

# 2009 ANNUAL BUDGET

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK



# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK ANNUAL BUDGET

## FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

Prepared by
The Office of City Manager and the Department of Finance

O. Paul Shew, City Manager Michael A. Genito, City Comptroller



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

# Distinguished Budget Presentation Award

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For the Fiscal Year Beginning

January 1, 2008

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### 2009 ANNUAL BUDGET

		<u>Page</u>
1.	Introduction	
	The City of Rye	1-1
	Elected and Appointed City Officials	1-7
	Organizational Chart	1-8
	Mission and Organization of the City of Rye	1-9
	How to Use This Budget Document	1-10
	The Budget Process	1-11
	Charter Provision Concerning Annual Budget	1-12
	Demographic and Statistical Data	1-14
	Financial Goals and Policy Statements	1-16
2.	<b>Budget Message and Overview</b>	
	Budget Message	2-1
	Combined Budgets - All Funds	2-13
	Property Tax Distribution by Tax Dollar	2-20
3.	General Fund	
	Fund Description	3-1
	Property Tax Levy Calculation	3-3
	Expenditures and Revenues by Program Graphs	3-4
	Summary of General Fund Budget by Program	3-5
	Expenditures by Object and Revenues by Source Graphs	3-6
	Expenditures by Object and Revenues by Source Summary	3-7
	Program Summaries	3-9
	General Government	
	Program Description	3-11
	Department Summaries	
	City Council	3-12
	City Manager	3-13
	Finance	3-14
	Assessor	3-16
	City Clerk	3-17
	Law	3-19
	Personnel	3-20
	Information Technology	3-21
	Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	3-22
	Program Budget Summary	3-23
	Budget Summary by Function	3-24
	Public Safety	
	Program Description	3-31
	Department Summaries	
	Police	3-32
	Traffic Services	3-34
	Fire	3-35
	Building	3-36
	Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	3-38

	Program Budget Summary	3-39
	Budget Summary by Function	3-40
	Transportation	
	Program Description	3-45
	Department Summary	3-46
	Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	3-48
	Program Budget Summary	3-49
	Budget Summary by Function	3-50
	Recreation and Culture	
	Program Description	3-53
	Department Summary	3-54
	Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	3-56
	Program Budget Summary	3-57
	Budget Summary by Function	3-58
	Home and Community Environment	
	Program Description	
	Department Summaries	2.62
	Planning	3-62
	Department of Public Works	3-63
	Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	3-66
	Program Budget Summary	3-67
	Budget Summary by Function	3-68 3-73
	Contract Service Agencies	3-73 3-74
	Other Financing Uses	3-74 3-75
	General Fund Details Unallocated General Fund Revenues Graph and Tables	3-75 3-76
	Detailed Schedule of General Fund Revenues	3-70 3-77
	Detailed Schedule of Cost Allocations	3-77
	Tables and Graphs	3-83
	Budget Summaries by Cost Center	3-99
	Fee Schedule	3-165
4.	Rye Community Television (RCTV) Special Revenue Fund	
	Fund Description	4-1
	Department Summary	4-3
	Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	4-4
	Budget Summary	4-5
	Rye Community Television (RCTV) Fee Schedule	4-6
5.	KT Woods Permanent Fund	
	Fund Description	5-1
	Expenditures and Revenues Graph	5-2
	Budget Summary	5-3
6.	Debt Service Fund	
	Fund Description	6-1
	Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	6-2
	Budget Summary	6-3
7.	Capital Projects Fund	
	Fund Description	7-1

	Summary of Capital Projects	7-3
	Project Details	7-4
	Capital Projects In Progress	7-8
8.	DePauw Municipal Boat Basin Enterprise Fund	
	Fund Description	8-1
	Department Summary	8-3
	Expenses and Revenues Graphs	8-4
	Budget Summary	8-5
	DePauw Municipal Boat Basin Fee Schedule	8-6
9.	Rye Golf Club Enterprise Fund	
	Fund Description	9-1
	Department Summary	9-2
	Expenses and Revenues Graphs	9-4
	Budget Summary	9-5
	Golf Club Projects	9-11
	Schedule of Outstanding Indebtedness and Debt Service Requirements	9-11
	Administrative Cost Allocations	9-12
	Rye Golf Club Fee Schedule	9-13
10.	Risk Retention Internal Service Fund	
	Fund Description	10-1
	Expenses and Revenues Graph	10-2
	Budget Summary	10-3
11.	<b>Building and Vehicle Maintenance Internal Service Fund</b>	
	Fund Description	11-1
	Expenses and Revenues Graphs	11-2
	Budget Summary	11-3
	Building Projects	11-6
	Vehicle Projects	11-7
	Building Projects in Progress	11-8
	Vehicle Projects in Progress	11-9
	Schedule of Outstanding Indebtedness and Debt Service Requirements	11-10
	Building Project Details	11-11
12.	Multi-Year Plan	12-1
13.	Personnel Information	
	Description	13-1
	Summary of Authorized Full Time Staff by Function	13-3
	CSEA Pay Plan Clerical Unit	13-4
	CSEA Pay Plan Public Works Unit	13-6
	Fire Pay Plan	13-8
	Police Pay Plan	13-9
	Administrative Pay Plan	13-10

<b>14.</b>	Debt Information	
	Description	14-1
	Authorized Debt and Debt Limit Exhausted	14-2
	Summary of Authorized Debt	14-3
	Schedule of Estimated Debt Payments	14-4
	Pro forma Computation of Legal Debt Martin	14-6
	Pro forma Analysis of Charter Bonding Limitations	14-7
15.	Tax Rates and Assessment	
	Description	15-1
	Property Tax Rates and Tax Levies	15-3
	Tax Rate Comparison	15-4
	Tax Rate Increases Compared to Increases in the CPI-U	15-5
	Assessed and Equalized Full Value of Taxable Property	15-6
	Filed Assessment Roll Classification Table	15-7
	Assessment Roll Classification Graphs	15-8
	Comparison of Taxable and Exempt Assessed Valuation	15-9
	Median Sale Price and Median Real Estate Tax	15-10
	Annual Residential Sales Analysis and Tax Effort	15-11
16.	Glossary	16-1

#### Introduction

#### **City Organization and Services**

The City of Rye, New York ("City") was incorporated in 1942 and operates in accordance with its Charter and the various other applicable laws of the State of New York. The City functions under a City Council/Manager form of government. The City Council is the legislative body responsible for overall operation. The City Manager serves as the chief administrative officer and the City Comptroller serves as the chief financial officer. The City provides the following services to its residents: general and administrative, public safety, community environment, and culture and recreation.

#### **Basis of Budgeting**

The accounting policies of the City of Rye, New York conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units and the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the State of New York. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources (current assets less current liabilities) or economic resources (all assets and liabilities). The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial reports.

Governmental funds use the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Property taxes are considered to be available if collected within sixty days of the fiscal year end. A one-year availability period is used for revenue recognition for all other governmental fund revenues. Property taxes associated with the current fiscal period as well as charges for services and intergovernmental revenues are considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Fees and other similar revenues are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. If expenditures are the prime factor for determining eligibility, revenues from Federal and State grants are accrued when the expenditure is made. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, claims, and judgments are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of longterm debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Proprietary-type funds use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is

incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The City's budgets are adopted in accordance with GAAP.

#### **Financial Reporting Entity**

The financial reporting entity consists of a) the primary government, which is the City of Rye, b) organizations for which the City is financially accountable and c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause information concerning the entity to be misleading or incomplete as set forth by the GASB.

Management has considered all potential component units in evaluating how to define the City. The decision to include a potential component unit was made by applying the criteria set forth by the GASB, including legal standing, fiscal dependency and financial accountability. Based upon the application of these criteria, there are no entities that would qualify or be included as component units in the budget of the City of Rye.

The City participates in a joint venture for the operation of the Rye Town Park ("Park"). The Park was established in 1907 by the New York State Legislature pursuant to Chapter 711 of the Laws of 1907. The Park provides recreational activities to the public, and is governed by a Commission, which has full charge and supervision over the capital improvements, operations, and maintenance of the Park. The Commission consists of six members: the Supervisor of the Town of Rye, the Mayor of the City of Rye, the Mayor of the Village of Port Chester, the Mayor of the Village of Rye Brook, one Commissioner appointed by the City Council of the City of Rye, and one Commissioner appointed by the Town Board of the Town of Rye. The City of Rye does not have an equity interest in the Park. The City has an ongoing financial responsibility in that the annual income or loss resulting from the Park's activities is shared proportionally by the City of Rye and the Town of Rye, using a calculation based on their equalized assessed valuation. The City's estimated share of the Park's loss for the current year and the amount budgeted for the forthcoming year may be found on page 3-145 of this document. More detailed information concerning the Park and its operations may be obtained from the Town of Rye, 10 Pearl Street, Port Chester, New York 10573.

#### **Funds and Accounts of the City**

The accounts of the City are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balances/net assets, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The City maintains the minimum number of funds consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

Governmental Funds are those through which most general government functions are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The City's governmental funds include:

The General Fund, which constitutes the primary operating fund of the City in that it includes all revenues and expenditures not required by law to be accounted for in other funds.

The Cable TV Special Revenue Fund, used to account for revenues received from the cable television franchise holder that are specifically used to account for expenditures related to the City's public access cable television programming known as Rye Community Television ("RCTV").

The K.T. Woods Permanent Fund. Permanent Funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the City's programs. The K.T. Woods Permanent Fund is used to account for a \$20,000 endowment bestowed upon the City in 1989 by Allan S. Woods and Ruth Woods Frothingham in honor of Katherine Taylor Woods, the principal of which must remain untouched in perpetuity, and the interest and investment earnings of which must be used to fund in whole or in part the salary of one or more interns working at the City of Rye Nature Center.

The Debt Service Fund, which accounts for the accumulation of resources to be used for the redemption of principal and interest on general long-term debt.

The Capital Projects Fund, which accounts for financial resources that will be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds.

Proprietary funds include enterprise and internal service funds. Enterprise funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private enterprises or where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability. Enterprise funds are used to account for those operations that provide services to the public. Internal service funds are used to account for operations that provide services to other departments or agencies of the government on a cost reimbursement basis. The City applies all applicable Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989 in accounting and reporting for its enterprise operations. The City's proprietary funds include:

The Boat Basin Enterprise Fund, which accounts for the activity of the City's marina.

The Golf Club Enterprise Fund, which accounts for the activity of the City's golf course and swimming facilities.

The Risk Retention Internal Service Fund, which accounts for the City's general liability insurance and risk management activities.

The Building and Vehicle Maintenance Internal Service Fund, which accounts for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of City-owned buildings, facilities, vehicles, and equipment.

#### **Fund Balances - Reserves and Designations**

Portions of fund balance are segregated for future use and are therefore not available for future appropriation or expenditure. In governmental funds, encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve applicable appropriations, is generally employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the General, Special Revenue and Capital Projects funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. Amounts reserved for encumbrances, prepaid expenditures, compensated absences, long-term receivables, debt service and non-expendable portions of permanent funds represent portions of fund balance that are required to be segregated in accordance with State law or GAAP. Designations of unreserved fund balances in governmental funds indicate the planned utilization of these resources in the ensuing year's budget or other tentative plans for future use.

#### **Budget Calendar**

The City follows the procedures enumerated below in establishing the annual budget, in accordance with the City Charter:

On or before the seventh day of November, the City Manager submits to the City Council a tentative budget presenting a financial plan for conducting the affairs of the City for the ensuing fiscal year.

Upon receipt of the Manager's tentative budget and prior to a public hearing, the City Council may, by a vote of at least four members of the City Council, make changes in the tentative budget.

After considering the tentative budget, but not later than the first Wednesday in December and with a public notice published ten days in advance, the City Council holds a public hearing on the proposed budget.

After the public hearing, but not later than December 31st, the City Council adopts the budget presented at the public hearing as submitted or amended. Amendments made between the time of the public hearing and the date of adoption, which increase total estimated revenues or total appropriations, require an affirmative vote of at least five members of the City Council.

Formal budgetary integration is employed during the year as a management control device.

Budgets for General, Cable TV Special Revenue, K.T. Woods Permanent, and Debt Service funds are legally adopted annually on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The Capital Projects Fund is budgeted on a project basis. Annual budgets are adopted as spending plans for the Proprietary funds.

The City Manager may, at any time during the fiscal year, transfer part or all of any unencumbered appropriation balance among programs or accounts within a department, office or agency under their supervision, and such transfers shall be reported to the Council at or prior to the next City Council meeting. The City Council may, by resolution, transfer part or all of any unencumbered appropriation balance among programs or accounts of a board or commission or within a department, office or agency, or from one board, commission, department, office or agency to another. No appropriation for debt service may be reduced or transferred, and no appropriation may be reduced below any amount required by law to be appropriated or by more than the amount of the unencumbered balance thereof.

Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year, except that outstanding encumbrances are reappropriated in the succeeding year pursuant to the Uniform System of Accounts promulgated by the Office of the State Comptroller.

#### 2009 Budget Calendar

<u>April 3, 2008:</u> Departments requested to submit to the City Comptroller, no later than May 31, 2008, projects proposed for the 2009-2019 Capital Improvement Plan ("CIP") and vehicle acquisitions proposed for 2009. Projects and vehicles must have a value of at least \$15,000 and an estimated useful life of at least three years.

<u>July 1, 2008:</u> Departments advised that access to budget management system is available for 2009 operating budget input, including current year forecasts of revenues and expenditures, and forthcoming year revenue estimates and appropriation requests. All submissions must be completed by August 31, 2008.

<u>June 1 – July 31, 2008:</u> Meetings with City Manager, City Comptroller, and department heads as needed or desired to review, evaluate, and prioritize 2009-2013 CIP requests and 2009 proposed vehicle acquisitions.

August 1, 2008: City Manager makes final decisions concerning proposed 2009-2013 projects.

August 1, 2008: 2009-2013 CIP transmitted to the City Council

<u>August 6, 2008:</u> 2009-2013 CIP presented to the City Council at public meeting by City Manager and City Comptroller.

<u>September – October 9, 2008:</u> Meetings with City Manager, City Comptroller, and department heads to review 2009 operating budget revenue estimates and appropriation requests.

October 10, 2008: City Manager makes final 2009 operating budget decisions.

October 11 – November 3, 2008: City Finance Department prepares and publishes 2009 Tentative Budget document.

November 4, 2008: 2009 Tentative Budget document transmitted to City Council.

<u>November 5, 2008:</u> Regular City Council public meeting, with presentation of 2009 Tentative Budget by City Manager and City Comptroller.

November 10-24, 2008: Public budget workshop meetings scheduled as needed by the City Council.

November 19, 2008: Regular City Council public meeting, including a public hearing on the proposed budget.

<u>December 3, 2008:</u> Regular City Council public meeting, including a public hearing on the proposed budget.

<u>December 17, 2008:</u> Regular City Council public meeting, with adoption of the 2009 Budget included on the agenda.

#### **Property Tax Limitation**

The amount that may be raised by the City for real property taxes in any fiscal year, for purposes other than for debt service on City indebtedness, is limited by the Constitution of the State of New York to two percent of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real estate located within the City.

#### **Debt Limitations**

The amount of debt that may be raised by the City is limited by the Constitution of the State of New York, and the City Charter. Please see the "Debt Information" section of this budget document for more information on these limits and their impact on the budget process.

## City of Rye, New York List of Elected and Appointed Officials December 31, 2008

#### **Elected Officials**

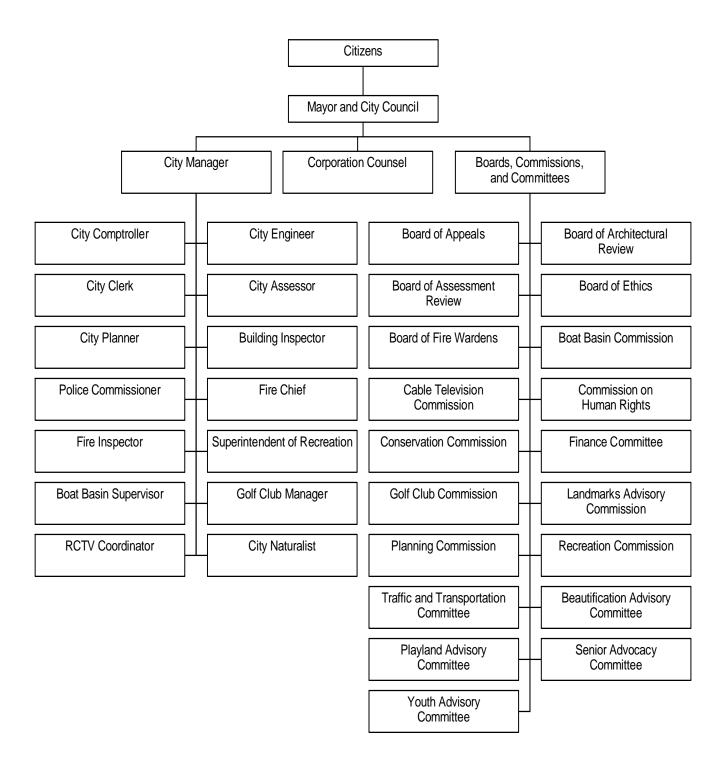
Steven Otis, Mayor

Andrew C. Ball, Council Member
Mack Cunningham, Council Member
Paula Gamache, Council Member
Catherine Parker, Council Member
Joseph Sack, Council Member
George Pratt, Council Member

#### **Appointed Officials**

O. Paul Shew, City Manager Michael A. Genito, Assistant City Manager/Comptroller Scott Pickup, Assistant City Manager Kevin J. Plunkett, Corporation Counsel George J. Mottarella, City Engineer Dawn Nodarse, City Clerk Noreen Whitty, City Assessor Christian Miller, City Planner Vincenzo Tamburro, Building Inspector William R. Connors, Police Commissioner George Hogben, Fire Chief James Dianni, Fire Inspector Sally Rogol, Superintendent of Recreation Peter Fox, Boat Basin Supervisor Scott Yandrasevich, Golf Club Manager Nicole Levitsky, RCTV Coordinator

# City of Rye, New York Organizational Chart



#### Mission and Organization of the City of Rye, New York

The mission of the government of the City of Rye is to efficiently deliver a wide variety of quality services on a timely basis to the residents and businesses of our community on a cost-effective basis providing optimum value for each tax dollar. The City government's mission includes sharing information with residents about programs and plans which affect them and the life of the community and to maintain sufficient flexibility to anticipate and respond to resident requests and changing needs.

The ability of various City agencies to fulfill their specific service delivery missions is impacted by both internal and external factors that simultaneously provide strategic opportunities and threats. The challenge is to allocate the scarce resources available so as to maximize their strategic benefit to residents.

To fulfill its mission, the City of Rye has operated under the Council-Manager form of government since 1959. The Rye City Charter as approved by the electors at a referendum held November 3, 1964 and all currently effective ordinances and local laws of a general and permanent nature enacted by the City Council can be found in the "Code of the City of Rye", on file at City Hall, the Rye Free Reading Room, and the City's website.

An elected Mayor and six Council Members form the legislative and policy-making body of the City. They adopt local laws and ordinances and control the raising and appropriation of funds. They appoint a full-time City Manager to administer City departments and carry out their policies. They also appoint a Corporation Counsel, City Court Judges and members of the various unsalaried commissions and committees of the Council.

The Council meets at 8 P.M. at the City Hall on the first and third Wednesday of every month except June through September when it meets on the third Wednesday only. Public hearings are scheduled at the beginning of these meetings and citizens may attend, express their views on subjects under discussion or bring new matters to the Council's attention.

The City Manager, as chief administrative officer of the City, is appointed by and is directly responsible to the City Council. The City Manager supervises and coordinates the work of the City's departments.

The Corporation Counsel provides legal advice and services to all City departments and officials.

The City of Rye operates with the assistance of several unsalaried boards, commissions and committees whose functions are defined by the State law, City Charter, or Council resolution.

#### **How to Use This Budget Document**

This budget document is one of a series of financial plans and reports prepared annually by the City of Rye. It is a guide for the City Council and Rye's residents as we plan the activities of our city government. The Table of Contents lists every subject in this document with its page number. As a further aid, the document is divided into the following sections:

- 1. Introduction includes general information about the city, its funds, and the basis of budgeting, a list of elected and appointed officials, an organizational chart, the mission and organization of the city, as well as an outline of this year's budget process and charter provisions concerning the annual budget.
- 2. Budget Message and Overview is the City Manager's transmittal message to the City Council. It summarizes the budget, highlighting significant trends and changes with graphs and tables providing an overview of the budget.
- 3. The General Fund section provides information on the programs and services accounted for in the city's General Fund.
- 4. The Cable TV Fund section provides information on the city's Rye Community Television (RCTV) operations, which are for in the city's Cable TV Special Revenue Fund.
- 5. The KT Woods Permanent Fund section provides information on the city's use of funds bequeathed to the city in accordance with a trust agreement.
- 6. The Debt Service Fund section provides information on the city's funding and payment of general obligation debt principal and interest.
- 7. The Capital Projects Fund section provides information on the infrastructure projects to be funded in the forthcoming year.
- 8. The Boat Basin Fund section provides information on the operations of the city-owned DePauw Municipal Boat Basin, accounted for as an enterprise fund.
- 9. The Golf Club Fund section provides information on the operations of the city-owned Rye Golf Club, accounted for as an enterprise fund.
- 10. The Risk Retention Fund section provides information concerning the funding and costs of the city's self-insured general liability program, accounted for as an internal service fund.
- 11. The Building and Vehicle Fund section provides information concerning the funding and costs associated with the operation and maintenance of city-owned buildings and vehicles, other than those accounted for in the enterprise funds, accounted for as an internal service fund.
- 12. The Multi-Year Plan section provides a highly summarized three-year forecast of General Fund revenues, expenditures, other financing sources and uses, fund balance, projected tax rates, and other information.
- 13. The Personnel Information section provides information concerning authorized positions, pay plans for the various employee pay groups, and a summary of salaries, wages and benefits.
- 14. The Debt Information section provides information concerning all city debt, including authorized debt, estimated debt payments, the city's legal debt margin and charter bonding limits.
- 15. The Tax Rates and Assessment section provides information on property tax rates and levies, assessed valuation, and residential property sales.
- 16. Glossary contains terms used throughout this document.

We appreciate past suggestions that have assisted us in making this budget document more informative. If you have any comments on how we might improve its readability in the future, please forward them to:

O. Paul Shew, City Manager or Michael A. Genito, City Comptroller Rye City Hall, 1051 Boston Post Road, Rye, New York 10580 TEL: (914) 967-7404 FAX: (914) 967-4604 E-mail:pshew@ryeny.gov

#### **The Budget Process**

The preparation and review of the City of Rye's budget is a continuing process with several fixed milestones throughout the year where the City Council and citizens are provided an opportunity to input ideas and oversee the City's fiscal state.

At least annually, the City Council reviews and approves the City's financial goals and policies. Departments and agencies are asked by the City Manager to prepare their forecasts of current year revenues and expenditures, and their revenue estimates and appropriation requests for the forthcoming year in accordance with guidelines established by the City Manager. Their submissions, due to the City Comptroller on or before August 31, include other pertinent information such as current year accomplishments, performance results, and planned initiatives for the forthcoming year.

The City Comptroller reviews the compiled requests and consults with department heads to refine and clarify such requests, Under the direction of the City Comptroller, the Finance Department prepares the necessary budget estimates for unallocated revenues, assessments, insurance, interfund charges and transfers, depreciation schedules, and employee benefits. During the months of September and October, the City Comptroller and City Manager further refine the budget based on expressed or implied City Council objectives, consultation with department heads and agencies, and other factors.

In accordance with City Charter requirements, the City Manager presents a tentative budget to the City Council on or before November 7. Copies of the proposed budget are made available for review in City Hall and the Rye Free Reading Room, and copies may be purchased for the cost of reproduction. Several budget work sessions are held to review and if desired, amend the proposed budget. A formal public hearing on the budget is held in November or December to allow public input. By law, the City Council must adopt a budget for the forthcoming year on or before December 31.

For additional information, the reader is referred to the following, available in City Hall and on the City's web site (<a href="http://www.ryeny.gov">http://www.ryeny.gov</a>):

- City of Rye Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.
- City of Rye Financial Trends Report, which presents in both graphical and narrative format ten-year trend information on selected City of Rye financial indicators and ratios.
- City of Rye Capital Improvement Plan, which presents tentative plans for the repair and replacement of major capital assets (land, buildings, and infrastructure) over a forthcoming five-year period, including narrative and pictorial representations.

## City of Rye, New York Charter Provisions Concerning the Annual Budget

# ARTICLE 21 Financial Procedures

§ C21-1. Fiscal year.

The fiscal year of the City of Rye shall be the calendar year.

§ C21-2. Submission of tentative budget; budget message.

On or before November 7 of each year, the City Manager shall submit to the Council a tentative budget for the ensuing fiscal year. In an accompanying message, the Manager shall outline proposed financial policies of the city for the ensuing fiscal year; describe the important features of the tentative budget; indicate any major changes from the current year in financial policies, expenditures and revenues together with the reasons for such changes; summarize the city's debt position; and include such other material as the Manager deems desirable. He shall also indicate therein the substantial changes which he has recommended, if any, in the budget estimates of the boards, commissions, departments, offices and agencies not under his direction and supervision.

#### § C21-3. Tentative budget.

- A. Each board, commission, department, office and agency of the city shall submit to the City Manager, at a time and in such form as specified by the Manager, the budget estimates of such board, commission, department, office or agency for the ensuing year.
- B. The tentative budget shall provide a complete financial plan of all city funds and activities for the ensuing year and except as required by law or this Charter, shall be in such form as the City Manager deems desirable or the Council may require. It shall begin with a clear general summary of its contents; shall show in detail all anticipated revenues and proposed expenditures, including debt service, unsatisfied judgments, reserves for uncollected taxes and contingent purposes, the estimated surplus or deficit and reserves as may be available at the end of the current fiscal year, and the amount to be raised by taxation of property for the ensuing fiscal year; and shall be presented by such organizations, program or classification system as the Manager deems appropriate and informative or the state or Council may require, with comparative figures of the actual and estimated income and expenditures of one (1) or more prior fiscal years.

#### § C21-4. Council action on budget.

A. Upon receiving the tentative budget from the City Manager and prior to a public hearing, the Council may, by a vote of at least four (4) members of the Council, make any changes in the tentative budget not inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

- B. At any time prior to a public hearing, any board, commission, department, office or agency not under the direction and supervision of the City Manager may request the Council for a hearing with respect to its budget estimates.
- C. After the Council has considered the tentative budget, it shall publish a notice stating where copies of the proposed budget are available for inspection by the public and the time and place of the public hearing on the proposed budget, which hearing shall be held not later than the first Wednesday in December of the current year and upon at least ten (10) days notice.
- D. After a public hearing, the Council may adopt the proposed budget, with or without amendment. In amending the proposed budget, it may add or increase programs or amounts, and may decrease or delete programs or amounts, except expenditures required by law, or for debt service or for estimated cash deficit, provided that it may not increase the estimated revenues or the total proposed expenditures without the affirmative vote of at least five (5) members of the Council.
- E. The Council shall adopt the proposed budget and determine the tax rate for the ensuing year on or before December 31 of the current fiscal year. The adoption of the budget shall constitute appropriations of the amounts shown therein for the purposes specified and shall constitute a levy of the property tax therein proposed.
- F. The Council shall certify to the City Comptroller the tax rate and the amount of the tax levy and direct him to apportion and extend against each taxable property listed upon the assessment roll at the rate specified the amount of tax required to produce the total sum certified and to render tax notices for, and receive and collect, the several sums so computed and determined.

