (cont.)				
Supplies and Materials—(cont.)				
132 Expenditures Relative to Commissaries .	\$ 3,093,284	\$ 8,291,668	\$ 8,050,412	\$ 6,568,730
133 Expenditures Relative to Manufacturing Industries	1,112,305	1,077,305	776,964	1,162,806
169 Maintenance Supplies	20,659,273	30,178,694	24,405,905	27,998,958
170 Cleaning Supplies	986,188	1,158,247	902,554	847,443
199 Data Processing Supplies	42,940,851	53,518,222	58,078,184	71,535,566
Total Supplies and Materials	1,538,204,953	1,386,097,021	1,046,482,704	1,118,630,467
Property and Equipment—				
300 Equipment—General	126,388,988	131,118,608	123,552,077	151,026,841
302 Telecommunications Equipment	3,827,467	8,534,546	8,150,891	7,016,136
304 Motor Vehicle Equipment	21,500	50,393	49,390	72,942
305 Motor Vehicles	46,377,007	60,704,304	59,241,235	65,318,203
307 Medical, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment	4,064,510	4,482,880	4,114,905	9,409,440
314 Office Furniture	6,408,564	12,743,426	11,370,217	14,404,593
315 Office Equipment	4,234,334	6,399,715	5,514,763	3,424,564
319 Security Equipment	1,879,990	2,296,551	1,912,353	2,813,305
330 Instructional Equipment	221,730	209,105	71,141	145,871
332 Purchases of Data Processing Equipment	19,816,797	37,855,558	31,555,314	44,301,148
337 Books—Other	161,567,709	167,074,662	147,484,217	164,499,675
338 Library Books	27,199,345	29,267,342	17,370,530	19,481,109
Total Property and Equipment	402,007,941	460,737,090	410,387,033	481,913,827
Other Services and Charges—				
400 Other Services and Charges—General .	235,573,650	286,357,490	287,666,354	261,517,302
402 Telephone and Other Communications .	144,506,020	156,163,659	141,935,246	123,788,798
403 Office Services	7,971,139	9,343,902	8,551,219	8,542,279
404 Traveling Expenses	20,101	20,251	17,448	4,334
406 Professional Services—Contractual . . .	100,000	187,102	179,101	80,034
407 Maintenance and Repairs—				
Motor Vehicle Equipment	377,450	95,918	46,425	136,557
412 Rentals—Miscellaneous Equipment . . .	28,116,317	36,593,681	33,984,137	32,455,966
413 Rentals—Data Processing Equipment .	1,707,644	1,595,152	1,562,785	1,634,774
414 Rentals—Land, Buildings and Structures	715,552,955	710,186,005	677,018,519	628,212,016
415 Printing Contracts	—	56,931	56,930	65,606
417 Advertising	20,176,347	25,707,347	22,524,292	34,677,919
419 Security Services	—	—	—	456
423 Heat, Light and Power	831,581,505	797,416,708	774,268,864	697,301,798
424 Cleaning Services	—	58,500	72,475	26,690
427 Data Processing Services	351,367	109,473	41,848	25,668
428 Installment Purchases—Office Equipment	11,000	—	—	—
431 Leasing of Miscellaneous Equipment . .	1,317,599	2,510,934	2,377,962	1,998,474
432 Leasing of Data Processing Equipment .	228,295	737,525	568,505	856,290
451 Non Overnight Travel Expenditures—General	20,467,695	21,686,375	20,895,032	23,570,806

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers by Object					
	Budget		Expenditures and Transfers		
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008	
OTHER THAN PERSONAL SERVICES: (cont.)					
Other Services and Charges—(cont.)					
452 Non Overnight Travel Expenditures—					
Special	\$ 1,685,007	\$ 2,902,092	\$ 2,229,894	\$ 2,700,385	
453 Overnight Travel Expenditures—					
General	3,518,213	6,120,446	5,300,848	4,459,060	
454 Overnight Travel Expenditures—					
Special	2,153,824	4,067,200	3,330,791	3,963,659	
456 Higher Education—Student Assistance .	1,276,000	842,665	784,433	912,018	
460 Special Expenditures	30,499,821	58,767,293	57,240,839	59,130,496	
464 Court Costs During Phased Takeover					
by State of New York	100,000	100,000	—	4,312	
465 Obligatory County Expenditures	110,788,835	105,145,810	85,775,362	70,686,919	
470 Payments to State Division of Youth . . .	60,423,927	59,489,789	59,489,789	56,238,903	
473 Snow Removal Services	361,000	798,125	736,081	668,062	
486 Contributions to New York City					
National Shrines Association, Inc . . .	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
490 Special Services	48,678	124,328	45,943	107,938	
492 Promotion and Celebration					
Expenditures	—	355	354	—	
493 Financial Assistance—College					
Students	14,812,565	18,136,947	17,971,764	16,684,103	
494 Payments for Students Attending					
Community Colleges Outside the					
City	24,365,000	15,865,000	5,934,559	(1,258,567)	
496 Allowances to Participants	964,749	1,024,497	964,602	1,026,844	
499 Other Expenditures—General	568,673,498	925,225,171	872,546,725	759,276,785	
Total Other Services and Charges	2,827,780,201	3,247,486,671	3,084,169,126	2,789,546,684	
Social Services—					
500 Social Services—General	4,649,777	1,367,599	1,114,966	1,400,731	
501 Charitable Institutions—Hospitals	799,800	799,800	799,800	860,000	
504 Direct Foster Care of Children	70,260,641	84,517,678	84,598,205	91,730,733	
505 Subsidized Adoption	386,283,172	383,287,962	380,034,136	394,469,469	
509 Non-Grant Charges	70,630,356	65,030,356	66,529,022	66,443,729	
510 Homeless Family Services	59,962,061	60,112,061	57,799,283	54,148,955	
511 AIDS Services	20,720,788	42,968,788	42,654,914	40,618,862	
512 Employment Services	44,016,883	32,354,355	31,683,106	27,026,295	
513 Home Energy Assistance Program	—	46,410,933	45,762,873	31,079,759	
514 Aid to Dependent Children	680,767,774	745,399,674	747,617,945	772,229,345	
515 Payments for Tuberculosis Treatment . .	908,698	430,043	510,539	547,410	
516 Payments for Home Relief	431,808,376	491,767,293	492,007,386	461,258,568	
518 Medical Assistance	5,321,784,710	4,896,890,066	5,004,206,843	5,472,201,205	
519 Children’s Voluntary Agency Medicaid	24,429,000	22,243,871	22,243,871	22,359,812	
532 Mental Health Services—Health and					
Hospitals Corporation	4,583,357	—	—	—	
543 Special Educational Facilities for the					
Institutionalized and Foster Care	57,545,654	54,668,372	59,066,788	65,745,807	
552 Day Care of Children	5,506	—	—	—	
571 Donations to Patients, Inmates and					
Discharged Prisoners	3,729,455	4,442,376	4,260,034	4,088,518	
Total Social Services	7,182,886,008	6,932,691,227	7,040,889,711	7,506,209,198	
(Continued)					

Comptroller's Report for Fiscal 2009

Part II-E—General Fund—Schedule G6 (Cont.)

Expenditures and Transfers by Object

		Budget		Expenditures and Transfers	
		Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
OTHER THAN PERSONAL SERVICES: (cont.)					
Contractual Services—					
600	Contractual Services—General	\$ 542,939,620	\$ 701,375,746	\$ 622,036,703	\$ 566,225,568
602	Telecommunications Maintenance—				
	Contractual	45,861,765	46,500,483	35,280,744	41,782,280
607	Maintenance and Repairs—				
	Motor Vehicle Equipment—				
	Contractual	14,170,191	16,931,780	15,071,731	15,606,698
608	Maintenance and Repairs—				
	General—Contractual	110,055,163	154,850,167	143,544,908	122,309,269
612	Office Equipment Maintenance—				
	Contractual	16,836,339	16,029,076	10,620,524	11,342,890
613	Data Processing Equipment				
	Maintenance—Contractual	141,018,404	153,555,201	139,218,780	136,696,138
615	Printing Services—Contractual	28,590,862	35,501,894	32,555,095	37,946,607
616	Community Consultants—Contractual .	25,649,923	26,700,335	23,446,219	25,762,354
617	Payments to Counterparties—				
	Contractual	113,324,141	67,000,000	65,571,958	93,827,504
618	Financing Costs—Contractual	25,899,940	35,134,952	39,759,876	21,976,079
619	Security Services—Contractual	74,348,516	102,349,845	103,771,822	103,531,054
620	Municipal Waste Export—Contractual .	316,199,311	304,790,580	303,827,914	298,707,079
622	Temporary Services—Contractual	43,513,197	51,798,118	43,756,054	47,426,555
624	Cleaning Services—Contractual	22,546,786	30,830,910	30,782,475	30,554,151
626	Investment Costs—Contractual	8,134,450	8,146,450	7,827,879	7,251,955
629	In-Rem Maintenance Costs—				
	Contractual	4,418,176	6,117,402	5,422,945	5,305,476
633	Transportation Services—Contractual .	14,976,437	19,421,423	17,083,236	15,644,158
640	Social Services—General—				
	Contractual	—	1,820	1,820	1,820
641	Protective Services for Adults—				
	Contractual	18,661,111	18,050,087	17,621,026	16,899,234
642	Children’s Charitable Institutions—				
	Contractual	558,326,607	580,068,809	581,250,568	568,746,132
643	Child Welfare Services—Contractual . .	199,774,647	204,514,041	207,120,254	211,516,651
647	Home Care Services—Contractual	256,180,048	262,128,169	252,966,735	281,887,363
648	Homemaking Services—Contractual . . .	29,515,640	28,745,366	28,745,366	29,515,685
649	Non-Grant Charges—Contractual	16,455,234	11,134,842	7,165,634	8,214,510
650	Homeless Family Services—				
	Contractual	369,176,156	459,934,003	450,605,981	380,249,414
651	AIDS Services—Contractual	276,609,116	266,996,893	239,152,885	224,953,538
652	Day Care of Children—Contractual . . .	607,541,950	671,954,101	670,343,427	661,775,145
653	Head Start—Contractual	141,540,332	142,654,789	143,252,412	152,278,370
655	Mental Hygiene Services—Contractual .	639,939,278	682,461,082	665,076,268	556,379,683
657	Hospitals Contracts—Contractual	124,212,334	116,466,229	119,469,562	113,364,333
658	Veterinary Services—Contractual	8,496,528	8,680,522	8,680,521	8,742,878
659	Homeless Individual Services—				
	Contractual	201,575,361	207,369,133	205,256,649	203,070,279
660	Economic Development—Contractual .	20,919,976	21,500,393	20,757,452	22,435,057
662	Employment Services—Contractual . . .	170,640,661	170,223,528	169,905,026	182,891,465
665	Legal Aid Society—Contractual	83,269,500	83,236,900	83,236,900	85,419,500

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers by Object				
	Budget		Expenditures and Transfers	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
OTHER THAN PERSONAL SERVICES: (cont.)				
Contractual Services—(cont.)				
667 Payments to Cultural Institutions—				
Contractual	\$ 39,682,753	\$ 39,835,708	\$ 39,543,424	\$ 44,869,521
668 Bus Transportation for Reimbursable				
Programs—Contractual	59,044	59,044	—	—
669 Transportation of Pupils—Contractual .	1,060,880,815	970,463,208	984,324,818	979,934,389
670 Payments to Contract Schools and				
Corporate Schools for Handicapped				
Children—Contractual	1,012,476,599	1,195,141,849	1,268,251,689	1,085,947,131
671 Training Program for City				
Employees—Contractual	22,241,920	28,310,257	26,091,567	32,448,773
676 Maintenance and Operation of				
Infrastructure—Contractual	114,436,751	185,909,966	250,900,214	225,847,478
678 Payments to Delegate Agencies—				
Contractual	371,084,658	405,351,740	397,178,743	400,378,818
681 Professional Services—Accounting,				
Auditing and Actuarial Services—				
Contractual	23,441,884	23,827,864	14,166,640	9,886,895
682 Professional Services—Legal				
Services—Contractual	63,136,699	67,463,279	65,083,077	63,870,287
683 Professional Services—Engineering and				
Architectural Services—Contractual .	7,869,169	11,746,034	8,359,645	5,251,987
684 Professional Services—Computer				
Services—Contractual	134,785,724	129,847,429	150,826,817	167,401,030
685 Professional Services—Direct				
Educational Services to Students—				
Contractual	621,230,147	646,440,579	740,532,947	642,566,093
686 Professional Services—Other—				
Contractual	164,229,822	236,538,138	279,415,349	284,130,043
688 Bank Charges—Public Assistance				
Accounts—Contractual	395,347	294,475	129,562	65,075
689 Professional Services—Curriculum and				
Professional Development—				
Contractual	42,871,400	43,036,925	90,157,490	93,355,335
695 Educational and Recreational				
Expenditures for Youth Programs—				
Contractual	211,996,675	216,103,017	209,286,896	207,043,925
Total Contractual Services	9,162,137,107	9,913,524,581	10,034,436,227	9,533,233,652
Fixed and Miscellaneous Charges—				
700 Fixed Charges—General	149,668,191	167,979,601	164,225,978	130,771,990
701 Taxes and Licenses	110,708,026	115,670,511	115,468,539	110,441,788
702 Payments to Staten Island Rapid				
Transit Operating Authority	30,000	—	—	—
703 Advance to State of New York for				
CUNY Senior College Expenditures .	68,219,401	67,275,000	32,275,000	32,275,000
704 Payments for Surety Bonds and				
Insurance Premiums	44,768,381	49,513,584	42,554,258	45,001,193
706 Prompt Payments Interest	36,654	7,122,359	20,157	15,143
707 Crime Prevention Injury Award	150,000	150,000	67,014	88,365
(Continued)				

Part II-E—General Fund—Schedule G6 (Cont.)

	Budget		Expenditures and Transfers	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
OTHER THAN PERSONAL SERVICES: (cont.)				
Fixed and Miscellaneous Charges—(cont.)				
708 Awards to Widows or Other Dependents of the NYC Uniformed Forces Killed in the Performance of Duty	\$ 690,000	\$ 634,597	\$ 232,827	\$ 506,775
709 Awards to Beneficiaries of City Employees Other Than Uniformed Forces Killed in the Performance of Duty	25,000	35,699	10,699	—
712 Health Insurance—Libraries/Cultural Institutions	1,746,644	2,079,442	2,079,440	2,003,847
713 MTA Payroll Tax	—	13,870,759	13,443,072	—
714 Payments to New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation . . .	183,359,223	304,271,854	287,570,257	164,595,486
715 Payments to Cultural Institutions	72,628,657	74,734,199	74,908,752	82,818,069
716 Payments to Libraries	78,254,982	350,140,673	350,087,114	252,177,197
717 Pensions—Head Start	10,434,730	9,847,560	9,885,344	9,873,221
718 Payments for Special Schooling—Handicapped Children	16,137,130	16,137,130	16,356,755	17,724,223
719 Judgments and Claims	658,094,336	624,453,437	541,578,038	664,417,317
724 Job Training Partnership Act—Wages . .	47,425,679	43,976,739	43,496,320	42,518,576
725 Job Training Partnership Act—Fringe Benefits	1,672,721	3,377,231	3,326,371	3,252,845
730 Tuition Payments for Out-of-City Foster Care	18,277,745	18,277,745	12,948,507	11,295,613
731 Health Service Charges for Out-of-City Care	2,390,161	2,390,161	2,377,578	4,931,589
732 Miscellaneous Awards	185,156	442,494	392,803	311,211
735 Payments for Cultural Programs/Services	109,240	97,888	9,946	11,734
736 Payments for Water/ Sewer Usage	66,204,025	66,237,701	68,414,010	65,654,065
739 Pollution Remediation Cost	—	236,092,303	236,092,303	—
745 IRT Relief/LIRR Grade Crossings/Roosevelt Island	140,000	102,005	102,005	93,393
758 Federal Section 8 Rent Subsidy	238,608,466	341,248,064	330,848,358	296,851,835
760 Reduced Fares for the Elderly	1,717,600	15,517,600	15,517,600	15,517,600
762 Subsidy to Private Bus Companies	17,000,000	3,021,894	3,021,894	2,874,746
763 Payments to the MTA for Maintenance of Stations	1,231,780	82,345,178	82,345,178	81,586,424
767 TA Operating Assistance—18B	35,000,000	158,672,000	158,672,000	158,672,000
770 Payments to New York City Housing Authority	—	5,565,264	5,539,264	986,800
771 Payments to Military and Other Units . .	40,500	40,500	16,830	7,810
772 New York City Transit Authority—Reduced Fares for Schoolchildren . . .	45,150,001	45,150,001	44,970,611	45,100,166
773 Private Bus Companies—Reduced Fares for Schoolchildren	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,064,086	11,560,083
776 Payments to Metropolitan Transportation Authority	196,248,500	297,345,296	297,345,296	334,088,650
778 Payments to Private Bus Companies . . .	51,330,734	—	—	2,223,067

(Continued)

Expenditures and Transfers by Object				
	Budget		Expenditures and Transfers	
	Adopted	Modified	2009	2008
OTHER THAN PERSONAL SERVICES: (cont.)				
Fixed and Miscellaneous Charges—(cont.)				
780 Campaign Finances	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 200,000
782 Unallocated Contingency Reserve	300,000,000	—	—	—
790 Transfers to Other Funds	100,000	—	—	—
791 Tuition Payments to Other School Districts	3,076,050	3,076,050	1,570,182	2,250,983
793 Payments to Fashion Institute of Technology	38,196,566	38,196,566	38,196,566	37,946,566
794 Training Program for City Employees .	269,980	247,855	84,679	90,348
796 Sales Tax Revenues Allocated to OSDC	—	5,000,000	1,721,665	—
797 Sales Tax Revenues Allocated to FCB .	—	4,364,707	4,364,707	—
Total Fixed and Miscellaneous Charges	<u>2,472,926,259</u>	<u>3,188,301,647</u>	<u>3,015,702,003</u>	<u>2,630,735,718</u>
Transfers for Debt Service—				
801 Sales Tax and Other Revenues Allocated to the Municipal Assistance Corporation	—	—	—	2,750,000
810 Interest on Bonds—General	1,001,305,586	1,312,730,956	1,310,578,562	5,098,445,599
850 Redemption of General Obligation Bonds—General	17,281,608	17,281,608	11,955,965	2,560,000
870 Blended Component Units	<u>138,244,729</u>	<u>189,523,005</u>	<u>189,523,003</u>	<u>158,481,947</u>
Total Transfers for Debt Service	<u>1,156,831,923</u>	<u>1,519,535,569</u>	<u>1,512,057,530</u>	<u>5,262,237,546</u>
Total Other Than Personal Services . . .	<u>24,742,774,392</u>	<u>26,648,373,806</u>	<u>26,144,124,334</u>	<u>29,322,507,092</u>
Schedule Adjustments to Appropriated Amounts				
	<u>(248,757,836)</u>	<u>(178,621,945)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	59,169,332,665	61,652,269,138	60,641,504,474	62,425,097,387
Transfer to Capital Projects				
Fund for Interfund Agreements	<u>(463,343,797)</u>	<u>(468,274,825)</u>	<u>(475,043,168)</u>	<u>(454,583,066)</u>
Total Expenditures and Transfers by Object	<u>\$58,705,988,868</u>	<u>\$61,183,994,313</u>	<u>\$60,166,461,306</u>	<u>\$61,970,514,321</u>

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**NEW YORK CITY
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND**

Aid Revenues by Agency				
	Federal	State	Other	Total
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:				
801 Department of Small Business Services	\$ 5,400,981	\$ 2,527,969	\$ —	\$ 7,928,950
858 Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	4,353,722	—	—	4,353,722
Total General Government	9,754,703	2,527,969	—	12,282,672
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUDICIAL:				
057 Fire Department	18,216,551	—	—	18,216,551
EDUCATION:				
040 Department of Education	—	370,833,935	35,358,285	406,192,220
042 City University of New York: Community Colleges	1,035,113	—	—	1,035,113
Total Education	1,035,113	370,833,935	35,358,285	407,227,333
SOCIAL SERVICES:				
096 Human Resources Administration	3,531,704	576,902	—	4,108,606
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:				
826 Department of Environmental Protection	—	4,552,963	66,387	4,619,350
827 Department of Sanitation	1,048,136	—	—	1,048,136
Total Environmental Protection	1,048,136	4,552,963	66,387	5,667,486
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES:				
841 Department of Transportation	116,056,512	141,494,675	11,349,004	268,900,191
PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:				
846 Department of Parks and Recreation . . .	16,069,363	3,625,928	1,933,323	21,628,614
126 Department of Cultural Affairs	—	—	1,587,732	1,587,732
Total Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities	16,069,363	3,625,928	3,521,055	23,216,346
HOUSING:				
806 Department of Housing Preservation and Development	111,724,148	—	—	111,724,148
LIBRARIES:				
038 Brooklyn Public Library	—	—	298,179	298,179
Total Aid Revenues by Agency	\$277,436,230	\$523,612,372	\$50,592,910	\$851,641,512