# City of Rye, New York Demographic and Statistical Data

Population	14,955
Male	48 2%
Female	
Median age	38.1
Race:	
White	89.6%
Black/African American	1.3%
Asian	6.5%
Other	1.4%
Two or more races	1.2%
Family households	74.9%
Non-family households	
Owner-occupied housing	74 9%
Renter-occupied housing	
Average household size, owner-occupied	2 91
Average household size, renter-occupied	
Educational attainment, 25 years and older:	
Less than high school graduate	5 6%
High school graduate	9.070
Some college, no degree	
Associate degree	
Bachelor's degree	
Graduate or professional degree	
Residency:	
Same house in 1995	56.0%
Different house in U.S. in 1995	
Different house elsewhere in 1995	
Language spoken at home:	
English only	78 0%
Spanish	
Other Indo-European languages	
Asian and Pacific Island languages	

# City of Rye, New York Demographic and Statistical Data

Population over 16 years of age in labor forceIndustry:		62.2%
Finance, insurance, and real estate		25 8%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative		
Educational, health, and social services		17.2%
Information		
Retail trade		
Construction		
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and for		
Manufacturing		
Public administration		
Wholesale trade		
Other services		
Transportation and warehousing, and utilitiesClass of worker:		1.4%
Private wage and salary workers		79.4%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	ss	11.0%
Government workers		
Unpaid family workers		0.2%
Income (in U.S. Dollars):		
Median household income		\$110,894
Mean earnings		196,636
Median family income		*
Per capita income		•
Median earnings, male, full-time, year-round workers -		96,585
Median earnings, female, full-time, year-round workers		
Per U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics:		
	2007	CI.
2008	2007	Change
Unemployment rates (August):	4.770/	20.00/
United States, seasonally adjusted 6.1%		
New York State, seasonally adjusted5.6%		
Westchester County, not seasonally adjusted 5.6%	4.5%	+24.4%
Consumer Price Index (September):		
All Urban Consumers, New York – Northern New Jersey –	Long Island,	,
NY-NJ-CT-PA, All Items, 1982-84=100 240.1	228.3	+5.16%
Per City of Rye, New York Office of Assessor (for 2007, mo	st recently c	ompleted vear):
Median residential home value		
Average residential home value		
Highest price paid for single-family residential home		
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#### **Financial Goals and Policies**

#### Introduction

The City of Rye has an important responsibility to carefully account for public funds, to manage municipal finances wisely, and to plan and provide for the adequate funding of services desired by the public and as required by laws, rules, or regulations, including the provision and maintenance of public facilities and improvements. The financial goals and policies set forth in this document are intended to establish guidelines for the continued financial strength and stability of the City of Rye. They have been reviewed annually and amended as necessary since their original adoption on January 22, 1992.

#### **Financial Goals**

Financial goals are broad, fairly timeless statements of the financial position the City seeks to attain. The financial goals for the City of Rye are:

- To provide full value for each tax dollar by delivering quality services efficiently and on a cost-effective basis.
- To preserve our quality of life by providing and maintaining adequate financial resources necessary to sustain a sufficient level of municipal services, and to respond to changes in the economy, the priorities of governmental and non-governmental organizations, and other changes that may affect our financial well-being.
- To maintain a strong credit rating in the financial community.

#### **Financial Policies**

Financial policies support the financial goals. They are general statements that guide decision-making in specific situations, to ensure that a decision will contribute to the attainment of the financial goals. Federal and state laws, rules, and regulations, our City Charter, and generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") and the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada ("GFOA") govern our financial policies and processes.

#### **Budget Policy**

Sound financial practice and the desire to maintain a strong credit rating dictate that our budgets be balanced, constantly monitored, and responsive to changes in service demands. With these concepts in mind, the City of Rye has adopted the following budget policy statements:

- Annual operating budgets will be adopted for the General Fund, special revenue funds, proprietary funds, and Debt Service Fund. Project-length budgets will be adopted for all capital projects.
- Annual operating budgets will be adopted on a balanced basis, where operating revenues (estimated revenues) are used to fund operating expenditures/expenses (appropriations).

Operating revenues include taxes, charges for services, interest earnings, license and permit fees, fines and forfeitures, regularly recurring governmental aid, debt proceeds and transfers in from other funds for operating (non-capital) purposes. Operating expenditures/expenses include salaries and wages, employee benefits, non-capital equipment and improvements, depreciation (proprietary funds only), materials, supplies, contractual costs, and transfers out to other funds for operating (non-capital) purposes. Fund balance should not be considered a source of funds for operating expenditures/expenses. Nothing in this policy shall prohibit the use of operating revenues for capital expenditures/expenses.

- The City will adopt an annual budget for the General Fund that includes a contingency equal to at least one (1%) percent of the total General Fund appropriations of that budget. This contingency will be used to provide for expenditures that exceed or revenues that do not meet budget estimates, and/or for new or increased program requirements required by law or desired and approved by City Council resolution.
- Unreserved and undesignated fund balance may be appropriated as part of the adopted budget to fund capital, emergency, or unusual and non-recurring expenditures/expenses. Unreserved and undesignated fund balance should not be used to fund operating expenditures/expenses in the adopted budget.
- One-time revenues that are not required by law or agreement to be expended for a
  particular purpose will only be used to fund capital or emergency expenditures/expenses
  in the adopted budget. One-time revenues include, but are not limited to, proceeds from
  the sale of property and other major assets, governmental aid that is not regularly
  received and is unlikely to recur on a regular basis, major gifts or donations, and major
  insurance recoveries.
- Reservations and designations of fund balance will be estimated in the adopted budget for amounts of fund equity legally restricted or otherwise not available for appropriation.
- The City's fiscal year shall be the calendar year and its budget calendar shall be as provided for in Article 21 of the Charter of the City of Rye, as follows:
  - o On or before August 7 of each year, the City Manager will submit a capital program to the City Council which lists the proposed capital improvements with appropriate supporting information.
  - o On or before November 7 of each year, the City Manager will submit a tentative budget for the ensuing fiscal year to the City Council.
  - Upon receiving the tentative budget from the City Manager and prior to a public hearing, the City Council may, by a vote of at least four members of the Council, make changes in the tentative budget.
  - o After considering the tentative budget, but not later than the first Wednesday in December, the City Council will hold a public hearing on the proposed budget.
  - O After the public hearing, the Council may adopt the proposed budget with or without amendment. In amending the proposed budget, it may add or increase programs or amounts, and may decrease or delete programs or amounts, except expenditures required by law, or for debt service or for an estimated cash deficit, provided that it may not increase the estimated revenues or the total proposed expenditures without the affirmative vote of at least five members of the Council.
  - o The Council shall adopt the proposed budget and determine the tax rate for the ensuing year on or before December 31 of the current fiscal year.

- The City Manager may at any time during the fiscal year transfer part or all of any available appropriation balance among programs or accounts within any fund. The Council may by resolution transfer part or all of any available appropriation balance among programs or accounts within and/or between any funds.
- No appropriation for debt service may be reduced or transferred, and no appropriation may be reduced below any amount required by law to be appropriated or by more than the amount of the available balance thereof.

#### Cash Management and Investment Policy Scope

This cash management and investment policy applies to all money and other financial resources available to the City of Rye for deposit and/or investment on its own behalf or on behalf of any other entity or individual.

#### **Objectives**

The primary objectives of the City's cash management and investment activities are, in order of priority:

- To conform with all applicable federal, state and other legal requirements (legality),
- To adequately safeguard principal (safety),
- To provide sufficient liquidity to meet all operating requirements (liquidity), and,
- To obtain a reasonable rate of return (yield).

#### Delegation of Authority

In accordance with City Charter §C10-2, responsibility for administration of the cash management and investment program is delegated to the City Comptroller, who shall establish written procedures for the operation of the cash management and investment program consistent with these cash management and investment guidelines. Such procedures shall include an internal control structure adequate to provide a satisfactory level of accountability, maintaining records incorporating descriptions and amounts of investments, transaction dates, and other relevant information, and regulating the activities of subordinate employees.

#### Prudence

All participants in the cash management and investment process shall act responsibly as custodians of the public trust and shall avoid any transaction that might impair public confidence in the City.

Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the safety of the principal as well as the probable income to be derived.

All participants involved in the cash management and investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict or appear to conflict with the proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions.

#### Diversification

It is the policy of the City to diversify its deposits and investments by financial institution, by investment instrument, and by maturity scheduling.

The following diversification limitations shall be imposed on the City's portfolio of deposits and investments:

Institution - No more than 55% of the overall portfolio may be deposited in a single bank, except in the case of money center banks, for which the limit is 75%.

#### **Instrument:**

- No more than 55% of the overall portfolio may be invested in cooperative investment programs, and,
- No more than 25% of the overall portfolio may be invested in the securities of a single issuer, except the U.S. Treasury.

#### Maturity:

- No more than 10% of the portfolio may have a maturity beyond twelve months,
- The average maturity of the portfolio shall never exceed one year, and,
- At least 10% of the portfolio shall be invested in overnight instruments or marketable securities that can be sold to raise cash on one business day's notice.

#### **Internal Controls**

It is the policy of the City for all money collected by any officer or employee of the City to transfer those funds to the City Comptroller as soon as is practicable, but in any event within one business day of receipt, or within the time period specified by law, whichever is shorter.

The City Comptroller is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that deposits and investments are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly, and that deposits and investments are managed prudently and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

#### Designation of Depositories

The banks and trust companies authorized for the deposit of money are as follows:

Chase Investment Services Corp. Citibank, N.A.

Commerce Bank HSBC Bank USA JPMorgan Chase Bank North Fork Bank Wachovia Bank, N.A. Webster Bank

Banks and trust companies holding City deposits must meet or exceed the following rating requirements of at least one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSRO") listed below for long-term debt (debt having a term of one year or more):

NRSRO	Long-Term Debt Rating
Moody's Investors Services	A
Standard & Poors	A
Fitch	A

The City Council shall review and approve this list at least annually.

#### Collateralizing of Deposits

In accordance with the provisions of General Municipal Law §10, all deposits of the City, including certificates of deposit and special time deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act shall be secured by any one or combination of the following:

- 1. By a pledge of eligible securities with an aggregate market value equal to the aggregate amount of deposits, from one of the following categories:
  - Obligations issued by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States government sponsored corporation or obligations fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States government sponsored corporation.
  - Obligations issued or fully guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank.
  - Obligations partially insured or guaranteed by any agency of the United States of America, at a proportion of the market value of the obligation that represents the amount of the insurance or guaranty.
  - Obligations issued or fully insured or guaranteed by New York State, obligations issued
    by a municipal corporation, school district or district corporation of New York State or
    obligations of any public benefit corporation which under a specific state statute may be
    accepted as security for deposit of public moneys.
  - Obligations issued by states (other than New York State) of the United States rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
  - Obligations of Puerto Rico rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

- Obligations of counties, cities and other governmental entities of another state having the power to levy taxes that are backed by the full faith and credit of such governmental entity and rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
- Obligations of domestic corporations rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
- Any mortgage related securities, as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which may be purchased by banks under the limitations established by federal bank regulatory agencies.
- Commercial paper and bankers' acceptances issued by a bank (other than the bank with which the money is being deposited or invested) rated in the highest short-term category by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization and having maturities of not longer than sixty days from the date they are pledged.
- Zero-coupon obligations of the United States government marketed as "Treasury STRIPS".

There must be diversification of the collateral securing deposits, except where the deposits aggregate less than \$2,000,000 or the security is in the form of obligations of the U.S. Government or State of New York.

Eligible securities must meet or exceed the following rating requirements of at least one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSRO") listed below:

	Long-Term	Short-Term
<u>NRSRO</u>	Debt <sup>1</sup>	$\underline{\qquad}$ Debt <sup>2</sup>
Moody's Investors Service	A1	P-1
Standard & Poors	A+	A-1
Fitch	A+	F-1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Securities with an original term of one year or longer.

- 2. By an eligible irrevocable letter of credit issued by a qualified bank, other than the bank with the deposits in favor of the City for a term not to exceed 90 days, with an aggregate value equal to 140% of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any. A qualified bank is one whose commercial paper and other unsecured short-term debt obligations meets the rating requirements of at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization as heretofore described or by a bank that is in compliance with applicable federal minimum risk-based capital requirements.
- 3. By an eligible surety bond payable to the City for an amount at least equal to 100% of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any, executed by an insurance company authorized to do business in New York State, whose claims paying ability meets the rating requirements of at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations as heretofore described.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Obligations usually defined as less than one year.

#### Safekeeping and Collateralization

Eligible securities used for collateralizing deposits shall be held by the depository and/or a third party bank or trust company, subject to security and custodial agreements satisfactory to the City's Corporation Counsel.

The security agreement shall provide that eligible securities are being pledged to secure City deposits together with agreed upon interest, if any, and any costs or expenses arising out of the collection of such deposits upon default. It shall also provide the conditions under which the securities may be sold, presented for payment, substituted or released providing collateral values are maintained, and, the events which will enable the City to exercise its rights against the pledged securities including failure to meet deposit repayment or collateral terms, or the deposit institution's insolvency. In the event that the securities are not registered or inscribed in the name of the City, such securities shall be delivered in a form suitable for transfer or with an assignment in blank to the City or its custodial bank.

The custodial agreement shall provide that securities held by the bank or trust company, as agent of and custodian for the City, will be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the custodial bank or trust company and will not, in any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposit or other liabilities. The agreement shall also describe how the custodian shall confirm the receipt, substitution or release of the securities. The agreement shall provide for daily revaluation of eligible securities and for the substitution of securities when a change in the rating of a security may cause ineligibility. The agreement shall provide that the custodian will exercise the City's rights to the security or as instructed by the City. Such agreement shall include all provisions necessary to provide the City with a perfected interest in the securities.

#### Permitted Investments

As authorized by General Municipal Law §11, the City authorizes the City Comptroller to invest money not required for immediate expenditure for terms not to exceed its projected cash flow needs in the following types of investments:

- Special time deposit accounts
- Certificates of deposit
- Obligations of the United States of America
- Obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America
- Obligations of the State of New York
- Obligations issued pursuant to Local Finance Law §24 or §25 (with approval of the State Comptroller) by any municipality, school district or district corporation other than this City
- Obligations of public authorities, public housing authorities, urban renewal agencies and industrial development agencies where the general State statutes governing such entities or whose specific enabling legislation authorizes such investments
- Certificates of Participation issued pursuant to General Municipal Law §109-b
- Obligations of this City, but only with any money in a reserve fund established pursuant to General Municipal Law §6-c, 6-d, 6-e, 6-g, 6-h, 6-j, 6-k, 6-l, 6-m, or 6-n.

All investment obligations shall be payable, saleable or redeemable at the option of the City within such times as the proceeds will be needed to meet expenditures for purposes for which the monies were provided and, in the case of obligations purchased with the proceeds of bonds or notes, shall be payable, saleable or redeemable at the option of the City within two years of the date of purchase.

#### Authorized Financial Institutions and Dealers

Financial institutions and dealers approved for the purchase and sale of investments are as follows:

Chase Investment Services Corp.

Citibank, N.A.

Commerce Bank

**HSBC** Bank USA

JPMorgan Chase Bank

North Fork Bank

Wachovia Bank, N.A.

Webster Bank

MBIA Cooperative Liquid Asset Securities System (CLASS)

All financial institutions with which the City conducts business must meet or exceed the following rating requirements of at least one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSRO") listed below for long-term debt (debt having a term of one year or more):

NRSRO	Long-Term Debt Rating
Moody's Investors Services	Α
Standard & Poors	A
Fitch	A

Banks shall provide their most recent Consolidated Report of Condition (Call Report) at the request of the City. Security dealers not affiliated with a bank shall be required to be classified as reporting dealers affiliated with the New York Federal Reserve Bank, as primary dealers. The City Comptroller is responsible for evaluating the financial position and maintaining a listing of proposed depositories, trading partners and custodians. Such listing shall be evaluated by the City Council at least annually.

#### Purchase of Investments

The City Comptroller is authorized to contract for the purchase of investments:

1. Directly, including through a repurchase agreement, from an authorized trading partner. Authorization for the purchase of repurchase agreements is subject to the limitations outlined in the section of this policy entitled "Repurchase Agreements".

- 2. By participation in a cooperative investment program where such program meets all the requirements of the General Municipal Law, the diversification characteristics as outlined in the section of this policy entitled "Diversification", and that otherwise meets the same standards as the City has for direct investments.
- 3. By utilizing an ongoing investment program with an authorized trading partner, pursuant to a contract authorized by the City Council.

All purchased investments, obligations, or participations unless registered or inscribed in the name of the City, shall be purchased through, delivered to, and held in the custody of a bank or trust company. Such obligations shall be purchased, sold or presented for redemption or payment by such bank or trust company only in accordance with prior written authorization from the officer authorized to make the investment. All such transactions shall be confirmed in writing to the City by the bank or trust company. Any obligation held in the custody of a bank or trust company shall be held pursuant to a written custodial agreement as described in General Municipal Law §10.

#### Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements are authorized subject to the following restrictions:

- All repurchase agreements must be entered into subject to a Master Repurchase agreement providing for the terms outlined below and satisfactory to the Corporation Counsel
- The City may only be the initial purchaser in such agreements
- Trading partners are limited to banks or trust companies meeting the rating requirements of one of the nationally recognized rating organizations as heretofore described or primary reporting dealers approved by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York
- Obligations shall be limited to obligations of the United States of America and obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America
- No substitution of securities will be allowed
- The custodian of the purchased securities shall be a party other than the trading partner, satisfactory to the City
- Tenor of the repurchase agreement should be no longer than 3 months
- Tenor of the securities to be purchased should be no longer than 10 years
- The market value of the securities purchased shall exceed the purchase funds by the margins shown below; and, the securities shall be revalued daily, and these margins should be maintained by the initial seller during the life of the transaction:
  - For bills or bonds less than 3 years tenor, 3%;
  - For bills or bonds of 3 years to 10 years, 4 1/2%;
  - No one repurchase agreement may exceed \$2,000,000, and,
  - The City retains the right to terminate the agreement and sell the securities outside the repurchase agreement if any of the above items are not met after adequate notice to the initial seller.

#### Capital Asset Policy

This policy is to establish the principles related to the accounting treatment of our capital assets.

Capital assets include land, improvements to land, buildings, building improvements, vehicles, machinery, equipment, works of art and historical treasures, infrastructure, construction in progress and all other tangible and intangible assets that are used in operations and have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. Infrastructure assets are long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets. Examples of infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, tunnels, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, dams and lighting systems.

Land and land improvements are inexhaustible capital assets and will not be depreciated. Construction in progress will not be depreciated. All other capital assets will be depreciated over their estimated useful lives, as established by the City Comptroller, using the straight-line method of depreciation. In no event shall the useful life of an asset be less than the period of probable usefulness established for debt purposes as found in Section 11 of the New York State Local Finance Law.

A capitalization threshold is the cost established by the City Comptroller that must be met or exceeded if an asset is to be recorded and depreciated as a capital asset. The capitalization threshold is based on the cost of a single asset. Assets that do not meet the capitalization threshold will be recorded as expenditures or expenses. For purposes of property control (insurance, security, etc.), the City Comptroller and/or department heads may develop and maintain the appropriate record keeping system(s) to account for assets which do not meet the capitalization threshold.

Capital assets that meet the minimum capitalization threshold will be recorded at historical cost. The cost of a capital asset includes capitalized interest and ancillary charges necessary to place the asset into its intended location and condition for use. Ancillary charges include costs that are directly attributable to asset acquisition, such as freight and transportation charges, site preparation costs, and professional fees. Donated capital assets will be recorded at their estimated fair value at the time of acquisition, including any ancillary charges. Estimated historical cost may be used in those cases where the actual historical cost is not readily available. Estimated historical cost will be calculated using the current replacement cost of a similar asset and deflating this cost to the acquisition year (or estimated acquisition year) using a price-level index approved by the City Comptroller.

Capital assets associated with the operation of enterprise funds will be recorded in those funds. Capital assets associated with general government operations, with the exception of infrastructure assets, will be recorded in the appropriate internal service fund(s). Infrastructure assets will not be recorded in a governmental or proprietary fund, but the City Comptroller will establish and maintain the record keeping system necessary to allow for the accounting, auditing, and reporting of such assets, including depreciation.

#### Useful Lives and Thresholds of Capital Assets

		Capıtalızatıon	Capitalization	
Class	Asset	Life (Yrs)	Threshold (\$)	
Land	Land and Site Improvements	Inexhaustible	Any value	
<b>Buildings</b>	Buildings	50	100,000	

Buildings	Buildings Improvements	50	50,000
Equipment	Accounting, Assessment or Tax Systems	10	15,000
Equipment	Passenger Vehicles w/capacity < 10 persons	3	15,000
Equipment	Passenger Vehicles w/capacity >= 10 persons	5	15,000
Equipment	Computer Hardware and Software	5	15,000
Equipment	Construction Machinery >\$15,000<\$30,000	10	15,000
Equipment	Construction Machinery >=\$30,000	15	30,000
Equipment	Fire/Police Boats	10	15,000
Equipment	Firefighting Apparatus	20	50,000
Equipment	Misc. Equipment, Furniture, Furnishings	5	15,000
Improvements	Fences, Walls, Trails, etc.	20	20,000
Improvements	Docks	10	20,000
Improvements	Dredging	7	100,000
Improvements	Parks & Playgrounds	20	50,000
Improvements	Golf Course Improvements	15	50,000
Improvements	Swimming Pools	15	50,000
Improvements	Underground Fuel Tanks	15	50,000
Infrastructure	Bridges & Tunnels	50	50,000
Infrastructure	Curbs & Sidewalks	25	50,000
Infrastructure	Drainage	50	20,000
Infrastructure	Parking Lots	25	20,000
Infrastructure	Sewers	50	20,000
Infrastructure	Streets – Primary	17	50,000
Infrastructure	Streets – Secondary	25	20,000
Infrastructure	Traffic Signals and Signs	25	50,000

#### Debt Management Policy

Debt is an effective way to finance capital improvements or to even out short-term revenue flows. Properly managed debt preserves our credit rating, provides flexibility in current and future operating budgets, and provides us with long-term assets that maintain or improve our quality of life. To provide for the appropriate issuance and responsible use of debt, the City of Rye has adopted the following debt management policy statements:

- Long-term debt will be issued only for objects or purposes having a period of probable usefulness of at least ten years under New York State Local Finance Law.
- Short-term debt may be issued to finance current operating expenditures only in the event of extreme financial emergency. Short-term debt may be issued whenever appropriate for objects or purposes having a period of probable usefulness of at least five years under New York State Local Finance Law.
- Whenever appropriate, we should seek to issue debt that can be repaid from special assessments, enterprise fund revenues, or other sources other than a general levy of real property taxes.
- Debt maturity will not exceed the lesser of: the useful life (as established by the City Comptroller), or the period of probable usefulness (as defined in New York State Local Finance Law), of the object or purpose so financed.

- The annual operating budgets of all funds will be maintained so as to ensure the full and timely repayment of debt principal and interest due that year.
- As required under New York State Local Finance Law §104, our total amount of outstanding debt will not exceed 7% of our 5-year average full valuation.
- As required under our City Charter §C21-9:
  - A mandatory referendum is required for the approval of debt that exceeds 10% of the 3-year average annual adopted operating budgets of our City;
  - A permissive referendum is required for the approval of debt that exceeds 5% but is less than 10% of the 3-year average annual adopted operating budgets of our City, provided that the aggregate of the proposed debt issue and the principal balance remaining on debt issued previously by permissive referendum does not exceed this 10% limitation;
  - The City Council may adopt a resolution for the issuance of debt that does not exceed 5% of the 3-year average annual adopted operating budgets of our City, provided that the aggregate of the proposed debt issue and the principal balance remaining on debt issued previously by council resolution does not exceed this 5% limitation; and,
  - Exceptions to these limitations include the payment of judgments or claims, or compromised or settled claims against the City, or, for the payment of awards or sums payable by the City pursuant to a determination by a court, or an officer, body or agency in an administrative or quasi-judicial capacity, or, for obligations sold to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation or any successor thereto.
- Debt limits established by law and policy will be calculated at least once each year, and whenever otherwise requested or appropriate.
- Good communications will be maintained with bond rating agencies, bond counsel, banks, financial advisors and others involved in debt issuance and management. The City Comptroller and City Manager or their respective designees shall be the City's representatives in official matters involving City debt, and shall determine who should participate in communications with rating agencies concerning City debt. The City Comptroller shall coordinate and participate in communications between other City officials and the City's bond counsel, financial advisors, and financial institutions concerning City debt.
- Our comprehensive annual financial reports and official statements will reflect our commitment to full and open disclosure concerning our debt.

#### Expenditure/Expense Policy

Expenditure/expenses are a rough measure of a local government's service output. While many expenditures/expenses can be easily controlled, emergencies, unfunded mandates, and unanticipated service demands may strain our ability to maintain a balanced budget. To ensure the proper control of expenditures/expenses and provide for a quick and effective response to adverse financial situations, the City of Rye has adopted the following expenditure/expense policy statements:

- Expenditures/expenses and purchase commitments will be made in a form and process that is legal, appropriate, funded, authorized and sufficiently documented.
- Expenditures/expenses and purchase commitments will be recorded in an accurate and timely fashion.

- The review and approval process for all claims made against the City shall be as follows:
  - Departments must issue purchase orders as required under our purchasing policy.
     Departments are encouraged to issue purchase orders whenever practical, even if they are not required.
  - Properly completed claims must be prepared and submitted to the finance department by the department responsible for originating the claim. A "properly completed claim" must include, but is not limited to, the vendor's name and address, date of claim, explanation, and accounts to be charged, department authorization signature and sufficient documentation. "Sufficient documentation" means that a person unfamiliar with the transaction could understand what was ordered, when, by whom, from what vendor, at what price, when the goods or services were delivered, who accepted delivery, and who authorized payment. Typical documentation includes copies of purchase orders, invoices and/or statements, council resolutions awarding bids or state contracts, records of quotes received, receiving slips, correspondence and other communications.
  - Finance will issue checks promptly for all claims properly completed and submitted.
- The balances in appropriation accounts will be monitored regularly to ensure that the total of expenditures/expenses and purchase commitments in any account do not exceed the authorized budget for that account.
- Requests for competitive bids, proposals, formal and informal quotes, and other methods of seeking and encouraging vendor competition will be obtained as required by law or otherwise established by the City Manager or City Comptroller.
- Arrangements will be encouraged with other governments, private individuals, and firms, to contract out or cooperatively deliver services, in a manner that reduces cost and/or improves efficiency and effectiveness while maintaining service quality.
- The full direct and indirect costs will be calculated for any service provided for a fee or charge, or where there is a potential for the reimbursement of such costs.
- We will maintain an effective risk management program that provides adequate coverage, minimizes losses, and reduces costs.
- All appropriations shall lapse at the close of the fiscal year to the extent that they shall not have been expended or encumbered.