Expenditures by Agency	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:	
801 Department of Small Business Services.	\$ 304,378,626
802 Department of Ports, International Trade and Commerce	(2,000)
856 Department of Citywide Administrative Services	781,736,463
858 Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	255,687,189
Total General Government	<u>1,341,800,278</u>
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUDICIAL:	
056 Police Department	104,518,805
057 Fire Department	148,667,394
072 Department of Correction	80,594,494
130 Department of Juvenile Justice	2,724,932
Total Public Safety and Judicial	<u>336,505,625</u>
EDUCATION:	
040 Department of Education	2,750,255,534
042 City University of New York:	
Senior Colleges	3,101,047
Community Colleges	63,480,017
Total Education	<u>2,816,836,598</u>
SOCIAL SERVICES:	
068 Administration for Children's Services.	8,052,330
071 Department of Homeless Services	49,901,073
096 Human Resources Administration	15,808,353
125 Department for the Aging	17,197,040
Total Social Services	<u>90,958,796</u>
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:	
826 Department of Environmental Protection	2,700,236,388
827 Department of Sanitation	229,926,053
Total Environmental Protection	<u>2,930,162,441</u>
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES:	
841 Department of Transportation	925,362,086
998 Transit Authority	77,034,208
Total Transportation Services	<u>1,002,396,294</u>
PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:	
126 Department of Cultural Affairs	273,883,871
846 Department of Parks and Recreation	557,927,091
Total Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities	<u>831,810,962</u>
HOUSING:	
806 Department of Housing Preservation and Development	<u>412,989,808</u>
HEALTH:	
816 Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	44,028,511
819 Health and Hospitals Corporation	188,566,666
Total Health	<u>232,595,177</u>
LIBRARIES:	
035 Research Libraries	11,869,568
037 New York Public Library	14,061,375
038 Brooklyn Public Library	6,741,524
039 Queens Borough Public Library	14,793,728
Total Libraries	<u>47,466,195</u>
Total Expenditures by Agency	<u><u>\$10,043,522,174</u></u>

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part II-E—Capital Projects Fund—Schedule CP3

Expenditures and Commitments vs. Authorizations by Agency Through Fiscal Year 2009

	Amount Authorized for Expenditures	Total Project Expenditures	Outstanding Contract and Order Commitments	Unencumbered Balance
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:				
801 Department of Small Business Services	\$ 6,020,917,047	\$ 3,603,361,108	\$ 287,715,194	\$ 2,129,840,745
802 Department of Ports, International Trade and Commerce	431,884,019	431,830,116	—	53,903
856 Department of Citywide Administrative Services	12,708,432,531	8,629,016,398	593,417,898	3,485,998,235
858 Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	1,858,936,258	962,011,670	255,045,053	641,879,535
866 Department of Consumer Affairs	1,178,492	1,141,991	—	36,501
Total General Government	21,021,348,347	13,627,361,283	1,136,178,145	6,257,808,919
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUDICIAL:				
056 Police Department	3,448,825,969	1,560,690,097	198,438,308	1,689,697,564
057 Fire Department	2,357,896,711	1,713,714,611	161,251,188	482,930,912
072 Department of Correction	3,475,210,346	3,067,239,050	93,118,168	314,853,128
130 Department of Juvenile Justice	122,377,675	100,286,040	1,735,039	20,356,596
Total Public Safety and Judicial	9,404,310,701	6,441,929,798	454,542,703	2,507,838,200
EDUCATION:				
040 Department of Education	33,530,922,861	28,667,692,769	4,108,671,623	754,558,469
042 City University of New York:				
Senior Colleges	149,248,745	127,681,344	926,475	20,640,926
Community Colleges	806,505,105	361,875,015	290,724,069	153,906,021
Total Education	34,486,676,711	29,157,249,128	4,400,322,167	929,105,416
SOCIAL SERVICES:				
068 Administration for Children’s Services	206,148,258	107,678,692	6,766,273	91,703,293
071 Department of Homeless Services	383,256,000	281,517,416	55,446,595	46,291,989
096 Human Resources Administration	1,074,562,582	918,075,058	10,647,167	145,840,357
125 Department for the Aging	105,540,557	56,328,605	2,359,234	46,852,718
Total Social Services	1,769,507,397	1,363,599,771	75,219,269	330,688,357
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:				
826 Department of Environmental Protection	43,545,931,368	31,172,269,591	7,211,768,914	5,161,892,863
827 Department of Sanitation	6,568,895,579	4,730,887,129	295,507,840	1,542,500,610
Total Environmental Protection	50,114,826,947	35,903,156,720	7,507,276,754	6,704,393,473
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES:				
841 Department of Transportation	23,380,561,953	14,824,360,263	2,072,667,459	6,483,534,231
998 Transit Authority	10,878,708,786	10,198,384,429	6,068,219	674,256,138
Total Transportation Services	34,259,270,739	25,022,744,692	2,078,735,678	7,157,790,369
PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:				
126 Department of Cultural Affairs	3,324,688,305	2,169,901,754	409,608,229	745,178,322
846 Department of Parks and Recreation	7,201,346,602	5,046,604,646	721,730,681	1,433,011,275
Total Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities	10,526,034,907	7,216,506,400	1,131,338,910	2,178,189,597

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part II-E—Capital Projects Fund—Schedule CP3 (Cont.)

Expenditures and Commitments vs. Authorizations by Agency Through Fiscal Year 2009

	Amount Authorized for Expenditures	Total Project Expenditures	Outstanding Contract and Order Commitments	Unencumbered Balance
HOUSING:				
806 Department of Housing Preservation and Development	\$ 11,844,781,498	\$ 9,956,013,146	\$ 366,252,833	\$ 1,522,515,519
HEALTH:				
816 Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	901,660,979	605,484,349	69,922,601	226,254,029
819 Health and Hospitals Corporation	4,135,669,732	3,714,882,144	166,224,534	254,563,054
Total Health	5,037,330,711	4,320,366,493	236,147,135	480,817,083
LIBRARIES:				
035 Research Libraries	184,623,410	126,408,511	19,105,958	39,108,941
037 New York Public Library	443,479,308	296,294,418	56,310,211	90,874,679
038 Brooklyn Public Library	250,889,545	179,717,841	17,513,857	53,657,847
039 Queens Borough Public Library	299,642,861	164,019,868	43,696,533	91,926,460
Total Libraries	1,178,635,124	766,440,638	136,626,559	275,567,927
Total	\$179,642,723,082	\$133,775,368,069	\$17,522,640,153	\$28,344,714,860

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part II-E—Capital Projects Fund—Schedule CP4

Expenditures by Purpose

GENERAL GOVERNMENT:		
Department of Small Business Services:		
Industrial Parks	\$ 19,112,879	
Commercial Development	285,265,747	
	304,378,626	
Department of Ports, International Trade and Commerce	(2,000)	
Department of Citywide Administrative Services:		
Municipal Supplies	604,458,114	
Public Buildings	105,240,521	
Real Estate	(12,254)	
Courts	72,050,082	
	781,736,463	
Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications	255,687,189	
Total General Government		\$1,341,800,278
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUDICIAL:		
Police Department	104,518,805	
Fire Department	148,667,394	
Department of Correction	80,594,494	
Department of Juvenile Justice	2,724,932	
	336,505,625	
Total Public Safety and Judicial		336,505,625
EDUCATION:		
Department of Education	2,750,255,534	
City University of New York:		
Senior Colleges	3,101,047	
Community Colleges	63,480,017	
	66,581,064	
Total Education		2,816,836,598
SOCIAL SERVICES:		
Administration for Children’s Services	8,052,330	
Department of Homeless Services	49,901,073	
Human Resources Administration	15,808,353	
Department for the Aging	17,197,040	
	90,958,796	
Total Social Services		90,958,796
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:		
Department of Environmental Protection		
Water Supply and Distribution:		
Water Supply	81,962,766	
Water Mains	1,185,631,226	
	1,267,593,992	
Sewage Collection and Treatment:		
Sewers	182,844,729	
Water Pollution	1,159,982,268	
	1,342,826,997	
Equipment	89,815,399	

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009 Part II-E—Capital Projects Fund—Schedule CP4 (Cont.)

Expenditures by Purpose		
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: (cont.)		
Department of Sanitation:		
Waste Disposal Facilities	\$ 4,929,221	
Garages	52,258,454	
Equipment	172,738,378	
	<u>229,926,053</u>	
Total Environmental Protection		\$2,930,162,441
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES:		
Department of Transportation:		
Bridges	431,069,528	
Ferries and Airports	13,307,578	
Highway Operations	365,138,994	
Traffic	105,516,888	
Equipment	10,329,098	
	<u>925,362,086</u>	
Transit Authority:		
Trains	75,204,206	
Buses	1,830,002	
	<u>77,034,208</u>	
Total Transportation Services		1,002,396,294
PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:		
Department of Cultural Affairs	273,883,871	
Department of Parks and Recreation	557,927,091	
	<u>831,810,962</u>	
Total Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities		831,810,962
HOUSING:		
Department of Housing Preservation and Development	412,989,808	
		412,989,808
HEALTH:		
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	44,028,511	
Health and Hospitals Corporation	188,566,666	
	<u>232,595,177</u>	
Total Health		232,595,177
LIBRARIES:		
Research Libraries	11,869,568	
New York Public Library	14,061,375	
Brooklyn Public Library	6,741,524	
Queens Borough Public Library	14,793,728	
	<u>47,466,195</u>	
Total Libraries		47,466,195
Total Expenditures by Purpose		<u>\$ 10,043,522,174</u>

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OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**CAPITAL ASSETS
USED IN THE OPERATION
OF
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part II-E—Capital Assets—Schedule CA1

Capital Assets Used in the Operation of Governmental Funds by Source

	2009	2008
	(in thousands)	
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS CAPITAL ASSETS:		
Land	\$ 1,146,944	\$ 1,096,841
Buildings	22,434,924	21,026,462
Equipment	1,897,971	1,652,007
Infrastructure	9,539,409	8,736,502
Construction work-in-progress	4,862,355	4,381,046
Total governmental funds capital assets	<u>\$39,881,603</u>	<u>\$36,892,858</u>
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS CAPITAL ASSETS BY SOURCE:		
Capital Projects Fund	<u>\$39,881,603</u>	<u>\$36,892,858</u>

Capital Assets Used in the Operation of Governmental Funds by Function					
	Land	Buildings	Equipment (in thousands)	Infrastructure	Total
General Government	\$ 129,353	\$ 4,513,823	\$1,800,364	\$ 1,025,940	\$ 7,469,480
Public Safety and Judicial	28,961	3,322,593	1,223,223	275,421	4,850,198
Education	446,997	22,420,753	274,203	—	23,141,953
City University Community Colleges	24,887	194,076	55,199	—	274,162
Social Services	9,537	1,108,554	234,723	—	1,352,814
Environmental Protection	456,454	1,250,162	874,948	156,960	2,738,524
Transportation Services	17,640	861,830	1,639,584	10,264,280	12,783,334
Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities	15,975	2,325,464	120,684	2,864,925	5,327,048
Housing	265	78,542	6,962	—	85,769
Health	2,149	1,136,746	113,438	—	1,252,333
Libraries	14,726	404,968	24,095	—	443,789
Total	1,146,944	37,617,511	6,367,423	14,587,526	59,719,404
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	—	15,182,587	4,469,452	5,048,117	24,700,156
	<u>\$ 1,146,944</u>	<u>\$22,434,924</u>	<u>\$1,897,971</u>	<u>\$ 9,539,409</u>	<u>\$35,019,248</u>
Construction work-in-progress					4,862,355
Total net capital assets					<u>\$39,881,603</u>

Schedule CA3

Schedule of Changes by Function				
	Capital Assets July 1, 2008	Additions	Deletions	Capital Assets June 30, 2009
		(in thousands)		
General Government	\$ 6,720,100	\$ 938,997	\$ 189,617	\$ 7,469,480
Public Safety and Judicial	5,299,176	145,884	594,862	4,850,198
Education	21,420,511	1,754,048	32,606	23,141,953
City University Community Colleges	281,611	1,949	9,398	274,162
Social Services	1,439,380	59,044	145,610	1,352,814
Environmental Protection	2,637,476	203,758	102,710	2,738,524
Transportation Services	12,115,652	925,224	257,542	12,783,334
Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities	4,627,743	739,581	40,276	5,327,048
Housing	422,336	4,273	340,840	85,769
Health	679,504	579,258	6,429	1,252,333
Libraries	433,382	10,407	—	443,789
Construction work-in-progress	4,381,046	3,758,361	3,277,052	4,862,355
Total	60,457,917	9,120,784	4,996,942	64,581,759
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	23,565,059	2,289,736	1,154,639	24,700,156
Total changes in net capital assets	<u>\$36,892,858</u>	<u>\$6,831,048</u>	<u>\$3,842,303</u>	<u>\$39,881,603</u>

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The City of New York

Comprehensive
Annual Financial Report
of the
Comptroller

STATISTICAL SECTION

Part III

This part of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City’s overall financial health. The following are the categories of the various schedules that are included in this Section:

Financial Trends Information

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City’s financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity Information

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City’s most significant local revenue source, the property tax.

Debt Capacity Information

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City’s current levels of outstanding debt and the City’s ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City’s financial activities take place.

Operating Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City’s financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

STATISTICAL SECTION

**SCHEDULES OF FINANCIAL
TRENDS INFORMATION**

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Net Assets by Category—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
(in thousands)										
Primary government:										
Invested in capital assets,										
net of related debt	\$ (5,502,516)	\$(3,112,434)	\$ (5,239,185)	\$ (5,373,813)	\$ (6,611,918)	\$ (6,157,298)	\$ (4,770,629)	\$ (2,372,441)	\$ (7,726,568)	\$ (7,951,085)
Restricted for:										
Capital projects	1,667,852	1,939,548	1,410,481	506,564	880,627	239,369	675,338	832,844	108,465	609,024
Debt service	5,425,517	6,986,474	5,384,293	4,740,099	3,759,743	2,000,163	976,257	1,686,494	3,548,845	3,882,276
Unrestricted (deficit)	(98,317,070)	(95,346,052)	(85,254,786)	(80,766,665)	(25,220,993)	(22,603,648)	(23,485,486)	(23,686,954)	(15,634,166)	(15,118,459)
Total primary government										
net assets by category . . .	<u>\$ (96,726,217)</u>	<u>\$(89,532,464)</u>	<u>\$(83,699,197)</u>	<u>\$ (80,893,815)</u>	<u>\$ (27,192,541)</u>	<u>\$ (26,521,414)</u>	<u>\$ (26,604,520)</u>	<u>\$ (23,540,057)</u>	<u>\$ (19,703,424)</u>	<u>\$ (18,578,244)</u>

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller.

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Changes in Net Assets—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
Expenses:										
General government	\$ 3,770,291	\$ 3,892,968	\$ 3,057,503	\$ 3,861,343	\$ 3,374,268	\$ 2,602,630	\$ 1,928,755	\$ 2,124,613	\$ 1,827,663	\$ 1,560,377
Public safety and judicial . .	15,198,415	16,253,188	15,510,212	38,107,802	12,696,849	9,566,889	8,762,321	9,519,218	8,661,411	7,772,048
Education	21,534,177	21,597,632	19,645,691	34,564,249	15,613,925	14,539,644	14,499,037	13,249,344	12,248,775	11,533,688
City University	779,539	733,165	675,888	907,472	646,397	668,841	558,417	591,345	495,111	554,215
Social services	13,076,719	13,529,238	12,080,533	13,025,782	10,882,448	10,283,512	9,785,682	9,567,970	9,166,149	8,783,221
Environmental protection	2,947,939	3,406,311	3,218,040	6,906,033	2,375,604	2,453,205	2,055,835	2,171,605	2,350,867	2,058,606
Transportation services . .	2,060,043	1,793,394	1,839,849	2,155,180	1,827,871	1,702,394	2,083,259	1,246,997	1,654,344	1,401,725
Parks, recreation and cultural activities	1,091,041	897,363	780,515	974,610	628,807	560,670	607,787	705,691	488,865	574,024
Housing	1,362,964	1,403,838	1,287,183	1,711,951	1,007,341	745,544	787,584	896,743	1,000,300	847,358
Health (including payments to HHC)	2,567,434	2,309,449	3,025,268	4,699,686	3,186,166	2,853,898	2,709,563	2,816,360	2,329,191	1,976,975
Libraries	402,299	310,048	375,453	301,342	389,739	263,976	377,647	161,250	362,034	268,931
Debt service interest	2,565,891	2,615,635	2,560,133	2,573,905	2,269,181	2,093,597	2,306,469	2,103,685	2,053,034	1,966,157
Total Primary government expenses	67,356,752	68,742,229	64,056,268	109,789,355	54,898,596	48,334,800	46,462,356	45,154,821	42,637,744	39,297,325
Program Revenues:										
Charges for Services:										
General government	1,072,334	784,024	716,687	579,356	1,345,622	552,720	539,379	998,465	881,322	579,142
Public safety and judicial	285,598	302,161	384,840	254,835	369,050	413,094	248,212	159,646	158,925	179,587
Education	59,731	69,925	61,056	65,288	53,168	48,173	44,203	63,159	69,594	61,096
City University	219,043	195,703	195,766	189,293	189,048	186,610	152,782	140,396	135,307	136,962
Social services	34,410	33,947	44,388	54,595	54,419	46,285	70,924	48,605	41,909	39,644
Environmental protection	1,392,941	1,353,616	1,205,445	1,101,564	1,002,679	988,107	827,446	809,536	765,781	836,355
Transportation services	859,925	880,845	801,441	783,563	818,110	766,752	609,148	513,104	569,341	547,905
Parks, recreation and cultural activities . . .	110,232	97,452	75,798	64,856	68,090	62,616	58,351	61,924	55,385	47,925
Housing	239,892	247,187	208,802	194,468	186,500	166,050	194,226	166,291	150,153	150,673
Health (including payments to HHC) . .	65,350	129,563	71,799	57,342	56,750	56,000	45,938	40,204	40,888	41,413
Libraries	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges for Services	4,339,456	4,094,423	3,766,023	3,345,160	4,143,436	3,286,407	2,790,609	3,001,330	2,868,605	2,620,702
Total Operating Grants and Contributions	18,858,998	17,867,973	16,359,008	15,126,979	15,936,907	14,507,980	14,515,404	14,336,509	12,469,879	11,616,050
Total Capital Grants and Contributions	854,646	1,363,822	882,239	475,674	366,432	477,280	455,520	493,798	572,514	378,807
Total Primary government program revenues	24,053,100	23,326,218	21,007,270	18,947,813	20,446,775	18,271,667	17,761,533	17,831,637	15,910,998	14,615,559
Primary government net expenses	(43,303,652)	(45,416,011)	(43,048,998)	(90,841,542)	(34,451,821)	(30,063,133)	(28,700,823)	(27,323,184)	(26,726,746)	(24,681,766)

(Continued)

Changes in Net Assets—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
General Revenues:										
Taxes (Net of Refunds):										
Real estate taxes	\$14,531,191	\$12,823,352	\$12,891,783	\$ 12,723,800	\$ 11,677,383	\$ 11,608,054	\$ 9,919,734	\$ 8,698,352	\$ 8,273,172	\$ 7,770,069
Sales and use taxes . . .	5,294,107	6,238,357	6,430,020	5,974,655	5,828,383	5,103,655	4,326,464	3,957,386	4,199,594	4,165,944
Personal income tax ..	7,195,177	9,813,965	8,715,777	8,533,813	7,176,764	6,067,771	4,996,749	4,920,606	6,128,516	5,486,710
Income taxes, other ..	5,914,642	6,514,783	7,877,281	5,768,620	4,888,238	3,934,138	2,840,916	3,126,670	3,826,312	3,457,112
Other taxes	1,969,813	2,664,944	2,863,364	2,380,807	2,137,921	1,779,928	1,328,985	1,236,581	1,284,471	1,277,869
Investment income . . .	286,868	637,711	669,173	465,685	232,109	49,677	102,433	155,122	353,487	307,811
Other Federal and										
State aid	806,415	632,162	498,791	973,766	1,258,399	1,254,101	1,743,466	975,281	928,184	920,547
Other	284,528	257,470	297,427	319,122	581,497	348,915	377,613	416,553	607,830	338,354
Total General revenues	36,282,741	39,582,744	40,243,616	37,140,268	33,780,694	30,146,239	25,636,360	23,486,551	25,601,566	23,724,416
Changes in Net Assets	\$ (7,020,911)	\$ (5,833,267)	\$ (2,805,382)	\$ (53,701,274)	\$ (671,127)	\$ 83,106	\$ (3,064,463)	\$ (3,836,633)	\$ (1,125,180)	\$ (957,350)

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller.

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Fund Balances—Governmental Funds—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
General Fund—Unreserved . . .	\$ 437,008	\$ 432,307	\$ 427,298	\$ 422,483	\$ 417,841	\$ 412,736	\$ 408,078	\$ 403,140	\$ 397,880	\$ 392,985
All Other Governmental Funds					(in thousands)					
Reserved for:										
Capital projects	1,667,852	1,939,548	1,410,481	506,564	880,627	239,369	675,338	832,844	108,465	609,024
Debt service	5,425,459	6,986,405	5,384,214	4,739,998	3,759,435	1,999,527	974,949	1,686,494	3,548,845	3,882,276
Noncurrent mortgage loans .	58	69	79	101	308	636	1,308	13,342	30,996	32,121
Unreserved (deficit), reported in:										
New York City Capital Projects Fund	(2,759,071)	(3,917,010)	(3,611,006)	(2,705,769)	(2,336,896)	(1,878,659)	(1,943,977)	(1,698,341)	(2,223,578)	(1,691,078)
Nonmajor Capital Projects Fund	47,928	42,770	1,910,089	16,079	8,179	4,602	(1,111,257)	(2,175,517)	19,379	11,723
Nonmajor Debt Service Fund	237,945	232,903	644,465	305,033	1,291,209	400,014	624,000	—	—	—
Total All Other Governmental Funds	4,620,171	5,284,685	5,738,322	2,862,006	3,602,862	765,489	(779,639)	(1,341,178)	1,484,107	2,844,066
Total fund balances (deficit) ..	\$ 5,057,179	\$ 5,716,992	\$6,165,620	\$ 3,284,489	\$ 4,020,703	\$ 1,178,225	\$ (371,561)	\$ (938,038)	\$ 1,881,987	\$ 3,237,051

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller.

Changes in Fund Balances—Governmental Funds—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
REVENUES:										
Real estate taxes	\$14,487,231	\$13,203,930	\$13,122,812	\$12,636,355	\$11,615,939	\$11,582,328	\$10,062,930	\$ 8,760,872	\$ 8,245,585	\$ 7,849,962
Sales and use taxes	5,302,107	6,228,357	6,412,020	5,986,655	5,822,751	5,081,287	4,321,464	3,957,386	4,195,594	4,159,943
Personal income tax	7,657,177	9,927,965	8,647,777	8,025,813	7,200,060	6,068,475	5,029,749	5,005,606	6,164,516	5,611,710
Income taxes, other	6,588,642	6,784,783	7,451,281	5,531,620	4,640,541	3,690,835	3,137,916	3,192,084	3,685,224	3,589,023
Other taxes	1,975,691	2,619,250	2,892,579	2,380,744	2,130,072	1,798,313	1,345,142	1,252,537	1,327,058	1,295,458
Federal, State and other categorical aid	20,189,664	19,615,947	17,697,756	16,044,612	16,936,023	15,227,762	15,203,732	15,035,121	13,119,042	12,217,907
Unrestricted Federal and State aid	327,390	242,115	35,054	494,154	603,500	963,445	1,442,813	665,820	634,380	631,224
Charges for services	2,244,924	2,125,870	1,920,752	1,836,959	2,479,372	1,602,899	1,481,382	1,458,393	1,460,891	1,400,506
Tobacco settlement	232,612	210,937	208,433	199,098	216,920	213,726	252,843	256,612	204,328	274,923
Investment income	280,399	634,530	665,093	454,736	219,881	46,543	89,080	150,111	347,158	294,576
Interest on mortgages, net	6,469	3,181	4,080	4,809	3,743	5,474	3,981	5,011	6,329	7,516
Unrealized loss on investment	—	—	—	—	(1,182)	(9,044)	—	—	—	—
Other interest income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,719
Other revenues	5,028,821	4,331,232	3,867,093	3,321,152	3,457,253	3,265,536	2,721,672	2,804,426	2,837,138	2,065,295
Total revenues	64,321,127	65,928,097	62,924,730	56,916,707	55,324,873	49,537,579	45,092,704	42,543,979	42,227,243	39,403,762
EXPENDITURES:										
General government	3,617,367	3,992,653	2,683,276	2,198,405	3,105,156	1,974,354	1,881,248	2,399,885	1,675,025	1,443,041
Public safety and judicial	8,019,618	7,541,195	7,048,447	6,906,022	7,502,776	6,366,694	6,493,918	7,290,772	6,111,212	6,171,545
Education	20,520,932	19,193,800	17,881,193	16,576,114	14,747,204	14,248,479	14,024,704	13,480,872	13,248,411	11,789,587
City University	725,065	658,075	595,610	564,146	581,655	508,887	456,417	428,480	401,974	398,177
Social services	12,242,222	12,575,788	11,150,695	10,186,977	10,386,332	9,762,125	9,401,895	9,203,914	8,878,962	8,468,165
Environmental protection	5,129,731	4,583,582	4,023,264	3,771,669	3,544,814	3,442,433	3,053,724	2,824,480	2,536,507	2,313,180
Transportation services	2,272,385	2,001,000	1,848,570	1,737,059	1,902,688	1,801,729	2,201,392	1,593,460	1,605,359	1,669,896
Parks, recreation and cultural activities	1,276,999	1,014,037	904,723	759,653	660,255	645,100	653,990	674,602	573,058	550,587
Housing	1,209,793	1,182,201	1,077,223	1,180,859	854,912	808,268	738,366	820,668	891,532	722,770
Health (including payments to HHC)	2,075,921	1,793,468	2,518,738	3,027,475	2,808,769	2,506,602	2,356,544	2,242,730	2,019,510	1,852,857

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Changes in Fund Balances—Governmental Funds—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
					(in thousands)					
Libraries	\$ 413,773	\$ 291,693	\$ 367,918	\$ 313,457	\$ 423,990	\$ 285,317	\$ 386,856	\$ 158,450	\$ 399,615	\$ 253,468
Pensions	6,264,914	5,616,289	4,726,200	3,878,950	3,233,826	2,308,370	1,630,581	1,391,896	1,127,129	615,085
Judgments and claims	623,192	625,395	564,037	516,801	590,294	591,001	626,916	521,834	594,846	490,669
Fringe benefits and other benefit claims	3,524,852	3,956,861	4,846,211	4,154,015	2,947,681	2,755,010	2,606,860	2,426,143	2,200,117	2,065,166
Administrative and other	326,398	477,658	405,011	308,927	1,225,044	514,007	517,027	400,036	337,510	(19,270)
Capital Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debt Service:										
Interest	2,484,015	2,582,324	2,426,572	2,378,802	2,083,463	2,108,948	2,004,513	1,959,370	2,027,356	1,874,806
Redemptions	1,879,676	2,308,208	3,213,987	2,551,132	2,016,317	2,047,572	1,901,925	1,797,343	1,709,428	1,498,540
Lease Payments	174,523	158,482	309,612	228,846	204,654	134,597	188,990	107,285	98,490	158,907
Refunding Escrow	—	—	—	—	—	3,050	4,449	3,804	46,182	16,818
Total expenditures . . .	72,781,376	70,552,709	66,591,287	61,239,309	58,819,830	52,812,543	51,130,315	49,726,024	46,482,223	42,333,994
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	(8,460,249)	(4,624,612)	(3,666,557)	(4,322,602)	(3,494,957)	(3,274,964)	(6,037,611)	(7,182,045)	(4,254,980)	(2,930,232)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):										
Transfers from General Fund	2,154,918	5,421,706	5,660,573	4,388,072	4,444,647	4,431,161	1,274,811	825,039	2,848,703	3,800,110
Transfers from (to) Nonmajor Capital Project Funds	2,445,113	1,811,340	2,498,101	(1,500)	11,703	(5,068)	1,778,798	457,832	56,847	115,730
Proceeds from sale of bonds	7,751,000	4,125,400	6,160,710	3,405,000	7,017,685	4,315,307	6,449,607	3,775,552	2,844,665	3,125,230
Bond premium	98,498	155,919	334,192	141,000	381,464	49,902	99,167	—	—	—
Capitalized leases	26,237	16,743	45,265	14,191	835,900	204,652	41,918	563,376	55,251	328,686
Income from sale of rate cap . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,092	—	—
Refunding bond proceeds	669,370	3,956,945	1,449,230	3,364,784	3,934,629	4,348,174	4,932,380	1,157,242	1,147,335	65,828
Transfer to New York City Capital Projects Fund	(2,321,950)	(1,656,409)	(2,683,609)	(200,000)	—	—	—	—	—	(182,000)

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Changes in Fund Balances—Governmental Funds—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
Transfers to General Debt										
Service Fund	\$ (1,414,067)	\$ (5,207,378)	\$ (4,019,580)	\$ (4,280,812)	\$ (3,816,394)	\$ (3,523,859)	\$ (2,117,058)	\$ (1,254,402)	\$ (2,868,184)	\$ (3,148,774)
Transfers from (to) Nonmajor										
Debt Service Funds, net . . .	(864,014)	(369,259)	(1,455,485)	94,240	(639,956)	(902,234)	(936,551)	(28,469)	(37,366)	(585,066)
Payments to refunded bond										
escrow holder	(711,336)	(4,045,690)	(1,544,054)	(3,338,587)	(5,832,243)	(4,093,285)	(4,918,984)	(1,157,242)	(1,147,335)	(65,828)
Transferable development										
rights installment										
purchase agreement	(33,333)	(33,333)	102,345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total other financing										
sources	7,800,436	4,175,984	6,547,688	3,586,388	6,337,435	4,824,750	6,604,088	4,362,020	2,899,916	3,453,916
Net change in fund										
balances (deficit)	\$ (659,813)	(448,628)	\$ 2,881,131	\$ (736,214)	\$ 2,842,478	\$ 1,549,786	\$ 566,477	\$ (2,820,025)	\$ (1,355,064)	\$ 523,684
Total Debt Service as a percent										
of Net Outlay:										
Debt Service:										
Interest	\$ 2,484,015	\$ 2,582,324	\$ 2,426,572	\$ 2,378,802	\$ 2,083,463	\$ 2,108,948	\$ 2,004,513	\$ 1,959,370	\$ 2,027,356	\$ 1,874,806
Redemptions	1,879,676	2,308,208	3,213,987	2,551,132	2,016,317	2,047,572	1,901,925	1,797,343	1,709,428	1,498,540
Lease Payments	174,523	158,482	309,612	228,846	204,654	134,597	188,990	107,285	98,490	158,907
Total Debt Service	4,538,214	5,049,014	5,950,171	5,158,780	4,304,434	4,291,117	4,095,428	3,863,998	3,835,274	3,532,253
Total Expenditures										
(Governmental Funds)	72,781,376	70,552,709	66,591,287	61,239,309	58,819,830	52,812,543	51,130,315	49,726,024	46,482,223	42,333,994
Less Capital Outlays										
(New York City Capital										
Fund Expenditures)	5,843,732	5,542,866	6,162,674	3,522,523	3,110,766	2,901,369	3,567,561	4,561,073	3,366,818	1,702,806
Net Outlay	\$66,937,644	\$65,009,843	\$60,428,613	\$57,716,786	\$55,709,064	\$49,911,174	\$47,562,754	\$45,164,951	\$43,115,405	\$40,631,188
Total Debt Service	\$ 4,538,214	\$ 5,049,014	\$ 5,950,171	\$ 5,158,780	\$ 4,304,434	\$ 4,291,117	\$ 4,095,428	\$ 3,863,998	\$ 3,835,274	\$ 3,532,253
Net Outlay	\$66,937,644	\$65,009,843	\$60,428,613	\$57,716,786	\$55,709,064	\$49,911,174	\$47,562,754	\$45,164,951	\$43,115,405	\$40,631,188
Total Debt Service as a										
percent of Net Outlay	6.78%	7.77%	9.85%	8.94%	7.73%	8.60%	8.61%	8.56%	8.90%	8.69%

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller.

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
					(in thousands)					
TAXES (Net of Refunds):										
Real Estate Taxes	\$14,487,231	\$13,203,930	\$13,122,812	\$12,636,355	\$11,615,939	\$11,582,328	\$10,062,929	\$8,760,873	\$8,245,585	\$7,849,962
Sales and Use Taxes										
(Net of Refunds):										
General Sales	4,614,926	4,890,738	4,644,539	4,439,362	4,375,119	4,042,486	3,550,673	3,373,354	3,678,734	3,525,610
Cigarette	96,438	123,792	123,259	123,287	126,535	138,809	158,466	27,441	27,901	31,117
Vault	—	—	57	507	272	367	525	365	529	771
Commercial Motor Vehicle . .	47,785	47,553	46,528	43,548	42,355	46,474	47,386	45,023	47,855	51,022
Mortgage	515,131	1,137,845	1,569,640	1,352,585	1,250,015	817,243	526,293	476,941	406,699	403,373
Stock Transfer	133	9	5	5	4	5	5,766	4	4	114,041
Auto Use	27,694	28,420	27,992	27,362	28,451	35,903	32,355	34,258	33,870	34,010
Total Sales and Use Taxes . . .	5,302,107	6,228,357	6,412,020	5,986,656	5,822,751	5,081,287	4,321,464	3,957,386	4,195,592	4,159,944
Personal Income Taxes										
(Net of Refunds)	7,518,903	9,764,209	7,963,170	7,675,813	6,656,334	6,012,580	4,492,947	4,555,059	5,757,074	5,364,597
Income Taxes, Other										
(Net of Refunds):										
General Corporation	2,806,050	3,710,121	3,874,665	2,738,481	2,403,988	1,840,392	1,533,807	1,621,438	1,977,713	2,008,778
Financial Corporation	1,398,491	690,830	1,387,977	925,029	651,480	502,306	324,173	366,920	469,126	434,121
Unincorporated Business	1,825,642	1,891,657	1,731,579	1,366,345	1,155,678	975,705	888,126	829,118	859,805	832,769
Personal Income—										
(Non-Resident										
City Employees)	116,374	92,992	88,959	99,313	75,971	75,331	77,346	69,826	63,641	63,335
Utility	442,085	399,183	368,101	402,452	353,424	297,100	314,464	304,782	314,939	250,019
Total Income Taxes, Other . . .	6,588,642	6,784,783	7,451,281	5,531,620	4,640,541	3,690,834	3,137,916	3,192,084	3,685,224	3,589,022
Other Taxes:										
Payments in Lieu of Taxes . . .	221,011	186,382	229,397	205,574	210,098	236,700	146,270	149,026	170,575	136,640
Hotel Room Occupancy	343,341	382,306	330,097	298,734	263,778	224,628	196,871	186,000	243,326	221,643
Commercial Rents	603,217	569,967	542,754	499,370	476,265	468,326	428,929	403,095	399,591	376,363
Horse Race Admissions	28	31	28	61	30	35	30	36	33	51
Conveyance of Real Property .	746,522	1,416,913	1,726,232	1,305,502	1,062,326	775,554	518,700	428,995	479,708	486,835
Beer and Liquor Excise	23,503	23,720	22,563	22,927	22,062	22,182	21,942	22,355	21,478	21,227
Taxi Medallion Transfer	11,331	6,651	6,889	7,003	5,802	4,515	6,058	4,286	3,124	3,376
Off-Track Betting	—	—	—	—	—	1,326	—	1,000	12,500	9,180
Off-Track Betting Surtax	3,632	17,717	19,014	19,995	19,513	20,062	19,920	20,708	20,901	20,498

(Continued)

General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
(in thousands)										
TAXES: (cont.)										
Other Taxes (cont.)										
Surcharge on Liquor										
Licenses	\$ 5,104	\$ 5,520	\$ 5,186	\$ 4,912	\$ 4,608	\$ 4,765	\$ 4,686	\$ 3,973	\$ 3,702	\$ 3,445
Coin-operated Amusement										
Devices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Refunds of Other Taxes	(30,639)	(28,906)	(30,587)	(25,091)	(21,278)	(26,870)	(20,396)	(15,856)	(24,561)	(17,941)
Total Other Taxes	1,927,050	2,580,301	2,851,573	2,338,987	2,043,204	1,731,223	1,323,010	1,203,618	1,330,382	1,261,322
Penalties and Interest on										
Delinquent Taxes:										
Penalties and Interest on										
Real Estate Taxes	50,849	41,801	46,680	43,193	88,002	69,941	45,786	57,264	10,259	50,245
Penalties and Interest on										
Other Taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	(39)
Refunds—Penalties and										
Interest on Other Taxes . . .	(2,208)	(2,852)	(5,674)	(1,436)	(1,134)	(2,851)	(23,654)	(8,346)	(13,760)	(16,071)
Total Penalties and Interest										
on Delinquent Taxes	48,641	38,949	41,006	41,757	86,868	67,090	22,132	48,918	(3,323)	34,135
Total Taxes	35,872,574	38,600,529	37,841,862	34,211,188	30,865,637	28,165,342	23,360,398	21,717,938	23,210,534	22,258,982
FEDERAL GRANTS—										
CATEGORICAL:										
General Government	423,889	406,315	363,310	441,288	1,441,857	417,429	487,315	861,466	291,211	301,107
Public Safety and Judicial . .	140,138	131,974	161,450	181,667	253,479	168,657	262,352	606,974	185,629	157,761
Education	1,716,836	1,738,835	1,744,740	1,693,170	1,909,387	1,770,164	1,594,929	1,363,769	1,226,506	1,127,539
Community Colleges	47	—	10	308	482	671	1,045	473	334	696
Social Services	2,841,140	2,728,381	2,522,283	2,284,066	2,483,704	2,535,087	2,758,041	2,699,480	2,460,141	2,492,021
Environmental Protection . .	5,936	9,346	5,468	53	108	202	25,381	82,433	108	183
Transportation Services	75,964	44,681	42,360	32,190	30,817	27,126	48,711	44,582	31,866	23,224
Parks, Recreation and										
Cultural Activities	921	1,143	1,062	1,137	1,011	1,103	819	1,889	113	333
Housing	435,566	342,584	331,523	323,702	268,162	218,464	182,738	171,250	148,719	136,763
Health	300,260	288,419	298,999	285,839	264,947	275,930	256,559	264,424	205,137	177,597
Total Federal Grants	5,940,697	5,691,678	5,471,205	5,243,420	6,653,954	5,414,833	5,617,890	6,096,740	4,549,764	4,417,224

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
STATE GRANTS—										
CATEGORICAL:										
General Government	\$ 452,632	\$ 324,546	\$ 212,062	\$ 91,508	\$ 76,806	\$ 65,804	\$ 82,122	\$ 33,345	\$ 35,086	\$ 56,461
Public Safety and Judicial . . .	152,265	161,601	175,945	147,592	158,755	137,426	141,599	125,576	146,155	156,091
Education	8,638,846	8,010,807	7,206,930	6,702,434	6,176,875	5,873,367	5,834,491	5,592,120	5,387,624	4,829,136
Community Colleges	176,671	173,165	163,425	152,131	139,132	137,564	131,594	129,300	128,001	122,500
Hunter Campus School	1,800	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,453
Social Services	2,072,897	2,097,658	1,924,215	1,934,180	1,759,971	1,750,383	1,600,682	1,610,728	1,602,448	1,402,109
Environmental Protection . . .	8,060	7,130	1,435	21,279	2,825	11,105	303	285	152	247
Transportation Services	149,022	155,426	131,567	119,862	112,260	99,571	107,385	102,289	118,097	144,319
Parks, Recreation and										
Cultural Activities	2,207	931	868	690	537	440	856	477	713	716
Housing	1,945	1,723	1,820	59	951	942	877	862	(323)	862
Health	467,756	486,845	427,484	414,531	393,364	376,494	416,179	434,218	348,512	347,829
Total State Grants	12,124,101	11,421,132	10,247,051	9,585,566	8,822,776	8,454,396	8,317,388	8,030,500	7,767,765	7,061,723
NON-GOVERNMENTAL										
GRANTS:										
General Government	362,031	448,293	469,166	620,496	332,483	364,837	78,720	13,535	96,021	64,620
Public Safety and Judicial . . .	302,315	262,196	238,939	232,904	188,034	209,223	228,350	241,734	205,464	208,304
Education	71,506	89,232	56,407	56,098	67,570	78,650	93,812	51,117	51,958	67,529
Community Colleges	1,364	1,731	1,657	2,628	3,355	1,639	2,474	287	1,010	4,567
Social Services	324	584	5	(43)	29,902	25,297	964	102,967	4,143	5,349
Environmental Protection . . .	62,437	2,832	3,056	2,092	2,006	1,512	3,771	1,847	347	360
Transportation Services	1,161	1,697	1,809	893	4,688	26,988	1,575	1,253	1,306	1,115
Parks, Recreation and										
Cultural Activities	11,703	10,658	7,768	14,615	12,900	8,479	7,022	6,372	6,249	5,301
Housing	36,773	32,645	31,713	—	—	990	290	1,370	—	—
Health	253,611	239,641	226,869	219,922	221,438	238,793	510,901	98,247	125,255	74,281
Total Non-Governmental										
Grants	1,103,225	1,089,509	1,037,389	1,149,605	862,376	956,408	927,879	518,729	491,753	431,426
PROVISION FOR										
DISALLOWANCES OF										
FEDERAL, STATE AND										
OTHER AID	—	(114,300)	(102,900)	(542,000)	(87,300)	(27,000)	(47,100)	—	(45,600)	(5,000)

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
					(in thousands)					
UNRESTRICTED FEDERAL AND STATE AID:										
Federal and State Revenue										
Sharing	\$ 327,390	\$ 242,090	\$ 20,000	\$ 327,390	\$ 327,390	\$ 327,463	\$ 400,390	\$ 327,890	\$ 326,890	\$ 405,286
Intergovernmental Aid	—	26	15,054	166,764	276,110	635,982	1,042,423	337,930	307,490	225,939
Total Unrestricted Federal and State Aid	327,390	242,116	35,054	494,154	603,500	963,445	1,442,813	665,820	634,380	631,225
CHARGES FOR SERVICES:										
General Government										
Charges	687,060	638,214	613,162	611,316	613,905	592,269	500,602	461,182	439,187	438,996
Water and Sewer	1,283,505	1,202,190	1,063,873	989,545	899,324	884,745	846,352	857,907	842,525	801,255
Housing	18,925	28,661	32,441	26,909	22,449	18,147	25,864	24,411	25,311	21,339
Rental Income	255,434	256,805	211,276	209,189	943,694	107,738	108,564	114,894	153,869	138,916
Total Charges for Services . .	2,244,924	2,125,870	1,920,752	1,836,959	2,479,372	1,602,899	1,481,382	1,458,394	1,460,892	1,400,506
INVESTMENT INCOME	123,903	376,798	473,060	362,197	148,824	30,068	43,256	80,559	245,353	194,753
OTHER REVENUES:										
LICENSES, PERMITS, PRIVILEGES AND FRANCHISES:										
Licenses	49,436	52,805	45,568	50,221	47,050	45,006	45,948	46,899	44,784	54,866
Permits	151,234	160,791	146,683	136,475	121,898	106,683	99,312	94,572	97,193	93,117
Privileges and Franchises . .	291,969	288,635	277,776	231,198	226,242	222,694	212,103	214,228	196,264	180,943
Total Licenses, Permits, Privileges and Franchises	492,639	502,231	470,027	417,894	395,190	374,383	357,363	355,699	338,241	328,926
FINES AND FORFEITURES:										
Fines	798,055	825,177	738,016	717,805	738,364	688,477	543,028	478,604	487,182	462,637
Forfeitures	4,182	4,477	3,355	5,719	7,035	8,757	6,149	6,727	7,522	5,830
Total Fines and Forfeitures	802,237	829,654	741,371	723,524	745,399	697,234	549,177	485,331	494,704	468,467
MISCELLANEOUS	817,404	658,300	638,099	412,862	606,278	598,112	460,726	786,559	929,745	448,975
TOBACCO SETTLEMENT	—	—	—	5,410	67,579	66,934	149,948	211,159	154,340	247,364
Total Other Revenues	2,112,280	1,990,185	1,849,497	1,559,690	1,814,446	1,736,663	1,517,214	1,838,748	1,917,030	1,493,732

(Continued)

General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
					(in thousands)					
TRANSFERS:										
Transfer from Nonmajor										
Capital Projects Fund	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,670,837	\$ 457,832	\$ —	\$ —
Pollution Remediation-										
Bond Sales	176,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from Nonmajor Debt										
Service Fund	145,644	552,006	—	102,938	631,232	—	13,210	—	—	—
Total Transfers	322,068	552,006	—	102,938	631,232	—	1,684,047	457,832	—	—
Total Revenues and Other										
Financing Sources	\$60,171,162	\$61,975,523	\$58,772,970	\$54,003,717	\$52,794,817	\$47,297,054	\$44,345,167	\$40,865,260	\$40,231,871	\$37,884,571

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller.