#### **Operating Position Policy**

Operating position refers to the City's ability to balance its budget on a current basis, maintain reserves for emergencies, and maintain sufficient cash to pay its bills on a timely basis. Our operating position policy requires that:

- The City will pay all current operating expenditures with current operating revenues.
- Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services, and will be recorded when incurred. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end will be reported as reservations of fund balance.
- The City will maintain the unreserved, undesignated fund balance of the General Fund at a level at least equal to 5% of the total General Fund appropriations.
- General Fund unreserved and undesignated fund balances should be used for capital, emergency, or unusual and non-recurring expenditures.

- The City will prepare a cash-flow analysis of all funds on a regular basis. Disbursements, collections and investments will be managed to provide sufficient cash for daily financial needs.
- The City will prepare quarterly financial reports of the financial position and results of operations, and an analysis thereof, for the General Fund, special revenue funds, Debt Service Fund, and proprietary funds.

#### **Purchasing Policy**

The adoption of a purchasing policy confirms the commitment of a local government to ensure that its purchases of goods and services are made legally, fairly, prudently, competently, and at the lowest possible cost offered by responsible vendors. This purchasing policy, our city charter, General Municipal Law §§103 and 104, and the State Comptroller's Financial Management Guide subsection 8, provide guidance to those involved in the purchasing process. The City of Rye has adopted the following purchasing policy statements in accordance with §104-b of the General Municipal Law (GML):

- Per §C8-2(J) of our City Charter, the City Manager shall have control and supervision of all city purchases except for those requiring competitive bidding.
- The dollar thresholds stated in this policy are to mean the total city-wide aggregate amount which is estimated to be spent for the same or similar item in the course of a fiscal year.
- Per GML §103, competitive bids will be required for purchase contracts (contracts involving materials only) in excess of \$10,000 and public works contracts (contracts involving labor or both labor and materials) in excess of \$20,000.
- Some purchases are specifically exempt from competitive bidding or purchasing policy. Such exceptions are defined in GML §103 and §104-b, and include but are not limited to, state and county contracts, qualified agencies, emergencies, professional services, sole source vendors, true leases and insurance.
- The purchase record for any purchase made under an exception to competitive bidding or purchasing policy will include documentation clearly indicating the exception as defined in GML §103 or §104-b.
- For purchases not requiring competitive bid:
  - Three written quotes will be required for any purchase of \$5,000 or more
  - Two verbal quotes will be required for any purchase of at least \$2,500 and below \$5,000
  - Purchases below \$2,500 may be made at the discretion of the department head
  - Where it is economically feasible, departments are encouraged to seek competitive written quotes from three or more vendors, whether or not the quotes are required.
- The city council may adopt resolutions establishing circumstances and reasons under which, in the best interest of the city, competitive bids or quotes are not required.
- Purchase orders must be issued for purchases of \$500 or more. Purchase orders are encouraged where practical for purchases less than \$500.
- All purchases will be sufficiently documented. "Sufficiently documented" means that a
  person unfamiliar with the transaction would understand the transaction, including but not
  limited to, the nature and purpose of the transaction, parties involved, goods or services
  ordered and delivered, itemized and total costs, accounts charged, person(s) who authorized

- the purchase, person(s) who confirmed receipt of the goods or services, and the date of each material event in the purchasing process.
- The justification and reasons for any variance from this policy, including but not limited to, the selection of a vendor who is not the lowest responsible bidder or the failure to obtain sufficient competitive quotes, will be documented and made a part of the purchasing record.
- The city council and all city department heads will review this policy periodically and at least annually. Comments, questions, and proposed changes should be addressed to the city comptroller.
- The unintentional failure to comply with this purchasing policy or the provisions of GML §104-b shall not be grounds to void action taken or give rise to a cause of action against the city or any officer or employee of the city.

### Revenue Policy

Revenues determine the capacity of a local government to provide services. Under ideal conditions, revenues would grow at a rate equal to or greater than expenditures. To ensure that our revenues are balanced and capable of supporting our desired levels of services, the City of Rye has adopted the following revenue policy statements:

- A process to review diversified and stable revenues will be maintained to shelter us from short-run fluctuations in any one revenue source.
- Each year and whenever appropriate, existing revenues will be re-examined and possible new sources of revenues will be explored to ensure that we are maximizing our revenue potential.
- Each year, major revenues will be projected for at least the next three years.
- Legally restricted revenues will be avoided when they adversely affect the short or long-term financial health of our government.
- We will strive to be informed and aware of all grants and other aid that may be available to us. All potential grants and other aid shall be carefully examined for matching requirements (both dollar and level-of-effort) and restrictive covenants, to ensure that our participation in such grants will be beneficial and cost-effective.
- Each year and whenever appropriate, intergovernmental revenues will be reviewed to determine their short and long-term stability, to minimize the impact of any adverse changes. Intergovernmental revenues shall be used as legally prescribed or otherwise set forth by policy.
- A balance will be sought in the revenue structure between elastic and inelastic revenues, to minimize any adverse effects caused by inflationary or economic changes.
- One-time revenues will be used for capital improvements or as legally restricted to a specific purpose.
- We will carefully and routinely monitor any amounts due to us. An aggressive policy of collection will be followed for all receivables, including property taxes.
- General Fund recreation user charges and fees will strive to recover approximately 40% of total costs generated by General Fund recreation special programs and use of facilities and equipment.
- Proprietary funds will generate revenue sufficient to support the full direct and indirect costs of these funds.
- Revenue forecasts shall be conservative, using generally accepted forecasting techniques and appropriate data.

• Each year and whenever appropriate, we will review our schedule of fees and related administrative procedures.

### **Periodic Review**

This Comprehensive Financial Policy Document, and each of the policies contained within, shall be reviewed by the City Council at least annually.





# Office of the City Manager 1051 BOSTON POST ROAD, RYE, NY 10580-2996 TEL: (914) 967-7404 FAX: (914) 967-4604

November 5, 2008

Honorable Mayor and Council Members City Hall Rye, New York 10580

Dear Honorable Mayor and Council Members:

This will be a different budget than usual.

In 2007, the City was faced in March and again in April with flood waters that surpassed memory. Presidential and Gubernatorial Declarations were made; agencies were invoked; cleanup and restoration was undertaken. The cycle for recovery was set for 36 months and the City Council initiated several programs to help residents: many of which are still underway.

In 2008, the City was faced with another crisis, but not until late in the year. The crisis of 2008 defied Presidential and Gubernatorial Declarations; it ignored pundits, and it unfolded in such a manner as to impact all the residents of the City. City staff met that crisis in a similar manner to that which met the flood of 2007. All the departments were convened and were asked what they could do to help. That effort is a work in progress and is still underway.

We will not be using our traditional presentation method this year. Instead, we will start the budget this year with a story about how the City works. The vast majority of our budget is spent in personnel since we are a service organization.

Residents cannot buy sanitation pickup delivered somewhere else; they need their streets cleaned where they live and not in Calcutta. Fires are put out by municipal employees, not computers. When people need protection they expect it will arrive within the near future. When they call an ambulance, they expect to get to the hospital on time and to be attended by trained personnel.

A city is a composite of service delivery that provides safety and convenience that is all a part of what we call a quality of life. These are the things that people come to refer to as community. These make "the Rye Difference".

We will begin this budget presentation by Michael Genito, our Assistant City Manager and City Comptroller, with an overview of what we believe to be our financial condition now as well as our financial position over the next year. Our assumptions include your desire to keep the same

level of services where possible but to keep any tax rate increase to a minimum.

Mr. Genito's presentation will demonstrate that much of our budget is considered a 'fixed cost'; or one that exists if we are to continue to provide that level of service. It is the option of the Council to consider whether or not it wishes to continue the same level of services into 2009; or whether it wishes to discontinue certain services.

The City provides all its services from a relatively small portion of the local tax bill. Many of the services provided by the City bring in revenues; so if the City were to discontinue certain services tax bills would not necessarily diminish proportionately. If we were to eliminate the building department (not an option legally), taxes would not be changed since it operates from fees collected.

The bulk of expenses are to be found in Public Safety: Police, Fire, and Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Those amount to 43% of the budget. Public Works maintains our streets and parking lots, sewers and drains, sanitation and recycling services, and a host of activities related to public safety. Their portion amounts to 26% of the budget.

The City has a wide range of recreational services that it provides. Through the course of a single year, hundreds of children enjoy our camps and several thousand residents and guests enjoy our athletic fields. As a part of the City's effort to contain costs, the recreation department returns nearly 47% of its program budget through user fees and donations. The recreation department constitutes 9% of the budget.

The City provides library services through a contract with the Rye Free Reading Room, a not-for-profit that operates under contract from the City. That contract has grown substantially over the past five years, representing 4% of the 2008 operating budget (excluding transfers out for capital items. In this budget we recommend that its dependency on taxes be reduced both now and in the future.

Contractual obligations exist to fulfill: salaries and wages, employee benefits, debt service, and insurance. These obligations amount to 55% of the budget. The City has two enterprise funds that operate with no burden on the taxpayer. So that residents can understand where their tax dollars go (in ascending order):

- zero percent of tax dollars go to enterprise funds (Boat Basin and Golf Club)
- less than 1% goes to the Rye Nature Center, Rye Arts Center, and Rye Youth Council
- 3% goes to the Rye Free Reading Room
- 5% goes to fund capital projects and vehicle acquisitions
- 9% goes to Recreation
- 11% goes to Transportation (streets, sidewalks, parking lots)
- 14% goes to General Government (City Hall departments)
- 15% goes to Home and Community Services (sanitation, sewers and drains)
- 43% goes to Public Safety (police, fire, building inspection)

#### **WORKFORCE REDUCTIONS**

The City Council is by habit and by preference frugal.

There have been reductions in staffing in the Finance Department, the City Clerk's office, and the City Manager's office. In this budget we recommend a reduction in costs in the two additional functions that have seen new personnel since 2000: police and the Rye Free Reading Room. Police was increased by five officers in 2000-2001 and the RFRR has increased its dependence on tax dollars by \$368,000 from 2003-2008.

DPW staffing has remained constant for the last decade. We hope to reduce that staffing when a vacancy presents itself. The only new staff position in the past five years has been in recreation, which we recommend to remain.

#### **INCREASED OBLIGATIONS**

While the municipal population has remained relatively constant, new obligations have been placed upon the City. Environmental rules mandate new tasks with MS4 storm water responsibilities; new health rules mandate more rigid reporting; new firefighting rules require more training of volunteers and paid personnel; federal and state laws have imposed new requirements on records retention, disposition of records, and our obligation to respond to freedom of information (FOIL) requests; new local laws have imposed greater enforcement responsibilities; new projects by the City have imposed greater inter-municipal coordination; Wall Street has imposed new paradigms that need yet to be developed.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Department of Public Works (DPW) is responsible for the repair, maintenance and replacement of 2,100 street lights, 15 parking lots, 18 buildings, 32 miles of storm drains, 50 miles of streets, 50 miles of sanitary lines, 1,500 manholes and 8 pump stations.

In 2008 the City continued to implement the Pavement Management System (PMS) that was funded and adopted by the City Council in 2005. A crowning achievement in this effort was the complete reconstruction of Theall Road, statistically the lowest rated road in the City.

As a part of its safety program, the Council directed staff to engage in discussions with Rye Manor to help find an alternative to senior parking in the travel lane of Theall Road. That resulted in an agreement by the Gateside Corporation to permit parking for Rye Manor; with an agreement to be developed between CHMC and Gateside.

The Department went on to provide a rapid-response to a study that City Council had initiated while studying school safety: a "road diet". While not a common practice in Westchester County, road diet engineering has demonstrated proven benefits in many areas of the country. With a coordinated effort through our planning department, this project was 'fast-tracked' this spring to put in use after spring break. It was highly regarded; and was followed in September with another segment completion ending at the border of Mamaroneck.

Public Works has worked extensively with management to coordinate major renovation projects resulting from the floods of 2007. The three-year project at the onset of the 2007 floods was confirmed with the necessary review processes at both state and federal levels. The Elm Place project is scheduled for completion in 2009.

Construction on Kirby Lane North was completed, wherein the City engaged contractors to install water, gas, sewer and storm water lines in an existing occupied street set on rock. This was a very complex project requiring hundreds of hours from a variety of departments. Finalization of the work on this project is anticipated in the spring of 2009.

The Council requested that management examine another inter-municipal agreement (IMA) with Village of Mamaroneck, in this case revolving around houses situated in that community but accessible only through Rye. This resulted in an analysis of environment/ truck depreciation and fuel savings which was then forwarded to Mamaroneck for their consideration. In October of 2008 the Village approved the concept, and we anticipate starting service under this new IMA on or about January 5, 2008. While this would appear minor, it has positive and healthy implications for residents of both communities.

The City continues its efforts in recycling: new canisters downtown; fuel efficiency with more hybrids and HE Diesels in DPW; and continues to be the top City in recycling in Westchester.

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT:

The City completed the \$1M+ renovation of the current police station this year; and the City Council has played a leadership role by initiating a site analysis study of existing facilities owned by Rye for their possible use with courts and police.

The Rye Police Department is an accredited police force, and that accreditation was reviewed and approved once again. The Department has a sworn payroll of 40 officers. Two of those positions are held by officers who are fully paid and on leave under section General Municipal Law Section 207(c). Two other positions are filled by officers currently in the police academy, one of them replacing a long-term member who retired with a 207(c) disability and the other replacing a member who retired under a standard service retirement. State law requires review to address the service impacts of 207(c).

In 2008, under the leadership of Commissioner William Connors the police department responded to 12,182 calls for service, arrested 285 persons on 625 charges, issued 2,713 summonses for moving violations and 6,505 parking tickets in 2008. The department successfully completed its five-year reaccreditation and continued its efforts to engage the community's youth through the DARE program and the Respect Manual. Department members were trained in the use of defibrillators and in advanced first aid to the level of Certified First Responder D, to ensure that residents receive the best possible response to medical emergencies.

Also in 2008 the department enhanced the capacity of its Reverse 911 system to provide for speedier notification to residents during floods or other emergencies. The department continues

to refine its monitoring and response capabilities for storms, floods and other natural and manmade disasters.

Code enforcement was enhanced in 2008 with new legislation. This was the first year of a prohibition on leaf-blowers in Rye. Police coordinated this effort with other departments to alert the public and lawn services to this law; and to enforce it fairly and evenly. Reports were made to the City Council on statistics, and we have now completed the first cycle without litigation. A request has been made to those that were exempted from this law; but no responses have yet been received.

For 2009 we are recommending that the City examine the possibility of changing from a Marine Patrol to a Harbor Master model. While these are not necessarily mutually exclusive, and while certain funds may be reimbursed under Marine Patrol that might not be under a Harbor Master, we believe that it would be prudent to examine other models. Another option may be to purchase such a service from a contiguous community. The Marine Patrol is currently funded at \$124,000.

In 2009 we also recommend an examination of the legacy costs for police (and career firefighters) to determine whether or not modifications can be made that would be more efficient. While all other municipal functions require age 55 or greater for retirement benefits; retirees in these functions can receive full benefits after twenty years of service (e.g., age 40+). While this may require appropriate state law and local sanctions, the consequent legacy costs can exceed the total pay earned during the lifetime of the employee.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Fire Department has worked to improve the ISO rating for the community, and we are pleased to report they have been successful. Chiefs past (Messrs. Donahue and Wickham) and present were all involved in this effort; as was the engineering department, building department and others.

The department is continuing to recruit volunteers and is attempting to increase its own training efforts. Mutual aid plays an important role in fire services, and the City Council has outfitted this department with new buildings and new equipment.

For 2009 and for the next few years we recommend that large capital equipment be deferred until such a time that an examination of apparatus is done with our mutual aid partners. While we need to be certain that the mutual aid system is not abused, we also need to conserve the purchase of equipment.

We recommend meeting through the State Association of Fire Chiefs with our partners and discussing ways in which aerial ladders, pumpers and other heavy equipment can best be located, deployed and shared in a meaningful manner. After such a report is duly completed the Council would consider new capital purchases, if any, that might be warranted.

#### RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The Rye Recreation department prospered for many years under the tutelage of William Rodriguez. His capable management also included expert training with Ms. Sally Rogol, now head of that function for the City. The department once again had camps to capacity; fields fully scheduled; and provided important services for our senior populations.

This department returns approximately 47% of their expenses in the conduct of programs; and they provide services that literally impact thousands of people each year.

For 2009 we recommend that an idea of the Recreation Department be funded out of an account that is already established in that department but has not been utilized for some period of time. The Recreation Department has been discussing the possibility of a golfing subsidy. This account would allow them to make that subsidy without apparent harm. The subsidy would be limited to the amount of the account; and since this is a Pilot Project; they could examine next fall the usefulness of such a project.

#### RYE NATURE CENTER

The Rye Nature Center (RNC) is running this year without municipal employees. The City subsidizes it without taxes through an exchange of residency with the Rye Golf Club (RGC) and their greens keeper. This is the first year of this arrangement, and the Nature Center looks much improved under this arrangement.

For 2009 we will analyze the total work provided to RNC during the year of 2008 to determine the cost. However, since RGC has periods of slack time that would exist with any such organization; and since RNC has an infinite amount of work to be done; the benefactor default mechanism tends to favor RNC.

This is helpful to the City, since it has freed up DPW personnel from calls that they might otherwise have received; and it frees up RNC from expenses that they might otherwise incur. As compared to previous years; this is a much better condition.

RNC has downsized certain fund-raising efforts due to economic conditions, but it must be stated that Mary Julian has done an exceptional job; as has Russ Johnson. The combination of their efforts with RNC coupled with the work effort by RGC has produced a winning combination of events for all residents.

#### RYE FREE READING ROOM

In previous years the City encouraged a clear-eyed look at how the Rye Free Reading Room (RFRR) was funded by an examination of all possible options. The City Council authorized the use of an outside expert, Richard Panz, to study the same.

That study was shared with RFRR staff and Board; and this past year it was again reviewed. The RFRR Board can report as to their thoughts and ideas regarding the same. The new RFRR

Executive Director has been a very good person with which to work; and we look forward to his success.

For 2009 we are recommending a funding level of \$1 million for the RFRR. A key item to the future of the RFRR is to reduce, and not increase, their reliance on tax funding, and any increase in recurring costs will make budgets for 2010 and beyond much more difficult. We have been successful in that regard with both enterprise funds (Boat and Golf); the recreation department programs; and the Rye Nature Center.

The 2009 budget will need to provide a building block for the 2010 budget and this means a decreased reliance on the use of tax dollars for recurring costs. RFRR provides a good service for the community, but it is in direct competition with the provision of police services, fire services, EMS and public works. Those are services that are constrained from public fund raising efforts.

#### LEGAL/ MANAGEMENT

In 2008 major management tasks included the continued recovery effort of the 2007 floods and oversight of multiple capital projects and new legislation. Key areas that were achieved included completion at record speed of the Boston Post Road Diet; the continued coordination of fundraising events in Rye while establishing standards to protect the community; the promotion of Sally Rogol to lead recreation; the completion of the Police Station Facility; the completion of Kirby Lane North Sewer.

The year also saw completion of Theall Road and the completion of an agreement for the Rye Manor seniors; the completion of the Peck Avenue sewer pump station and getting reimbursed; the completion of the marina dredging contract within the statutory time window; the completion of the a small but important IMA; the initiation of Elm Place reconstruction; the coordinated strategy session for Theodore Fremd; mentoring interns; keeping focused under fire; keeping public service first; keeping perspective.

Legal costs have increased dramatically this past year with lawsuits against the Village of Rye Brook and the Town/Village of Harrison: both viewed as defensive actions. In the case of Harrison a project approved almost a decade ago was modified and approved without the knowledge of the City. Costs to defend the City against what are believed to be frivolous article 78 actions have also increased, but State law permits such actions.

In 2009 we would anticipate an even more litigious year, especially if the economy does not stabilize. We will continue to focus on settling labor contracts, but any settlement will need to reflect what we have done with the Administrative Pay Group (APG) and Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA).

A greater demand for more enforcement will likely result in a need for more personnel; and more fees will need to be assessed to offset new personnel. We are preparing White Papers on that subject for Council consideration. A greater reliance on mutual aid will be beneficial to all parties so long as the aid is 'mutual' and that assets purchased are based on empirical needs.

#### FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The fiscal 2009 budget is by far the most challenging financial plan we have had to prepare in well over a decade.

Over the past year we have seen a Federal Funds Rate drop from 4.5% to 1%, with serious discussion to bring it to zero, which will have a significant impact on our interest earnings. The collapse of major banks and lending institutions will materially affect our mortgage tax receipts and building permit revenues, and the City's Finance Department must remain vigilant to ensure that an unexpected change in bank ownership does not place the City's deposits in jeopardy. State aid may also fall victim to State budget cuts as the State attempts to close its own estimated deficit for the 2009-2010 budget, projected at \$12.5 billion as of October 29, 2008.

Fiscal 2008 was an unusually active year for budget adjustments, requiring City Council approval to increase appropriations during the year. Unanticipated at the adoption of the fiscal 2008 budget were \$644,500 of appropriations to fund \$280,000 of capital projects, \$221,500 for legal services, and \$143,000 for the City's share of the operating deficit of Rye Town Park. Had these required amounts been known at the time of budget adoption the 2008 tax rate increase would have been 5.4% rather than 3.3%.

Concurrent with the decline in revenues we find increases major expenditures. We must meet our wage and benefit obligations under bargaining agreements. We are not insulated from the rising costs of fuel for our vehicles or the impact of rising oil costs on the price of commodities. Our electricity rates will rise 42% in 2009, even with the volume-purchase discounts afforded municipalities through the New York Power Authority. And we see long-term impacts caused by the disruption in the municipal lending markets. That disruption has sparked a lack of public confidence in municipal bonds and the companies that insure them. This has resulted in triple-A 20 year municipal bond rates rising from 4% to 5% over the past year. If the situation does not change, our ability to borrow and the cost of borrowing will be decision drivers concerning projects that would otherwise be funded by debt.

But for all of the negative news, there is good news. Our municipal deposits are safe and sound, insured by the FDIC or with third-party collateral in the form of U.S. Treasury securities. We continue to hold our coveted stand-alone triple-A rating. Our enterprise funds, the Boat Basin and Golf Club, continue to meet their obligations to fund all of their costs, and reduce the burden on the taxpayer to the tune of \$891,000 in the form of debt service payments and reimbursement for administrative overhead. Our recently negotiated insurance agreements have resulted in noteworthy premium reductions of \$200,000 for property, casualty, and workers compensation insurance. And our discussion would not be complete if we did not mention that our conservative and responsible approach to budgeting for fiscal 2008 has minimized the financial shocks experienced this year.

The City Manager's recommended 2009 budget provides for a tax rate increase of 5.95% over the 2008 tax rate. In real dollar terms this means an increase of \$177 a year, less than \$15 a month, on the median taxable assessed-value home having a market value of \$1.3 million. Put in another context, the City's 16% of property tax dollar continues to remain the smallest piece of

the pie.

As noted earlier, fiscal 2009 presents some serious challenges. We anticipate that interest earnings will drop from \$750,000 budgeted in 2008 to \$300,000 a decrease of \$450,000 (60%). We are estimating that our 2009 mortgage taxes will be \$1.1 million, down \$475,000 (or 30%) from our 2008 budget estimate. The forthcoming year budget assumes that our \$1.3 million of State aid will remain intact, but that assumption may be shattered as the State wrestles with its projected budget deficit. Our hotel occupancy tax will remain flat budget-to-budget at \$170,000 and utilities gross receipts tax will increase 11% from \$360,000 budgeted in 2008 to a budget of \$400,000 in 2009. We anticipate a 1.5% decrease in sales and use tax from \$1,980,000 to \$1,950,000. We are budgeting the same \$900,000 for building permits that we did in 2008. All of these revenue estimates are based on our historical experience and considering the economic news available in the general media.

On the expenditure side, salaries and wages will increase \$250,000 (2%), reflecting contracted salary increases offset by the reduction through attrition of a full-time position in the Finance information technology function, a full-time support position in engineering, and one police officer position. Benefits will decrease \$192,000 or 3% from the 2008 budget. This decrease is the net result of the aforementioned reductions in full-time positions combined with a \$165,000 decrease in workers compensation insurance costs. Equipment purchases are budgeted in 2009 to be \$116,000 or 23% less than 2008. Materials and supplies increase nominally by \$17,000 or 7/10 of one percent, while contractual costs are planned to decrease \$167,000 (2%). To make the most use of available fund balance we have budgeted \$1.6 million dollars for infrastructure, buildings and facilities, and vehicles and equipment. This judicious use of fund balance eliminates the need to issue debt and incur future debt service costs, and preserves or improves our ability to deliver essential services.

The proposed 2009 budget adheres to our adopted financial policies. Operating expenses are covered by operating revenues. Recreation revenues return 47% of expenditures, above the target levels expected by the City Council. Contingency of \$300,000 representing at least 1 % of expenditures is included in the appropriations. Available fund balance is used for capital and equipment costs, and the fund balance remaining after these intended purchases is projected to remain above the 5% of appropriations mandated by our financial policies.

At the time of this writing there are still many unknowns that could affect the assumptions and estimates made in the development of this proposed budget. New York State deliberations on its forthcoming budget may mandate a change in our estimate of State aid. Actions by the Federal Reserve could require us to recalculate our projected interest earnings. The volatility of commodity markets could mean that broad and sweeping changes in our assumed costs of materials and supplies are needed. Market liquidity, interest rates, and consumer confidence could have a profound effect on our outlook for sales and use taxes, mortgage taxes, and building permits revenues. We believe that 2009 is a year that requires deep reflection and responsible planning for 2010 and beyond, with a keen eye towards maintaining core services and preserving capital for future needs.

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The City Council has directed over the past years that staff be reduced; costs cut; and efficiencies developed to keep taxes low. With this budget, departmental cuts totaling \$990,000 include:

- \$161,000 from Finance, including elimination of a full-time IT position
- \$75,000 from Law Department
- \$291,000 from Police, including elimination of one police officer position
- \$95,000 from Fire
- \$75,000 from Engineering
- \$30,000 from Snow Removal
- \$3,000 from Rye Youth Council
- \$240,000 from Rye Free Reading Room
- \$20,000 from Planning

Energy/ environmental measures were directed by the Council over five years ago; and include:

- increased hybrid fleet to four vehicles plus one all electric
- completed a second energy audit (report not yet received)
- installed a new fueling station with monitors/ fire suppression
- purchased a clean air HE diesel fleet for sanitation
- continued to push recycling/ containers in CBD
- initiated a new IMA with Mamaroneck for clean air/efficiency
- started examination of solar energy options

Continued future cost reduction measures are outlined for discussion as we proceed toward 2010 with an intended series of White Papers. These include an examination of a range of possibilities. Some of those include a look at street lights and traffic signal operations; examination of state laws as they relate to tax exempts and the relationship to municipal expenses; and consideration of outsourcing work that is not regulated. A very general listing of such topics is provided without recommendation but as a beginning to the "Great Conversation" that is a part of municipal life:

Item	Cost Reduction Option(s)
Street Lights	Turn out every other light
Parking pay stations	Add more; extend hours of operation
Rye Town Park	Decline any new debt; request operation as enterprise fund
Fire Houses	Re-use one as court facility; close
Boston Post Road	Turn over to New York State
Traffic Signals	Eliminate at Elm/Smith with roundabout
Rye Nature Center	Develop strategic plan to self-sufficiency
Recreation Programs	Increase cost recovery through fees and charges
Marine Patrol	Eliminate/reduce and redeploy staff
DARE Program	Eliminate and redeploy staff
Village Green/Parks	Outsource/competitively bid maintenance

Hemingway offered that courage was "grace under pressure". The City Council will have the opportunity to test that author's opinion in the course of this budget. Decisions will not just be a matter of mathematics, but instead will require leadership, determination, and courage.