General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
(in thousands)										
General Government:										
002 Mayoralty	\$ 82,318	\$ 82,259	\$ 78,130	\$ 72,270	\$ 67,071	\$ 66,443	\$ 88,476	\$ 103,985	\$ 83,430	\$ 85,639
003 Board of Elections	81,054	80,674	71,748	62,448	59,788	68,007	54,222	67,481	44,161	44,229
004 Campaign Finance Board	8,658	6,495	6,573	38,582	5,357	14,196	7,245	48,500	6,185	4,989
008 Office of the Actuary ...	4,689	5,051	4,519	4,943	4,116	3,529	3,229	3,149	3,100	2,858
010 Borough President—Manhattan	4,993	5,819	4,690	4,316	3,889	3,717	3,861	5,027	5,230	5,244
011 Borough President—Bronx	5,544	6,923	6,350	5,613	5,338	5,078	5,344	6,945	7,378	7,104
012 Borough President—Brooklyn	5,652	8,088	6,072	5,435	5,136	4,807	5,073	6,065	6,861	7,549
013 Borough President—Queens	4,717	6,650	5,528	4,946	4,889	4,817	4,817	6,290	6,682	6,831
014 Borough President—Staten Island	3,983	4,712	4,265	3,972	3,882	3,764	3,703	4,788	4,986	4,822
015 Office of the Comptroller .	61,215	58,908	56,794	55,386	51,263	50,175	51,530	50,559	52,620	53,390
021 Office of Administrative Tax Appeals	3,987	3,072	2,601	2,360	2,319	1,956	1,879	1,959	2,129	1,972
025 Law Department	118,593	116,345	120,669	119,306	113,928	103,890	98,064	91,212	92,955	88,210
030 Department of City Planning	26,895	24,396	22,051	22,073	20,932	19,446	19,191	18,731	18,407	17,569
032 Department of Investigation	17,756	18,819	17,912	17,930	16,614	16,771	18,686	20,862	20,776	18,794
101 Public Advocate	2,806	3,115	3,031	2,901	3,110	2,063	1,852	2,822	2,668	2,630
102 City Council	49,524	51,203	50,315	47,746	46,327	45,268	43,916	47,103	44,375	39,163
103 City Clerk	4,329	3,812	3,629	3,115	3,020	2,998	2,586	2,710	2,612	2,443
127 Financial Information Services Agency	43,988	43,743	42,474	35,817	31,100	29,331	24,429	25,585	24,246	24,893
131 Office of Payroll Administration	11,647	11,195	9,426	8,088	8,198	6,199	5,812	5,900	6,275	5,622

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009											Part III—Statistical Information				
General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)															
	Fiscal Year														
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000					
	(in thousands)														
General Government: (cont.)															
132 Independent Budget Office	\$ 2,884	\$ 2,925	\$ 2,845	\$ 2,655	\$ 2,518	\$ 2,421	\$ 2,262	\$ 2,551	\$ 2,290	\$ 2,480					
133 Equal Employment Practices Commission	759	753	783	729	538	477	475	327	482	426					
134 Civil Service Commission	606	583	530	452	483	461	480	471	467	448					
136 Landmarks Preservation Commission	4,599	4,408	4,224	3,660	3,329	3,118	3,046	3,170	3,243	3,111					
138 Districting Commission	—	—	—	—	—	4	1,660	—	—	—					
226 Commission on Human Rights	7,130	6,779	6,673	6,524	6,671	7,205	7,756	7,441	7,179	7,157					
260 Department of Youth and Community Development	354,146	364,267	280,186	279,373	238,021	236,383	144,023	141,385	138,577	122,406					
312 Conflicts of Interest Board	1,878	1,883	1,738	1,435	1,414	1,437	1,546	1,624	1,595	1,376					
313 Office of Collective Bargaining	1,882	1,861	1,819	1,702	1,611	1,552	1,545	1,479	1,419	1,358					
341 Manhattan Community Board #1	209	199	192	191	186	175	173	173	188	167					
342 Manhattan Community Board #2	310	289	272	300	260	226	215	229	189	162					
343 Manhattan Community Board #3	332	319	310	227	180	189	178	177	173	162					
344 Manhattan Community Board #4	278	250	231	206	216	211	202	201	204	176					
345 Manhattan Community Board #5	240	229	240	231	216	211	208	205	199	194					
346 Manhattan Community Board #6	267	293	271	274	266	229	240	236	179	169					
347 Manhattan Community Board #7	220	212	211	201	201	168	175	179	167	189					
348 Manhattan Community Board #8	282	271	284	285	279	269	252	252	258	244					
											(Continued)				

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
General Government: (cont.)										
349 Manhattan Community Board #9	\$ 212	\$ 308	\$ 225	\$ 328	\$ 197	\$ 189	\$ 182	\$ 187	\$ 186	\$ 157
350 Manhattan Community Board #10	195	239	236	227	228	217	213	214	164	174
351 Manhattan Community Board #11	247	208	200	197	189	182	180	149	133	167
352 Manhattan Community Board #12	184	187	186	175	153	140	169	141	171	145
381 Bronx Community Board #1	250	238	219	204	201	197	188	195	172	154
382 Bronx Community Board #2	247	244	211	228	216	221	211	207	199	191
383 Bronx Community Board #3	234	232	223	219	199	195	195	197	193	181
384 Bronx Community Board #4	194	161	190	198	191	184	178	175	176	158
385 Bronx Community Board #5	203	200	207	176	185	179	175	183	171	163
386 Bronx Community Board #6	198	201	191	186	182	178	167	152	166	160
387 Bronx Community Board #7	246	245	216	215	193	199	200	189	220	172
388 Bronx Community Board #8	249	258	203	218	205	202	189	194	191	216
389 Bronx Community Board #9	209	220	187	191	206	200	200	201	152	175
390 Bronx Community Board #10	227	242	202	244	236	229	222	211	204	197
391 Bronx Community Board #11	240	235	224	225	214	203	205	208	201	193
392 Bronx Community Board #12	182	195	190	188	181	178	175	173	171	164
431 Queens Community Board #1	234	224	215	211	200	195	184	182	187	175

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
General Government: (cont.)										
432 Queens Community Board #2	\$ 269	\$ 254	\$ 230	\$ 234	\$ 225	\$ 223	\$ 209	\$ 209	\$ 206	\$ 181
433 Queens Community Board #3	253	249	240	235	225	225	218	227	219	210
434 Queens Community Board #4	241	233	215	192	204	205	191	197	186	181
435 Queens Community Board #5	232	225	220	214	205	202	184	194	196	182
436 Queens Community Board #6	241	235	222	220	217	209	204	206	202	190
437 Queens Community Board #7	276	268	257	216	239	221	205	190	199	182
438 Queens Community Board #8	279	259	252	249	241	241	219	183	177	167
439 Queens Community Board #9	204	195	190	185	181	178	176	175	171	159
440 Queens Community Board #10	228	236	230	221	206	206	192	201	199	185
441 Queens Community Board #11	251	243	248	218	214	216	206	212	199	187
442 Queens Community Board #12	215	209	220	196	204	176	191	180	184	166
443 Queens Community Board #13	205	211	242	191	193	194	187	189	190	154
444 Queens Community Board #14	218	213	212	205	198	189	184	183	185	176
471 Brooklyn Community Board #1	258	256	248	247	222	213	212	212	208	199
472 Brooklyn Community Board #2	224	209	227	324	206	192	200	187	184	168
473 Brooklyn Community Board #3	214	217	210	181	221	202	189	192	177	177
474 Brooklyn Community Board #4	204	109	184	181	170	192	192	202	177	163

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
General Government: (cont.)										
475 Brooklyn Community Board #5	\$ 190	\$ 197	\$ 190	\$ 186	\$ 181	\$ 173	\$ 170	\$ 174	\$ 165	\$ 157
476 Brooklyn Community Board #6	253	197	211	199	191	189	172	174	169	157
477 Brooklyn Community Board #7	203	199	193	186	181	177	175	181	166	150
478 Brooklyn Community Board #8	248	276	246	218	222	218	212	210	203	197
479 Brooklyn Community Board #9	211	204	171	195	181	179	175	171	174	165
480 Brooklyn Community Board #10	250	199	194	187	181	178	172	173	168	163
481 Brooklyn Community Board #11	229	228	220	217	208	206	200	199	193	185
482 Brooklyn Community Board #12	270	273	262	219	243	229	220	214	211	205
483 Brooklyn Community Board #13	224	181	232	230	197	194	178	168	150	188
484 Brooklyn Community Board #14	253	260	252	243	236	234	222	226	212	168
485 Brooklyn Community Board #15	139	121	170	183	177	110	155	174	170	161
486 Brooklyn Community Board #16	233	228	217	212	212	206	188	186	188	180
487 Brooklyn Community Board #17	273	259	244	238	256	244	228	220	211	209
488 Brooklyn Community Board #18	201	197	191	184	178	174	170	155	163	157
491 Staten Island Community Board #1	256	250	240	231	227	223	215	212	204	181
492 Staten Island Community Board #2	243	149	228	232	226	221	172	173	169	162
493 Staten Island Community Board #3	271	242	250	253	244	228	226	221	221	211

(Continued)

Comptroller's Report for Fiscal 2009											Part III—Statistical Information					
General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)																
	Fiscal Year															
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000						
	(in thousands)															
General Government: (cont.)																
801 Department of Small Business Services	\$ 149,564	\$ 132,371	\$ 120,094	\$ 119,644	\$ 105,823	\$ 110,117	\$ 40,729	\$ 97,222	\$ 42,072	\$ 52,999						
829 Business Integrity Commission	6,272	5,676	5,136	4,956	4,816	4,383	4,684	2,779	2,605	2,369						
836 Department of Finance . .	219,789	208,436	199,621	189,062	194,094	212,983	174,326	182,319	176,419	165,370						
850 Department of Design and Construction	8,877	7,648	8,165	2,960	171	—	80,918	536,656	—	—						
856 Department of Citywide Administrative Services	352,826	325,871	301,246	260,297	241,627	209,913	237,639	241,736	192,839	176,956						
858 Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications . .	224,635	186,920	137,013	109,395	103,420	81,096	70,622	46,148	49,838	59,708						
860 Department of Records and Information Services	5,676	5,558	4,491	4,250	4,112	4,094	3,776	3,639	3,724	3,577						
866 Department of Consumer Affairs	20,064	17,051	15,483	12,867	13,026	11,743	12,239	12,403	12,193	11,373						
Miscellaneous—Federal Grant Through Captive Insurance	—	—	—	—	999,900	—	—	—	—	—						
Total General Government	1,917,783	1,827,649	1,619,918	1,530,075	2,390,143	1,351,675	1,243,126	1,812,403	1,081,028	1,045,493						
Public Safety and Judicial:																
017 Department of Emergency Management	19,872	17,747	14,891	12,203	9,054	7,558	6,630	—	—	—						
054 Civilian Complaint Review Board	11,300	11,073	10,718	10,139	9,739	10,076	8,875	9,329	9,182	7,727						
056 Police Department	4,240,711	3,938,267	3,655,911	3,626,001	3,754,927	3,428,000	3,446,556	3,576,662	3,273,313	3,084,188						
057 Fire Department	1,581,321	1,509,297	1,436,067	1,406,851	1,222,892	1,180,101	1,198,800	1,266,180	1,071,887	1,078,288						
072 Department of Correction	995,754	951,783	945,037	898,366	818,116	829,926	862,369	881,877	827,328	833,318						
073 Board of Correction	903	915	905	861	853	855	830	906	874	876						
130 Department of Juvenile Justice	133,985	129,565	125,852	104,237	80,417	91,991	107,898	108,636	108,670	102,106						
															(Continued)	

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Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
Public Safety and Judicial: (cont.)										
156 New York City Taxi and Limousine Commission	\$ 28,874	\$ 27,760	\$ 25,953	\$ 25,986	\$ 24,847	\$ 23,170	\$ 21,531	\$ 22,976	\$ 22,919	\$ 21,555
781 Department of Probation	81,237	81,510	80,192	79,751	77,690	76,110	80,365	88,988	90,196	83,310
901 District Attorney New York County	95,961	89,325	85,502	80,221	78,345	77,953	77,997	82,147	77,643	72,474
902 District Attorney Bronx County	48,986	50,048	46,992	45,096	43,573	42,760	42,081	44,723	43,965	40,309
903 District Attorney Kings County	83,337	82,697	77,697	75,126	71,806	69,132	71,709	79,741	76,106	70,846
904 District Attorney Queens County	45,333	46,400	44,351	41,780	39,298	38,344	38,719	39,193	40,187	35,811
905 District Attorney Richmond County	8,296	8,264	7,587	6,855	6,977	6,895	6,316	7,047	6,981	6,343
906 Office of The Special Narcotics Prosecutor . .	17,679	17,778	16,771	16,081	15,433	15,510	15,108	16,011	15,898	14,839
941 Public Administrator New York County	1,148	1,143	1,088	1,086	1,030	838	992	915	944	759
942 Public Administrator Bronx County	508	418	429	317	308	320	331	329	326	313
943 Public Administrator—Kings County	493	536	501	454	355	403	419	439	448	420
944 Public Administrator—Queens County	436	421	408	414	350	344	344	343	335	333
945 Public Administrator—Richmond County	365	362	348	339	269	234	222	237	167	167
Miscellaneous—Legal Aid	212,598	203,686	186,593	181,374	177,671	159,647	147,583	138,843	137,587	133,622
Miscellaneous—Criminal Justice Programs	54,206	63,823	58,913	46,644	41,526	39,230	40,773	45,476	49,672	43,865
Miscellaneous—Court Costs	—	4	23	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(Continued)									

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
Public Safety and Judicial: (cont.)										
Miscellaneous—										
World Trade Center										
Disaster Related										
Expense	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 27,861	\$ —	\$ —
Miscellaneous—Other . .	19,809	25,746	19,185	33,699	31,230	25,748	27,462	23,452	20,253	17,149
Total Public Safety and Judicial	7,683,112	7,258,568	6,841,914	6,693,911	6,506,706	6,125,145	6,203,910	6,462,311	5,874,881	5,648,618
Education:										
040 Department of Education	17,774,247	16,855,125	15,748,016	14,794,254	13,776,018	13,061,366	12,672,864	11,715,015	11,545,119	10,674,457
City University:										
042 City University of New York—										
Community Colleges . . .	631,198	594,356	551,786	526,114	547,662	475,768	426,353	399,963	375,745	366,914
Hunter Campus Schools..	14,536	15,209	14,250	13,087	11,951	11,621	11,801	10,875	10,191	9,937
Educational Aid	12,750	11,165	11,165	11,165	7,000	5,500	5,500	7,000	7,000	7,000
Total City University . .	658,484	620,730	577,201	550,366	566,613	492,889	443,654	417,838	392,936	383,851
Social Services:										
068 Administration for										
Children’s Services . . .	2,829,498	2,830,479	2,718,726	2,300,556	2,240,347	2,225,165	2,289,774	2,318,278	2,237,328	2,152,141
069 Department of Social										
Services	8,298,154	8,657,475	7,403,415	6,889,290	7,169,459	6,582,053	6,080,045	5,928,326	5,685,674	5,409,323
071 Department of										
Homeless Services . . .	734,821	734,909	686,578	692,733	693,932	621,494	593,551	503,438	472,742	423,532
094 Department of										
Employment	—	—	—	—	—	2,324	131,618	131,512	91,348	133,355
125 Department for the Aging .	288,790	288,477	269,332	265,090	225,373	219,088	226,298	216,172	229,879	211,463
Total Social Services	12,151,263	12,511,340	11,078,051	10,147,669	10,329,111	9,650,124	9,321,286	9,097,726	8,716,971	8,329,814
Environmental Protection:										
826 Department of										
Environmental										
Protection	952,270	855,397	790,953	754,686	677,394	652,077	650,041	616,620	601,354	566,912
827 Department of										
Sanitation	1,247,299	1,227,334	1,152,346	1,081,709	1,024,384	982,273	983,716	983,126	924,312	828,915
										(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
Environmental Protection: (cont.)										
Total Environmental										
Protection	\$ 2,199,569	\$ 2,082,731	\$ 1,943,299	\$ 1,836,395	\$ 1,701,778	\$ 1,634,350	\$ 1,633,757	\$ 1,599,746	\$ 1,525,666	\$ 1,395,827
Transportation Services:										
841 Department of										
Transportation	602,385	526,511	459,415	399,528	391,085	351,581	348,037	358,888	332,151	365,011
Miscellaneous—										
Payments to Transit										
Authority	659,878	648,985	550,576	444,672	343,050	269,144	454,465	120,440	266,934	250,822
Miscellaneous—										
Payments to Private										
Bus Companies	7,726	11,603	10,901	109,955	222,391	219,000	213,653	199,400	150,597	147,504
Total Transportation										
Services	1,269,989	1,187,099	1,020,892	954,155	956,526	839,725	1,016,155	678,728	749,682	763,337
Parks, Recreation and										
Cultural Activities:										
126 Department of Cultural										
Affairs	149,593	159,362	148,207	134,654	120,645	117,308	119,747	123,144	133,535	115,593
846 Department of Parks										
and Recreation	295,595	290,789	262,464	242,154	222,355	199,448	173,435	181,918	183,615	172,924
Total Parks, Recreation										
and Cultural										
Activities	445,188	450,151	410,671	376,808	343,000	316,756	293,182	305,062	317,150	288,517
Housing:										
806 Housing Preservation and										
Development	681,851	579,876	553,163	519,252	447,355	390,910	363,301	371,243	390,112	353,145
810 Department of										
Buildings	109,413	98,721	87,108	81,300	64,207	57,711	57,557	55,860	48,457	42,302
Miscellaneous—										
Payments to Housing										
Authority	5,539	987	945	120,931	77	35	16,524	13,181	39,068	33,197
Total Housing	796,803	679,584	641,216	721,483	511,639	448,656	437,382	440,284	477,637	428,644

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
Health:										
816 Department of Health and Mental Hygiene . .	\$ 1,661,098	\$ 1,550,272	\$ 1,513,879	\$ 1,467,786	\$ 1,432,047	\$ 1,441,247	\$ 1,414,923	\$ 1,049,135	\$ 906,947	\$ 790,726
817 Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Alcoholism Services . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256,064	295,114	251,446
819 Health and Hospitals Corporation	182,228	37,572	758,603	1,290,016	992,136	976,875	826,572	826,307	757,023	735,127
Total Health	1,843,326	1,587,844	2,272,482	2,757,802	2,424,183	2,418,122	2,241,495	2,131,506	1,959,084	1,777,299
Libraries:										
035 New York Research Libraries.	31,945	19,210	25,203	19,034	24,210	17,367	24,332	9,198	25,597	14,660
037 New York Public Library	134,127	99,812	123,743	96,463	136,694	91,647	128,371	46,906	146,176	89,047
038 Brooklyn Public Library	100,472	74,843	91,209	73,841	102,625	68,381	94,765	34,764	107,650	66,104
039 Queens Borough Public Library	99,763	72,534	89,906	71,802	98,781	64,395	90,171	32,940	103,352	62,711
Total Libraries	366,307	266,399	330,061	261,140	362,310	241,790	337,639	123,808	382,775	232,522
Pensions:										
095 Pension Contributions . . .	6,264,914	5,616,289	4,726,200	3,878,950	3,233,826	2,308,370	1,630,581	1,391,896	1,127,129	615,085
Judgments and Claims	623,192	625,395	564,037	516,801	590,294	591,001	626,916	521,834	594,846	490,669
Fringe Benefits and Other Benefit Payments	3,524,852	3,956,861	4,846,211	4,154,015	2,947,681	2,755,010	2,606,861	2,426,144	2,200,117	2,065,166
Interest on Short-term Borrowing	—	—	—	—	—	7,370	10,602	\$14,373	13,584	12,418
Lease Payments	174,523	158,482	309,612	228,846	204,654	134,597	186,091	107,686	118,138	159,293
Other:										
098 Miscellaneous	172,347	312,555	177,801	105,395	869,351	484,289	472,971	359,640	301,698	(48,848)
Total Expenditures	57,865,899	55,996,802	53,107,582	49,508,065	47,713,833	42,861,235	41,378,472	39,606,000	37,378,441	34,262,162

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands)									
Transfers:										
General Debt Service Fund:										
099 Debt Service	\$ 1,413,106	\$ 5,212,167	\$ 4,024,185	\$ 4,281,010	\$ 3,816,394	\$ 3,326,688	\$ 2,109,585	\$ 1,246,042	\$ 2,387,690	\$ 3,164,273
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds:										
099 Debt Service—Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 MAC Debt Service Funding	—	2,750	10,000	10,000	110,772	501,534	225,236	5,000	457,900	450,500
Miscellaneous—TFA . . .	872,456	758,795	1,326,388	—	948,713	402,938	626,936	2,958	2,946	2,951
Miscellaneous—Payments for Debt Service	—	—	—	—	200,000	200,000	—	—	—	—
Total Transfers to Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	887,456	761,545	1,336,388	10,000	1,259,485	1,104,472	852,172	7,958	460,846	453,451
Miscellaneous—Payments to New York City Capital Projects Fund	—	—	300,000	200,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Transfers	2,300,562	5,973,712	5,660,573	4,491,010	5,075,879	4,431,160	2,961,757	1,254,000	2,848,536	3,617,724
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	\$60,166,461	\$61,970,514	\$58,768,155	\$53,999,075	\$52,789,712	\$47,292,395	\$44,340,229	\$40,860,000	\$40,226,977	\$37,879,886

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller.