Thank you.

O. Paul Shew

O. Paul Shew City Manager



### **COMBINED BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS**

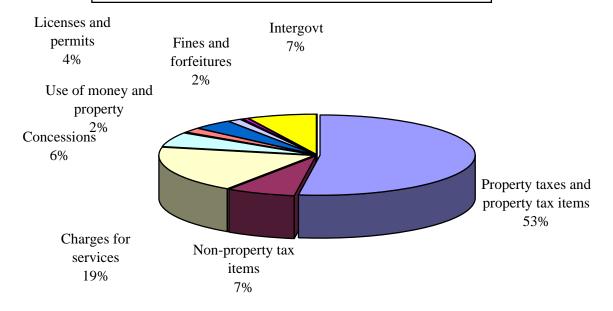
The following pages summarize the annual budgets for all funds. These funds include:

- General Fund
- Cable TV Special Revenue Fund
- K.T. Woods Permanent Fund
- Debt Service Fund
- Capital Projects Fund (funding for the forthcoming year only)
- Boat Basin Enterprise Fund
- Golf Club Enterprise Fund
- Risk Retention Internal Service Fund
- Building and Vehicle Maintenance Internal Service Fund

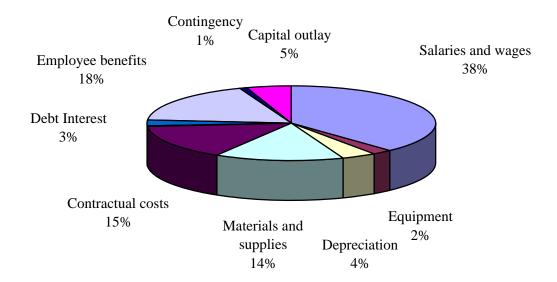
Funding sources and uses are further subtotaled to eliminate interfund activity (interfund service charges and interfund transfers). The charts depict the combined budgets exclusive of (not including) the effects of interfund activity or the appropriation of fund balance/retained earnings. The separation of interfund activity in the tables and elimination of interfund activity in the charts allow the reader to more appropriately determine the actual funding sources and uses required for the fiscal year to fund city programs.

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# FUNDING SOURCES EXCLUDING INTERFUND ACTIVITY COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS

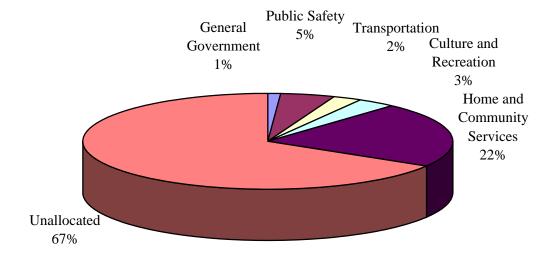


# FUNDING USES EXCLUDING INTERFUND ACTIVITY COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS

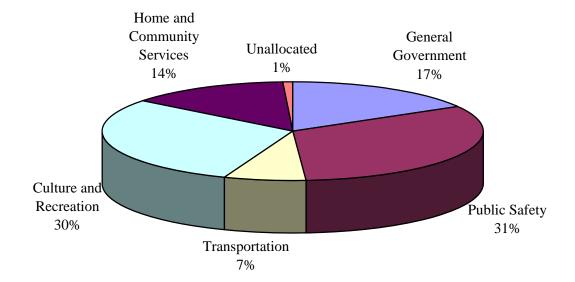


### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# FUNDING SOURCES EXCLUDING INTERFUND ACTIVITY COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS BY PROGRAM - ALL FUNDS



# FUNDING USES EXCLUDING INTERFUND ACTIVITY COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS BY PROGRAM - ALL FUNDS



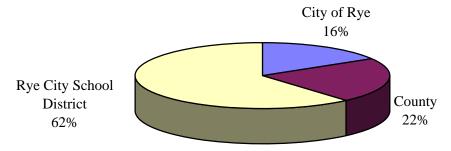
			Go	vernmental Fun	<u>ıds</u>
			Cable TV		
			Special	K.T. Woods	Debt
		General	Revenue	Permanent	Service
		Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund
Funding Sources:					
Revenues and debt proceeds:					
Property taxes and property tax items	\$	19,649,340	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-property tax items		2,520,000	250,000	-	-
Charges for services		1,333,317	-	-	-
Concessions		-	-	-	-
Charges to other governments		79,895	-	-	-
Use of money and property		305,700	2,000	300	-
Licenses and permits		1,517,690	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures		567,700	-	-	-
Sale of property and compensation for loss		78,900	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		100,100	41,000	-	-
Intergovernmental		2,443,202	-	-	-
Long-term debt proceeds		-	-	-	-
Total Revenues and debt proceeds		28,595,844	293,000	300	-
Interfund service charges		447,009	-	-	-
Interfund transfers in		-	-	-	-
Appropriated fund balance		1,950,242	(34,002)	(300)	139,356
Total Funding Sources	\$	30,993,095	\$ 258,998	\$ -	\$ 139,356
Funding Uses:					
Expenditures/expenses:					
Salaries and wages	\$	12,846,433	\$ 128,184	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	φ	391,242	45,000	φ -	φ -
Depreciation		391,242	43,000	-	-
Materials and supplies		2,439,841	20,501	-	-
Contractual costs		3,169,630	28,080	-	-
Debt Principal		3,109,030	28,080	-	74,242
Debt Interest		_	_	_	65,114
Employee benefits		6,276,871	33,312		05,114
Contingency		300,000	33,312	_	_
Capital outlay		500,000	-	-	-
Total Expenditures/expenses		25,424,017	255,077		139,356
Interfund service charges		4,310,078	3,921	-	157,550
Interfund transfers out		1,259,000	3,741	-	-
Total Funding Uses	\$	30,993,095	\$ 258,998	\$ -	\$ 139,356
Total Fulluling USES	φ	30,773,073	φ 430,778	ψ -	φ 159,550

	Proprietary Funds												
Enterprise Funds Internal Service Funds													
Building													
	Capital		Boat		Golf		Risk	a	nd Vehicle		Total		
]	Projects		Basin		Club	R	Retention	M	laintenance		All		
	Fund		Fund		Fund		Fund		Fund		Funds		
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	19,649,340		
	-		-		-		-		-		2,770,000		
	-		580,000		5,100,000		-		-		7,013,317		
	-		-		2,250,000		-		-		2,250,000		
	-		-		-		-		-		79,895		
	-		20,000		100,000		11,000		325,000		764,000		
	-		-		-		-		-		1,517,690		
	-		-		-			-		567,700			
	-		-		-			40,000		118,900			
	-		-		-		-		-		141,100		
	262,000		-		-		-		50,000		2,755,202		
	-		-		-		-		-		-		
	262,000		600,000		7,450,000		11,000		415,000		37,627,144		
	-		-		-		584,300		3,898,650		4,929,959		
	733,000		_		_		_		826,000		1,559,000		
	_		82,093		328,531		125,000		190,966		2,781,886		
\$	995,000	\$	682,093	\$	7,778,531	\$	720,300	\$	5,330,616	\$	46,897,989		
\$	-	\$	211,322	\$	1,582,350	\$	-	\$	671,481	\$	15,439,770		
	-		141,850		335,500		-		31,000		944,592		
	-		79,500		350,000		-		1,164,526		1,594,026		
	-		46,494		2,295,500		-		1,099,316		5,901,652		
	_		14,398		1,932,885		720,300		235,140		6,100,433		
	_		-		-		-		_		74,242		
	_		_		173,768		_		796,061		1,034,943		
	_		73,248		607,849		_		297,592		7,288,872		
	_		, -		_		_		-		300,000		
	995,000			-	_		_		1,035,500		2,030,500		
	995,000		566,812		7,277,852		720,300		5,330,616		40,709,030		
	-		115,281		500,679		. 20,500		-		4,929,959		
	_				500,077		_		_		1,259,000		
\$	995,000	\$	682,093	\$	7,778,531	\$	720,300	\$	5,330,616	\$	46,897,989		
Ψ	773,000	Ψ	002,073	Ψ	1,110,331	Ψ	120,500	Ψ	2,220,010	Ψ	TU,U,1,707		

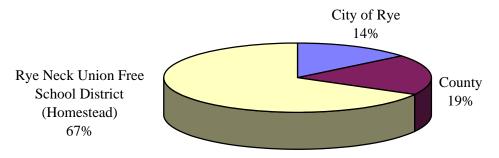
		<u>C</u>	Sovernmental Fu	ınds	
		Cable TV			
		Special	K.T. Woods		Debt
	General	Revenue	Permanent		Service
	Fund	Fund	Fund		Fund
Funding Sources:					
Program revenues and debt proceeds:					
General Government	\$ 134,724	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Public Safety	1,707,935	-	-		-
Transportation	902,133	-	-		-
Culture and Recreation	892,978	291,000	-		-
Home and Community Services	64,960	-	-		-
Unallocated	24,893,114	2,000	-		-
Total Program Revenues	28,595,844	293,000	-		-
Interfund service charges	447,009	-	-		-
Interfund transfers in	-	-	-		-
Appropriated fund balance	1,950,242	(34,002)	-		139,356
Total Funding Sources	\$ 30,993,095	\$ 258,998	\$ -	\$	139,356
Funding Uses:					
Program Expenditures/Expenses:					
General Government	\$ 3,775,423	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Public Safety	11,907,066	-	-		-
Transportation	2,522,543	-	-		-
Culture and Recreation	3,161,871	255,077	-		-
Home and Community Services	3,757,114	-	-		139,356
Unallocated	300,000	-	-		-
Total Expenditures/Expenses	25,424,017	255,077	-		139,356
Interfund service charges	4,310,078	3,921	-		-
Interfund transfers out	1,259,000	-	-		-
Total Funding Uses	\$ 30,993,095	\$ 258,998	\$ -	\$	139,356

	Proprietary Funds														
	Enterprise Funds Internal Service Funds														
									Building						
	Capital		Boat		Golf		Risk	a	nd Vehicle		Total				
]	Projects		Basin		Club	R	Retention	M	laintenance		All				
	Fund		Fund		Fund		Fund		Fund		Fund		Fund		Funds
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	325,000	\$	459,724				
	-		-		-		-		50,000		1,757,935				
	-		-		-		-		-		902,133				
	-		-		-		-		40,000		1,223,978				
	262,000		580,000		7,350,000		-		-		8,256,960				
	-		20,000		100,000		11,000		-		25,026,114				
	262,000		600,000		7,450,000		11,000		415,000		37,626,844				
	-		-		-	584,300 3,898,650			4,929,959						
	733,000		-		-		-	- 826,00			1,559,000				
	-		82,093		328,531		125,000		190,966		2,782,186				
\$	995,000	\$	682,093	\$	7,778,531	\$	720,300	\$	5,330,616	\$	46,897,989				
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	85,839	\$	2,974,168	\$	6,835,430				
	-		-		-		264,384		923,719		13,095,169				
	-		-		-		64,457		182,023		2,769,023				
	-		566,812		7,277,852		213,559		598,429		12,073,600				
	995,000		-		-		92,061		652,277		5,635,808				
											300,000				
	995,000		566,812		7,277,852		720,300		5,330,616		40,709,030				
	-		115,281		500,679		-		-		4,929,959				
											1,259,000				
\$	995,000	\$	682,093	\$	7,778,531	\$	720,300	\$	5,330,616	\$	46,897,989				

# City of Rye, New York 2008 Property Tax Dollar Distribution Properties Located in Rye City School District and Blind Brook County Sewer District



City of Rye, New York
2008 Property Tax Dollar Distribution
Properties Located in Rye Neck Union Free School District and
Mamaroneck Valley Sewer District



The above charts depict the percentage share of property tax dollar paid in 2008 by a City of Rye property owner to Westchester County (including the County Refuse District and the appropriate County sewer district), the school district the property is located in, and the City of Rye. City taxes are billed in February, County taxes are billed in May, Rye City School District taxes are billed in August and November, and Rye Neck Union Free School District taxes are billed in September and November. The distribution of taxes for 2008 is shown, as this is the most recently completed year of tax billings for all three entities. It should also be noted that in 2005 the Rye Neck Union Free School District established two separate tax rates for homestead (residential) and non-homestead (commercial) properties, and the chart above that includes the Rye Neck Union Free School District depicts only the homestead rate. These charts do not depict exemptions or special assessments that may apply to specific properties, and therefore should only be used for general information purposes.

#### GENERAL FUND

The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The General Fund includes the following programs:

<u>General Government</u> - includes all the services provided by the City Council and City Manager, as well as the following City departments: Finance, Assessor, City Clerk, Corporation Counsel, Personnel, Elections, and Information Technology (IT).

<u>Public Safety</u> - including police, traffic safety, fire prevention and control, animal control, building inspection, and ambulance/EMS services.

<u>Transportation</u> - includes engineering, street maintenance, snow removal, street lighting, and offstreet parking

<u>Culture and Recreation</u> - includes recreation activities, parks and playgrounds, and support of outside agencies under contract to provide recreational or cultural services.

<u>Home and Community Environment</u> - including planning, sanitary sewers, storm drains, refuse and recycling, street cleaning, community beautification, pest control, shade tree maintenance, conservation, and diaster preparedness.



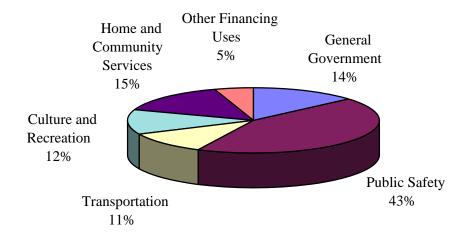
### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND

## ANNUAL BUDGET

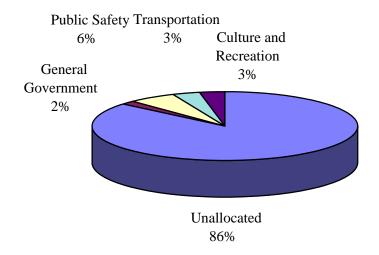
## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 PROPERTY TAX LEVY CALCULATION

I KOLEKTI TAX LEVT CA	LC	<u>ULATION</u>									
Expenditures					\$	30,993,095					
Less:											
Revenues other than property taxes						9,633,458					
Appropriated fund balance				·		1,950,242					
Property tax levy						19,409,395					
Taxable assessed valuation				·		139,315,267					
Tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation				;	\$	139.32					
BUDGET SUMMARY AND COMPONENTS OF FUND BALANCE											
DOD GET S CHAIN THE TO COME OF THE	2008		2009								
		2007 Actual		Forecast		Proposed					
Revenues	\$	30,093,703	\$		\$	29,042,853					
Less expenditures	Ψ	28,846,204	Ψ	31,575,186	Ψ	30,993,095					
Excess (Deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		1,247,499		(2,856,341)		(1,950,242)					
Fund Balance, January 1		12,062,370		13,309,869		10,453,528					
Fund Balance, December 31	\$	13,309,869	\$	10,453,528	\$	8,503,286					
Tuna Balance, December 31	Ψ	13,307,007	Ψ	10,133,320	Ψ	0,303,200					
Components of fund balance:											
Reserved for encumbrances	\$	304,048	\$	270,000	\$	270,000					
Reserved for prepaid expenditures		1,198,150		1,198,000		1,198,000					
Reserved for compensated absences		904,375		904,000		904,000					
Reserved for overdue taxes		282,925		283,000		283,000					
Reserved for workers compensation		834,400		834,000		834,000					
Unreserved											
Designated for subsequent year's budget		2,204,175		1,950,242		-					
Designated for police purposes		6,859		10,000		10,000					
Designated for parking improvements		76,283		76,300		76,300					
Designated for central business district improvements		65,000		195,000		195,000					
Designated for parkland and trees		99,659		100,000		100,000					
Designated for 9/11 Memorial		197,842		202,000		202,000					
Designated for recreation		166,109		167,000		167,000					
Designated for tax challenges		1,845,389		1,627,000		1,627,000					
Undesignated		5,124,655		2,636,986		2,636,986					
Total Fund Balance	\$	13,309,869	\$	10,453,528	\$	8,503,286					
Undesignated fund balance as a percent of revenues		17.03%		9.18%		9.08%					
Undesignated fund balance as a percent of appropriations		17.77%		8.35%		8.51%					
Tax rate increase over prior year						5.95%					
Estimated City tax based on median home having a market value of	of \$1	,280,000			\$	3,141.66					
Estimated increase in annual property taxes on average home					\$	176.56					

## **EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM**



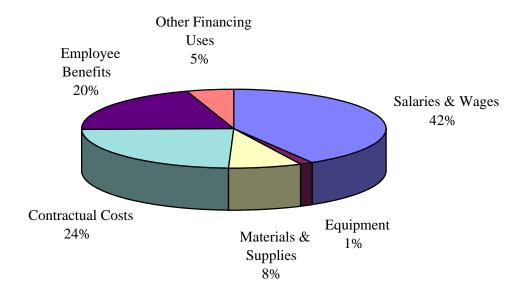
## **REVENUES BY PROGRAM**



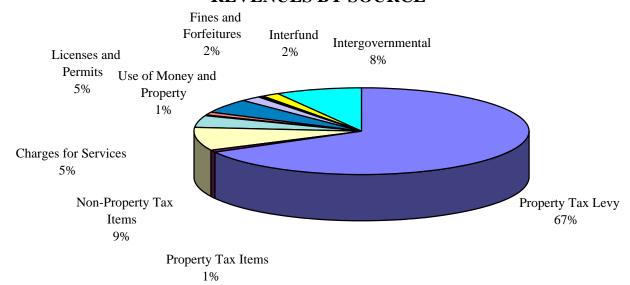
# SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND BUDGET BY PROGRAM

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:					
General Government	\$ 4,129,657	\$ 3,670,970	\$ 4,535,991	\$ 4,588,475 \$	4,216,209
Public Safety	12,779,061	11,377,382	13,497,600	13,143,607	13,485,134
Transportation	3,119,646	2,741,824	3,386,392	3,157,595	3,390,491
Culture and Recreation	3,888,714	3,531,243	3,865,425	3,949,839	3,790,542
Home and Community Services	4,741,201	4,253,935	4,567,403	4,513,670	4,551,719
Other Financing Uses	3,270,850	3,270,850	2,222,000	2,222,000	1,559,000
Total Expenditures	31,929,129	28,846,204	32,074,811	31,575,186	30,993,095
Revenues:					
Unallocated	23,807,150	24,957,145	24,724,993	24,427,645	24,934,114
General Government	449,062	473,637	455,180	453,465	459,140
Public Safety	1,474,892	2,125,256	1,662,367	1,861,567	1,721,487
Transportation	874,122	805,554	874,852	912,384	916,106
Culture and Recreation	876,532	915,021	901,382	926,583	909,401
Home and Community Services	473,425	474,790	107,812	136,812	102,605
Other Financing Sources	342,300	342,300	-	389	-
Total Revenues	28,297,483	30,093,703	28,726,586	28,718,845	29,042,853
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over Expenditures	(3,631,646)	1,247,499	(3,348,225)	(2,856,341)	(1,950,242)
Fund Balance, January 1	3,631,646	12,062,370	3,348,225	13,309,869	10,453,528
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ 13,309,869	\$ -	\$ 10,453,528 \$	8,503,286

## **EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT**



# **REVENUES BY SOURCE**



# SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND BUDGET BY SOURCES OF REVENUE AND OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

	2007	2007	2008	2008		2009
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$ 12,014,104	\$ 11,703,055	\$ 12,596,575	\$ 12,646,244	\$	12,846,433
Equipment	376,879	218,514	507,709	431,807		391,242
Materials & Supplies	2,768,120	1,936,896	2,423,025	2,687,643		2,439,841
Contractual Costs	7,209,693	6,879,660	7,646,979	7,445,147		7,479,708
Employee Benefits	6,150,930	4,698,676	6,469,191	5,933,013		6,276,871
Other Financing Uses	 3,409,403	3,409,403	2,431,332	2,431,332		1,559,000
Total Expenditures	31,929,129	28,846,204	32,074,811	31,575,186		30,993,095
Revenues:						
Property Tax Levy	17,610,433	17,586,610	18,286,992	18,121,792		19,409,395
Property Tax Items Other Than						
Real Property Taxes	227,393	263,198	238,227	218,519		239,945
Non-Property Tax Items	2,489,600	2,622,734	2,510,000	2,650,000		2,520,000
Charges for Services	1,342,914	1,282,325	1,328,834	1,348,376		1,333,317
Charges to Other Governments	69,785	73,656	72,245	77,895		79,895
Use of Money and Property	705,700	910,866	755,700	440,700		305,700
Licenses and Permits	1,345,245	2,007,750	1,507,285	1,646,198		1,517,690
Fines and Forfeitures	482,900	477,210	499,875	589,575		567,700
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss	50,450	67,533	70,900	90,500		78,900
Miscellaneous	43,500	187,773	98,800	113,314		100,100
Interfund	773,225	773,525	427,675	432,439		447,009
Intergovernmental	 3,156,338	3,840,523	2,930,053	2,989,537		2,443,202
Total Revenues	28,297,483	30,093,703	28,726,586	28,718,845		29,042,853
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over Expenditures	(3,631,646)	1,247,499	(3,348,225)	(2,856,341)		(1,950,242)
Fund Balance, January 1	 3,631,646	12,062,370	3,348,225	13,309,869		10,453,528
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ 13,309,869	\$ 	\$ 10,453,528	\$	8,503,286



PROGRAM SUMMARIES



GENERAL GOVERNMENT
This program provides the legislative, executive and staff activities essential for effective policymaking and professional administration of the City of Rye's government.

## City Council

#### Description

An elected Mayor and six Council Members form the policy-making body of the city. They adopt local laws and ordinances; control the raising and appropriation of funds; and appoint a full-time City Manager to administer city services and carry out policies. They also appoint a Corporation Counsel, City Court Judges, and members of various unsalaried boards, commissions, and committees.

### 2008 Accomplishments

- Local law 1-2008: To amend Chapter 133, Noise, Section 133-3(A)(3) Permissible intensity of noise, and Section 133-7 Lawn maintenance equipment regulations, of the City Code of the City of Rye
- Local law 2-2008: To amend Chapter 177, Taxation, by adding Article X, "Cold War Veterans Tax Exemption"
- Local law 3-2008: To amend Chapter 133, Noise, Section 133-3(A)(3) Permissible intensity of noise, and Section 133-7 Lawn maintenance equipment regulations, of the City Code of the City of Rye. Amended to remove snow blowers
- Local law 4-2008: To amend Chapter 133, Noise, Section 133-8(E) Construction work restricted to certain hours and days, and Section 133-9 Penalties for offenses of the City Code of the City of Rye
- Adopted a Stop Sign Policy for the City of Rye
- Approval of the Boston Post Road Diet enhancing safety and traffic flow
- Adopted revisions to the "City of Rye Hurricane/Coastal Storm Emergency Response Plan"
- Established a new Demolition Permit Fee Schedule
- Adopted the Rules of the Rye Golf Club pertaining to Nominations, Elections and Voting Eligibility
- Adopted revisions to the Rules and Regulation of the City of Rye Police Department, new General Order #106.8, "Use of the Mobile License Plate Reader (LPR)"
- Amended the City of Rye's FOIL procedures

Budget Summary	2007		2008		2008		2009	Percent
		Actual	Budget	F	Forecast	P	roposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$	15,759	\$ 15,759	\$	15,759	\$	16,547	5.00%
Total Expenditures		84,897	83,761		82,796		83,323	-0.52%
Net Margin	\$	(69,138)	\$ (68,002)	\$	(67,037)	\$	(66,776)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
City Council	7	7	7
Department Total	7	7	7

## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL BUDGET ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

## City Manager

### Description

The City Manager provides professional leadership in the administration and execution of policies and objectives formulated by the City Council; develops and recommends alternative solutions to community issues and problems for Council consideration; and plans and develops programs to meet future physical, social, and cultural needs of the city.

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- Completed reconstruction of Theall Road; negotiated agreement with Rye Manor for off-street parking
- Completed multiple grant applications and engineering work on Bowman Spillway
- Completed the fifth year of the Triathlon Protocol, which established standards for the use of municipal public ways by outside organizations
- Completed two segments of the Boston Post Road Diet; an innovation aimed at improved safety for pedestrians and automobiles
- Continued environmental efforts in recycling (CBD); alternate fuel (hybrids); and new legislation by the City Council on leaf blowers/ lawn maintenance
- Completed the first year of shared service with the Rye Nature Center that has also reduced expenses for RNC and improved their facility
- Completed negotiations with two labor organizations to include health insurance options that can benefit employees and residents
- Completed an IMA with Mamaroneck for municipal services
- Enhanced code enforcement with new legislation; new conditions

#### 2009 Highlights

- Stability and continuity will be key elements in the 2009 year
- The City Council will receive data and information to make informed decisions on the best uses of existing properties relative to police/court facilities
- A continued dialogue during the course of the year will examine how best to deliver services in the emerging US economy and world economy
- Environmental efforts will continue to reduce dependence on oil; alternative source restoration
- Management of expectations with a resident focus on needs will continue
- Greater efforts will be explored for inter-municipal and cooperative agreements

Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	91,110	91,110	91,110	95,666	5.00%
Total Expenditures	573,062	628,801	615,732	644,609	2.51%
Net Margin	\$ (481,952)	\$ (537,691)	\$ (524,622)	\$ (548,943)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
City Manager's Office	2.5	2.84	2.84
Department Total	2.5	2.84	2.84

#### **Finance**

#### Description

The Finance Department provides comprehensive financial management and administrative services by computing, analyzing, and distributing information on the financial health, direction and progress of the city and through the safe keeping and administration of city funds. Department programs include:

General Accounting, which ensures the accurate accounting, disbursement, and safeguarding of city funds by maintaining accounting and fixed asset records and issuing reports in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles; reviewing transactions to ensure compliance with applicable regulations, policies and requirements; and paying accounts payable in an accurate and timely manner.

**Treasury,** which safeguards funds of the city, maximizes the return on investments, and ensures the timely, accurate and equitable collection of revenues due to the City by billing, monitoring, collecting and receiving real property taxes, parking violations and meter revenue, and other obligations due to the city.

**Payroll,** which ensures the accurate accounting, disbursement and safeguarding of city funds by managing the payroll in an accurate and timely manner and reviewing transactions to ensure compliance with applicable regulations, policies, and requirements.

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- Implementation of a new Financial Accounting System, which includes an electronic workflow process and allows for in-house payroll
- Negotiated a favorable contract for Property, Casualty and Workers Compensation insurance, based on responses to the City's Request for Proposals for Insurance and Risk Management Services, reviewed with the City's insurance consultant
- Received the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Award, the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, and the Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial from the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA)
- Implementation of an online property tax payment system that allows payers to pay bills thru ACH Debit
- Began foreclosure proceedings against those properties with unpaid taxes from 2006
- Submitted an RFP for GASB 43-45 Actuarial Consulting Services
- Coordinated microfilming of 2006 and 2007 finance records as well as terminated employee records

- Comprehensive City-wide inventory of capital assets
- Begin foreclosure proceedings against those properties with unpaid taxes from 2007
- Develop City-wide strategic plan incorporating performance measures

Budget Summary	2007	2008	8 2008 2009		2009	Percent	
	Actual	Budget		<b>Forecast</b>		Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 112,543	\$ 110,940	\$	111,203	\$	117,628	6.03%
Total Expenditures	1,056,752	1,159,189		1,584,496		1,110,802	-4.17%
Net Margin	\$ (944,209)	\$ (1,048,249)	\$	(1,473,293)	\$	(993,174)	N/A

Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
General Accounting	3.0	3.0	3.0
Treasury	2.8	2.8	2.8
Payroll Program	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	6.3	6.3	6.3

Performance Measures	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target	Percent Change
Percent of users reporting that the department				
reports are easy to understand and use*	90%	100%	100%	0.00%
Percent of receipts recorded accurately	98%	100%	100%	0.00%
Average annual rate of return on investments	4.79%	2.00%	1.50%	-25.00%
Accuracy of bills issued	99.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Collection costs as a percent of dollars collected	0.97%	1.02%	1.05%	2.94%
Percent of payroll checks issued on time	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
Percent of payroll checks issued without error	100%	100%	100%	0.00%

<sup>\*</sup>The performance measures are based on surveys which were last conducted in 2004.

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### Assessor's Office

### Description

To provide fair, accurate and timely valuation of the real property taxed by the City of Rye by preparing an assessment roll of all real property in the city; establishing the condition, value, and taxable status of each parcel; maintaining an inventory of all real property; maintaining and updating tax, sewer, drain, contour and topographic maps, deeds and surveys.

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- Increased 2008 taxable assessed value by \$2.1 million (gross) from 2007, which translates to a market value of over \$100 million based upon the current equalization rate of 1.98%. This was the largest year-to-year increase in over 10 years and helped mitigate losses of nearly 1.9 million in assessed valuation resulting from grievances and successful tax certioraris. All told, the net increase in the City's 2008 taxable assessed value is \$242,000
- Provided assistance and support to the Board of Assessment Review in connection with the filing of 196 complaints on real property assessment filed against the 2008 assessment roll
- Negotiated 10 tax certiorari settlements and disposed of 12 small claims assessment review proceedings, minimizing the tax liability to the various taxing districts
- Reviewed and processed over 400 enhanced STAR and aged property tax exemption renewals

- Continued monitoring and rigorous review of State issued equalization rate to insure fairness and minimize City's liability in tax certiorari proceedings as well as in the apportionment of County and Rye Neck school taxes
- Analyze & defend the City with respect to tax certioraris and small claims proceedings in an effort to mitigate losses in assessed value. This will likely be greater challenge in 2009 given current economic conditions

Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 1,937 \$	2,000 \$	4,443 \$	1,500	-25.00%
Total Expenditures	395,493	444,593	391,587	430,380	-3.20%
Net Margin	\$ (393,556) \$	(442,593) \$	(387,144) \$	(428,880)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Assessor's Office	3	3	3
Department Total	3	3	3

Performance Measures	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Target	Percent Change
Percent of accounts valued on schedule for timely tax billing	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
Percent of grievances upheld by Board of Assessment Review	72%	70%	75%	7.14%

# City Clerk

#### **Description**

The City Clerk supports the Mayor, Council, boards and commissions by maintaining official records of the city, issuing permits, maintaining and processing updates to the city code, overseeing the bid process, issuing public notices and proclamations, administering vital records and protecting public records by providing these services in an accurate, professional and responsive manner.

The City Clerk is also responsible for administering a fair and impartial election process according to current election laws for city, state, and federal elections by assuring that polling sites are ready on time and providing election inspectors to oversee elections.

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- Continuation of records retention program, concentrating on evaluation of archival materials, continuation of microfilming program, elimination of duplicate records, and reorganization of Clerk's filing system
- Administering and running elections according to new procedures set by the State of New York
- Applied for and received SARA grant for work on inactive records

- Continue efforts to maximize use of commuter parking spaces and provide additional notice for renewals
- Continue organization and consolidation of inactive records in accordance with SARA grant
- Continue to work with Census Bureau as required in connection with 2010 Decennial Census
- Continue to implement computerized procedures in the office, streamlining processing, access, and retrieval time

Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 162,699 \$	150,335 \$	145,914 \$	138,511	-7.87%
Total Expenditures	405,879	517,654	520,086	534,999	3.35%
Net Margin	\$ (243,180) \$	(367,319) \$	(374,172) \$	(396,488)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
City Clerk	4	4.33	4.33
Elections	0	0	0
Department Total	4	4.33	4.33

Performance Measures	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target	Percent Change
Percent of council minutes ready for distribution as scheduled	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
Percent of requested documents that are retrieved within 30 minutes	99%	99%	99%	0.00%
Percent of customers rating timeliness of service as good or very good	90%	90%	95%	90.00%
Percent of voting machines available for operations as needed	100%	100%	100%	0.00%

## Law Department

#### **Description**

The Law Department provides City Council and staff with legal advice; prepares legislation; reviews agreements; defends the city against tort claims and other suits; aids in prosecution of lawsuits filed by the city; and prosecutes local code violations.

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- Continued to represent the City's interests in a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Administrative Law Proceeding relative to the Town of Harrison's application for a Freshwater Wetlands Permit to complete the redevelopment phase of Project Homerun
- Continued to seek intervention by the Courts to prevent the construction of a residential development on property abutting the lower pond and in close proximity to the Bowman Avenue Dam in the Village of Rye Brook that the City believes, if developed, will eliminate significant flood control possibilities and create a potential hazardous situation for the future occupants of the residential development
- Successfully defended the City's resolution declaring a housing emergency under the Emergency Tenant Protection Act
- Provided a defense in actions commenced against the City or its Boards and Commissions in matters not covered by insurance and coordinated with attorneys for insurance carrier in matters covered by insurance
- Drafted local laws as requested by City Council and City Departments
- Provided legal guidance and support to City Departments and staff as required

Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 3,365 \$	3,365 \$	3,365 \$	3,533	4.99%
Total Expenditures	421,380	569,145	541,164	361,702	-36.45%
Net Margin	\$ (418,015) \$	(565,780) \$	(537,799) \$	(358,169)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Law Department	1	1	1
Department Total	1	1	1

# Personnel Department

### Description

The Personnel Department ensures that the city attracts and retains highly qualified employees by coordinating the flow of information among departments and candidates for employment and educating employees about benefits through an orientation program and periodic updates in compliance with Civil Service Requirements. The Personnel Office provides all human resource functions for the City.

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- Converted medical insurance program from POMCO to Aetna for APG and DPW employees, and APG, DPW and clerical retirees
- Completed collective bargaining agreements with Clerical and DPW units
- Updated APG Group Generalized Benefits document
- Implemented new Workers' Compensation procedures in conjunction with new insurance carrier

#### 2009 Highlights

• Collective bargaining for Police unit contract renewal

Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008		2009	Percent
	 Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 34,400 \$	\$ 34,400	\$ 34,400 \$	5	36,120	5.00%
Total Expenditures	329,882	409,358	406,687		321,436	-21.48%
Net Margin	\$ (295,482) \$	\$ (374,958)	\$ (372,287) \$	6	(285,316)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Personnel	1.5	1.5	1.5
Department Total	1.5	1.5	1.5

Performance Measures	2007	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
Average length of employment Average turnover rate of regular employees	7.6 years	7.5 years	7.5 years	N/A
	10 .6 years	10 years	10 years	N/A
Percent of employees rating personnel services as good or very good	79.31%	90%	90%	0.00%

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# Information Technology

### Description

Information Technology (IT) maintains the city's computer network, telecommunications systems, Internet and intranet, and provides timely support and training to the city's computer users. MIS also develops future technology needs, planning documents, and coordinates necessary upgrades.

### 2008 Accomplishments

- Upgraded and/or replaced all critical data and applications recovery systems
- Migrated all core file and application servers and related peripherals to mobile server racks
- Replaced and/or updated all network perimeter security devices and supporting applications.
- Initiated analysis of telecom/data systems used in city offices
- Upgraded and/or replaced all wide area network connectivity equipment utilized by city offices
- Created new network domain at Rye Public Works department
- Implemented mail archiving system
- Installed new uninterruptable power supply system for all core and application servers

- Finalize analysis of telecom/data system used within city offices
- Design and launch updated City of Rye website
- Implement managed printer maintenance & repair solution for all city offices
- Conduct review of city's automated system policy and update as necessary
- Conduct review of city's automated system policy and update as necessary
- Research and implement technology asset management solution

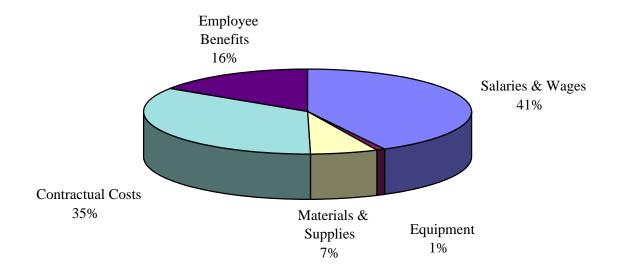
Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008		2009	Percent
	 Actual	Budget	Forecast	]	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 47,271	\$ 47,271	\$ 47,271 \$		49,635	5.00%
Total Expenditures	234,956	410,266	367,203		308,718	-24.75%
Net Margin	\$ (187,685)	\$ (362,995)	\$ (319,932) \$		(259,083)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
<u></u>	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Information Services	2	2	1
Department Total	2	2	1

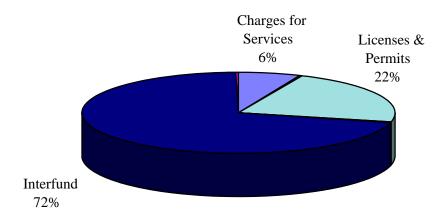
Performance Measures	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target	Percent Change
System availability	99%	99%	99%	0.00%
Percent of users rating MIS staff responsiveness as good or very good	90%	90%	90%	0.00%
Percent of citizens rating the usefulness of the city's web site as good or very good	90%	90%	90%	0.00%

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

# **EXPENDITURES**



# **REVENUES**



### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

<u>Description</u>: The General Government program is divided into six functions: Legislative, Executive, Finance, Staff, Shared Services and Special Items - Contingency. These functions provide for effective policy making and professional administration of city government. The following pages provide more detailed budget proposals.

		2007	2007	2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:								
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1.	,632,383	\$ 1,585,084	\$ 1,786,882	\$	1,798,106	\$	1,777,755
Equipment		47,983	40,835	37,320		31,600		35,300
Materials & Supplies		317,661	223,266	266,811		712,919		285,097
Contractual Costs	1,	,496,849	1,334,858	1,780,689		1,437,776		1,455,988
Employee Benefits		634,781	486,927	664,289		608,074		662,069
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-		-		-
Total Expenditures	4.	,129,657	3,670,970	4,535,991		4,588,475		4,216,209
Allocated Costs	(2,	,335,018)	(2,052,762)	(2,597,380)		(2,436,057)		(2,136,528)
Total Costs	1,	,794,639	1,618,208	1,938,611		2,152,418		2,079,681
Revenues:								
Charges for Services		29,970	30,578	30,440		28,900		29,140
Charges to Other Governments		1,500	1,937	2,000		1,500		1,500
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		106,375	119,739	109,385		108,248		101,340
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-		-		-
Sale of Property and								
Compensation for Loss		2,250	905	900		1,000		900
Miscellaneous		-	1,448	300		200		100
Interfund		308,967	308,967	308,967		308,967		324,416
Intergovernmental		-	10,063	3,188		4,650		1,744
Total Revenues		449,062	473,637	455,180		453,465		459,140
Net Cost	¢ 1	,345,577	\$ 1,144,571	\$ 1,483,431	\$	1,698,953	\$	1,620,541
	<b>\$ 1</b> ,				Φ		Φ	
Percent of Costs Covered	Ф	25.02%	29.27%	23.48%	Ф	21.07%	Ф	22.08%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	9.72	\$ 8.28	\$ 10.67	\$	12.33	\$	11.63
						Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	ecast					(4.62%)	\$	(78,412)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	lget					9.24%	\$	137,110

# GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT LEGISLATIVE

<u>Description</u>: An elected mayor and six council members form the policy-making body of the city. They adopt local laws and ordinances, control the raising and appropriation of funds, and appoint a full-time city manager to administer city services and carry out policies. They also appoint a corporation counsel, city court judges, and members of various unsalaried boards, commissions, and committees.

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	-
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		8,300	7,240	8,800	7,835	8,300
Contractual Costs		81,157	77,657	74,961	74,961	75,023
Employee Benefits		-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		89,457	84,897	83,761	82,796	83,323
Allocated Costs		(73,698)	(69,138)	(68,002)	(67,037)	(66,776)
Total Costs		15,759	15,759	15,759	15,759	16,547
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		_	-	_	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		_	-	-	-	-
Interfund		15,759	15,759	15,759	15,759	16,547
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		15,759	15,759	15,759	15,759	16,547
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ _	\$ -	\$ - \$	S -
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	-
					 Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Foreca	ast			•	N/A \$	<u> </u>

# GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT EXECUTIVE

<u>Description</u>: The Executive program accounts for the activity of the city manager. The city manager is appointed by and is directly responsible to the city council. The city manager is the chief administrative officer of the city, and as such, is responsible for the administrative affairs of the city.

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	329,349	\$ 321,597	\$ 374,678	\$ 374,351	\$ 378,803
Equipment		1,200	630	4,700	2,700	4,200
Materials & Supplies		95,263	49,638	31,575	26,850	31,300
Contractual Costs		103,757	102,947	93,116	93,116	100,857
Employee Benefits		120,040	98,250	124,732	118,715	129,449
Other Financing Uses		-	-	_	-	-
Total Expenditures		649,609	573,062	628,801	615,732	644,609
Allocated Costs		(558,499)	(481,952)	(537,691)	(524,622)	(548,943)
Total Costs		91,110	91,110	91,110	91,110	95,666
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		_	_	_	_	_
Charges to Other Governments		_	_	_	_	_
Use of Money and Property		_	_	_	_	_
Licenses & Permits		_	_	_	_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		_	_	_	_	_
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		_	_	_	_	_
Miscellaneous		_	_	_	_	_
Interfund		91,110	91,110	91,110	91,110	95,666
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		91,110	91,110	91,110	91,110	95,666
Net Cost	\$	_	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	recast				N/A	\$ -
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bu	dget				N/A	\$ -

# GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FINANCE

<u>Description</u>: The Finance function includes the Finance and Assessment departments. Finance provides comprehensive financial management and administrative services to the city by compiling and distributing information on the financial health, direction and progress of the city, and through the safekeeping and administration of city funds. The reader is referred to the financial goals and policy statements located in the introduction section of this document.

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	727,832	\$	715,619	\$	749,658	\$	754,960	\$	775,546
Equipment		26,183		23,881		5,100		2,500		6,300
Materials & Supplies		126,738		103,848		136,047		583,660		150,155
Contractual Costs		488,599		391,559		425,194		375,119		321,784
Employee Benefits		281,178		217,340		287,783		259,844		287,037
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		1,650,530		1,452,247		1,603,782		1,976,083		1,540,822
Allocated Costs		(696,674)		(621,664)		(689,722)		(614,751)		(619,517
Total Costs		953,856		830,583		914,060		1,361,332		921,305
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		2,250		4,082		3,150		3,300		4,300
Charges to Other Governments		1,500		1,937		2,000		1,500		1,500
Use of Money and Property		, -		· -		, -		-		, -
Licenses & Permits		-		_		_		_		-
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		_		-		_		-
Miscellaneous		-		498		-		_		-
Interfund		107,790		107,790		107,790		107,790		113,178
Intergovernmental		-		4,726		-		3,056		150
Total Revenues		111,540		119,033		112,940		115,646		119,128
Net Cost	\$	842,316	\$	711,550	\$	801,120	\$	1,245,686	\$	802,177
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	11.69%	Ψ	14.33%	Ψ	12.36%	Ψ	8.50%	4	12.93%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	6.09	\$	5.15	\$	5.76	\$	9.04	\$	5.76
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							(35.60%)	\$	(443,509
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget								0.13%	\$	1,057

# GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT STAFF

<u>Description</u>: The Staff function is comprised of City Clerk, Law and Personnel departments. These departments provide general and administrative support services to all boards, commissions, departments and offices of the city.

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	470,436	\$	449,824	\$	509,235	\$	510,284	\$	504,830
Equipment		7,350		3,592		5,920		4,800		4,800
Materials & Supplies		66,941		50,743		65,479		69,654		71,042
Contractual Costs		534,607		507,776		711,062		692,968		422,166
Employee Benefits		187,898		145,207		204,461		190,231		215,299
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		1,267,232		1,157,142		1,496,157		1,467,937		1,218,137
Allocated Costs		(766,366)		(709,301)		(947,243)		(918,025)		(653,038)
Total Costs		500,866		447,841		548,914		549,912		565,099
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		27,720		26,496		27,290		25,600		24,840
Charges to Other Governments										- 1,0 10
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_		-		_
Licenses & Permits		106,375		119,739		109,385		108,248		101,340
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		2,250		905		900		1,000		900
Miscellaneous		, -		950		300		200		100
Interfund		47,037		47,037		47,037		47,037		49,390
Intergovernmental		-		5,337		3,188		1,594		1,594
Total Revenues		183,382		200,464		188,100		183,679		178,164
Net Cost	\$	317,484	\$	247,377	\$	360,814	\$	366,233	\$	386,935
Percent of Costs Covered	<del>-</del>	36.61%	т	44.76%	-	34.27%	т	33.40%		31.53%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.29	\$	1.79	\$	2.59	\$	2.66	\$	2.78
9141	4	,	Ψ	2.,,	Ψ	2.00	*	2.00	+	20
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	recast							5.65%	\$	20,702
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bu	dget							7.24%	\$	26,121

# GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SHARED SERVICES

<u>Description</u>: The Shared Services function consists of the Management of Information Systems ("MIS") department and City Hall Annex located at 1037 Boston Post Road. The MIS department provides computer hardware and software support to all departments, and the City Hall Annex is currently under a 5 year lease to a private enterprise that expires in 2011.

		2007	2007	2008	2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	104,766	\$ 98,044	\$ 153,311	\$ 158,511	\$	118,576
Equipment		13,250	12,732	21,600	21,600		20,000
Materials & Supplies		20,419	11,797	24,910	24,920		24,300
Contractual Costs		288,729	254,919	238,856	201,612		236,158
Employee Benefits		45,665	26,130	47,313	39,284		30,284
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-		-
Total Expenditures		472,829	403,622	485,990	445,927		429,318
Allocated Costs		(239,781)	(170,707)	(354,722)	(311,622)		(248, 254)
Total Costs		233,048	232,915	131,268	134,305		181,064
Revenues:							
Charges for Services							
Charges to Other Governments			_				
Use of Money and Property		_	_	_	_		_
Licenses & Permits		-	_	_	-		_
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and		-	-	-	-		-
Compensation for Loss							
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-		-
Interfund		47,271	47,271	47,271	47,271		49,635
Intergovernmental		47,271	47,271	47,271	47,271		49,033
Total Revenues		47,271	47,271	47,271	47,271		49,635
Net Cost	\$	185,777	\$ 185,644	\$ 83,997	\$ 87,034	\$	131,429
Percent of Costs Covered		20.28%	20.30%	36.01%	35.20%		27.41%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.34	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.63	\$	0.94
					Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast			•	51.01%	\$	44,395
Change in 2007 Badget vs 2000 i ore	••••					-	,

# GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SPECIAL ITEMS - CONTINGENCY

<u>Description</u>: Other Financing Uses includes contingency and interfund transfers. Contingency is a budgetary appropriation of funds to provide for unexpected and unanticipated expenditures. Interfund transfers represent transfers to and from other funds to subsidize operations or to fund projects.

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:					_
Contractual Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 237,500	\$ - \$	300,000
Total Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 237,500	\$ - \$	300,000



### PUBLIC SAFETY

This program provides the surveillance, prevention and protection system necessary to ensure public safety from dangers, which include crime, traffic violations, fire and hazardous conditions, disaster, uncontrolled animals, and medical emergencies.

## Police Department

#### Description

The Police Department promotes public safety and provides service through the following programs:

**Police Administration** oversees the various functions performed by the Police Department's program areas through the supervision of staff, procurement of equipment and supplies, and general department administration.

**Patrol** preserves the rights of citizens, reduces fear in the community, promotes traffic safety, and suppresses crime by engaging in crime prevention, problem solving and enforcement initiatives including proactive patrol, radar and traffic enforcement, and parking enforcement.

**Investigation** preserves the rights of citizens and investigates crimes and suspicious activity by conducting investigations; executing and issuing warrants; preparing court cases; promoting crime prevention through public education; and managing lost and found and evidence collection, storage, and disposal.

**Marine Patrol** protects the boating public and the natural environment by enforcing city waterways statutes and state navigation and conservation laws, and performing search and rescue emergency operations.

**Youth Bureau** prevents juvenile delinquency and crime among minors by enforcing laws, providing education through D.A.R.E. (Drug Awareness Resistance Education program) and other youth curriculum, and promoting crime prevention through community education.

**Parking Enforcement** augments the safety of pedestrian and automobile traffic at all school crossings and ensures that City parking regulations are enforced.

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- Continued refinement of capabilities for response to weather emergencies
- Deployed personnel and equipment as needed during anticipated weather events
- Continued implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) citywide
- Completed reaccreditation assessment by New York State Law Enforcement Accreditation Council
- Continued police/youth interaction through school visits and community liaisons, including follow up presentation to students regarding the respect manual

- Continue to maintain high standards of safety and quality of life within the City
- Continue proactive traffic enforcement policies
- Continue to enhance the City's emergency management capabilities for response to natural or man-made disaster

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### 2009 Highlights (continued)

- Continue efforts to coordinate response to emergency incidents by all City departments
- Maintain high clearance rate regarding assigned investigations
- Maintain state of readiness regarding homeland security matters
- Maintain consistent level of marine law enforcement to promote boater safety
- Ensure readiness to address school safety issues
- Continue proactive efforts to address underage drinking and related youth behavior with community organizations
- Maintain an appropriate level of enforcement to maintain vehicular and pedestrian traffic safety and improve the flow of traffic within the village area and the vicinity of schools

Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 284,143	\$ 643,432	\$ 738,432	\$ 706,552	9.81%
Total Expenditures	6,859,724	8,181,260	8,013,640	8,139,762	-0.51%
Net Margin	\$ (6,575,581)	\$ (7,537,828)	\$ (7,275,208)	\$ (7,433,210)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Administration	2	2	2
Patrol	34	35	35
Investigation	5	4	4
Marine Patrol	1	1	0
Youth Bureau	1	1	1
Parking Enforcement	2	2	2
Department Total	45	45	44

Performance Measures	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target	Percent Change
# of responses to calls for service	12,182	16,000	16,000	0.00%
# of summonses issued for moving violations	2,647	4,000	4,000	0.00%
# of summonses issued for parking violations	6,505	4,500	4,500	0.00%
Number and percent of assigned Part 1 violent crimes cleared	7 (78)%	4 (80)%	4 (80)%	0.00%
Percent of juvenile cases closed	98%	95%	95%	0.00%
Percent of D.A.R.E. students who graduate	100%	100%	100%	0.00%

# Traffic Services

### Description

Traffic services are provided by the Police and Public Works Departments. The Police Department administers the school crossing safety activities, while public works provides for safe movement of vehicular traffic by installing and maintaining traffic signs and signals, and all pavement markings.

### 2008 Accomplishments

- The signs and lines crew installed all the signage for the Boston Post Road Diet and painted the crosswalks and the pedestrian island to increase their visibility
- Replaced all signs around the schools with upgraded ones, meeting state codes and installed additional signs for the schools on their grounds.

- Purchase and install new traffic signal controllers to replace those ones that are so old, that parts for them can no longer be obtained
- Continue upgrading street signs to the new NYS mandate 6" letters

	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	6	-	NA
Total Expenditures	 348,774	419,060	383,849		360,905	-13.88%
Net Margin	\$ (348,774)	\$ (419,060)	\$ (383,849) \$	3	(360,905)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Traffic Services	1.95	1.35	1.35
Department Total	1.95	1.35	1.35

Performance Measures	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target	Percent Change
Percent of priority complaints responded to within 4 hours of receiving complaint	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
Number of signs repaired /replaced per FTE:				
• traffic signs	201	150	150	0.00%
• street signs	80	25	50	100.00%

## Fire Department

### Description

The Fire Department is a combined career and volunteer department with 17 professional firefighters and a roster of 120 volunteers, of which approximately 40 are active. The department is governed by the Board of Fire Wardens and three volunteer Chiefs.

The Fire Department minimizes the loss of life and property by rapidly responding to fire alarms, weatherrelated emergencies, motor vehicle accidents, search and rescue calls, and other emergencies. The Department also provides fire safety education programs and performs code inspections to reduce fire

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- To date 718 Alarms End Of Year Projection 900
- Completion of Staff Training and Certification in Swift Water Rescue and ICE Water Rescue
- Completion of Ladder Testing and Pump Testing
- Qualification of Volunteers as ladder operators
- Warning light replacement on all vehicles
- Completion of Elevator and Water Rescue Courses for Volunteers
- Recruitment efforts continue for New Volunteers (particularly for Daytime Hours)

- Ongoing Turnout Gear and Scott Air Pack and Bottle Replacement
- Continued Water Rescue Training and Courses for Volunteer and Career Staffs
- Volunteer Recruitment and Retention efforts will continue (Important use of training, pagers and uniforms for new volunteers retention)

Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent
	 Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 51,080	\$ 44,185	\$ 49,385	\$ 44,185	0.00%
Total Expenditures	3,599,642	4,253,013	4,105,925	4,306,710	1.26%
Net Margin	\$ (3,548,562)	\$ (4,208,828)	\$ (4,056,540)	\$ (4,262,525)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Fire Services	17	17	17
Department Total	17	17	17

Performance Measures	2007	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
Total number of fire inspections completed	485	465	465	0.00%
Percent of school-age students reached by fire				
safety education programs (P-K thru 8th)	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
Total fire property loss in dollars (Estimated)	1,250,000	0	0	N/A

# **Building Department**

### Description

The Building Department provides for a safe and sanitary community environment by enforcing laws, ordinances, rules and regulations governing new and existing construction and land use regulations.