Comptroller's Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

New York City Capital Projects Fund Aid Revenues—Ten Year Trend

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(Continued)

Comptroller's Report for Fiscal 2009											Part III—Statistical Information				
New York City Capital Projects Fund Aid Revenues—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)															
	2009	2008	2007	2006	Fiscal Year						2001	2000			
					2005	2004	2003	2002	2001						
(in thousands)															
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES:															
Department of															
Transportation	\$ 268,900	\$ 155,442	\$ 170,029	\$ 214,943	\$ 197,693	\$ 153,895	\$ 178,166	\$ 182,012	\$ 114,930	\$ 173,885					
Transit Authority	—	—	30,861	—	249	—	—	1,309	(1,309)	—					
Total Transportation															
Services	268,900	155,442	200,890	214,943	197,942	153,895	178,166	183,321	113,621	173,885					
PARKS, RECREATION AND															
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:															
Department of Parks															
and Recreation	21,629	30,685	18,227	2,696	540	1,698	993	934	5,651	12,363					
Department of Cultural															
Affairs	1,588	5,577	3	5,010	783	—	(907)	(26)	—	—					
Total Parks, Recreation															
and Cultural Activities . .	23,217	36,262	18,230	7,706	1,323	1,698	86	908	5,651	12,363					
HOUSING:															
Department of Housing															
Preservation and															
Development	111,724	127,808	104,698	154,423	76,811	103,475	75,384	107,334	203,646	101,042					
HEALTH:															
Department of Health and															
Mental Hygiene	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,158	—	—	—					
LIBRARIES:															
Brooklyn Public Library	298	4,860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Queens Borough Public															
Library	—	—	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Total Libraries	298	4,860	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Total Revenues	\$ 851,642	\$ 1,357,927	\$ 875,011	\$ 438,021	\$ 344,217	\$ 429,126	\$ 387,675	\$ 389,151	\$ 355,358	\$ 312,537					

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller.

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

New York City Capital Projects Fund Expenditures—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:										
Department of Small Business Services	\$ 304,379	\$ 288,570	\$ 164,032	\$ 147,543	\$ 230,871	\$ 185,510	\$ 216,434	\$ 176,456	\$ 219,230	\$ 64,988
Department of Ports, International Trade and Commerce (2)		—	—	—	—	—	15	195	1	420
Department of Citywide Administrative Services . . .	781,736	1,178,019	645,314	431,552	421,516	376,354	327,964	365,666	341,441	292,538
Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications . . .	255,687	184,024	135,932	86,001	67,442	45,381	64,018	34,769	23,326	10,253
Total General Government	1,341,800	1,650,613	945,278	665,096	719,829	607,245	608,431	577,086	583,998	368,199
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUDICIAL:										
Police Department	104,519	81,646	67,879	55,518	90,497	80,778	54,874	60,661	64,357	49,042
Fire Department	148,667	104,070	80,948	106,514	82,560	86,207	138,186	112,049	79,628	76,450
Department of Correction . . .	80,594	91,756	55,292	45,012	821,939	73,495	96,766	655,521	91,549	396,594
Department of Juvenile Justice	2,725	5,155	2,414	5,067	1,073	1,069	181	230	797	841
Total Public Safety and Judicial	336,505	282,627	206,533	212,111	996,069	241,549	290,007	828,461	236,331	522,927
EDUCATION:										
Department of Education . . .	2,750,256	2,358,237	2,131,709	1,781,904	975,368	1,192,048	1,315,422	1,765,249	1,707,614	1,295,717
City University of New York: Senior Colleges	3,101	1,545	2,088	1,283	1,013	2,304	1,914	1,110	1,711	13,867
Community Colleges	63,480	35,800	16,321	12,497	14,029	13,694	10,849	9,532	7,327	459
Total Education	2,816,837	2,395,582	2,150,118	1,795,684	990,410	1,208,046	1,328,185	1,775,891	1,716,652	1,310,043
SOCIAL SERVICES:										
Administration for Children’s Services	8,052	9,224	17,437	6,538	24,352	28,362	14,124	30,041	11,369	—
Department of Homeless Services	49,901	24,908	20,503	17,669	17,280	20,958	11,994	25,494	20,885	11,716
Human Resources Administration	15,808	25,089	30,743	9,195	10,592	56,628	46,847	48,260	123,869	124,264
Department for the Aging . . .	17,197	5,227	3,961	5,906	4,997	6,053	7,644	2,393	5,868	2,371
Total Social Services . . .	90,958	64,448	72,644	39,308	57,221	112,001	80,609	106,188	161,991	138,351
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:										
Department of Sanitation . . .	229,926	187,812	131,129	93,994	158,826	173,093	113,502	185,249	178,226	118,119
Department of Environmental Protection	2,700,236	2,313,039	1,948,836	1,841,279	1,679,394	1,630,607	1,301,780	1,036,706	830,010	796,865
Total Environmental Protection	2,930,162	2,500,851	2,079,965	1,935,273	1,838,220	1,803,700	1,415,282	1,221,955	1,008,236	914,984

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

New York City Capital Projects Fund Expenditures—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES:										
Transit Authority	\$ 77,034	\$ 46,652	\$ 70,368	\$ 126,399	\$ 159,995	\$ 199,106	\$ 446,330	\$ 191,146	\$ 278,605	\$ 269,513
Department of Transportation	925,362	767,249	757,310	656,505	786,167	762,897	738,907	723,586	577,072	637,046
Total Transportation Services	1,002,396	813,901	827,678	782,904	946,162	962,003	1,185,237	914,732	855,677	906,559
PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:										
Department of Cultural Affairs	273,884	146,807	141,584	136,494	124,272	132,299	173,272	157,600	89,509	66,437
Department of Parks and Recreation	557,927	417,079	352,468	246,351	192,984	196,045	187,536	211,939	166,399	195,633
Total Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities	831,811	563,886	494,052	382,845	317,256	328,344	360,808	369,539	255,908	262,070
HOUSING:										
Department of Housing Preservation and Development	412,990	502,617	436,007	459,376	343,274	359,612	300,984	380,384	413,896	289,845
HEALTH:										
Health and Hospitals Corporation	188,567	142,501	186,950	232,322	345,651	34,710	67,335	61,597	34,243	43,145
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	44,029	63,124	59,306	37,351	38,934	53,770	47,714	49,627	26,183	32,413
Total Health	232,596	205,625	246,256	269,673	384,585	88,480	115,049	111,224	60,426	75,558
LIBRARIES:										
Research Libraries	11,870	1,342	5,324	12,057	3,304	4,949	26,245	18,601	80	702
New York Public Library	14,061	6,903	9,863	19,778	41,567	26,419	12,431	4,156	8,557	5,750
Brooklyn Public Library	6,742	9,801	15,128	9,220	8,946	9,300	7,488	7,501	5,536	8,941
Queens Borough Public Library	14,794	7,248	7,542	11,262	7,863	2,859	3,053	4,384	2,666	5,554
Total Libraries	47,467	25,294	37,857	52,317	61,680	43,527	49,217	34,642	16,839	20,947
Total Expenditures	\$10,043,522	\$9,005,444	\$7,496,388	\$6,594,587	\$6,654,706	\$5,754,507	\$5,733,809	\$6,320,102	\$5,309,954	\$4,809,483

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller.

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

General Fund and New York City Capital Projects Fund—Sources and Uses of Cash—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
						(in millions)				
Revenues	\$ 59,849	\$ 61,424	\$ 58,773	\$ 53,901	\$ 52,164	\$ 47,276	\$42,641	\$ 40,385	\$ 40,232	\$ 37,885
Expenditures Before Transfers	(57,866)	(55,997)	(53,108)	(49,508)	(47,714)	(43,253)	(41,816)	(39,498)	(37,260)	(33,921)
Surplus Before Debt Service and Other Transfers	1,983	5,427	5,665	4,393	4,450	4,023	825	887	2,972	3,964
Transfers For Debt Service and Other Purposes	(1,978)	(5,422)	(5,360)	(4,188)	(4,445)	(4,018)	(820)	(882)	(2,967)	(3,777)
Transfer to Capital Projects Fund	—	—	(300)	(200)	—	—	—	—	—	(182)
Surplus from General Fund Operations . .	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Adjustments to Bring Operations to Cash Basis:										
Increase (Decrease) in Payables	(319)	1,765	570	(245)	1,795	1,180	214	814	2,716	3,422
Decrease (Increase) in Receivables . . .	163	(957)	(1,581)	(1,760)	2,265	1,123	(707)	(687)	751	(1,595)
Provision For Disallowances of Federal and State Aid	(2)	228	204	1,078	174	54	95	(8)	51	5
Less Disallowance Paid	—	(114)	(103)	(542)	(87)	(27)	(48)	—	(46)	(5)
Cash Provided by Operations	(153)	927	(905)	(1,464)	4,152	2,335	(441)	124	3,477	1,832
Other Sources of Cash:										
Proceeds from Sale of City Bonds	5,369	3,488	845	3,482	4,065	3,050	2,187	2,667	1,257	3,125
Transfers from General Fund	—	—	300	200	—	—	—	—	—	182
Transfers from Nonmajor Capital Projects Fund	2,322	1,656	2,384	—	44	315	1,927	2,229	1,577	—
Capitalized Leases	26	17	45	14	836	205	42	563	55	329
Decrease (Increase) in Amounts Restricted Pending Expenditures . . .	(265)	(163)	192	336	(688)	302	(299)	(122)	1,094	(551)
Seasonal Borrowings	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	1,500	750	750
Total Other Sources of Cash	7,452	4,998	3,766	4,032	4,257	3,872	5,357	6,837	4,733	3,835
Other Uses of Cash:										
Repayment of Seasonal Borrowings . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,500)	(1,500)	(750)	(750)
Federal and State Financed Capital Disbursements	(2,593)	(2,518)	(2,262)	(439)	(423)	(467)	(204)	(333)	(590)	(354)
Less Reimbursements	852	1,359	875	438	344	429	388	389	369	313
City Financed Disbursements for Capital Construction	(7,450)	(6,487)	(5,234)	(6,156)	(6,232)	(5,287)	(5,530)	(5,986)	(4,822)	(4,607)
Decrease (Increase) in Other, Net	4,132	(27)	2,234	1,928	5,979	(2,936)	4,473	763	(2,584)	391
Total Other Uses of Cash	(5,059)	(7,673)	(4,387)	(4,229)	(332)	(8,261)	(2,373)	(6,667)	(8,377)	(5,007)
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash	2,240	(1,748)	(1,526)	(1,661)	8,077	(2,054)	2,543	294	(167)	660
Cash, Beginning of the Year	4,717	6,465	7,991	9,652	1,575	3,629	1,086	792	959	299
Cash, End of the Year	\$ 6,957	\$ 4,717	\$ 6,465	\$ 7,991	\$ 9,652	\$ 1,575	\$ 3,629	\$ 1,086	\$ 792	\$ 959

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller.

STATISTICAL SECTION

**SCHEDULES OF REVENUE
CAPACITY INFORMATION**

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property—Ten Year Trend

(in millions)									
Fiscal Year	Class One	Class Two	Class Three	Class Four	Less: Tax Exempt Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate ⁽¹⁾	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value
2000	\$10,463.8	\$33,572.0	\$6,619.5	\$100,996.6	\$65,783.9	\$ 85,868.0	\$10.40	\$326,921.8	26.27%
2001	11,094.1	35,869.4	6,320.5	105,089.8	67,804.1	90,569.7	10.41	354,348.4	25.56
2002	11,610.7	39,317.9	6,530.8	110,458.3	70,431.3	97,486.4	10.43	392,347.6	24.85
2003	12,064.4	42,885.3	6,836.1	114,836.4	73,917.5	102,704.7	10.41	429,810.4	23.90
2004	12,611.3	40,677.2	7,021.6	122,582.0	76,102.5	106,789.6	12.36	466,677.7	22.88
2005	13,149.5	46,846.3	7,488.7	122,082.8	79,250.9	110,316.4	12.38	540,384.4	20.41
2006	13,841.3	52,792.0	8,600.1	129,879.0	82,630.8	122,481.6	12.43	614,003.7	19.95
2007	14,402.2	55,201.2	9,176.0	139,810.7	90,953.1	127,637.0	12.49	674,091.6	18.93
2008	15,025.6	62,834.5	8,822.5	158,067.3	99,164.1	145,585.8	11.66	795,932.4	18.29
2009	15,753.1	64,580.1	9,686.3	173,337.4	111,358.3	151,998.6	11.70	811,141.3	18.74

(1) Property tax rate based on every \$100 of assessed valuation.

Notes:

The definitions of the four classes are as follows:

- Class One —

One, two and three family homes, single family homes on cooperatively owned land.
Condominiums with no more than three dwelling units, provided such property was previously classified as Class One or no more than three stories in height and built as condominiums.
Mixed-use property with three units or less, provided 50 percent or more of the space is used for residential purposes.
Vacant land, primarily residentially zoned, except in Manhattan below 110th Street.
- Class Two —

All other residential property not in Class One, except hotels and motels.
Mixed-use property with four or more units, provided 50 percent or more of the space is used for residential purposes.
- Class Three —

Utility real property owned by utility corporations, except land and buildings.
- Class Four —

All other real property.

Classes One to Four amounts include Tax Exempt Property.

Property in New York City is reassessed every year. The City assesses property at approximately 40 percent of Market Value for commercial and industrial property and 20 percent of Market Value for residential property.

SOURCES: Resolutions of the City Council and The Annual Report of The New York City Property Tax Fiscal Year 2009.

Property Tax Rates—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year	Basic Rate	General Obligation Debt Service	Total Direct
	2000	\$ 8.98	\$ 1.42	\$ 10.40
	2001	8.89	1.52	10.41
	2002	9.14	1.29	10.43
	2003	8.28	2.13	10.41
	2004	9.51	2.85	12.36
	2005	9.96	2.42	12.38
	2006	11.39	1.04	12.43
	2007	12.30	0.19	12.49
	2008	9.26	2.40	11.66
	2009	10.81	0.89	11.70

Note: Property tax rate based on every \$100 of assessed valuation.

SOURCE: Resolutions of the City Council

Property Tax Levies and Collections—Ten Year Trend

Fiscal Year	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collected in Subsequent Years	Non-Cash Liquidations and Adjustments to Levy(1)	Total Collections and Adjustments to Date		Remaining Uncollected June 30, 2009
		Amount	Percentage of Levy			Amount	Percentage of Levy	
2000	\$ 8,374,300,959	\$ 7,743,207,894	92.46%	\$167,611,042	\$459,248,570	\$ 8,370,067,506	99.95%	\$4,233,453
2001	8,730,263,712	8,038,251,810	92.07	151,516,431	535,931,520	8,725,699,761	99.95	4,563,951
2002	9,271,238,485	8,566,566,455	92.40	160,521,660	538,614,893	9,265,703,008	99.94	5,535,477
2003	10,816,491,397	9,861,848,764	91.17	171,711,696	775,974,389	10,809,534,849	99.94	6,956,548
2004	12,250,660,984	11,251,868,136	91.85	181,067,856	807,025,024	12,239,961,016	99.91	10,699,968
2005	12,720,048,530	11,771,497,591	92.54	170,260,485	763,692,556	12,705,450,632	99.89	14,597,898
2006	13,668,121,226	12,623,034,463	92.35	163,068,063	859,048,871	13,645,151,397	99.83	22,969,829
2007	14,291,212,164	13,186,988,232	92.27	196,286,108	870,427,807	14,253,702,147	99.74	37,510,017
2008	14,356,226,836	13,258,952,404	92.36	139,752,649	883,844,523	14,282,549,576	99.49	73,677,260
2009	15,327,507,366	14,566,333,281	95.03	—	477,252,988	15,043,586,269	98.15	283,921,097

(1) Adjustments to Tax Levy are Non-Cash Liquidations and Cancellations of Real Property Tax and include School Tax Relief payments which are not included in the City Council Resolutions.

SOURCES: Resolutions of the City Council and other Department of Finance reports.

Assessed Valuation and Tax Rate by Class—Ten Year Trend						
Type of Property	Fiscal Year 2009			Fiscal Year 2008		
	Assessed Value (in millions)	Percentage of Taxable Real Estate	Direct Tax Rate	Assessed Value (in millions)	Percentage of Taxable Real Estate	Direct Tax Rate
Class One						
One Family Dwellings	\$ 6,471.0	4.3%		\$ 6,171.3	4.3%	
Two Family Dwellings	5,423.1	3.6		5,146.9	3.5	
Three Family Dwellings	1,724.2	1.1		1,630.1	1.1	
Condominiums	209.8	0.1		191.1	0.1	
Vacant Land	111.7	0.1		105.8	0.1	
Other	15.5	0.0		44.0	0.0	
	13,955.3	9.2	15.60	13,289.2	9.1	15.43
Class Two						
Rentals	24,164.9	15.9		23,467.0	16.2	
Cooperatives	15,374.7	10.1		14,901.7	10.2	
Condominiums	7,010.4	4.6		6,439.4	4.4	
Condops	1,478.3	1.0		1,327.0	0.9	
Four-Ten Family Rentals	4,638.5	3.1		4,409.0	3.0	
Two-Ten Family Cooperatives	464.5	0.3		439.5	0.3	
Two-Ten Family Condominiums	302.2	0.2		257.6	0.2	
Two-Ten Family Condops	23.5	0.0		19.1	0.0	
	53,457.0	35.2	12.14	51,260.3	35.2	11.93
Class Three						
Special Franchise	7,345.5	4.8		6,747.8	4.6	
Locally Assessed	2,242.5	1.5		1,976.7	1.4	
Other	1.1	0.0		0.6	0.0	
	9,589.1	6.3	9.87	8,725.1	6.0	10.06
Class Four						
Office Buildings	34,343.8	22.4		33,796.7	23.2	
Store Buildings	10,448.1	6.9		10,988.4	7.5	
Loft Buildings	3,018.4	2.0		2,891.5	2.0	
Utility Property	2,722.3	1.8		2,539.8	1.7	
Hotels	4,972.6	3.3		4,143.0	2.8	
Factories	1,711.9	1.1		1,789.5	1.2	
Commercial Condominiums	8,354.2	5.5		7,819.7	5.4	
Garages	2,667.6	1.8		2,745.8	1.9	
Warehouses	2,307.5	1.5		2,302.3	1.6	
Vacant Land	1,347.2	0.9		960.1	0.7	
Health and Educational	1,305.4	0.9		1,137.2	0.8	
Theaters	239.2	0.2		225.9	0.2	
Cultural and Recreational	821.7	0.5		391.5	0.3	
Other	737.3	0.5		579.8	0.4	
	74,997.2	49.3	11.70	72,311.2	49.7	11.58
Total	\$151,998.6	100.0%	11.70(1)	\$145,585.8	100.0%	11.66(1)

(1) Represents the weighted average of the four classes of real property.

Note: Property in New York City is reassessed once a year. The City assesses property at approximately 40 percent of Market Value for commercial and industrial property and 20 percent of Market Value for residential property.

SOURCES: Resolutions of the City Council and The Annual Report,
The New York City Property Tax Fiscal Year 2009.

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Assessed Valuation and Tax Rate by Class—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

Fiscal Year 2007			Fiscal Year 2006			Fiscal Year 2005		
Assessed Value (in millions)	Percentage of Taxable Real Estate	Direct Tax Rate	Assessed Value (in millions)	Percentage of Taxable Real Estate	Direct Tax Rate	Assessed Value (in millions)	Percentage of Taxable Real Estate	Direct Tax Rate
\$ 5,967.1	4.7%		\$ 5,705.4	4.7%		\$ 5,456.4	4.9%	
4,924.7	3.9		4,698.9	3.8		4,443.5	4.0	
1,530.7	1.2		1,428.4	1.2		1,342.2	1.2	
174.1	0.1		166.6	0.1		182.9	0.2	
101.0	0.1		108.2	0.1		107.7	0.1	
15.1	0.0		39.4	0.0		14.4	0.0	
12,712.7	10.0	16.19	12,146.9	9.9	15.75	11,547.1	10.4	15.09
19,781.8	15.6		19,668.5	16.2		17,990.8	16.3	
13,024.9	10.2		12,841.0	10.5		11,120.9	10.1	
6,117.9	4.8		5,641.2	4.6		4,696.2	4.3	
1,323.7	1.0		1,271.9	1.0		989.4	0.9	
4,173.9	3.3		3,939.8	3.2		3,770.8	3.4	
404.2	0.3		381.4	0.3		358.0	0.3	
204.6	0.2		181.3	0.1		167.5	0.2	
17.6	0.0		16.3	0.0		15.2	0.0	
45,048.6	35.4	12.74	43,941.4	35.9	12.40	39,108.8	35.5	12.22
6,336.1	5.0		5,801.8	4.7		5,121.2	4.7	
2,741.7	2.1		2,699.6	2.2		2,367.0	2.1	
0.6	0.0		0.6	0.0		0.5	0.0	
9,078.4	7.1	12.07	8,502.0	6.9	12.31	7,488.7	6.8	12.55
30,943.9	24.2		29,726.3	24.2		27,283.8	24.6	
8,681.2	6.7		7,936.7	6.4		6,703.7	6.1	
2,409.8	1.9		2,282.6	1.9		2,142.4	1.9	
1,612.2	1.3		1,667.4	1.4		1,576.8	1.4	
3,119.7	2.4		2,940.5	2.4		2,709.2	2.5	
1,286.1	1.0		1,256.3	1.0		1,289.8	1.2	
6,278.0	4.9		5,720.8	4.7		4,800.0	4.4	
2,074.4	1.6		1,904.7	1.6		1,798.6	1.6	
1,640.4	1.3		1,539.4	1.3		1,364.7	1.2	
613.4	0.5		623.3	0.5		562.7	0.5	
1,017.8	0.8		985.0	0.8		849.6	0.8	
220.5	0.2		207.3	0.2		196.8	0.2	
341.4	0.3		321.0	0.3		283.0	0.3	
558.5	0.4		780.0	0.6		610.7	0.6	
60,797.3	47.5	11.00	57,891.3	47.3	11.31	52,171.8	47.3	11.56
\$127,637.0	100.0%	12.49(1)	\$122,481.6	100.0%	12.43(1)	\$110,316.4	100.0%	12.38(1)

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Assessed Valuation and Tax Rate by Class—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

Type of Property	Fiscal Year 2004			Fiscal Year 2003		
	Assessed Value (in millions)	Percentage of Taxable Real Estate	Direct Tax Rate	Assessed Value (in millions)	Percentage of Taxable Real Estate	Direct Tax Rate
Class One						
One Family Dwellings	\$ 5,267.3	4.9%		\$ 5,023.6	4.8%	
Two Family Dwellings	4,280.8	4.0		4,074.2	4.0	
Three Family Dwellings	1,288.6	1.2		1,229.9	1.2	
Condominiums	175.7	0.2		162.1	0.2	
Vacant Land	105.8	0.1		107.2	0.1	
Other	14.3	0.0		14.6	0.0	
	<u>11,132.5</u>	<u>10.4</u>	14.55	<u>10,611.6</u>	<u>10.3</u>	11.94
Class Two						
Rentals	17,646.6	16.5		17,020.2	16.6	
Cooperatives	10,522.3	9.9		10,660.0	10.4	
Condominiums	4,594.7	4.3		4,168.4	4.1	
Condops	939.6	0.9		872.9	0.8	
Four-Ten Family Rentals	3,537.9	3.3		3,367.2	3.3	
Two-Ten Family Cooperatives	339.3	0.3		320.8	0.3	
Two-Ten Family Condominiums	143.7	0.1		128.9	0.1	
Two-Ten Family Condops	14.2	0.0		13.7	0.0	
	<u>37,738.3</u>	<u>35.3</u>	12.62	<u>36,552.1</u>	<u>35.6</u>	10.56
Class Three						
Special Franchise	4,760.0	4.5		4,604.7	4.5	
Locally Assessed	2,261.1	2.1		2,231.1	2.2	
Other	0.5	0.0		0.3	0.0	
	<u>7,021.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>	12.42	<u>6,836.1</u>	<u>6.7</u>	10.61
Class Four						
Office Buildings	26,079.3	24.5		25,039.0	24.4	
Store Buildings	6,665.8	6.2		6,585.4	6.3	
Loft Buildings	2,101.6	2.0		1,963.9	1.9	
Utility Property	1,471.7	1.4		1,420.7	1.4	
Hotels	3,156.9	3.0		2,958.4	2.9	
Factories	1,411.5	1.3		1,415.0	1.4	
Commercial Condominiums	4,098.2	3.8		3,723.9	3.6	
Garages	1,894.0	1.8		1,761.2	1.7	
Warehouses	1,425.1	1.3		1,411.9	1.4	
Vacant Land	516.6	0.5		530.5	0.5	
Health and Educational	829.1	0.8		819.6	0.8	
Theaters	215.7	0.2		204.7	0.2	
Cultural and Recreational	364.2	0.3		263.6	0.3	
Other	667.4	0.6		607.1	0.6	
	<u>50,897.1</u>	<u>47.7</u>	8.80	<u>48,704.9</u>	<u>47.4</u>	9.78
Total	<u>\$106,789.5</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	12.36(1)	<u>\$102,704.7</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	10.41(1)

(1) Represents the weighted average of the four classes of real property.

Note: Property in New York City is reassessed once every year on average. The City assesses property at approximately 40 percent of Market Value for commercial and industrial property and 20 percent of Market Value for residential property.

SOURCES: Resolutions of the City Council and The Annual Report,
The New York City Property Tax Fiscal Year 2009.

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Assessed Valuation and Tax Rate by Class—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

Fiscal Year 2002			Fiscal Year 2001			Fiscal Year 2000		
Assessed Value (in millions)	Percentage of Taxable Real Estate	Direct Tax Rate	Assessed Value (in millions)	Percentage of Taxable Real Estate	Direct Tax Rate	Assessed Value (in millions)	Percentage of Taxable Real Estate	Direct Tax Rate
\$ 4,785.1	4.9%		\$ 4,646.5	5.1%		\$ 4,487.9	5.2%	
3,880.8	4.1		3,758.6	4.3		3,611.0	4.3	
1,165.0	1.2		1,117.4	1.2		1,071.2	1.2	
145.9	0.1		135.8	0.1		132.2	0.2	
105.6	0.1		107.0	0.1		109.3	0.1	
14.2	0.0		13.7	0.0		13.2	0.0	
10,096.6	10.4	11.95	9,779.0	10.8	11.33	9,424.8	11.0	11.35
15,655.9	16.1		14,140.4	15.6		12,931.9	15.1	
9,916.9	10.1		9,174.6	10.2		8,788.9	10.2	
3,661.9	3.8		3,089.8	3.4		2,816.5	3.3	
810.8	0.8		744.8	0.8		706.5	0.8	
3,180.6	3.3		3,046.1	3.4		2,924.4	3.4	
300.6	0.3		287.1	0.3		271.8	0.3	
110.6	0.1		99.8	0.1		71.1	0.1	
16.5	0.0		15.1	0.0		13.5	0.0	
33,653.8	34.5	10.79	30,597.7	33.8	10.85	28,524.6	33.2	10.85
4,339.7	4.5		4,216.2	4.7		4,497.3	5.2	
2,191.0	2.2		2,104.1	2.3		2,122.0	2.5	
0.1	0.0		0.1	0.0		0.2	0.0	
6,530.8	6.7	10.53	6,320.4	7.0	10.85	6,619.5	7.7	9.63
23,498.1	24.1		21,463.7	23.7		20,129.8	23.4	
6,190.9	6.3		5,735.9	6.3		5,404.8	6.2	
1,968.4	2.0		1,945.9	2.1		1,943.9	2.3	
1,381.0	1.4		1,321.3	1.5		1,312.8	1.5	
3,561.2	3.7		3,384.6	3.7		2,924.3	3.4	
1,418.3	1.5		1,421.3	1.6		1,439.7	1.7	
3,617.8	3.7		3,120.4	3.4		2,976.5	3.5	
1,786.7	1.8		1,695.3	1.9		1,611.4	1.9	
1,405.7	1.4		1,343.1	1.5		1,254.0	1.5	
542.5	0.6		551.8	0.6		561.1	0.7	
817.7	0.8		867.1	1.0		766.1	0.9	
213.4	0.2		199.7	0.2		203.7	0.2	
265.5	0.3		274.9	0.3		268.1	0.3	
538.0	0.6		547.6	0.6		502.9	0.6	
47,205.2	48.4	9.63	43,872.6	48.4	9.70	41,299.1	48.1	9.90
\$97,486.4	100.0%	10.43(1)	\$90,569.7	100.0%	10.41(1)	\$85,868.0	100.0%	10.40(1)

Collections, Cancellations, Abatements and Other Discounts as a
Percent of Tax Levy—Ten Year Trend

Fiscal Year	Tax Levy (in millions)	Percent of Levy through June 30, 2009			Uncollected Balance June 30, 2009
		Collections	Cancellations	Abatements and Discounts (1)	
2000	\$ 8,374.3	94.3%	5.8%	4.4%	0.1%
2001	8,730.3	93.8	5.0	4.5	0.1
2002	9,271.2	94.1	4.1	4.2	0.1
2003	10,816.5(2)	92.7	4.6	4.0	0.1
2004	12,250.7	93.3	4.6	3.9	0.1
2005	12,720.0	92.2	4.7	4.0	0.1
2006	13,668.1	93.5	4.3	4.3	0.2
2007	14,291.2	93.6	4.6	4.4	0.3
2008	14,356.2	93.3	4.1	4.1	0.5
2009	15,327.5	95.0	7.8	4.4	1.9

- (1) Abatements and discounts include SCRIE Abatements (Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption), J-51 Abatements, Section 626 Abatements and other minor discounts offered by the City to property owners.
- (2) The Tax Levy amounts are the amount from the City Council Resolution. In 2003 an 18% surcharge was imposed and is included in each year following.

NOTES: Total uncollected balance at June 30, 2009 less allowance for uncollectible amounts equals net realizable amount (real estate taxes receivable).
Levy may total over 100 percent due to imposed charges that include ICIP deferred charges (Industrial and Commercial Incentive Program), rebilling charges and other additional charges imposed by the Department of Finance (DOF). This information is included in the FAIRTAX LEVY report.

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Largest Real Estate Taxpayers

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 and Nine Years Ago				
Taxpayer	2009		2000	
	Taxable Assessed Value	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
Consolidated Edison*	\$ 8,218,899,578	6.18%	\$5,839,030,885	6.95%
Verizon*	1,154,082,685	0.87	1,138,100,532	1.35
Met Life Building.	345,388,000	0.26	240,000,000	0.29
McGraw-Hill Building	341,070,000	0.26	162,860,000	0.19
General Motors Building	326,880,000	0.25	195,700,000	0.23
International Building	307,800,678	0.23	—	0.00
Solow Building	307,100,000	0.23	—	0.00
Stuyvesant Town	291,990,000	0.22	169,130,000	0.20
Celanese Building	274,155,880	0.21	—	0.00
Credit Lyonnais	273,529,998	0.21	—	0.00
Empire State Building	—	—	190,260,000	0.23
Sperry Rand Building	—	—	177,750,000	0.21
Bear Stearns Building	—	—	166,500,000	0.20
Bristol-Meyers	—	—	159,885,000	0.19
Total	\$11,840,896,819	8.92%	\$8,439,216,417	10.04%

* Including Special Franchises:
2000-Consolidated Edison \$3,294,251,149
2000-Verizon 618,100,532
2009-Consolidated Edison \$5,653,059,519
2009-Verizon 517,126,626

SOURCE : The City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Real Property Assessment.

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009							Part III—Statistical Information				
Personal Income Tax Revenues—Ten Year Trend											
	Fiscal Year										
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	
						(in thousands)					
General Fund	\$7,518,903	\$9,764,209	\$7,963,170	\$7,675,813	\$6,656,334	\$6,012,580	\$4,492,947	\$4,555,059	\$5,757,074	\$5,364,597	
Debt Service Funds	138,273	163,756	684,607	350,000	543,726	55,895	536,802	450,547	407,442	247,113	
Total Personal Income											
Tax Revenues	\$7,657,176	\$9,927,965	\$8,647,777	\$8,025,813	\$7,200,060	\$6,068,475	\$5,029,749	\$5,005,606	\$6,164,516	\$5,611,710	

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller.

Uncollected Parking Violation Fines—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
						(in millions)				
Beginning Balance—July 1st ..	\$ 630	\$ 692	\$ 680	\$ 694	\$ 694	\$ 540	\$ 600	\$ 802	\$ 847	\$ 958
Add:										
Summonses Issued (a)	864	919	860	854	878	866	613	536	564	525
	1,494	1,611	1,540	1,548	1,572	1,406	1,213	1,338	1,411	1,483
Deduct:										
Collections	595	624	569	581	600	552	453	409	360	321
Write-offs, Adjustments and Dispositions (b)	301	357	279	287	278	160	220	329	249	315
	896	981	848	868	878	712	673	738	609	636
Ending Balance—June 30th ...	598	630	692	680	694	694	540	600	802	847
Less:										
Allowance for Uncollectible Amounts (c) ..	332	355	409	430	442	452	367	423	579	625
Summonses Uncollected—June 30th	\$ 266	\$ 275	\$ 283	\$ 250	\$ 252	\$ 242	\$ 173	\$ 177	\$ 223	\$ 222

(a) The summonses issued by various City agencies for parking violations are adjudicated and collected by the Parking Violations Bureau (PVB) of the City’s Department of Finance.

(b) Proposed “write-offs” are in accordance with a write-off policy implemented by PVB for summonses determined to be legally uncollectible/unprocessable or for which all prescribed collection efforts are unsuccessful.

(c) The Allowance for Uncollectible Amounts is calculated as follows: summonses which are over three years old are fully (100%) reserved and 35% of summonses less than three years old are reserved.

Note: Data does not include interest reflected on the books of PVB.

Source: The City of New York, Department of Finance, Parking Violations Bureau.

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STATISTICAL SECTION

**SCHEDULES OF DEBT
CAPACITY INFORMATION**

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type—Ten Year Trend

Fiscal Year	General Obligation	ECF	MAC	TFA Bonds	TSASC	STAR	FSC	SFC	Capital Leases			IDA Bonds	HYIC Bonds and Notes	Gross Debt	Treasury Obligations	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita Gross Debt
									Capital Leases	Obligations								
2000	\$27,245	\$142	\$3,532	\$ 5,923	\$ 709	\$ —	\$ —	\$120	\$1,803	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$39,474	\$(230)	\$39,244	13.34%	\$4,923
2001	27,147	134	3,217	7,386	704	—	—	80	1,805	—	—	—	—	40,473	(168)	40,305	13.37	5,015
2002	28,465	125	2,880	8,289	740	—	—	40	2,298	—	—	—	—	42,837	(116)	42,721	14.29	5,292
2003	29,679	117	2,151	12,024	1,258	—	—	—	2,211	—	—	—	—	47,440	(64)	47,376	15.50	5,838
2004	31,378	107	1,758	13,364	1,256	—	—	—	2,346	108	—	108	—	50,317	(52)	50,265	15.35	6,158
2005	33,903	135	—	12,977	1,283	2,552	460	—	3,044	106	—	106	—	54,460	(39)	54,421	15.40	6,630
2006	35,844	84	—	12,233	1,334	2,470	387	—	2,925	104	—	104	—	55,381	—	55,381	14.38	6,712
2007	34,506	123	—	14,607	1,317	2,368	337	—	2,832	102	2,100	102	2,100	58,292	—	58,292	14.03	7,015
2008	36,100	109	—	14,828	1,297	2,339	321	—	2,025	101	2,067	101	2,067	59,187	—	59,187	14.24	7,077
2009	39,991	102	—	16,913	1,274	2,253	304	—	1,937	99	2,033	99	2,033	64,906	—	64,906	15.62	7,760

Sources: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding—Ten Year Trend

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds (in millions)	Percentage of Actual Taxable Value of Property	Per Capita General Obligations
2000	\$27,245	31.73%	\$3,398
2001	27,147	29.97	3,364
2002	28,465	29.20	3,517
2003	29,679	28.90	3,653
2004	31,378	29.38	3,840
2005	33,903	30.73	4,128
2006	35,844	29.26	4,344
2007	34,506	27.03	4,152
2008	36,100	24.80	4,316
2009	39,991	26.31	4,781

Sources: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the Comptroller

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Legal Debt Margin Information—Ten Year Trend										
	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005 (in thousands)	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Assessed value	\$749,042,580	\$704,188,669	\$601,024,031	\$533,355,005	\$470,509,862	\$431,152,135	\$399,908,015	\$359,933,336	\$328,672,124	\$305,932,113
Debt limit (10% of assessed value)	74,904,258	70,418,867	60,102,403	53,335,501	47,050,986	43,115,214	39,990,802	35,993,334	32,867,212	30,593,211
Debt applicable to limit:										
General obligation bonds ⁽¹⁾ . .	39,690,549	34,509,565	34,150,758	35,481,146	33,542,411	30,779,961	29,218,481	27,975,947	26,680,518	26,787,101
Adjustments:										
Excluded fund debt	(288,427)	(318,762)	(374,699)	(408,201)	(457,453)	(505,574)	(589,122)	(593,058)	(670,066)	(764,807)
Service fund and appropriations for redemption of non-excluded debt	(1,601,225)	(1,535,247)	(1,712,570)	(1,597,624)	(1,398,773)	(1,475,020)	(1,388,829)	(1,198,648)	(1,263,093)	(1,238,449)
Anticipated TFA financing ⁽²⁾ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	(145,000)	(1,861,113)	(3,998,235)	(5,020,060)
Anticipated TSASC debt—incurring power	—	—	—	—	—	(44,139)	(1,259,754)	(1,554,348)	(1,796,348)	(1,796,348)
Contract, land acquisition and other liabilities	9,432,580	9,980,604	7,440,758	6,238,891	6,231,095	5,084,927	5,178,826	6,474,453	7,218,832	4,136,647
Total net adjustments . . .	7,542,928	8,126,595	5,353,489	4,233,066	4,374,869	3,060,194	1,796,121	1,267,286	(508,910)	(4,683,017)
Total net debt applicable to limit	47,233,477	42,636,160	39,504,247	39,714,212	37,917,280	33,840,155	31,014,602	29,243,233	26,171,608	22,104,084
Legal debt margin	\$ 27,670,781	\$ 27,782,707	\$ 20,598,156	\$ 13,621,289	\$ 9,133,706	\$ 9,275,059	\$ 8,976,200	\$ 6,750,101	\$ 6,695,604	\$ 8,489,127
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	63.06%	60.55%	65.73%	74.46%	80.59%	78.49%	77.55%	81.25%	79.63%	72.25%

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Includes adjustments for Business Improvement Districts, Original Issue Discount, Capital Appreciation Bonds Discounts and cash on hand for defeasance.

⁽²⁾ Excludes TFA Building Aid Revenue bond financing.

The Constitution of the State of New York limits the general debt-incurring power of The City of New York to ten percent of the five-year average of full valuations of taxable real estate.

Obligations for water supply and certain obligations for rapid transit and sewage are excluded pursuant to the State Constitution and in accordance with provisions of the State Local Finance Law. Resources of the General Debt Service Fund applicable to non-excluded debt and debt service appropriations for the redemption of such debt are deducted from the non-excluded funded debt to arrive at the funded debt within the debt limit.

To provide for the City’s capital program, State legislation was enacted which created the Transitional Finance Authority (TFA) and TSASC Inc. (TSASC), the debt of which is not subject to the general debt limit of the City. Without the TFA and TSASC, new contractual commitments for the City’s general obligation financed capital program could not continue to be made. The debt-incurring power of TFA and TSASC has permitted the City to continue to enter into new contractual commitments. As of June 30, 2004, the TFA had reached its debt limit and does not have the authority to issue new money bonds.

Pledged-Revenue Coverage

(in thousands)											
New York City Transitional Finance Authority											
Fiscal Year	PIT Revenue (1)	Sales Tax Revenue (2)	Other(4)	Investment Earnings	Future Tax Secured Bonds Debt Service			Operating Expenses	Total to be Covered	Coverage PIT only	Coverage on Total Revenue
					Total Revenue	Interest	Principal				
2000	\$5,583,466	\$3,433,000	\$ —	\$ 3,387	\$ 9,019,853	\$214,046	\$ 41,785	\$ 2,778	\$258,609	21.59	34.88
2001	5,582,545	3,714,000	—	6,164	9,302,709	344,428	73,970	3,102	421,500	13.24	22.07
2002	4,529,921	3,408,000	—	2,779	7,940,700	367,029	117,535	4,038	488,602	9.27	16.25
2003	4,489,749	3,289,000	624,000	2,598	8,405,347	467,803	107,875	9,390	585,068	7.67	14.37
2004	5,581,408	3,485,000	400,000	7,340	9,473,748	508,033	179,510	11,328	698,871	7.99	13.56
2005	6,521,398	4,370,000	1,147,242	16,157	12,054,797	552,282	389,260	11,509	953,051	6.84	12.65
2006	7,333,813	4,427,000	—	38,606	11,799,419	572,723	373,245	9,595	955,563	7.67	12.35
2007	7,719,777	4,627,000	1,264,215	12,523	13,623,515	579,949	339,575	8,848	928,372	8.32	14.67
2008	8,814,965	4,886,000	545,747	19,312	14,266,024	589,559	279,678	8,768	878,005	10.04	16.25
2009	6,618,177	4,698,000 ⁽³⁾	645,747	5,858	11,967,782	541,641	156,780	8,215	706,636	9.37	16.94

(1) Personal income tax (PIT).

(2) Sales tax revenue has not been required by the TFA. This amount is available to cover debt service if required.

(3) Forecast.

(4) Grant from City.

Note: Debt service coverage assumes maximum debt service of 9% on variable rate debt and 12% on auction rate bonds.

Building Aid Revenue Bonds Debt Service							Coverage on Total Revenue	
Fiscal Year	BARBs Revenue (1)	Investment Earnings	Total Revenue	Interest	Principal	Total	Operating Expenses	Total to be Covered
2007	\$ 505,818	\$ 536	\$ 506,354	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ 92	\$ 92
2008	696,566	1,558	698,124	62,208	—	62,208	110	62,318
2009	757,199	3,371	760,570	88,646	18,820	107,466	194	107,660
								N/A
								11.20
								7.06

(1) Building Aid Equivalent Payments.

First Building Aid Equivalent Payment received on November 15, 2006

N/A=Not Applicable

Source: New York City Transitional Finance Authority

(Continued)

Pledged-Revenue Coverage (Cont.)