### 2008 Accomplishments

- Implemented changes and enforcement of the 2007 Building Code of New York State
- Purchased reference standards that are used throughout the New York State Building Code
- Started to consolitate archived files and reorganized filing system in vault and office

- Continue to consolitate archived files and reorganize filing system in vault and office
- Pursue open building permits and have them close out with a certificate of occupancy
- Start process to update or change permit tracking computer program

Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent
	 Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 1,490,032	\$ 974,750	\$ 1,073,750	\$ 970,750	-0.41%
Total Expenditures	340,106	406,772	402,700	432,552	6.34%
Net Margin	\$ 1,149,926	\$ 567,978	\$ 671,050	\$ 538,198	-5.24%

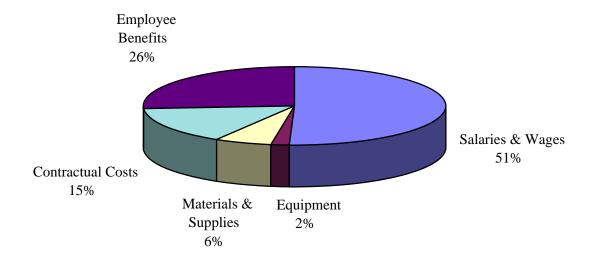
List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Building	2.92	2.67	2.67
Department Total	2.92	2.67	2.67

Performance Measures	2007	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
Average number of calendar days to review plans and issue permits	37	35	36	2.86%
Number of Building Plans reviewed per assigned				
full time equivalent (FTE)	907	515	450	-12.62%
Number of complaints investigated	98	105	100%	0.00%

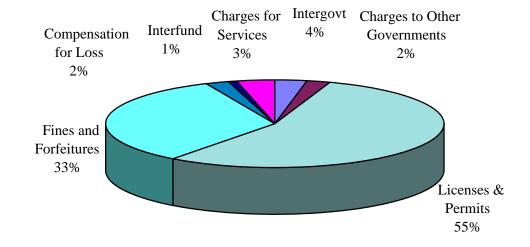


# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY

# **EXPENDITURES**



# **REVENUES**



#### PUBLIC SAFETY

<u>Description</u>: Public Safety provides the surveillance, prevention and protection system necessary to ensure safety from dangers that include crime, traffic violations, fire and hazardous conditions, disasters, uncontrolled animals and medical emergencies. This program consists of Police, Traffic Safety, Fire Services and Other Protection Services.

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	6,317,006	\$	6,185,279	\$	6,659,905	\$	6,701,480	\$	6,805,080
Equipment		240,624		122,972		389,815		328,451		278,842
Materials & Supplies		869,382		543,572		941,359		766,912		815,064
Contractual Costs		1,955,211		1,853,898		1,980,364		1,970,872		2,069,706
Employee Benefits		3,344,234		2,619,057		3,473,132		3,322,867		3,516,442
Other Financing Uses		52,604		52,604		53,025		53,025		-
Total Expenditures		12,779,061		11,377,382		13,497,600		13,143,607		13,485,134
Allocated Costs		1,273,075		1,122,112		1,448,766		1,362,358		1,188,861
Total Costs		14,052,136		12,499,494		14,946,366		14,505,965		14,673,995
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		56,200		58,909		54,200		58,500		54,200
Charges to Other Governments		37,785		37,125		37,785		37,935		37,935
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		786,750		1,449,464		948,750		1,046,750		944,750
Fines and Forfeitures		482,900		471,125		499,875		589,575		567,700
Sale of Property and		,		,		,		,		•
Compensation for Loss		35,000		39,609		40,000		40,000		40,000
Miscellaneous		500		1,170		500		3,800		500
Interfund		12,907		12,907		12,907		12,907		13,552
Intergovernmental		62,850		54,947		68,350		72,100		62,850
Total Revenues		1,474,892		2,125,256		1,662,367		1,861,567		1,721,487
Net Cost	\$	12,577,244	\$	10,374,238	\$	13,283,999	\$	12,644,398	\$	12,952,508
Percent of Costs Covered		10.50%	Ψ	17.00%	Ψ.	11.12%	Ψ	12.83%	Ψ	11.73%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	90.87	\$	75.06	\$	95.52	\$	91.75	\$	92.97
1 (0 Cost III 1 III 2 SIIII 5	4	70.07	Ψ	70.00	4	70.02	4	71110	4	<i>y</i> <b></b> , <i>y</i> .
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	ecast							2.44%	\$	308,110
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	lget							(2.50%)	\$	(331,491)

## ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY

#### **POLICE**

<u>Description</u>: The Police function provides crime prevention and law enforcement services through Police Administration, Patrol, Investigations, Marine Patrol, Youth Services and Traffic Enforcement. The police also provide support services to other departments of the city and offer a number of crime prevention and safety training programs to the general public.

Resources Required Expenditures:		2007 Budget	2007	2008	2008	2009
Evnandituras			Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expelialtures.				_		_
Salaries & Wages	\$	4,388,925	\$ 4,292,409	\$ 4,619,206	\$ 4,688,289	\$ 4,691,427
Equipment		110,924	46,167	176,864	146,054	141,742
Materials & Supplies		433,974	197,348	456,607	330,516	355,442
Contractual Costs		575,300	526,093	590,542	585,042	628,725
Employee Benefits		2,223,452	1,797,708	2,338,041	2,263,739	2,322,426
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		7,732,575	6,859,725	8,181,260	8,013,640	8,139,762
Allocated Costs		784,398	690,456	893,864	845,913	730,899
Total Costs		8,516,973	7,550,181	9,075,124	8,859,553	8,870,661
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		41,200	40,235	41,200	44,500	41,200
Charges to Other Governments		12,100	11,440	12,100	12,250	12,250
Use of Money and Property		, -	, -	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		_	_	_	_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		458,200	424,135	468,375	557,875	536,200
Sale of Property and		•	•	,	,	,
Compensation for Loss		35,000	39,309	40,000	40,000	40,000
Miscellaneous		500	1,170	500	3,800	500
Interfund		12,907	12,907	12,907	12,907	13,552
Intergovernmental		62,850	54,947	68,350	67,100	62,850
Total Revenues		622,757	584,143	643,432	738,432	706,552
Net Cost	\$	7,894,216	\$ 6,966,038	\$ 8,431,692	\$ 8,121,121	\$ 8,164,109
Percent of Costs Covered		7.31%	7.74%	7.09%	8.33%	7.97%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	57.04	\$ 50.40	\$ 60.63	\$ 58.93	\$ 58.60
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	ecast				0.53%	\$ 42,988
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud					(3.17%)	\$ (267,583)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY

### TRAFFIC

<u>Description</u>: Traffic services are provided by the police and public works departments. The police department administers the school crossing safety activities, while public works maintains all pavement markings, traffic signs and traffic signals.

		2007	2007	2008	2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:		200800	1100001	200800	1 01000		110p0000
Salaries & Wages	\$	185,385	\$ 164,072	\$ 198,030	\$ 168,485	\$	191,782
Equipment		4,000	3,168	4,000	4,000		1,000
Materials & Supplies		45,411	37,797	52,535	58,629		69,197
Contractual Costs		22,240	22,240	24,650	24,650		25,264
Employee Benefits		105,976	68,893	86,820	75,060		73,662
Other Financing Uses		52,604	52,604	53,025	53,025		-
Total Expenditures		415,616	348,774	419,060	383,849		360,905
Allocated Costs		42,161	35,106	45,785	40,518		32,407
Total Costs		457,777	383,880	464,845	424,367		393,312
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		500	_	_	_		_
Charges to Other Governments		_	-	_	_		-
Use of Money and Property		_	_	_	_		_
Licenses & Permits		_	_	_	_		_
Fines and Forfeitures		_	_	_	_		_
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		_	_	_	_		-
Miscellaneous		_	_	_	_		-
Interfund		_	_	_	_		-
Intergovernmental		_	_	_	_		-
Total Revenues		500	-	-	-		-
Net Cost	\$	457,277	\$ 383,880	\$ 464,845	\$ 424,367	\$	393,312
Percent of Costs Covered		0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	3.30	\$ 2.78	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.08	\$	2.82
					Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	recast				 (7.32%)	\$	(31,055)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bu					(15.39%)		(71,533)
3 2.00 2	0				( , 0)	-	( - , - , - , - )

## ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY

#### **FIRE**

<u>Description</u>: The primary mission of the fire department is the protection of life and property from the ravages of fire through fire prevention and suppression. Fire department personnel also respond to various weather-related emergencies, motor vehicle accidents, and search and rescue calls. Code enforcement, inspection services and public educational services in fire safety are also provided.

		2007	2007		2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual		Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	1,517,952	\$ 1,509,173	\$	1,607,099	\$ 1,610,199	\$ 1,675,664
Equipment		119,595	72,802		197,889	170,575	130,600
Materials & Supplies		379,398	299,775		417,569	364,319	375,475
Contractual Costs		1,088,901	1,038,095		1,074,814	1,072,024	1,114,093
Employee Benefits		936,855	679,798		955,642	888,808	1,010,878
Other Financing Uses		-	-		-	-	-
Total Expenditures		4,042,701	3,599,643		4,253,013	4,105,925	4,306,710
Allocated Costs		410,095	362,317		464,674	433,418	386,715
Total Costs		4,452,796	3,961,960		4,717,687	4,539,343	4,693,425
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		8,500	6,395		7,000	7,000	7,000
Charges to Other Governments		25,685	25,685		25,685	25,685	25,685
Use of Money and Property		_	_		_	-	_
Licenses & Permits		_	_		_	_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		4,700	18,700		11,500	11,700	11,500
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	300		-	-	_
Miscellaneous		-	_		_	_	_
Interfund		-	-		-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-		-	5,000	-
Total Revenues		38,885	51,080		44,185	49,385	44,185
Net Cost	\$	4,413,911	\$ 3,910,880	\$	4,673,502	\$ 4,489,958	\$ 4,649,240
Percent of Costs Covered		0.87%	1.29%	-	0.94%	1.09%	0.94%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	31.89	\$ 28.30	\$	33.60	\$ 32.58	\$ 33.37
						Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	ecast					3.55%	\$ 159,282
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud						(0.52%)	\$ (24,262)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### PUBLIC SAFETY

#### OTHER PROTECTION

<u>Description</u>: Other Protection Services include building inspection, ambulance services and animal control. Ambulance service is provided under contract by the Port Chester-Rye-Rye Brook Volunteer Ambulance Corps in conjunction with the villages of Port Chester and Rye Brook. Animal control is provided under contract by the Westchester Shore Humane Society.

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	224,744	\$ 219,625	\$ 235,570	\$ 234,507	\$ 246,207
Equipment		6,105	835	11,062	7,822	5,500
Materials & Supplies		10,599	8,652	14,648	13,448	14,950
Contractual Costs		268,770	267,470	290,358	289,156	301,624
Employee Benefits		77,951	72,658	92,629	95,260	109,476
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	_
Total Expenditures		588,169	569,240	644,267	640,193	677,757
Allocated Costs		36,421	34,233	44,443	42,509	38,840
Total Costs		624,590	603,473	688,710	682,702	716,597
<b>D</b>						
Revenues:		6.000	12.270	c 000	7.000	6.000
Charges for Services		6,000	12,279	6,000	7,000	6,000
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	- 0.40.750	-	-
Licenses & Permits		786,750	1,449,464	948,750	1,046,750	944,750
Fines and Forfeitures		20,000	28,290	20,000	20,000	20,000
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		- 010.750	1 400 022	-	1.052.550	-
Total Revenues		812,750	1,490,033	974,750	1,073,750	970,750
Net Cost	\$	(188,160)	\$ (886,560)	\$ (286,040)	\$ (391,048)	\$ (254,153)
Percent of Costs Covered		130.13%	246.91%	141.53%	157.28%	135.47%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fored	cast				(35.01%)	\$ 136,895
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget					(11.15%)	\$ 31,887



TRANSPORTATION	
This program provides for transportation services including street maintenance and administration sidewalk maintenance, and parking services	tion,

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31. 2009

### **Transportation**

#### Description

The transportation program includes the following:

**Administration** provides professional leadership to the Department of Public Works in the execution of various community services including transportation and traffic control.

**Engineering** ensures a high quality of development by providing professional design and construction management services for city constructed capital improvement projects and infrastructure; preparing bid specifications and managing contracts for acquisition of capital equipment; reviewing and evaluating site development plans, issuing permits, and conducting field inspections to ensure compliance with city, state and federal regulations.

**Street and Sidewalk maintenance** maintains City streets and off-street parking areas in a safe and clean condition and provides for the safe movement of vehicular traffic by performing road construction and repairs; removing snow and ice from streets; installing and maintaining street lights; and supervising the work of contracted services for repair, cleaning and maintenance work.

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- A portion of the Boston Post Road "diet" was put in place expeditiously after an accident with a student pedestrian. This included the installation of a new crosswalk and pedestrian island by Old Post Road and the high school and all new striping from Parsons Street to the traffic signal Boston Post Road and Old Post Road
- The southern end of Boston Post Road was milled, resurfaced and restriped to the new "diet" plan
- Theall Road was completely renovated, including new storm drains, curbs, sidewalks, trees and paving. A "bump-out" for additional parking was provided for Rye Manor residents
- Constant monitoring of Con Edison's road trenching and tree pruning operations. Established methods of tracking their work and established liasons with Con Edison and their contractors

- Prepare annual bids for resurfacing and sidewalks
- Bid contract to install a new traffic control system at City Hall/Boston Post Road. System would have new controller and the wiring elevated to avoid truck traffic
- Install additional LUKE pay station at the parking lot next to the new Rye Grill and eliminate the standing meters
- Reconstruct pedestrian bridge in Milton Cemetery and remove bridge from Nature Center to Boston Post Rd
- Reconstruct Peck Avenue and Midland Avenue intersection

Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent
	 Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 805,554	\$ 874,852	\$ 912,384	\$ 916,106	4.72%
Total Expenditures	 2,741,825	\$ 3,386,392	3,157,595	3,390,491	0.12%
Net Margin	\$ (1,936,271)	\$ (2,511,540)	\$ (2,245,211)	\$ (2,474,385)	N/A

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

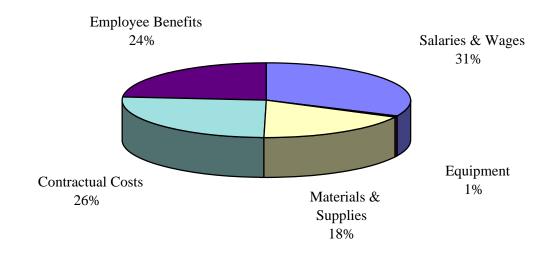
# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 $\,$

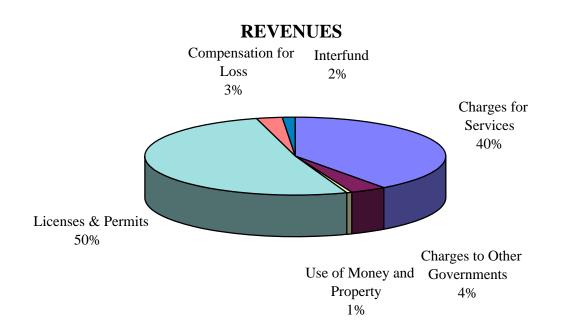
List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Administration	3.60	3.60	3.60
Engineering	1.73	2.07	2.07
Transportation	9.15	8.70	8.70
Department Total	14.48	14.37	14.37

Performance Measures	2007	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
Percent of initial project plan reviews completed	80%	80%	80%	0.00%
Percent of CIP design projects on schedule	80%	85%	85%	0.00%
Average number of hours to respond to street				
repair complaint	24-48	24-48	24-48	N/A
Percent of residents rating snow and ice removal				
as good or very good	90%	90%	90%	0.00%

### TRANSPORTATION

# **EXPENDITURES**





# TRANSPORTATION

<u>Description</u>: Transportation maintains City streets and off-street parking areas in a safe and clean condition and provides for the safe movement of vehicular traffic by performing road construction and repairs; removing snow and ice from streets; installing and maintaining street lights; and supervising the work of contracted services for repair, cleaning and maintenance work

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	1,016,900	\$ 986,728	\$ 1,057,761	\$ 999,057	\$ 1,081,215
Equipment		22,213	9,341	37,100	36,106	24,000
Materials & Supplies		475,855	373,257	560,625	533,279	602,238
Contractual Costs		773,634	771,433	808,435	808,518	880,094
Employee Benefits		831,044	601,065	922,471	780,635	802,944
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		3,119,646	2,741,824	3,386,392	3,157,595	3,390,491
Allocated Costs		316,459	275,975	369,989	333,313	304,444
Total Costs		3,436,105	3,017,799	3,756,381	3,490,908	3,694,935
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		369,494	300,157	356,694	346,140	366,833
Charges to Other Governments		25,000	29,134	27,000	33,000	35,000
Use of Money and Property		5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
Licenses & Permits		450,620	436,522	447,150	489,200	469,600
Fines and Forfeitures		-	5,634	-	-	-
Sale of Property and			-,			
Compensation for Loss		10,000	15,099	25,000	25,000	25,000
Miscellaneous		, -	, -	_	36	, -
Interfund		13,308	13,308	13,308	13,308	13,973
Intergovernmental		, -	, -	_	, -	, -
Total Revenues		874,122	805,554	874,852	912,384	916,106
Net Cost	\$	2,561,983	\$ 2,212,245	\$ 2,881,529	\$ 2,578,524	\$ 2,778,829
Percent of Costs Covered		25.44%	26.69%	23.29%	26.14%	24.79%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	18.51	\$ 16.01	\$ 20.72	\$ 18.71	\$ 19.95
					Percent	 Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forec	ast				7.77%	\$ 200,305
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budg	et				(3.56%)	\$ (102,700)

# ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### TRANSPORTATION

### STREET ADMINISTRATION

<u>Description</u>: The Street Administration function provides overall administration and supervision of personnel, equipment, supplies and contracted services required to maintain all city-owned roads and sidewalks.

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	459,224	\$ 447,570	\$ 472,286	\$ 471,286	\$ 489,562
Equipment		11,374	9,210	10,500	10,500	15,000
Materials & Supplies		55,376	48,300	55,955	56,148	58,200
Contractual Costs		110,396	108,196	105,850	106,157	121,488
Employee Benefits		488,019	410,460	608,264	531,979	546,320
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		1,124,389	1,023,736	1,252,855	1,176,070	1,230,570
Allocated Costs		114,059	103,043	136,884	124,145	110,497
Total Costs		1,238,448	1,126,779	1,389,739	1,300,215	1,341,067
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		63,994	65,304	63,894	64,894	66,333
Charges to Other Governments		-	, -	-	-	_
Use of Money and Property		5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
Licenses & Permits		65,750	65,382	51,000	106,700	91,500
Fines and Forfeitures		_	5,634	_	_	_
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		10,000	14,929	25,000	25,000	25,000
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	15	-
Interfund		13,308	13,308	13,308	13,308	13,973
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		158,752	170,257	158,902	215,617	202,506
Net Cost	\$	1,079,696	\$ 956,522	\$ 1,230,837	\$ 1,084,598	\$ 1,138,561
Percent of Costs Covered		12.82%	15.11%	11.43%	16.58%	15.10%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	7.80	\$ 6.92	\$ 8.85	\$ 7.87	\$ 8.17
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fo	recast				4.98%	\$ 53,963
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bu	dget				(7.50%)	\$ (92,276)

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK

# GENERAL FUND

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 TRANSPORTATION

### STREET MAINTENANCE

<u>Description</u>: The Street Maintenance function ensures all street lighting, snow removal, and general upkeep of all roads are provided in a timely manner to assure safe passage.

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009	
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed	
Expenditures:											
Salaries & Wages	\$	446,914	\$	428,398	\$	459,169	\$	390,271	\$	435,225	
Equipment		2,700		131		20,700		19,706		9,000	
Materials & Supplies		398,512		304,075		477,670		450,131		518,238	
Contractual Costs		655,299		655,299		697,124		697,124		750,859	
Employee Benefits		268,596		152,927		236,852		185,053		178,081	
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-	
Total Expenditures		1,772,021		1,540,830		1,891,515		1,742,285		1,891,403	
Allocated Costs		179,755		155,090		206,662		183,914		169,836	
Total Costs		1,951,776		1,695,920		2,098,177		1,926,199		2,061,239	
Revenues:											
Charges for Services		60,000		_		60,000		43,246		60,000	
Charges to Other Governments		25,000		29,134		27,000		33,000		35,000	
Use of Money and Property		-		, -		, -		, -		_	
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_		_	
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_	_		-			_	
Sale of Property and											
Compensation for Loss		_		170		_	_			-	
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		21	_		
Interfund		_		_		_		_		_	
Intergovernmental		_		_		-		_		_	
Total Revenues		85,000		29,304		87,000		76,267		95,000	
Net Cost	\$	1,866,776	\$	1,666,616	\$	2,011,177	\$	1,849,932	\$	1,966,239	
Percent of Costs Covered		4.36%	-	1.73%	-	4.15%		3.96%	-	4.61%	
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	13.49	\$	12.06	\$	14.46	\$	13.42	\$	14.11	
								Percent		Dollar	
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fo	recast							6.29%	\$	116,307	
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bu								(2.23%)		(44,938)	
5	0 -							( - / - /		( , )	

# TRANSPORTATION PARKING

<u>Description</u>: The Parking function maintains all city parking including street parking and parking lots, ensures the proper functionality of meters and pay stations, and provides general maintenance of all City owned parking areas.

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:		 		 	 
Salaries & Wages	110,762	\$ 110,760	\$ 126,306	\$ 137,500	\$ 156,428
Equipment	8,139	-	5,900	5,900	-
Materials & Supplies	21,967	20,882	27,000	27,000	25,800
Contractual Costs	7,939	7,938	5,461	5,237	7,747
Employee Benefits	74,429	37,678	77,355	63,603	78,543
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	223,236	177,258	242,022	239,240	268,518
Allocated Costs	22,645	17,842	26,443	25,254	24,111
Total Costs	245,881	195,100	268,465	264,494	292,629
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	245,500	234,853	232,800	238,000	240,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	_	-	_	_
Use of Money and Property	-	_	_	_	_
Licenses & Permits	384,870	371,140	396,150	382,500	378,100
Fines and Forfeitures	-	_	-	-	-
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	630,370	605,993	628,950	620,500	618,600
Net Cost \$	(384,489)	\$ (410,893)	\$ (360,485)	\$ (356,006)	\$ (325,971)
Percent of Costs Covered	256.37%	310.61%	234.28%	234.60%	211.39%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars \$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecas	t		·	(8.44%)	\$ 30,035
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget				(9.57%)	\$ 34,514

RECREATION AND CULTURE	
This program encompasses the culture and recreational activities and facilities, which are provided by the City of Rye for the participation and enjoyment of all residents.	

# Recreation Department

#### Description

The Recreation Department provides quality leisure services by offering a comprehensive program of activities for pre-school through senior adults that benefits the individual, family, and community. It also handles the maintenance of the parks and playgrounds, by providing safe and aesthetically pleasing parks and recreational facilities; by performing regular safety inspections; providing custodial services to buildings, grounds and restrooms; providing preventive maintenance, repairs or renovations on buildings and equipment; and overseeing contracted repairs. This section combines the revenues and expenditures for recreation administration, parks & playgrounds, recreation center, recreation programs, camps, athletics, tennis, special events, adult recreation, Southeast Consortium, special facilities, and the Rye Nature Center. The purpose of the Nature Center is to develop, foster and promote environmental awareness and conservation of the community's natural resources through educational services, community programs, and outreach services.

### 2008 Accomplishments

- Addtional Parking, Turn-Around and Drop-off Parking Area at Damiano
- On-going participation with Rye YMCA and "Activate America" to address obesity and health related issues for all age groups. Recreation spearhead "Passport to Playgrounds" part of the mission of this program
- New programs include Easy English Conversation for Japanese Women, Making Desserts, Employee Yoga, Introduction to Yoga for Japanese Women, Kickfit Kids and Paws on the go
- Replacement of Feely Backstop. Safety Bases replaced in part with Rye Little League
- Camp 78 collected items for troops oversees, collected "Pennies" to be donated to the South East Consortium, collected used stuffed animals for the Carver Center as their summer community service
- Hiring of Assistant Superintendent of Recreation due to promotion of Sally Rogol to Superintendent. Retirement of Superintendent of Recreation Bill Rodriguez after 20 years of Service in Rye
- Camp Staff on-line applications. On-line registration now exceeds 100 registrations per session
- New York State Recreation & Park Society selected the Recreational Brochures for it's Publication Award
- Replacement of Grainger Field Irrigation
- Hiring of Senior Recreation Leader to replace vacancy
- Midland Avenue fence project
- Replacement of slide in lower playground
- A memorandum of understanding was developed with Elder Serve

#### 2009 Highlights

- Install AED (Automated External Defibrillator) in Damiano and McDonald Buildings
- Continue to expand new programs and use of on-line registration
- Improved signage for all parks and within Damiano Center
- Develop a field design plan for consideration for an athletic field at the thruway site on Boston Post Road if lease of the property is approved
- Continue with fence replacement throughout the park system as needed

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

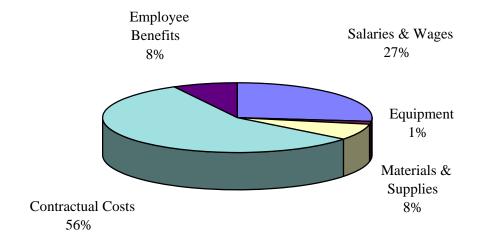
Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent	
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change	
Total Revenues	\$ 910,774	\$	897,132	\$ 922,333	\$ 909,401	1.37%
Total Expenditures	2,152,306		2,477,407	2,417,124	2,503,310	1.05%
Net Margin	\$ (1,241,532)	\$	(1,580,275)	\$ (1,494,791)	\$ (1,593,909)	NA

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Recreation Services	6.25	5.45	5.45
Park Maintenance	1.75	3.55	3.55
Nature Center	0.25	-	-
Department Total	8.25	9	9

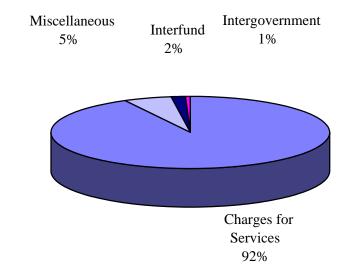
Performance Measures	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target	Percent Change
Total estimated participation/attendance at all city-sponsored special events	6,800	6900	7000	2.94%
Percent of camp participants rating the activity	95%	95%	95%	0.00%
activities as good or very good, by type of camp Percent of customers rating the condition of fields as good or very good	85%	85%	90%	5.88%
Percent of customers rating the condition of park and recreation facilities as good or very good	85%	85%	90%	5.88%

### RECREATION AND CULTURE

# **EXPENDITURES**



# **REVENUES**



### **CULTURE & RECREATION**

<u>Description</u>: The Culture and Recreation program encompasses the cultural and recreational activities and facilities that are provided by the City of Rye for the participation and enjoyment of all residents. This program is divided into two parts: Recreation Services and Cultural Services.

		2007		2007		2008		2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:									
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,	009,896	\$	962,608	\$ 1	,054,209	\$ 1	,041,526	\$ 1,015,833
Equipment		23,920		14,078		31,207		23,200	43,100
Materials & Supplies		472,157		281,640		266,373		287,435	285,404
Contractual Costs	2,	059,081	2	,029,249	2	,159,095	2	2,302,378	2,150,750
Employee Benefits		316,334		236,342		347,133		287,892	295,455
Other Financing Uses		7,326		7,326		7,408		7,408	-
Total Expenditures	3,	888,714	3	,531,243	3	,865,425	3	3,949,839	3,790,542
Allocated Costs		83,824		74,663		86,433		83,761	68,302
Total Costs	3,	972,538	3	,605,906	3	,951,858	4	1,033,600	3,858,844
Revenues:									
Charges for Services		811,200		824,472		828,000		845,836	838,644
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		0-15,050	-
Use of Money and Property		_		2,000		_		_	_
Licenses & Permits		_		2,000		_		_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_	_
Sale of Property and									
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_	_
Miscellaneous		43,000		62,768		48,000		56,093	49,500
Interfund		16,841		16,841		15,641		15,641	16,423
Intergovernmental		5,491		8,940		9,741		9,013	4,834
Total Revenues		876,532		915,021		901,382		926,583	909,401
Net Cost	\$ 3,	096,006	\$ 2	,690,885	\$ 3	,050,476	\$ 3	3,107,017	\$ 2,949,443
Percent of Costs Covered		22.06%		25.38%		22.81%		22.97%	23.57%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	22.37	\$	19.47	\$	21.93	\$	22.54	\$ 21.17
								Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast								(5.07%)	\$ (157,574)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget  Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget								(3.31%)	(101,033)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# CULTURE & RECREATION

RECREATION

<u>Description</u>: Recreation Services provides a comprehensive program of leisure activities and services to the residents of Rye. All recreation activities are administered through the Recreation Department. This function includes joint recreation programs such as the Rye Town Park, the Rye Youth Council and the South East Consortium.