(in thousands)									
TSASC, Inc.									
Fiscal Year	TSR Revenue (1)(3)(4)	Investment Earnings	Total Revenue	Debt Service			Total to be Covered	Coverage on Total Revenue	
				Interest	Principal(5)	Total			
2000	\$ 275,923	\$ 3,995	\$ 279,918	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—	
2001 ⁽²⁾	204,328	6,132	210,460	50,227	5,620	55,847	55,847	3.77	
2002	256,612	4,775	261,387	43,181	9,430	52,611	52,611	4.97	
2003 ⁽²⁾	252,843	6,375	259,218	56,463	8,915	65,378	65,378	3.96	
2004 ⁽²⁾	213,726	6,238	219,964	72,059	42,310	114,369	114,369	1.92	
2005	216,920	8,403	225,323	72,601	20,755	93,356	93,356	2.41	
2006 ⁽³⁾	199,133	8,091	207,224	96,345	34,599	130,944	130,944	1.58	
2007	80,198	5,957	86,155	66,637	16,705	83,342	83,342	1.03	
2008	79,264	6,776	86,040	65,833	19,315	85,148	85,148	1.01	
2009	87,371	1,649	89,020	64,972	23,855	88,827	88,827	1.00	

- (1) Tobacco settlement receipts (TSR).
- (2) The capitalized interest from sale of bonds used to make payments in fiscal year 2001 and 2003 is excluded from the above revenue.
Capitalized interest from Series 1999- 1 was \$28 million and was used July 2001; from Series 2002-1 was \$25 million and was used July 2003.
- (3) On February 8, 2006 TSASC restructured it’s debt. The new indenture pledged 37.4% of TSR collection towards DS and Operating expenses.
- (4) A portion of the TSR’s received in current fiscal year is reserved for the following December’s debt service payment.
- (5) The annual payment of principal is determined by the amount of TSASC’s annual excess funds (pledged TSRs and interest earnings), after payment of interest and operating expenses.

Note: Coverage in the TSASC Official Statement assumes maximum debt service and assumes all program bonds issued.
Source: TSASC, Inc.

Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation*

Fiscal Year	LGAC Revenue (1)	Investment Earnings	Total Revenue	Debt Service			Operating Expenses	Total to be Covered	Coverage on Total Revenue
				Interest	Principal	Total			
2005	\$ 170,000	\$ 4,292	\$ 174,292	\$ 54,425	\$ —	\$ 54,425	\$ 268	\$ 54,693	3.19
2006	170,000	11,550	181,550	121,089	46,785	167,874	108	167,982	1.08
2007	170,000	13,520	183,520	118,641	48,145	166,786	266	167,052	1.10
2008	170,000	10,629	180,629	115,536	15,485	131,021	310	131,331	1.38
2009	170,000	5,472	175,472	113,784	51,520	165,304	302	165,606	1.06

(*) Date of inception of Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation was September 22, 2004

(1) New York State Local Government Assistance Corporation (“LGAC”) revenues are shown in annual Governmental Financial Statements. Since fiscal year 2005, only one of two LGAC \$170 million payments was subject to bond indenture, thus only one is included in calculation of coverage.

Source: Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation

Comptroller's Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Pledged-Revenue Coverage (Cont.)

Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation*												
(in thousands)												
Fiscal Year	DIB Revenue (1)	TEP Revenue (2)	ISP Revenue(3)	Other(4)	Investment Earnings	Total Revenue	Debt Service			Operating Expenses	Total to be Covered	Coverage on Total Revenue(5)
							Interest	Principal	Total			
2006	\$ 11,120	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 59	\$ 11,179	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 393	\$ 393	N/A
2007	57,938	5,008	—	—	43,257	106,203	—	—	—	396	396	268.19
2008	6,930	1,683	—	—	127,305	135,918	106,319	—	—	589	106,908	1.27
2009	4,488	7,840	—	15,000	57,630	84,958	90,147	—	—	633	90,780	0.94 ⁽⁶⁾

(*) Date of inception of Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation was August 19, 2004.

HYIC first DIB collection was on September 21, 2005 and issued its first bonds on December 21, 2006.

- (1) District Improvement Bonuses (DIB)
- (2) Property Tax Equivalency Payments (TEP)
- (3) Interest Support Payments (ISP)
- (4) Grant from City

(5) ISPs are to be made by the City under the terms of Support and Development Agreement, which obligates the City to pay HYIC, subject to annual appropriation, an ISP amount equal to the difference between the amount of funds available to HYIC to pay interest on its current outstanding bonds and the amount of interest due on such bonds.

(6) Debt service payments are funded from excess prior years' revenues and from current year revenues.

N/A: Not Applicable

Source: Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation

New York City Educational Construction Fund*

Fiscal Year	Debt Service						Total to be Covered	Coverage Ratio
	Rental Revenue	Interest Revenue	Total Revenue	Interest	Principal	Total		
2005	\$ 18,699	\$ 1,936	\$ 20,635	\$ 6,658	\$ 51,015	\$ 57,673	\$ 62,537	0.33
2006	22,011	2,860	24,871	6,544	3,010	9,554	15,310	1.62
2007	24,636	3,545	28,181	4,222	12,095	16,317	21,620	1.30
2008	19,056	4,722	23,778	4,727	13,665	18,392	24,027	0.99
2009	16,712	3,081	19,793	3,595	7,465	11,060	16,696	1.19

(*) The 2005A bonds were issued on January 5, 2005 to refinance the 1994 Bonds.

Capitalized interest of \$1,037,000 was not included in interest expense for fiscal year 2009 for the 2007A Bonds.

Source: New York City Educational Construction Fund

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Capital and Operating Leases

Landlord	Expires	Purpose	Annual Obligation	Future Obligation
(in thousands)				
New Water Street Corp.	2028	Office Space	\$ 11,871	\$ 271,853
MIU Realty LLC	2026	Transit Facility	6,975	184,733
150 William Street Associates	2023	Office Space	9,697	178,697
59 Maiden Lane Associates, LLC	2021	Office Space	12,359	165,624
Wells 60 Broad Street, LLC	2020	Office Space	6,096	128,608
59 Maiden Lane Associates, LLC	2020	Office Space	8,574	105,767
LSS Leasing Corp.	2023	Office Space	6,393	105,559
Brooklyn Renaissance Plaza LLC	2018	Office Space	10,325	104,668
Forest City Myrtle Associates, LLC	2024	Office Space	6,000	103,751
180 Water Street Associates L.P.	2018	Office Space	11,034	102,090
LLS Leasing Limited Liability Company	2023	Office Space	6,064	99,454
G&R 11 TH Avenue Associates, LLC	2021	Office Space	5,600	79,547
FC Flatbush Associates II, LLC	2018	Office Space	7,924	78,998
450 Partners LLC	2027	Office Space	3,767	77,825
45-10 94 TH Street, LLC	2026	School	2,112	75,684
57-115 Associates	2018	Office Space	6,971	65,226
Green Bus Holding Corp.	2027	Transit Facility	2,795	59,798
CDI 21 ST LIC, LLC	2033	School	1,854	55,244
Triboro Coach Holding Corp.	2027	Transit Facility	2,584	54,940
213 East 63 RD Street LLC	2027	School	2,197	52,303
Related Retail Hub, LLC	2028	Office Space	2,354	51,100
Broadway 26 Waterview LLC	2019	School	2,423	49,663
Allied Jamaica, LLC	2020	Office Space and Parking	1,991	49,370
250 Broadway Associates Corp.	2020	Office Space	4,233	49,162
15 Garnet Street, L.L.C.	2028	Storage and Office	1,806	48,702
25 Largest Leases Based on Future Obligations			143,999	2,398,366
779 Remaining Leases			387,145	4,683,930
804 Total Leases			\$531,144	\$7,082,296

Source: Various City Agencies

Leased City-Owned Property				
Lessee	Year of Expiration	Minimum Annual Rental Fiscal Year 2009	Aggregate Future Minimum Annual Rents	Facility
(in thousands)				
Port Authority of NY and NJ	2050	\$102,809	\$4,266,569	Airport
The Carnegie Hall Corporation	2086	5,887	477,992	Concert Hall
UDC/Commodore Redevelopment Corp	2077	1,956	184,406	Hotel
Hunts Point Cooperative Market (Collected by Law)	2037	4,182	183,154	Market
Brooklyn Terminal Market Merchants	2035	946	60,642	Market
Port Authority of NY and NJ	2023	3,377	55,025	Marine Terminal
Barclay Greenwich Holdings Inc.	2080	690	47,195	Office Building
Waterside Housing Redevelopment Co	2069	2,137	35,498	Urban Renewal
Fran Realty	2048	675	29,658	Commerce
Crystal Ball Group, Inc	2020	2,125	26,875	Restaurant
East Broadway Mall	2035	622	20,311	Mall
Statue Cruises, LLC	2017	2,000	17,000	Recreation Facility
Assoc LP/ Bklyn Renaissance Plaza	2018	1,475	14,953	Recreation Facility
North Shore Golf Group Inc	2019	1,107	14,464	Recreation Facility
Winking Group, LLC.	2050	189	14,043	Food Retail
American Golf Corporation	2024	650	13,000	Recreation Facility
MDO Develop Corp	2030	495	12,905	Recreation Facility
Douglaston Golf, LLC	2024	597	11,858	Recreation Facility
Hunts Point Produce Cooperative	2011	4,973	9,532	Market
Lepatner & Associates	2016	1,212	9,253	Recreation Facility
American Golf Corporation	2024	517	8,883	Recreation Facility
The Golf Center of Staten Island, Inc.	2027	325	8,769	Recreation Facility
American Golf Corporation	2024	350	8,100	Recreation Facility
Van Cortlandt Golf, LLC	2027	300	8,025	Recreation Facility
Gansevoort Market Inc	2014	1,235	7,448	Office Building
25 Largest Leases		140,831	5,545,558	
482 Remaining Leases		60,675	193,510	
507 Total Leases		\$201,506	\$5,739,068	

Source: Various City Agencies

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STATISTICAL SECTION

**SCHEDULES OF DEMOGRAPHIC
AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION**

Population—Ten Year Trend				
1999-2008				
Year	United States	Percentage Change from Prior Period	City of New York	Percentage Change from Prior Period
1999	279,040,168	1.15%	7,947,660	1.14%
2000	282,171,936	1.12	8,015,681	0.86
2001	285,039,803	1.02	8,062,935	0.59
2002	287,726,647	0.94	8,092,639	0.37
2003	290,210,914	0.86	8,125,497	0.41
2004	292,892,127	0.92	8,170,351	0.55
2005	295,560,549	0.91	8,213,839	0.53
2006	298,362,973	0.95	8,250,567	0.45
2007	301,290,332	0.98	8,310,212	0.72
2008	304,059,724	0.92	8,363,710	0.64

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGH						
	2008*	2000	1990	1980	1970	1960
Bronx	1,391,903	1,333,719	1,203,789	1,168,972	1,471,701	1,424,815
Brooklyn	2,556,598	2,465,757	2,300,664	2,230,936	2,602,012	2,627,319
Manhattan	1,634,795	1,540,610	1,487,536	1,428,285	1,539,233	1,698,281
Queens	2,293,007	2,230,183	1,951,598	1,891,325	1,987,174	1,809,578
Staten Island	487,407	445,412	378,977	352,121	295,443	221,991
Total	8,363,710	8,015,681	7,322,564	7,071,639	7,895,563	7,781,984
Percentage Increase (Decrease) from Prior Decade	4.3%	9.5%	3.5%	(10.4%)	1.5%	(1.4%)

*Population estimates available as of April 2009

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Personal Income—Ten Year Trend						
1999-2008						
Year	Personal Income (in thousands)			Per Capita Personal Income		
	United States	City of New York	New York City as a Percentage of United States	United States	City of New York	New York City as a Percentage of United States
1999	\$ 7,796,137,000	\$275,446,866	4%	\$ 27,939	\$ 34,656	124%
2000	8,422,074,000	295,955,343	4	29,847	36,921	124
2001	8,716,992,000	302,713,766	3	30,582	37,544	123
2002	8,872,871,000	299,848,760	3	30,838	37,050	120
2003	9,150,320,000	306,146,313	3	31,530	37,680	120
2004	9,711,363,000	327,827,837	3	33,157	40,126	121
2005	10,252,973,000	353,712,881	3	34,690	43,062	124
2006	10,978,053,000	385,156,426	4	36,794	46,680	127
2007	11,634,322,000	415,600,121	4	38,615	50,012	130
2008	12,086,533,576	N/A	N/A	39,751	N/A	N/A

N/A = data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment—Ten Year Trend

	2009(b)	2000-2009 (average annual employment in thousands)								
		2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Private Employment:										
Services (a)	1,947	1,962	1,919	1,870	1,827	1,788	1,768	1,778	1,818	1,793
Wholesale Trade	139	149	150	149	148	148	148	149	156	155
Retail Trade	289	299	296	287	281	273	267	268	272	281
Manufacturing	83	95	101	106	114	121	127	140	156	177
Financial Activities	441	465	468	458	445	435	433	445	474	489
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	120	125	125	122	119	118	118	119	129	133
Construction	119	132	127	119	113	112	113	116	122	121
Total Private Employment . . .	3,138	3,227	3,186	3,111	3,047	2,995	2,974	3,015	3,127	3,149
Government	560	564	559	555	555	554	557	566	562	569
Total	3,698	3,791	3,745	3,666	3,602	3,549	3,531	3,581	3,689	3,718
Percentage Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	N/A	1.2%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	0.5%	(1.4%)	(2.9%)	(0.8%)	2.7%

(a) Includes rounding adjustment.

(b) Six months average.

N/A: Not Available.

Notes: This schedule is provided in lieu of a schedule of principal employees because it provides more meaningful information. Other than the City of New York, no single employer employs more than 2 percent of total nonagricultural employees.

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics.

2000-2009 (annual averages in thousands)		
Year	Public Assistance	SSI(a)
2000	573	371,245
2001	493	395,350
2002	434	397,118
2003	422	395,339
2004	434	395,405
2005	414	400,461
2006	393	403,299
2007	358	406,375
2008	341	1,047,605
2009	346	N/A

(a) The SSI data is for December of each year.

N/A: Not Available.

Sources: The City of New York, Human Resources Administration and the U.S. Social Security Administration.

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Employment Status of the Resident Population—Ten Year Trend

1999-2008				
Year	Civilian Labor Force (in thousands)		Unemployment Rate	
	New York City Employed	New York City Unemployed(a)	New York City	United States
1999	3,373	248	6.8%	4.2%
2000	3,454	212	5.8	4.0
2001	3,452	222	6.1	4.7
2002	3,429	300	8.1	5.8
2003	3,414	308	8.3	6.0
2004	3,469	263	7.1	5.5
2005	3,557	218	5.8	5.1
2006	3,642	190	5.0	4.6
2007	3,699	190	4.9	4.6
2008	3,731	219	5.6	5.8

(a) Unemployed persons are all civilians who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made efforts to find employment some time during the prior four weeks. This includes persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they were laid off or were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Note: Employment and unemployment information is not seasonally adjusted.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Office of the Comptroller, Fiscal and Budget Studies.

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STATISTICAL SECTION

**SCHEDULES OF
OPERATING INFORMATION**

Number of Full Time City Employees—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Responsibility Area:										
Education (a)	123,726	123,612	120,946	119,666	118,740	117,609	100,694	102,320	102,583	100,748
Police	50,675	50,302	45,367	45,104	44,599	44,843	45,144	46,003	48,004	49,269
Fire	16,149	16,299	16,131	16,073	15,864	15,479	15,137	15,724	15,642	15,987
Social Services	20,735	21,075	20,723	20,834	20,613	20,878	18,007	19,874	19,745	20,275
Higher Education	4,669	4,518	4,408	4,324	4,363	4,282	3,789	3,795	3,763	3,800
Environmental Protection . . .	5,785	5,895	5,844	5,675	5,644	5,781	5,478	5,430	5,414	5,565
Sanitation	9,631	9,725	9,787	9,698	9,529	9,298	9,029	10,034	10,166	9,977
All Other	49,244	49,223	47,633	45,250	44,709	44,036	42,338	44,501	44,507	45,235
Total	<u>280,614</u>	<u>280,649</u>	<u>270,839</u>	<u>266,624</u>	<u>264,061</u>	<u>262,206</u>	<u>239,616</u>	<u>247,681</u>	<u>249,824</u>	<u>250,856</u>
Percentage Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year	0.0%	3.6%	1.6%	1.0%	0.7%	9.4%	(3.3%)	(0.9%)	(0.4%)	1.7%

(a) Effective July 2003, certain employees of the education area were reclassified from part-time to full-time status.

Sources: Financial Management System (FMS), Mayor’s Office of Management and Budget, and Mayor’s Office of Operations.

Operating Indicators by Function/Program—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUDICIAL:										
Police Department										
Full-time Employees: ⁽¹⁾										
Uniform	35,641	35,405	35,548	35,773	35,489	35,442	36,120	36,790	38,630	40,285
Civilian	15,034	14,897	9,819	9,331	9,110	9,401	9,024	9,213	9,374	8,984
Total Uniform Force per 100,000 Population	426.1	423.3	427.7	433.6	432.0	433.8	443.5	454.6	479.1	502.6
MAJOR FELONY CRIME										
Felony Crime	110,828	119,052	123,136	130,093	136,491	143,268	147,669	156,559	172,646	187,181
Felony Crime per 100,000 Population	1,325	1,423	1,482	1,577	1,662	1,753	1,817	1,935	2,141	2,335
TRAFFIC SAFETY										
Traffic Fatalities	276	300	310	307	300	337	366	397	386	407
Total Moving Violations										
Summonses (000)	1,226	1,227	1,250	1,278	1,224	1,252	1,143	1,003	1,414	1,389
Fire Department										
Full-time Employees: ⁽¹⁾										
Uniform	11,459	11,585	11,522	11,643	11,488	11,260	10,881	11,321	11,336	11,521
Civilian	4,690	4,714	4,609	4,430	4,376	4,219	4,256	4,403	4,306	4,466
Total Uniform Force per 100,000 Population	137.0	138.5	138.6	141.1	139.8	137.8	134.0	139.9	140.6	143.7
Emergency Responses (000) .	1,488	1,473	1,467	1,432	1,394	1,395	1,359	1,362	1,379	1,359
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE										
911 Contacts to EMS	1,345,295	1,339,238	1,305,965	1,265,222	1,240,412	1,229,707	1,194,368	1,210,791	1,213,533	1,180,076
Ambulance Operations:										
Total Average Tours per Day .	933	926	920	931	946	938	914	938	893	807
Department of Corrections										
Full-time Employees: ⁽¹⁾										
Uniform	9,068	9,149	9,203	9,189	9,477	9,410	9,533	10,636	10,616	10,886
Civilian	1,420	1,406	1,380	1,350	1,327	1,352	1,397	1,574	1,560	1,525
Total Uniform Force per 100,000 Population	108.4	109.4	110.7	111.4	115.4	115.2	117.3	131.4	131.6	135.8
Average Daily Prison Population	13,362	13,850	13,987	13,497	13,576	13,751	14,533	13,934	14,490	15,530

(Continued)

Operating Indicators by Function/Program—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Department of Corrections (cont.)										
Average Daily Prison Population to Uniform Force	1.47	1.51	1.52	1.47	1.43	1.44	1.52	1.31	1.36	1.43
Prison Population as a Percent of Capacity	93%	95%	95%	96%	96%	96%	97%	97%	98%	98%
EDUCATION:										
Department of Education										
Full-time Employees: ⁽¹⁾										
Pedagogical ⁽²⁾	112,993	112,852	110,655	109,250	108,717	107,932	93,926	94,162	94,397	92,790
Regular	10,733	10,760	10,291	10,416	10,023	9,677	6,768	8,158	8,186	7,958
Pupil Enrollment:										
Elementary and Intermediate	700,353	687,513	664,401	678,144	696,209	713,228	726,649	736,002	737,118	733,167
Special Education	206,760	195,202	182,730	180,890	177,103	171,782	169,685	168,197	167,787	168,172
High School	329,187	334,746	283,643	287,800	293,019	289,913	282,331	279,712	281,502	282,162
Pupil Enrollment to										
Pedagogical Employees ⁽²⁾	10.9	10.8	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.9	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.8
Regular Pupil Enrollment ⁽⁴⁾	975,025	981,500	993,932	1,010,607	1,029,467	1,041,133	1,044,492	1,053,855	1,064,206	1,065,675
Average Daily Attendance ⁽⁵⁾	870,175	870,175	871,394	880,107	899,230	913,873	923,003	926,142	924,622	927,179
Average Daily Attendance to										
Regular Pupil Enrollment	0.892	0.887	0.876	0.871	0.873	0.878	0.884	0.879	0.869	0.870
Percent of Pupils Meeting and Exceeding Standards in English Languages Arts:										
Grade 3	69.4%	59.9%	56.4%	61.5%	53.5%	45.7%	43.0%	44.1%	42.1%	42.2%
Grade 8	57.0%	43.0%	41.8%	36.6%	32.8%	35.6%	32.5%	29.6%	34.7%	35.8%
Percent of Pupils Meeting and Exceeding Standards in Mathematics:										
Grade 3	91.4%	87.2%	82.2%	75.3%	64.8%	57.7%	51.8%	47.2%	40.6%	38.7%
Grade 7	71.3%	59.6%	55.5%	43.9%	40.3%	33.6%	27.7%	26.4%	24.5%	27.7%
City University of New York										
Full-time Employees: ⁽¹⁾										
Pedagogical	2,993	2,872	2,785	2,722	2,723	2,613	2,228	2,253	2,217	2,242
Regular	1,676	1,676	1,623	1,602	1,640	1,669	1,561	1,542	1,546	1,558
										(Continued)