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1	,009,896	\$	962,608	\$ 3	1,054,209	\$	1,041,526	\$	1,015,833
Equipment		23,920		14,078		31,207		23,200		43,100
Materials & Supplies		444,217		254,318		237,033		256,636		240,695
Contractual Costs		843,608		814,001		933,567		1,076,850		1,087,127
Employee Benefits		316,334		236,342		347,133		287,892		295,455
Other Financing Uses		7,326		7,326		7,408		7,408		-
Total Expenditures	2	,645,301	2	2,288,673	2	2,610,557		2,693,512		2,682,210
Allocated Costs		73,798		64,799		77,508		74,984		58,574
Total Costs	2	,719,099	4	2,353,472	2	2,688,065		2,768,496		2,740,784
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		811,200		824,472		828,000		845,836		838,644
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		_		2,000		_		_		_
Licenses & Permits		_		-		_		_		_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_		_
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_		_
Miscellaneous		43,000		62,768		48,000		56,093		49,500
Interfund		16,841		16,841		15,641		15,641		16,423
Intergovernmental		5,491		8,940		9,741		9,013		4,834
Total Revenues		876,532		915,021		901,382		926,583		909,401
Net Cost	<b>¢</b> 1	9 <i>1</i> 2 567	•	1,438,451	<b>¢</b>	1,786,683	Ф	1,841,913	Ф	1,831,383
	\$ 1	,842,567	Φ.		Φ.		Ф		ф	
Percent of Costs Covered	ф	32.24%	ф	38.88%	ф	33.53%	Ф	33.47%	ф	33.18%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	13.31	\$	10.41	\$	12.85	\$	13.36	\$	13.15
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	recast							(0.57%)	\$	(10,530)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget								2.50%	\$	44,700

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### **CULTURE & RECREATION**

#### **CULTURE**

<u>Description</u>: The Cultural Services function includes those services provided by the Rye Free Reading Room (the library) and the Rye Historical Society under contract with the City of Rye. The city owns the Rye Arts Center building, and interfund charges from the Building and Vehicle Maintenance fund for depreciation on that building are included here.

		2007	200	7	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actua	.1	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$	- \$	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment		-		-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		27,940	27,322	2	29,340	30,799	44,709
Contractual Costs	1,2	215,473	1,215,248	8	1,225,528	1,225,528	1,063,623
Employee Benefits		-		-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses		-		-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,2	243,413	1,242,570	)	1,254,868	1,256,327	1,108,332
Allocated Costs		10,026	9,864	4	8,925	8,777	9,728
Total Costs	1,2	253,439	1,252,434	4	1,263,793	1,265,104	1,118,060
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		_		_	_	_	_
Charges to Other Governments		_		_	_	_	_
Use of Money and Property		_		_	_	_	_
Licenses & Permits		_		_	_	_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_	_	_	_
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		_		_	_	_	_
Miscellaneous		_		_	_	_	_
Interfund		_		_	_	_	_
Intergovernmental		_		_	_	_	_
Total Revenues		-		-	-	-	-
Net Cost	¢ 1 ′	253,439	\$ 1,252,434	1 9	\$ 1,263,793	\$ 1,265,104	\$ 1,118,060
Percent of Costs Covered	Ф 1,2						
	¢	0.00%	0.00		0.00%	0.00%	0.00% \$ 8.03
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	9.06	\$ 9.00	o 1	\$ 9.09	\$ 9.18	\$ 8.03

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast	(11.62%)	\$ (147,044)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	(11.53%)	\$ (145,733)



HOME AND COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT  This program provides for essential community services including planning, land use control,	
public sanitation, solid waste services, and land maintenance.	

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# Planning Department

### Description

The Planning Department assists the Planning Commission in the review and administration of land development applications in accordance with the City Code, City planning documents and New York State Law. The Department also prepares and/or oversees special planning studies and analysis, provides technical assistance to the City Council, other City Boards and Commissions, as well as City staff, and assists Rye residents, businesses and professionals with planning related matters.

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- Implemented Boston Post Road Diet
- Completed CBD Capital and Streetscape Plan
- Inititated Police/Court Building and Site Feasibility Study
- Completed Draft Stormwater Management Regulations
- Prepared Forest and Oakland Beach Avenues Trailways Feasibility Study
- Assisted with preparation of Capital Improvement Program
- Assumed Wetland Permit Determination Responsibilities

#### 2009 Highlights

- Finalize agreement with Westchester County for implementation of Purchase Street Roundabout
- Complete Police/Court Site Feasibility
- Advance Implementation of CBD plans
- Support Implementation of Capital Projects

Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent
	 Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 61,799 \$	51,500 \$	62,000 \$	37,500	-27.18%
Total Expenditures	 244,301	288,933	273,344	242,899	-15.93%
Net Margin	\$ (182,502) \$	(237,433) \$	(211,344) \$	(205,399)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Planning	1.91	1.67	1.67
Department Total	1.91	1.67	1.67

Performance Measures	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target	Percent Change
Average time in hours to review and act on				
applications	60	60	60	0.00%

# ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# Department of Public Works

### Description

The Department of Public Works (DPW) is responsible for that portion of the community's physical environment owned by the City and includes the following:

**Administration** provides professional leadership to the Department of Public Works in the execution of various community services including Public Sanitation, Solid Waste Services, Land Maintenance, and Building and Vehicle Maintenance.

**Public Sanitation** ensures the public health and safety of the community by providing collection of sewage and preventative maintenance and repair of sewer lines; maintenance and repair of the storm water management system; and sweeping and cleaning of the public streets and public parking areas.

**Solid Waste** reduces the generation of solid waste within the community by educating residents to reduce solid waste, accelerating recycling and composting efforts, disposal through waste to energy disposal, and reducing the toxicity of the waste stream.

**Land Maintenance** beautifies and restores the environment of the city by maintaining parklets, cul-de-sacs, cemeteries, and other city-owned landscapes; pruning, removal and replacement of trees and shrubs; and controlling rodents and insects..

**Building Maintenance** provides safe and aesthetically pleasing public buildings by performing custodial services, preventive maintenance, repairs or renovations, and overseeing contracted repairs.

**Vehicle Maintenance** ensures that motorized and non-motorized vehicles, apparatus, and equipment within the city's fleet are operational by providing efficient and effective service, repair, and maintenance.

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- A new fueling depot and fuel management system were built and put on line. The new depot has a canopy and fire suppression system. The fuel management system automatically records gasoline usage through in-tank rings and streamlines inventory procedures and billing. The road crew installed a drainage system to carry water from the canopy into the drain at Disbrow
- Recycling substantially increased. To date, pulp collection is up 76 tons and co-mingled up 74 tons
- Police station rehabilitation completed, trailer and fencing removed and all staff in place
- Kirby Lane North project completed, pump station and generator on line
- Peck Avenue Pump Station completed and on line. This project completed the EPA grant
- After the Kirby Lane North project was completed, DPW adjusted the fence, rebuilt the storm gate, planted trees around the pump station and painted the new generator to make it less visible
- Assisted in the work completed at the new Peck Avenue pump station, including pumping the wet well, adjusting the fence, assisting with the generator start-up and clearing vegetation
- The entire sanitary sewer system feeding to the Hewlett lift station was TV'd with the new sewer camera. Also, all the streets proposed to be paved were TV'd (storm and sanitary lines)

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### 2009 Highlights

- Purchase spare pumps for each sanitary pump station
- Upgrade the equipment in the maintenance garage, including annual upgrade of the computer diagnostic equipment and obtain brake cutting and hose manufacturing equipment
- Install drain along the southerly end of Stuyvesant Avenue to eliminate icing and road erosion
- Remove last of in-ground oil tanks
- Install larger generator to support Westchester Beach Club pump station
- Replace doors and generator at City Hall
- Bid contract to replace Central Avenue Bridge and reconstruct stream wall along Theodore Fremd Avenue
- Oversee reconstruction of wall along Elm Place
- Continue to implement I and I Program (Inflow and Infiltration)
- Replace force mains at Brevoort Lane and Forest Avenue
- Bid contract to install new pumps at Hewlett Pump Station and a sanitary sewer on Upper Dogwood Lane
- Reconstruct drain on Lasalle Avenue
- Reconstruct steps at City Hall (front & parking lot side)

Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent	
	 Actual		Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 412,991	\$	56,312	\$ 74,812	\$ 65,105	15.61%
Total Expenditures	4,009,635		4,278,470	4,240,326	4,308,820	0.71%
Net Margin	\$ (3,596,644)	\$	(4,222,158)	\$ (4,165,514)	\$ (4,243,715)	N/A

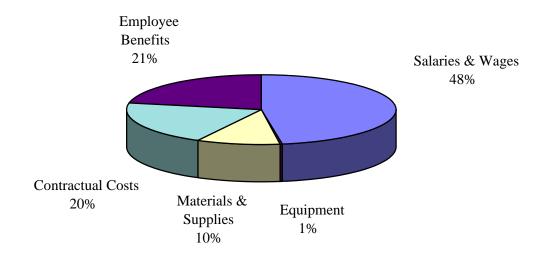
List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Public Sanitation	5.40	4.55	4.55
Solid Waste	19.05	19.60	19.60
Land Maintenance	6.10	8.85	8.85
Building Maintenance	3.50	3.00	3.00
Vehicle Maintenance	8.85	7.95	7.95
Department Total	42.9	43.95	43.95

Performance Measures	2007	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
Percent of customers experiencing sewer				
interruptions	0.004%	0.004%	0.004%	0.00%
Percent of solid waste recycled	55%	60%	60%	0.00%
Pounds recycled per person	750	750	750	0.00%
Percent of emergency repair requests completed				
within 24 hours of notification of problem	90%	90%	90%	0.00%
Percent of customers rating custodial services				
as good or better	80%	85%	85%	0.00%

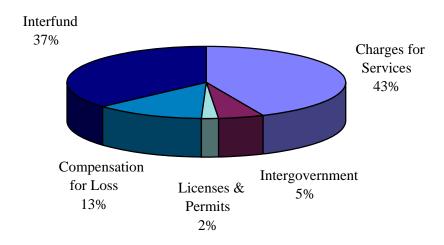


### HOME AND COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

# **EXPENDITURES**



# **REVENUES**



### HOME AND COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

<u>Description</u>: Home and Community Environment is responsible for that portion of the community's physical environment owned by the city and for administration and regulation of land use control over that portion of the physical environment under private ownership. Community Environment is divided into four functions: General Environment, Sanitation, Comunity Environment, and Natural Resources..

Resources Required         Budget         Actual         Budget         Forecast         Proposed           Expenditures:         Salaries & Wages         \$ 2,037,919         \$ 1,983,356         \$ 2,037,818         \$ 2,106,075         \$ 2,166,550           Equipment         42,139         31,288         12,267         12,450         10,000           Materials & Supplies         633,065         515,161         387,857         387,098         452,038           Contractual Costs         924,918         890,222         918,396         925,603         923,170           Employee Benefits         1,024,537         755,285         1,062,166         933,545         999,961           Other Financing Uses         78,623         78,623         148,899         148,899         -           Total Expenditures         4,741,201         4,253,935         4,567,403         4,513,670         4,551,719           Allocated Costs         480,952         428,175         499,024         476,459         408,715           Total Costs         5,222,153         4,682,110         5,066,427         4,990,129         4,960,434
Expenditures: Salaries & Wages \$ 2,037,919 \$ 1,983,356 \$ 2,037,818 \$ 2,106,075 \$ 2,166,550  Equipment 42,139 31,288 12,267 12,450 10,000  Materials & Supplies 633,065 515,161 387,857 387,098 452,038  Contractual Costs 924,918 890,222 918,396 925,603 923,170  Employee Benefits 1,024,537 755,285 1,062,166 933,545 999,961  Other Financing Uses 78,623 78,623 148,899 148,899 -  Total Expenditures 4,741,201 4,253,935 4,567,403 4,513,670 4,551,719  Allocated Costs 480,952 428,175 499,024 476,459 408,715  Total Costs 5,222,153 4,682,110 5,066,427 4,990,129 4,960,434
Salaries & Wages       \$ 2,037,919       \$ 1,983,356       \$ 2,037,818       \$ 2,106,075       \$ 2,166,550         Equipment       42,139       31,288       12,267       12,450       10,000         Materials & Supplies       633,065       515,161       387,857       387,098       452,038         Contractual Costs       924,918       890,222       918,396       925,603       923,170         Employee Benefits       1,024,537       755,285       1,062,166       933,545       999,961         Other Financing Uses       78,623       78,623       148,899       148,899       -         Total Expenditures       4,741,201       4,253,935       4,567,403       4,513,670       4,551,719         Allocated Costs       480,952       428,175       499,024       476,459       408,715         Total Costs       5,222,153       4,682,110       5,066,427       4,990,129       4,960,434         Revenues:
Equipment       42,139       31,288       12,267       12,450       10,000         Materials & Supplies       633,065       515,161       387,857       387,098       452,038         Contractual Costs       924,918       890,222       918,396       925,603       923,170         Employee Benefits       1,024,537       755,285       1,062,166       933,545       999,961         Other Financing Uses       78,623       78,623       148,899       148,899       -         Total Expenditures       4,741,201       4,253,935       4,567,403       4,513,670       4,551,719         Allocated Costs       480,952       428,175       499,024       476,459       408,715         Total Costs       5,222,153       4,682,110       5,066,427       4,990,129       4,960,434         Revenues:
Materials & Supplies       633,065       515,161       387,857       387,098       452,038         Contractual Costs       924,918       890,222       918,396       925,603       923,170         Employee Benefits       1,024,537       755,285       1,062,166       933,545       999,961         Other Financing Uses       78,623       78,623       148,899       148,899       -         Total Expenditures       4,741,201       4,253,935       4,567,403       4,513,670       4,551,719         Allocated Costs       480,952       428,175       499,024       476,459       408,715         Total Costs       5,222,153       4,682,110       5,066,427       4,990,129       4,960,434         Revenues:
Contractual Costs         924,918         890,222         918,396         925,603         923,170           Employee Benefits         1,024,537         755,285         1,062,166         933,545         999,961           Other Financing Uses         78,623         78,623         148,899         148,899         -           Total Expenditures         4,741,201         4,253,935         4,567,403         4,513,670         4,551,719           Allocated Costs         480,952         428,175         499,024         476,459         408,715           Total Costs         5,222,153         4,682,110         5,066,427         4,990,129         4,960,434           Revenues:
Employee Benefits       1,024,537       755,285       1,062,166       933,545       999,961         Other Financing Uses       78,623       78,623       148,899       148,899       -         Total Expenditures       4,741,201       4,253,935       4,567,403       4,513,670       4,551,719         Allocated Costs       480,952       428,175       499,024       476,459       408,715         Total Costs       5,222,153       4,682,110       5,066,427       4,990,129       4,960,434    Revenues:
Other Financing Uses         78,623         78,623         148,899         148,899         -           Total Expenditures         4,741,201         4,253,935         4,567,403         4,513,670         4,551,719           Allocated Costs         480,952         428,175         499,024         476,459         408,715           Total Costs         5,222,153         4,682,110         5,066,427         4,990,129         4,960,434           Revenues:
Total Expenditures       4,741,201       4,253,935       4,567,403       4,513,670       4,551,719         Allocated Costs       480,952       428,175       499,024       476,459       408,715         Total Costs       5,222,153       4,682,110       5,066,427       4,990,129       4,960,434         Revenues:
Allocated Costs Total Costs  480,952 428,175 499,024 476,459 408,715  5,222,153 4,682,110 5,066,427 4,990,129 4,960,434  Revenues:
Total Costs 5,222,153 4,682,110 5,066,427 4,990,129 4,960,434  Revenues:
Revenues:
$C_{1}^{1}$ $C_{2}^{1}$ $C_{3}^{1}$ $C_{3$
Charges for Services 76,050 68,209 59,500 69,000 44,500
Charges to Other Governments 5,500 5,460 5,460 5,460 5,460
Use of Money and Property
Licenses & Permits 1,500 2,025 2,000 2,000 2,000
Fines and Forfeitures
Sale of Property and
Compensation for Loss 3,200 11,920 5,000 24,500 13,000
Miscellaneous
Interfund 35,852 35,852 35,852 37,645
Intergovernmental 351,323 351,324
Total Revenues 473,425 474,790 107,812 136,812 102,605
Net Cost \$4,748,728 \$4,207,320 \$4,958,615 \$4,853,317 \$4,857,829
Percent of Costs Covered 9.07% 10.14% 2.13% 2.74% 2.07%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars \$ 34.31 \$ 30.44 \$ 35.65 \$ 35.22 \$ 34.87
Percent Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast 0.09% \$ 4,512
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget (2.03%) \$ (100,786)

# HOME AND COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

<u>Description</u>: The General Environment function assists the Planning Commission in the review and administration of land development applications in accordance with the City Code, City Planning documents and New York State Law. The Department also prepares and/or oversees special planning studies and analysis, provides technical assistance to the City Council, and other City Boards and Commissions, as well as City staff, and assists Rye residents, businesses and professionals with planning related matters.

		2007	2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:									
Salaries & Wages	\$	139,435	\$ 135,943	\$	145,526	\$	141,526	\$	151,102
Equipment		5,027	2,457		6,767		6,000		5,000
Materials & Supplies		8,275	6,078		8,073		7,350		9,450
Contractual Costs		68,450	52,073		67,297		61,297		18,460
Employee Benefits		58,377	47,750		61,270		57,171		58,887
Other Financing Uses		-	-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		279,564	244,301		288,933		273,344		242,899
Allocated Costs		28,359	24,590		31,568		28,854		21,811
Total Costs		307,923	268,891		320,501		302,198		264,710
Revenues:									
Charges for Services		68,550	61,799		51,500		62,000		37,500
Charges to Other Governments		-	-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		_	_		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		_	_		-		_		-
Fines and Forfeitures		_	_		-		-		-
Sale of Property and									
Compensation for Loss		_	_		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		_	_		-		-		-
Interfund		_	_		_		_		_
Intergovernmental		_	_		-		-		_
Total Revenues		68,550	61,799		51,500		62,000		37,500
Net Cost	\$	239,373	\$ 207,092	\$	269,001	\$	240,198	\$	227,210
Percent of Costs Covered		22.26%	 22.98%	•	16.07%	•	20.52%	•	14.17%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.73	\$ 1.50	\$	1.93	\$	1.74	\$	1.63
							Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forec	ast						(5.41%)	\$	(12,988)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budg							(15.54%)		(41,791)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 HOME AND COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT SANITATION

<u>Description</u>: The Sanitation function ensures the public health and safety of the community by providing collection of sewage and preventative maintenance and repair of sewer lines; maintenance and repair of the storm water management system; and sweeping and cleaning of the public streets and public parking areas. In addition it reduces solid waste generation within the community by educating residents on solid waste reduction, accelerating recycling and composting efforts, disposal via waste to energy, and reduction of toxicity in the waste stream.

		2007	2007	2008	2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	]	Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,	,387,804	\$ 1,378,848	\$ 1,376,798	\$ 1,425,449	\$ 1	,467,545
Equipment		-	-	500	500		-
Materials & Supplies		327,462	319,809	331,510	333,448		394,888
Contractual Costs		607,704	593,313	636,141	650,839		679,861
Employee Benefits		722,512	550,843	736,515	663,307		701,792
Other Financing Uses		78,623	78,623	148,899	148,899		-
Total Expenditures	3,	,124,105	2,921,436	3,230,363	3,222,442	3	3,244,086
Allocated Costs		170,673	155,645	181,527	183,433		158,574
Total Costs	3,	,294,778	3,077,081	3,411,890	3,405,875	3	3,402,660
_							
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		3,500	2,070	4,000	4,000		4,000
Charges to Other Governments		5,500	5,460	5,460	5,460		5,460
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		3,200	11,920	5,000	24,500		13,000
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-		-
Interfund		35,852	35,852	35,852	35,852		37,645
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-		-
Total Revenues		48,052	55,302	50,312	69,812		60,105
Net Cost	\$ 3	,246,726	\$ 3,021,779	\$ 3,361,578	\$ 3,336,063	\$ 3	3,342,555
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ 5,	1.46%	1.80%				1.77%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	23.46	\$ 21.86	\$ 24.17	\$ 24.21	\$	23.99
Net Cost III Tax Dollars	Ф	23.40	φ ∠1.80	φ 24.17	φ 24.21	Ф	43.99
					Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	recast				0.19%	\$	6,492
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bu					(0.57%)	\$	(19,023)

# ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

<u>Description</u>: The function of Community Environment is to beautify and restore the environment of the city by maintaining parklets, cul-de-sacs, cemeteries, and other city-owned landscapes; pruning, removal and replacement of trees and shrubs; and controlling rodents and insects.

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

		2007		2007	2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual	Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:									_
Salaries & Wages	\$	417,722	\$	398,761	\$ 440,494	\$	539,100	\$	547,903
Equipment		19,764		11,484	5,000		5,000		5,000
Materials & Supplies		41,435		26,978	44,874		45,700		47,600
Contractual Costs		215,492		212,433	210,091		210,091		221,592
Employee Benefits		229,536		146,781	236,018		213,048		239,282
Other Financing Uses		-		-	-		_		-
Total Expenditures		923,949		796,437	936,477		1,012,939		1,061,377
Allocated Costs		77,627		56,184	56,472		47,074		41,786
Total Costs	]	1,001,576		852,621	992,949		1,060,013		1,103,163
Revenues:									
Charges for Services		_		_	_		_		_
Charges to Other Governments		_		_	_		_		_
Use of Money and Property		_		_	_		_		_
Licenses & Permits		_		_	_		_		_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_	_		_		_
Sale of Property and									
Compensation for Loss		_		_	_		_		_
Miscellaneous		_		_	_		_		_
Interfund		_		_	_		_		_
Intergovernmental		_		_	_		_		_
Total Revenues		-		-	-		-		-
Net Cost	<b>\$</b> 1	1,001,576	\$	852,621	\$ 992,949	\$	1,060,013	\$	1,103,163
Percent of Costs Covered	<u> </u>	0.00%	<u> </u>	0.00%	0.00%	_	0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	7.24	\$	6.17	\$ 7.14	\$	7.69	\$	7.92
							Dorocard		Dalla
Change in 2000 Budget vs 2009 Es	#2.20.a+						Percent	Φ	Dollar 42 150
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fo							(4.07%)	\$	43,150
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bu	aget						(11.10%)	\$	110,214

### NATURAL RESOURCES

<u>Description</u>: The Natural Resources function coordinates the city's conservation facilities and programs, and prepares the city for disasters such as hurricanes and coastal storms.

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	92,958	\$ 69,804	\$ 75,000	\$ _	\$ -
Equipment		17,348	17,347	-	950	-
Materials & Supplies		255,893	162,296	3,400	600	100
Contractual Costs		33,272	32,403	4,867	3,376	3,257
Employee Benefits		14,112	9,911	28,363	19	-
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		413,583	291,761	111,630	4,945	3,357
Allocated Costs		204,293	191,756	229,457	217,098	186,544
Total Costs		617,876	483,517	341,087	222,043	189,901
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		4,000	4,340	4,000	3,000	3,000
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		1,500	2,025	2,000	2,000	2,000
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		351,323	351,324	-	-	
Total Revenues		356,823	357,689	6,000	5,000	5,000
Net Cost	\$	261,053	\$ 125,828	\$ 335,087	\$ 217,043	\$ 184,901
Percent of Costs Covered		57.75%	73.98%	1.76%	2.25%	2.63%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.89	\$ 0.91	\$ 2.41	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.33
					_	- 4
GI					Percent	 Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fored					14.81%	\$ (32,142)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get				44.82%	\$ (150,186)



# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# **Contract Service Agencies**

### Description

Contract service agencies are independent organizations that provide specialized services to City of Rye residents under one or more contracts between the organization and the City of Rye.

### Description of Contract Service Agencies

**Animal Control Services** are provided by the New Rochelle Humane Society using its own facilities, equipment, supplies, and staff.

*Emergency Medical Services* are provided by the Port Chester-Rye-Rye Brook Ambulance Corps, using their own facilities, equipment, supplies, and staff.

**The Rye Youth Council** is an independent organization that provides cultural and recreational activities for youth. The city acts as a sponsor agency of the Rye Youth Council, which allows the Rye Youth Council to receive New York State aid.

**Rye Town Park** is a joint venture between the Town of Rye and the City of Rye, providing public access to a park and beach located along the Long Island Sound shore. City funding represents the city's share of operating and capital costs.

**The Rye Free Reading Room** is an independent reading association that provides library services using their own facilities, equipment, supplies and staff.

**The Square House Museum** provides historical and archival services related to the City of Rye and surrounding area. The building is owned and maintained by the city, but services are provided by the Rye Historical Society.

**The Rye Art Center** provides opportunities for residents to learn about, view and participate in various audio/visual art forms. The building is owned by the city but operated and maintained by an independent organization. The only city costs associated with the Rye Art Center are interfund service charges.

Budget Totals (Expenditures)	2007		2008	2008			2009	Percent
	 Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed	Change
Animal Control Services	\$ 20,866	\$	21,467	\$	21,465	\$	22,222	3.52%
<b>Emergency Medical Services</b>	208,268		216,028		216,028		222,983	3.22%
Rye Youth Council	46,364		43,150		43,388		38,900	-9.85%
Rye Town Park	90,000		90,000		233,000		140,000	55.56%
Rye Free Reading Room	1,144,570		1,173,184		1,173,184		1,000,000	-14.76%
Square House	92,704		76,892		78,351		103,503	34.61%
Rye Art Center	 5,296		4,792		4,792		4,829	0.77%
	\$ 1,608,068	\$	1,625,513	\$	1,770,208	\$	1,532,437	-5.73%

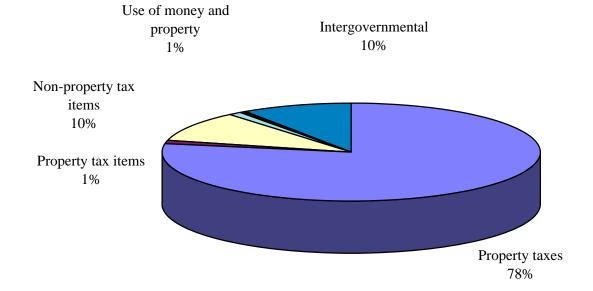
#### OTHER FINANCING USES

<u>Description</u>: Other Financing Uses includes contingency and interfund transfers. Contingency is a budgetary appropriation of funds to provide for unexpected and unanticipated expenditures. Interfund transfers represent transfers to and from other funds to subsidize operations or to fund projects.