Operating Indicators by Function/Program—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
City University of New York (cont.)										
Student Enrollment: ⁽⁶⁾										
Full-time	46,269	42,767	40,764	40,392	40,623	39,579	39,279	36,912	37,298	37,963
Part-time	35,269	34,097	33,129	32,923	32,684	30,724	28,765	26,585	25,797	24,109
Degrees Granted ⁽⁶⁾	8,539	7,997	7,933	7,647	7,770	7,019	7,214	6,473	6,861	6,883
SOCIAL SERVICES:										
Human Resources Administration										
Full-time Employees ⁽¹⁾	14,093	13,994	13,838	14,218	14,270	14,725	11,411	12,349	12,624	13,154
Persons Receiving Cash Assistance (CA)	346,100	341,300	360,700	393,800	416,200	437,500	421,500	430,400	497,100	572,800
Persons Receiving CA per 100,000 Population	4,138	4,081	4,340	4,773	5,067	5,355	5,187	5,318	6,165	7,146
Persons Receiving Food Stamps (000):	1,502.4	1,241.6	1,095.0	1,095.2	1,086.2	991.8	871.3	819.5	836.1	896.8
CA Recipients	399.0	402.3	393.3	431.9	456.8	459.3	432.3	426.6	480.9	552.7
Non-CA Recipients	860.1	607.4	521.5	474.2	435.9	532.5	439.0	392.9	355.2	344.1
SSI Recipients	243.3	231.9	180.2	189.1	193.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT⁽⁹⁾										
New Support Orders Obtained ⁽¹⁰⁾	9,311	9,211	10,329	11,275	25,797	26,185	21,814	19,825	20,934	23,389
Total Cases with Active Orders	310,281	302,544	297,826	301,481	295,869	228,007	220,734	214,897	208,251	199,279
Administration for Children’s Services										
Full-time Employees ⁽¹⁾	6,642	7,081	6,885	6,616	6,343	6,153	6,596	7,525	7,121	7,121
ABUSE OR NEGLECT REPORTS										
Reports	64,748	64,572	64,196	61,355	50,251	51,477	53,894	55,925	57,224	53,540
Children	89,619	89,818	91,771	89,577	79,351	79,555	84,431	87,315	88,312	81,673
Children in Foster Care (average)	16,439	16,701	16,854	16,659	18,968	22,082	25,622	28,215	30,858	34,354
Children Adopted	1,344	1,472	1,562	1,831	2,364	2,735	2,793	2,694	2,715	3,148

(Continued)

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Part III—Statistical Information

Operating Indicators by Function/Program—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Administration for Children’s Services (cont.)										
CHILD CARE AND HEAD START										
Enrollment in Publicly Subsidized Child-Care	104,275	102,292	106,761	82,260	81,244	78,630	78,353	78,690	78,701	73,905
Head Start Enrollment	18,561	18,147	18,782	19,530	19,886	18,075	16,924	17,146	17,148	17,356
Department of Homeless Services (DHS)										
Full-time Employees ⁽¹⁾	2,026	2,052	2,039	2,205	2,242	2,169	1,450	1,514	1,564	1,697
SERVICES FOR FAMILIES										
Families Entering the DHS Shelter Services System for the First Time	7,524	6,002	7,152	7,064	9,114	8,842	9,877	8,437	6,362	5,757
Average number of Families in Shelters per Day ⁽⁷⁾	9,224	8,878	8,794	7,740	8,438	8,837	8,963	6,985	5,563	5,029
Families Relocated to Permanent Housing	8,810	7,592	6,186	6,215	6,772	7,090	5,289	3,614	3,349	3,787
Average Number of Single Adults in Shelters per Day ⁽⁸⁾	6,526	6,737	7,253	7,928	8,474	8,445	7,953	7,662	7,187	6,792
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)										
Full-time Employees ⁽¹⁾	5,785	5,895	5,844	5,675	5,644	5,781	5,478	5,430	5,414	5,565
WATER OPERATIONS										
Water Main Breaks	513	429	581	450	515	607	594	494	523	592
Water Supply Complaints . . .	60,518	61,780	75,707	69,498	65,912	65,419	62,380	52,208	48,770	55,719
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE										
Complaints Received	52,454	64,196	59,496	59,759	54,363	43,301	27,337	25,634	24,273	23,969
Percent Complaints Responded	89%	92%	97%	87%	98%	98%	97%	96%	98%	100%
DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION										
Full-time Employees ⁽¹⁾										
Uniform	7,612	7,690	7,758	7,733	7,619	7,452	7,146	7,821	7,944	7,770
Civilian	2,019	2,035	2,029	1,965	1,910	1,846	1,883	2,213	2,222	2,207

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Operating Indicators by Function/Program—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)										
	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION (cont.)										
COMMUNITY SERVICE										
Complaints Received	25,590	30,902	36,694	39,838	36,604	30,751	8,719	5,175	6,009	7,203
STREET CLEANING AND REFUSE COLLECTION										
Percent of Streets Rated										
Acceptably Clean	95.8%	95.7%	94.3%	93.1%	91.5%	89.8%	85.4%	84.2%	85.9%	86.7%
Tons of Refuse Collected (000)	3,039	3,151	3,189	3,259	3,288	3,526	3,462	2,999	2,975	2,999
Tons Recycled per Day	5,394	6,160	5,438	5,419	6,742	6,544	5,863	5,990	6,677	6,401
ENFORCEMENT										
Total Environmental Control										
Board Violation Notices										
Issued	470,425	459,440	530,822	519,533	406,334	413,583	446,624	500,197	474,183	446,186
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES:										
Department of Transportation										
Full-time Employees ⁽¹⁾	4,423	4,348	4,296	4,187	4,081	3,978	3,921	3,971	3,941	3,945
PARKING METERS										
Percent of On-Street Parking										
Meters that are Operable . .	89%	90%	91.0%	91.0%	91.0%	92.0%	91.0%	90.0%	90.7%	91.0%
STREET LIGHTS										
Percent of Defects Responded										
to within 10 Days	99.3%	99.1%	96.5%	94.4%	92.9%	95.8%	95.8%	96.9%	96.1%	96.9%
RED LIGHT CAMERA										
Number of Cameras	100	100	100	50	50	50	50	50	30	30
STREETS AND ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS										
Potholes Repaired ⁽¹⁾	224,648	210,032	205,227	179,728	216,107	190,626	124,426	101,280	121,331	84,810
Pothole Repaired Arterial . .	52,931	45,352	46,432	41,590	46,138	41,513	35,682	11,412	30,057	18,688
Pothole Work Orders	49,906	48,433	47,934	45,228	51,460	54,011	35,812	21,072	31,913	24,672
Percent of Pothole Repaired										
within 30 Days	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%	96%	89%	70%	70%	65%
PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:										
Department of Parks and Recreation										
Full-time Employees ⁽¹⁾	3,760	3,702	3,550	1,895	1,838	1,873	1,944	1,971	1,965	2,025
Comfort Stations	639	639	638	638	638	638	608	1,491	1,491	1,494

(Continued)

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Operating Indicators by Function/Program—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Department of Parks and Recreation (cont.)										
Percent of Comfort Stations in Service	90%	93%	91%	92%	84%	83%	74%	58%	85%	76%
Tennis Courts	565	565	565	565	565	565	563	570	550	551
Number of Permits Sold	21,195	21,243	21,994	21,550	18,850	19,248	19,725	23,758	21,639	22,015
Attendance at Ice Skating										
Rinks	576,656	702,164	658,285	662,648	698,094	522,716	720,000	710,000	880,000	755,620
Ball Fields	614	614	608	608	608	608	608	615	614	617
Swimming Pools	66	66	64	63	63	63	63	53	43	43
Pools Attendance (CY)	1,826,326	1,495,628	1,294,789	1,421,804	1,390,366	1,162,956	1,104,565	959,595	860,563	1,204,200
Recreation Centers Total										
Attendance	3,193,646	2,779,447	2,623,605	2,933,937	3,001,688	3,741,077	3,492,217	3,460,636	3,103,009	2,896,185
Housing:										
Department of Housing Preservation and Development										
Full-time Employees ⁽¹⁾	2,495	2,623	2,599	2,593	2,582	2,590	2,292	2,353	2,379	2,465
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT										
Total Starts Financed or Assisted under the New Housing Marketplace Plan (Units) ⁽¹²⁾										
Total Completions Financed or Assisted under the New Housing Marketplace Plan (Units) ⁽¹²⁾	12,500	17,008	18,465	17,393	18,340	N/A	8,330	11,830	12,554	7,620
HOUSING MANAGEMENT AND SALES										
Buildings Sold	18	66	105	171	169	217	184	302	321	136
Occupied Buildings	450	415	449	548	686	839	1,051	1,396	1,707	2,112
Buildings in Management . . .	190	190	225	330	456	648	977	1,443	1,836	2,535
HOUSING PRESERVATION Code Enforcement:										
Inspections Attempted (Including Multiple Visits)										
Inspections Completed	949,948	828,600	842,518	817,433	764,492	626,287	565,417	274,618	262,765	218,026
Ratio of Completed Inspections to Attempted Inspections . .	74%	75%	72%	73%	75%	83%	87%	78%	78%	74%
										(Continued)

Operating Indicators by Function/Program—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Department of Housing Preservation and Development (cont.)										
Violations Issued	532,497	483,578	521,547	582,038	482,674	311,530	314,267	319,245	322,270	295,346
HEALTH:										
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)										
Full-time Employees ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	5,214	5,202	4,182	3,951	3,788	3,693	3,253	3,160	3,077	3,204
DISEASE INTERVENTION										
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) New Adult Cases Diagnosed (CY)	2,624	3,388	3,695	4,112	4,364	N/A	5,978	6,355	5,446	6,224
New Pediatric AIDS Cases Diagnosed (CY)	1	1	4	9	11	N/A	26	38	25	27
People Attending HIV/AIDS Prevention Education Training by DOHMH	1,269	1,243	1,210	3,594	2,799	3,112	5,826	1,123	2,068	2,729
Tuberculosis (TB) New Cases (CY)	895	914	953	984	1,039	1,140	1,195	1,244	1,295	1,489
TB Clinic Visits	107,026	121,889	122,195	123,300	122,239	124,695	134,421	134,693	135,044	139,564
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Reportable Cases Citywide	71,936	68,859	66,171	58,392	54,502	57,877	61,341	54,997	49,595	73,972
STD Cases Treated by DOHMH	53,442	54,010	53,423	52,321	43,356	44,231	45,368	45,543	41,928	43,140
Immunizations Given at Immunization Walk-in Clinics ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	113,706	90,448	79,977	84,732	116,206	85,065	89,077	92,351	186,785	187,244
Percent of Children in the Public Schools Who Have Completed Required Immunizations ⁽¹⁴⁾	99%	98%	98%	98%	89%	90%	91%	90%	92%	92%
HEALTH CARE ACCESS										
Medicaid Managed Care Enrollment	1,775,544	1,562,615	1,483,777	1,492,091	1,472,868	1,362,061	1,116,601	666,744	417,715	394,244

(Continued)

Operating Indicators by Function/Program—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
LIBRARIES:										
Public Libraries										
Attendance (000)	46,038	44,437	40,880	38,367	37,615	37,869	38,371	39,935	39,511	40,138
Circulation (000)	62,395	59,213	54,088	52,058	48,446	41,828	41,600	43,353	41,655	40,998
Computers for Public Use . . .	5,783	5,112	4,811	4,316	4,239	3,960	3,555	3,412	3,103	2,984

(1) Full-Time Head Count according to the Mayor’s Office of Management and Budget.

(2) Beginning in fiscal year 2004, Department of Education classified Part-time Pedagogical employees as Full-time equivalents.

(3) During fiscal year 2003, Department of Health and Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Alcoholism Services merged. As a result the Full-time Head Count is listing them as one agency Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

(4) Per Department of Education, excludes pre-kindergarten and post graduate pupils. Includes home instruction pupils.

(5) Fiscal year 2009 average daily attendance is estimated.

(6) Reported by CUNY.

(7) Department of Homeless Services (DHS) removed families who entered shelter through Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) facilities from its average daily census statistics. HPD facilities are not operated under the auspices of DHS. The information was revised as of fiscal year 2004 to reflect this change.

(8) DHS no longer includes clients in Safe Havens and Veterans short-term housing. These clients enter these special systems through a separate intake process.

(9) In 2003, the Office of Child Support Enforcement was moved from the Administration of Children’s Services to the Human Resources Administration.

(10) In fiscal year 2007 HRA decided to use data prepared by New York State instead of using its own internal reports. Fiscal year 2006 reflects this change.

(11) Increases due to utilization of 311 Citizen Service Center.

(12) In 2005, the Indicators “Total Units Started and Total Units Completions (rehabilitation)” were enhanced by the “New Marketplace Plan Units” .

(13) Prior to 2002, the immunizations given at Walk-in Clinics include immunizations given at Health Clinics.

(14) Indicator “Percent of Entering Students Completed Immunized (at private and public schools)” change to “Percent of children in the public schools who have completed required immunizations” . This change is reflected in fiscal year 2006.

Source: Unless otherwise indicated, all data is from the Mayor’s Management Report (MMR) and from various City Agencies.

Capital Assets Statistics by Function/Program—Ten Year Trend

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:										
Terminals/Markets	72	80	80	83	83	85	85	85	83	83
Piers/Bulkheads ⁽¹⁰⁾	204	191	165	123	120	119	82	83	84	84
Public Office Buildings	26	23	22	23	22	22	22	20	20	19
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUDICIAL:										
Police Precincts	77	77	77	77	76	76	75	75	73	73
Police Buildings Non-Precinct	37	34	40	41	35	39	39	39	39	39
Helicopters	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
Court Buildings ⁽¹⁹⁾	22	21	21	22	22	22	22	23	23	22
Fire Houses ^{(2)/(18)}	250	252	243	249	249	247	249	249	249	249
Fire Vehicles	2,166	2,166	2,126	2,147	2,110	1,952	1,942	1,965	1,877	1,824
Fireboats ^{(4)/(12)/(17)}	12	11	12	13	9	7	7	7	7	7
Correctional/Detention										
Centers ^{(2)/(3)}	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16
EDUCATION:										
Primary Schools	717	715	715	729	730	728	724	711	693	692
Intermediate/Junior High										
Schools	182	181	181	181	181	182	181	180	189	189
High Schools	148	144	144	141	140	141	139	136	140	140
Community Colleges	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:										
Transfer Stations ^{(7)/(13)}	63	63	64	75	74	77	77	77	77	77
Vehicle Maintenance/Storage										
Facilities ⁽¹³⁾	62	62	61	60	60	59	59	58	58	58
Piers/Bulkheads ⁽⁷⁾	33	32	32	17	17	19	19	19	18	18
Collection Trucks	2,087	2,090	2,090	2,065	2,068	2,092	2,074	2,176	2,184	2,022
Other Vehicles	2,076	2,048	2,043	2,057	2,072	2,029	2,020	2,211	2,131	2,848
TRANSPORTATION:										
Waterway Bridges ^{(1)/(8)}	101	101	101	100	100	98	82	82	82	77
Highway Bridges ^{(1)/(8)/(9)/(16)} . . .	681	682	680	684	684	688	671	673	670	682
Tunnels	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Parking Garages ⁽¹¹⁾	6	6	7	7	7	10	10	11	10	8
Ferry Terminal Facilities	12	12	15	15	15	12	12	12	12	12
Piers/Bulkheads	22	16	13	13	13	13	11	11	11	11
Ferries ^{(15)/(20)}	8	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

(Continued)

Capital Assets Statistics by Function/Program—Ten Year Trend (Cont.)

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
TRANSPORTATION: (cont.)										
Signalized Intersections	12,274	12,162	12,062	11,946	11,790	11,608	11,417	11,192	11,001	10,777
Street Lights	340,915	340,494	340,219	340,000	324,000	330,975	330,015	329,025	328,050	327,075
PARKS, RECREATION AND										
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:										
Museum/Cultural Facilities ⁽¹⁴⁾	295	287	285	282	282	279	277	275	270	270
Parks	1,887	1,876	1,970	1,951	1,770	1,752	1,703	1,697	1,684	1,684
Acreage ⁽⁶⁾	29,042	28,982	28,875	28,860	28,837	28,880	28,863	28,843	28,640	28,640
Stadium Facilities ⁽⁵⁾	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5
Vehicle Maintenance/Storage										
Facilities	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7

(1) In 2004, the Department of Transportation (DOT) took ownership of 16 Waterway and 17 Highway Bridges which were previously owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

(2) These include both active and inactive facilities.

(3) In 2006, the Department of Correction transferred ownership of the Bronx House of Detention building to Economic Development Corporation under the Department of Small Business Services.

(4) In 2006, the Fire Department included 4 reserve fireboats for hurricane preparedness.

(5) In 2006, Icahn became the Parks Department fifth major stadium. Icahn is located on Randalls Island and serves as a track and field facility.

(6) Parks fiscal year 2005 acreage count includes a reduction of 92 acres.

(7) The decrease in transfer stations and increase in piers and bulkheads were due to a reclassification in fiscal year 2007.

(8) In fiscal year 2007, DOT reclassified one bridge structure to a waterway bridge, and demolished three other bridge structures.

(9) In fiscal year 2008, DOT added three new highway bridges as follows: Brook Avenue, SI Ferry Pedestrian Bridge and Borough Place-Ramp A. However, it also removed a Footbridge opposite East 77th Street.

(10) Change resulted from reclassifying pier and bulkheads.

(11) Decrease due to the sale of the Queens Plaza Garage.

(12) One fireboat was sunk to contribute to a reef.

(13) The Sanitation Department demolished its East 73rd Street Facility and reclassified one of its facilities to a vehicle-maintenance facility.

(14) In fiscal year 2008, the American Museum of National History Section 16-Rose Terrace/Park Garage and the Rose Center Planetarium were classified as Museum Gallery Facilities.

(15) DOT acquired three new state of the art Ferries in fiscal year 2008.

(16) The Yankee Stadium pedestrian Bridge was demolished and a new bridge built and owned by the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

(17) The Fire Department put the Smith Fire Boat back into Service in fiscal year 2009.

(18) The decrease resulted from a consolidation of Ladder 14 with Engine 201 and a correction in the facilities count in fiscal year 2009.

(19) In fiscal year 2009, the Department of Citywide Administrative Services included the Bronx Hall of Justice in its capital assets inventory.

(20) DOT retired two ferries in fiscal year 2009.

Sources: Various City Agencies

Comptroller’s Report for Fiscal 2009

Part III—Statistical Information

Capital Assets—Depreciation/Amortization and Replacement Cost Data

	Cost	2009 Depreciation/ Amortization	Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortization	Net Book Value	Replacement Cost	Replacement Cost Depreciation
	(in thousands)					
BUILDINGS:						
General Government	\$ 4,513,823	\$ 188,831	\$ 1,780,210	\$ 2,733,613	\$ 8,536,661	\$ 3,502,889
Public Safety and Judicial	3,322,593	153,987	1,385,128	1,937,465	5,592,218	2,822,368
Education	22,420,753	672,115	8,984,754	13,435,999	51,942,463	30,420,721
City University	194,076	7,709	140,826	53,250	1,115,803	836,490
Social Services	1,108,554	65,906	474,186	634,368	937,823	410,225
Environmental Protection	1,250,162	29,065	660,656	589,506	2,225,916	1,164,291
Transportation Services	861,830	18,380	268,553	593,277	2,361,886	1,360,107
Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities	2,325,464	96,729	1,054,519	1,270,945	5,375,918	2,703,801
Housing	78,542	1,783	28,554	49,988	253,987	114,023
Health	1,136,746	32,590	221,045	915,701	549,715	320,875
Libraries	404,968	10,799	184,156	220,812	1,215,893	793,931
Total buildings	<u>37,617,511</u>	<u>1,277,894</u>	<u>15,182,587</u>	<u>22,434,924</u>	<u>80,108,283</u>	<u>44,449,721</u>
EQUIPMENT:						
General Government	1,800,364	132,200	1,078,126	722,238	2,200,124	948,444
Public Safety and Judicial	1,223,223	85,084	799,138	424,085	1,940,145	1,341,221
Education	274,203	14,614	197,909	76,294	310,952	236,298
City University	55,199	3,463	45,153	10,046	89,310	78,565
Social Services	234,723	21,902	163,755	70,968	304,729	222,417
Environmental Protection	874,948	68,747	590,112	284,836	1,157,553	873,517
Transportation Services	1,639,584	15,726	1,434,005	205,579	8,157,760	7,831,519
Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities	120,684	9,677	94,428	26,256	167,178	138,773
Housing	6,962	409	6,118	844	9,039	8,157
Health	113,438	8,224	41,922	71,516	139,762	64,361
Libraries	24,095	873	18,786	5,309	32,906	27,413
Total equipment	<u>6,367,423</u>	<u>360,919</u>	<u>4,469,452</u>	<u>1,897,971</u>	<u>14,509,458</u>	<u>11,770,685</u>
INFRASTRUCTURE:						
General Government	1,025,940	36,131	292,623	733,317	1,175,163	347,394
Public Safety and Judicial	275,421	9,174	158,908	116,513	327,790	191,499
Environmental Protection	156,960	5,229	77,940	79,020	186,032	94,013
Transportation Services	10,264,280	430,807	3,380,195	6,884,085	11,857,448	2,391,384
Parks, Recreation and Cultural Activities	2,864,925	169,582	1,138,451	1,726,474	3,233,996	915,632
Total infrastructure	<u>14,587,526</u>	<u>650,923</u>	<u>5,048,117</u>	<u>9,539,409</u>	<u>16,780,429</u>	<u>3,939,922</u>
Total buildings, equipment and infrastructure	<u>\$58,572,460</u>	<u>\$2,289,736</u>	<u>\$24,700,156</u>	<u>\$33,872,304</u>	<u>\$111,398,170</u>	<u>\$60,160,328</u>

Note: Capital assets do not include certain City-owned assets that are leased to other entities (including the New York City Transit Authority, Health and Hospitals Corporation and the Water Board). Replacement cost and replacement cost depreciation are based upon replacement cost indices and do not represent actual replacement cost appraisals.

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REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER FOR FISCAL 2009