		2007		2007		2008		2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:									
Transfers Out	\$ :	3,270,850	\$ :	3,270,850	\$ 2	2,222,000	\$ 2	2,222,000	\$ 1,559,000
Total Other Financing Uses	\$ :	3,270,850	\$ .	3,270,850	\$ 2	2,222,000	\$ 2	2,222,000	\$ 1,559,000
Revenues:									
Transfers In	\$	342,300	\$	342,300	\$	-	\$	389	\$ -
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>	\$	342,300	\$	342,300	\$	-	\$	389	\$ -
Net Cost	\$ :	2,928,550	\$ 2	2,928,550	\$ 2	2,222,000	\$ 2	2,221,611	\$ 1,559,000
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	21.16	\$	21.19	\$	15.98	\$	16.12	\$ 11.19
								Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							(29.83%)	\$ (662,611)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get							(29.84%)	\$ (663,000)

GENERAL FUND DETAILS

# UNALLOCATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES



### Summary of Unallocated General Fund Revenues:

Property taxes	\$ 19,409,395
Property tax items	239,945
Non-property tax items	2,520,000
Use of money and property	300,000
Miscellaneous	50,000
Interfund	41,000
Intergovernmental	2,373,774
	\$ 24,934,114

### UNALLOCATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Property Taxes	\$ 17,610,433	\$ 17,586,610	\$ 18,286,992	\$ 18,121,792	\$ 19,409,395
Property Tax Items					
other than Real Property Taxes:					
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	82,393	85,658	88,227	88,519	94,945
Interest & Penalties on					
Real Property Taxes	145,000	177,540	150,000	130,000	145,000
Total Property Tax Items	227,393	263,198	238,227	218,519	239,945
Total Property Taxes and					
Property Tax Items	17,837,826	17,849,808	18,525,219	18,340,311	19,649,340
Non-Property Tax Items:					
Sales and Use Tax	1,950,000	2,079,744	1,980,000	2,038,000	1,950,000
Occupancy Tax	150,000	200,303	170,000	182,000	170,000
Utilities Gross Receipts	389,600	342,687	360,000	430,000	400,000
•	2,489,600	2,622,734	2,510,000	2,650,000	2,520,000
Use of Money and Property:					
Interest Earnings	700,000	902,166	750,000	435,000	300,000
Rental of Property	700,000	1,000	730,000	433,000	300,000
icinal of Froperty	700,000	903,166	750,000	435,000	300,000
E' and a 1 E of C' and	-	451			
Fines and Forfeitures		451	-	-	
Miscellaneous		122,387	50,000	53,185	50,000
Interfund Revenues	43,050	43,350	41,000	45,375	41,000
					_
Intergovernmental:					
State Revenue Sharing	1,236,674	1,273,774	1,273,774	1,273,774	1,273,774
Mortgage Tax	1,500,000	2,141,475	1,575,000	1,630,000	1,100,000
	2,736,674	3,415,249	2,848,774	2,903,774	2,373,774
Total Unallocated Revenues	\$ 23,807,150	\$ 24,957,145	\$ 24,724,993	\$ 24,427,645	\$ 24,934,114
Change from Prior Year Budget			3.86%		0.85%

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

	2007	2008	2009
Source of Revenue:	Actual	Forecast	Proposed
Property Tax Items:			
Property taxes	\$ 17,586,610	\$ 18,121,792	\$ 19,409,395
Payments in lieu of taxes	85,658	88,519	94,945
Interest and penalties on property taxes	177,540	130,000	145,000
Total Property Tax Items	17,849,808	18,340,311	19,649,340
Non-Property Tax Items:			
Sales and use tax	2,079,744	2,038,000	1,950,000
Hotel occupancy tax	200,303	182,000	170,000
Utility gross receipts tax	 342,687	430,000	400,000
Total Non-Property Tax Items	 2,622,734	2,650,000	2,520,000
Charges for Services:			
General:			
Finance	4,082	3,300	4,300
Staff	26,496	25,600	24,840
Public Safety:			
Police	40,235	44,500	41,200
Fire	6,395	7,000	7,000
Building Inspection	12,279	7,000	6,000
Transportation:			
Street Administration	65,304	64,894	66,333
Street Maintenance	-	43,246	60,000
Parking	234,853	238,000	240,500
Culture & Recreation:			
Recreation	824,472	845,836	838,644
Special Facilities	-	-	-
Home & Community Environment			
General Environment	61,799	62,000	37,500
Sanitation	2,070	4,000	4,000
Community Environment	-	-	-
Natural Resources	4,340	3,000	3,000
Total Charges for Services	 1,282,325	1,348,376	1,333,317
Charges to Other Governments:			
General - Assessment Services	1,937	1,500	1,500
Public Safety:	2,707	1,500	1,500
Police -Westchester County	11,440	12,250	12,250

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

	2007	2008	2009
Source of Revenue:	Actual	Forecast	Proposed
Fire -Town of Harrison	25,685	25,685	25,685
Transportation:			
Snow Removal - Westchester County	29,134	33,000	35,000
Home & Community Environment			
Sewer Services - Mamaroneck	5,460	5,460	5,460
Other Community Services		-	-
Total Charges to Other Governments	73,656	77,895	79,895
Use of Money and Property:			
Unallocated:			
Rental of Real Property	1,000	-	-
Commissions	-	-	-
Interest Income	902,166	435,000	300,000
Transportation - Rental of Real Property	5,700	5,700	5,700
Recreation - Rental of Real Property	2,000	-	-
Total Use of Money and Property	910,866	440,700	305,700
Licenses and Permits:			
Business and Occupational Licenses	8,105	9,060	8,900
Dog Licenses	3,359	3,488	3,340
Other Licenses	-	-	-
Alarm Permits	96,175	87,600	82,000
Parking Permits	371,140	382,500	378,100
Building and Alteration Permits	1,449,464	1,046,750	941,750
Street Opening Permits	65,382	106,700	91,500
Other Permits	14,125	10,100	12,100
Total Licenses and Permits	2,007,750	1,646,198	1,517,690
Fines and Forfeitures:			
Forfeitures	6,667	3,675	3,000
Vehicle and Traffic Fines	116,965	140,000	140,000
Parking Fines	247,337	350,200	350,200
Other Fines	106,240	95,700	74,500
Total Fines and Forfeitures	477,209	589,575	567,700
1 Star 1 mes and 1 strongers	,209	303,373	207,700
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss:			
Sale of Paper, Metal and Glass (Recycling)	9,595	21,000	10,000
Minor Sales	3,230	4,500	3,900

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

	2007	2008	2009
Source of Revenue:	Actual	Forecast	Proposed
Insurance Recoveries	54,409	65,000	65,000
Total Sale of Property and			
Compensation for Loss	67,234	90,500	78,900
Miscellaneous Revenues:			
Medicare Part D Subsidy	99,060	50,000	50,000
Refunds of Prior Years' Expenditures	23,209	2,185	-
Gifts and Donations	64,888	60,093	50,100
Other	916	1,036	
Total Miscellaneous Revenues	188,073	113,314	100,100
Interfund Revenues	430,025	432,050	447,009
State Aid:			
Per Capita Revenue Sharing	1,273,774	1,273,774	1,273,774
Mortgage Tax	2,141,475	1,630,000	1,100,000
STAR Assessment Aid	4,726	3,056	150
Records Management Grant	5,337	1,594	1,594
Navigation Law Enforcement	47,070	45,000	45,000
Police State Aid	7,877	22,100	17,850
Fire Safety State Aid	-	5,000	-
Recreation for Youth	8,940	9,013	4,834
Emergency Disaster	85,864	-	-
Code Enforcement Aid	-	-	-
Total State Aid	3,575,063	2,989,537	2,443,202
Federal Aid:			
Law Enforcement	-	-	-
Community Planning	-	-	-
Emergency Disaster	265,460	-	-
Total Federal Aid	265,460	-	-
Operating Transfers In	343,500	389	
Total General Fund Revenues	\$ 30,093,703	\$ 28,718,845	\$ 29,042,853

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### DETAILED SCHEDULE OF COST ALLOCATIONS

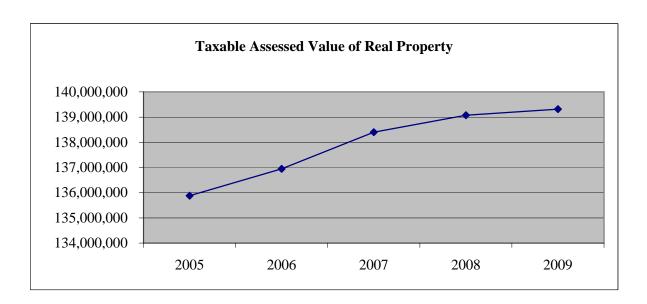
	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
111010 Legislative	\$ (73,698)	\$ (69,138)	\$ (68,002)	\$ (67,037)	\$ (66,776)
111230 Executive	(558,499)	(481,952)	(537,691)	(524,622)	(548,943)
111310 Financial Administration	(224,579)	(206,481)	(226,626)	(227,028)	(234,877)
111315 General Accounting	(282,589)	(237,049)	(363,055)	(362,277)	(318,150)
111320 Accounts Payable	(127,449)	(117,615)	(68,239)	(51,864)	(57,146)
111321 Payroll	(139,981)	(126,573)	(111,217)	(93,273)	(75,932)
111325 Treasury	18,857	14,033	20,565	66,799	17,324
111326 Parking Violations	13,077	12,213	10,275	11,556	10,619
111355 Assessment	45,990	39,808	48,575	41,336	38,645
111410 City Clerk	33,907	30,746	40,591	39,543	35,273
111411 Records Management	(54,767)	(32,728)	(56,441)	(56,594)	(52,631)
111412 Parking Administration	4,314	3,542	4,630	4,345	4,078
111420 Law	(432,959)	(418,015)	(565,780)	(537,799)	(358,169)
111430 Human Resources	(321,201)	(295,482)	(374,958)	(372,287)	(285,316)
111450 Elections	4,340	2,636	4,715	4,767	3,727
111625 City Hall Annex	17,110	16,977	8,273	8,310	10,829
111680 Information Technology	(256,891)	(187,684)	(362,995)	(319,932)	(259,083)
113120 Police Administration	100,642	82,545	115,446	109,076	100,518
113121 Police Patrol	552,450	502,508	632,299	594,181	521,535
113122 Police Investigations	75,786	60,155	86,605	85,669	61,729
113123 Police Marine Patrol	17,202	12,984	15,451	14,360	11,108
113124 Police Youth Services	16,998	16,017	18,391	17,896	15,705
113125 Parking Enforcement	21,320	16,247	25,672	24,731	20,304
113301 School Crossings	12,402	8,440	12,808	12,222	12,773
113310 Traffic Controls	29,759	26,666	32,977	28,296	19,634
113410 Fire Protection	410,095	362,317	464,674	433,418	386,715
113620 Building Inspections	36,421	34,233	44,443	42,509	38,840
115010 Public Works Administration	87,464	79,080	107,714	96,257	85,867
115020 Engineering	26,595	23,963	29,170	27,888	24,630
115110 Street Maintenance	78,971	68,665	82,202	83,854	71,772
115142 Snow Removal	73,668	60,893	92,332	68,288	62,988
115182 Street Lighting	27,116	25,532	32,128	31,772	35,076
115650 Off-Street Parking	22,645	17,842	26,443	25,254	24,111
117100 Recreation Administration	37,963	34,816	43,335	43,641	37,814
117110 Parks & Playgrounds	39,395	32,569	45,880	44,974	43,743
117115 Recreation Center	18,712	16,948	22,986	23,795	24,831
117120 Recreation Programs	24,513	22,885	28,558	23,757	21,532
117121 Camps	42,284	39,353	47,704	44,292	37,619

# DETAILED SCHEDULE OF COST ALLOCATIONS

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
117122 Athletics	18,371	15,083	22,170	20,690	19,058
117123 Tennis	12,247	11,422	12,803	10,378	10,246
117124 Special Events	25,186	13,577	13,067	12,280	9,177
117125 Senior Adult Programs	12,906	9,964	13,757	13,983	13,090
117126 Special Facilities Administratio	8,536	8,025	9,579	8,513	1,658
117181 Rye Nature Center	12,704	10,328	9,153	7,063	4,226
117321 South East Consortium	1,689	1,666	1,684	1,784	1,786
117450 Square House Museum	9,489	9,331	8,401	8,271	9,294
117460 Rye Arts Center	537	533	524	506	434
118020 Planning	28,359	24,590	31,568	28,854	21,811
118120 Sanitary Sewers	39,487	35,610	50,934	49,970	38,824
118140 Storm Drains	27,744	25,843	30,834	26,439	21,244
118160 Refuse & Garbage	176,549	165,913	198,623	190,659	165,300
118161 Recycling	62,821	56,750	63,009	63,845	57,668
118170 Street Cleaning	10,311	9,938	9,542	9,245	8,262
118510 Community Beautification	55,035	52,112	54,668	54,761	48,144
118511 Rodent & Insect Control	3,019	1,235	3,374	5,612	5,676
118560 Shade Trees	35,673	26,817	44,276	46,552	41,485
118710 Conservation	6,316	3,233	12,196	422	301
118760 Disaster Preparedness	35,638	26,134		100	
Total Cost Allocations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

#### TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION

Real property taxes consist of taxes collected on the assessed value of real property, which includes land, structures, and improvements. Real property taxes are levied on both residential and commercial properties. The real property tax levy is calcuated by dividing the real property taxable assessed value by 1,000 and multiplying the result by the adopted tax rate. The billing and collection of real property taxes is governed by Real Property Tax Law.



#### **Taxable Assessed Valuation of Real Property**

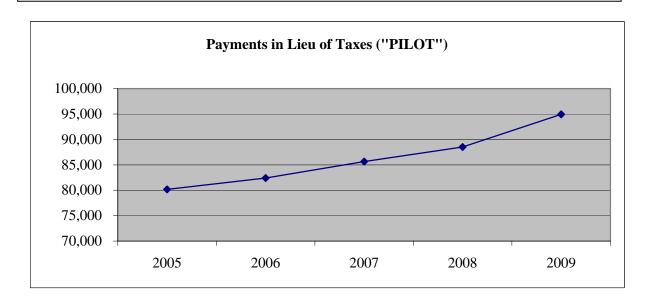
Fiscal	Year	Valuation	Change
Actual	2005	135,880,847	
Actual	2006	136,949,077	0.79%
Actual	2007	138,401,675	1.06%
Forecast	2008	139,073,118	0.49%
Budget	2009	139,315,267	0.17%

#### Assumptions:

The estimated taxable assessed value for 2009 as shown above is per the tax roll of September 15, 2008. We assume that there will be no material changes in the taxable assessed value between that date and the date of the actual 2009 tax levy.

### PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES ("PILOT")

Payments in lieu of taxes ("PILOT") represent payments received by a municipality or agency in lieu of real property taxes, and are governed by §412-a of Real Property Tax Law. The only PILOT in effect for the City of Rye at this time is one with the Avon Capital Corporation. In that agreement, Avon conveyed its property to the Westchester County Industrial Development Agency (IDA) and then leased it back from the county to further the economic goals of the IDA. Avon pays a PILOT equal to the real property taxes that would be levied against the property.



#### Payments in Lieu of Taxes ("PILOT")

Fiscal	Year	Amount	Change
Actual	2005	80,172	
Actual	2006	82,393	2.77%
Actual	2007	85,658	3.96%
Forecast	2008	88,519	3.34%
Budget	2009	94,945	7.26%

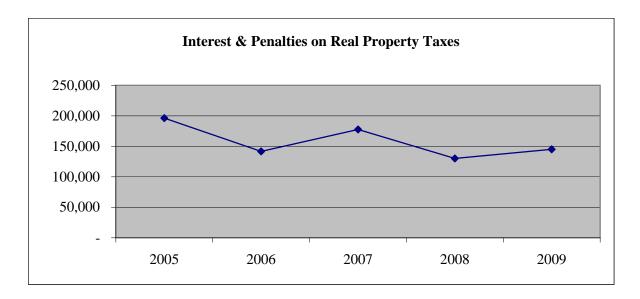
#### Assumptions:

There will be no material change in the Avon PILOT agreement.

There will be no material change in the valuation of the Avon property which is used to calculate the PILOT payment amount.

#### INTEREST AND PENALTIES ON REAL PROPERTY TAXES

Interest and penalties on real property taxes represent the interest and penalties charged against overdue real property taxes. Real Property Tax Law ("RPTL") §924 requires that interest and penalties must be added to real property taxes due if payment is received after the due date. The Rye City Charter §C22-8(C) specifies the interest and penalty amounts, currently 2% if paid within the first month overdue; 5% if paid within the second or third months overdue; 7% if paid within the fourth and fifth months overdue; 10% if paid within the sixth, seventh and eighth month overdue, and 12% if paid thereafter to the date of the payment of the lien.



### **Interest and Penalties on Real Property Taxes**

Fisca	ıl Year	Amount	Change
Actual	2005	196,347	
Actual	2006	141,779	-27.79%
Actual	2007	177,540	25.22%
Forecast	2008	130,000	-26.78%
Budget	2009	145,000	11.54%

#### Assumptions:

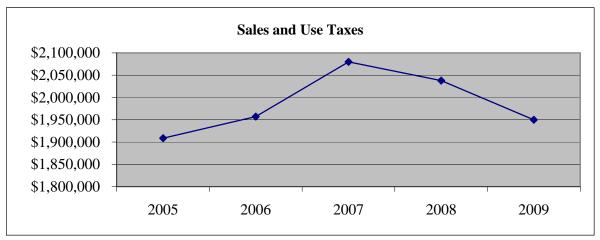
Overdue tax payments will increase slightly in 2009, due to the aggressive collection of overdue taxes.

## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **SALES AND USE TAXES**

Sales and use taxes are taxes imposed upon retail sales of tangible personal property and/or the consumption of goods and/or services, and are governed by §1210 of the Tax Law. The 7.375% sales and use tax rate in the City of Rye is allocated 4% to New York State; 0.375% to the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), and 2.18% to Westchester County, with the remaining allocated 0.6% to local governments within the County that do not have a local sales tax (Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains and Yonkers have their own sales tax) proportionately by percent of total population of all local governments, and 0.22% to school districts within the County proportionately by percent of total population of all school districts.



#### **Sales and Use Taxes**

Fiscal Year		Amount	Change
Actual	2005	\$ 1,908,845	
Actual	2006	1,957,187	2.53%
Actual	2007	2,079,744	6.26%
Forecast	2008	2,038,000	-2.01%
Budget	2009	1,950,000	-4.32%

Assumptions: 2009 sales tax revenues will decrease due to a reduction in the general economy. The sales tax distribution formula, components of that formula, and population proportions used in the formula will remain the same. Sales and use taxes will not be reduced or eliminated by the state or county, or materially affected by Internet sales exempt from such taxes.

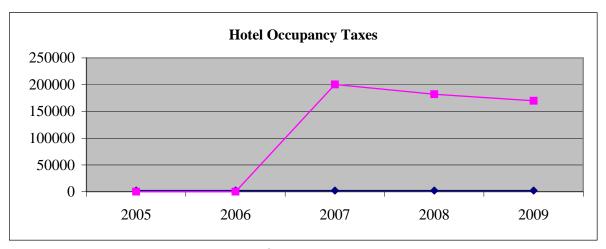
#### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAXES**

Hotel occupancy taxes are taxes imposed upon hotels and other places of lodging, as defined by the City of Rye Code, for revenues earned by hotels and places of lodging associated with overnight accomodations. The 3% hotel occupancy tax rate in the City of Rye is recorded in the General Fund and can be used for any purpose designated by the City Council.

The City of Rye Hotel Occupancy Tax, under §177 of the City Code was enacted in late 2006, with the first receipts arriving in fiscal 2007.



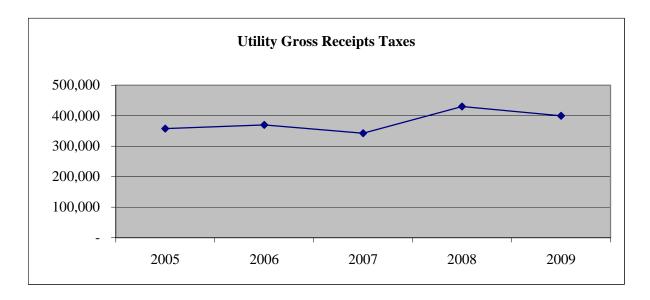
#### **Hotel Occupancy Taxes**

Fiscal Year		Amount	Change
Actual	2005	\$ -	
Actual	2006	-	N/A
Actual	2007	200,303	N/A
Forecast	2008	182,000	-9.14%
Budget	2009	170,000	-6.59%

Assumptions: Based on actual receipts for the first three quarters of Fiscal 2008, receipts have declined 9.1% compared to Fiscal 2007 (our first year of receipts). Based on this limited experience we estimate 2009 receipts at the same level as the 2008 budget.

#### **UTILITY GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES**

Utility gross receipts taxes are taxes imposed by a municipality on a utility doing business within that municipality. Utility gross receipts are governed by §20-b of the General City Law; §186-a of the Tax Law, and §177 of the Rye City Code. Section 177-2 of the Rye City Code provides that a utility company doing business within the city must pay a tax equal to 1% of its gross income.



#### **Utility Gross Receipts Taxes**

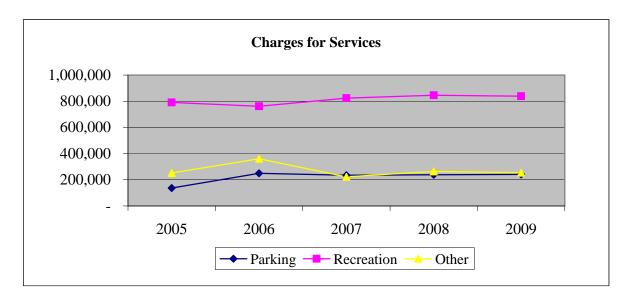
Fiscal Year		Amount	Change
Actual	2005	358,077	
Actual	2006	369,974	3.32%
Actual	2007	342,687	-7.38%
Forecast	2008	430,000	25.48%
Budget	2009	400,000	-6.98%

#### Assumptions:

The laws governing utility gross receipts will not change materially. The gross income of utility companies will increase due to the increased cost of providing these utilities.

#### **CHARGES FOR SERVICES**

Charges for services represent the fees charged to customers of the city for inspections, transcripts, planning and zoning services, solid waste services, recreational activities and other miscellaneous items. The two single greatest components of this revenue category are land use fees and recreation fees. Land use fees are charged for reviews of site plans, subdivisions, wetlands permits and determinations, and other services associated with planning or zoning. Recreation fees cover the use of recreation facilities and participation in recreational activities and events provided by the city.



#### **Charges for Services**

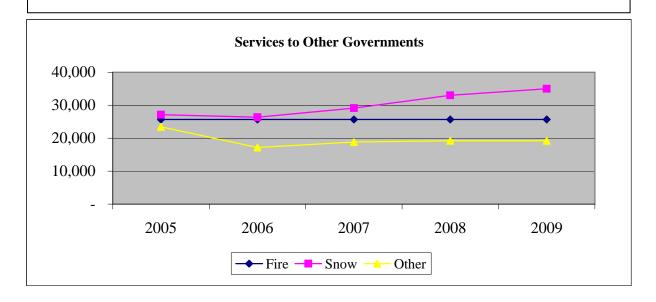
Fiscal	Year	Parking	Recreation	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2005	136,984	790,844	\$ 252,224	\$ 1,180,052	
Actual	2006	249,516	761,774	361,205	1,372,495	16.31%
Actual	2007	234,853	824,472	222,999	1,282,324	-6.57%
Forecast	2008	238,000	845,836	264,540	1,348,376	5.15%
Budget	2009	240,500	838,644	254,173	1,333,317	-1.12%

#### Assumptions:

Revenues will remain relatively unchanged. The need for services will remain stable in the forthcoming year.

#### SERVICES TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Services to other governments represent fees collected by the city for services provided by the city to other governments. The major components of this revenue category are fire protection services and snow removal services. Other services include prisoner transport and meals, and sewer services.



#### **Services to Other Governments**

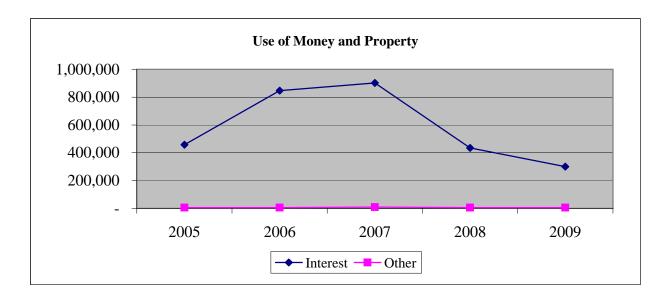
Fiscal	Year	Fire	Snow	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2005	25,685	27,147	23,442	76,274	
Actual	2006	25,685	26,373	17,177	69,235	-9.23%
Actual	2007	25,685	29,134	18,837	73,656	6.39%
Forecast	2008	25,685	33,000	19,210	77,895	5.76%
Budget	2009	25,685	35,000	19,210	79,895	2.57%

#### Assumptions:

The current inter-municipal agreements for services will remain in force and relatively unchanged through the forthcoming year.

#### **USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY**

Use of money and property represents interest earnings, the rental of property, and commissions. Interest earnings is the major component of this revenue category and is dependent upon cash balances available for investment and interest rates.



#### **Use of Money and Property**

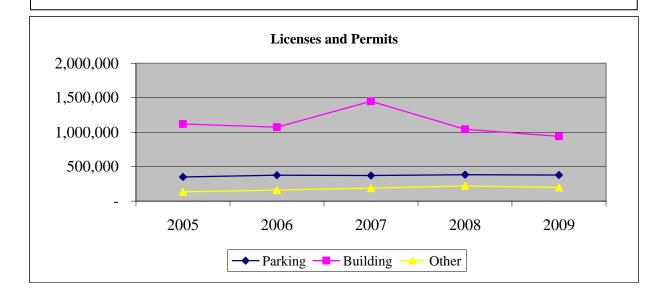
Fiscal	Year	Interest	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2005	458,180	5,695	463,875	
Actual	2006	846,399	5,229	851,628	83.59%
Actual	2007	902,166	8,700	910,866	6.96%
Forecast	2008	435,000	5,700	440,700	-51.62%
Budget	2009	300,000	5,700	305,700	-30.63%

#### Assumptions:

Interest rates will decrease dramatically from the 2007 levels, with the federal funds rate expected to fall below 1%. Balances available for investment will remain relatively stable or decrease slightly.

#### LICENSES AND PERMITS

Licenses and permits represent revenues from parking permits, building and alteration permits, street opening permits, alarm permits, business/occupational licenses, and other permits and licenses. The major components of this revenue category are parking permits, and building and alteration permits.



#### **Licenses and Permits**

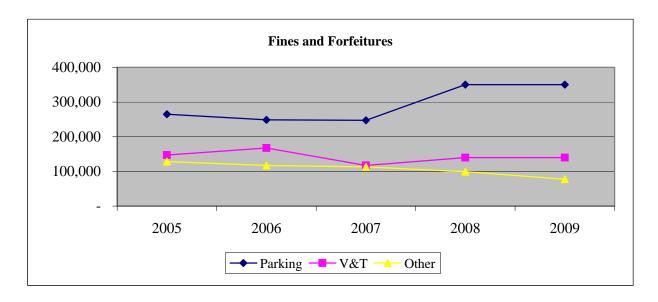
Fiscal	Year	Parking	Building	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2005	350,932	1,119,541	134,021	1,604,494	
Actual	2006	377,348	1,072,346	159,238	1,608,932	0.28%
Actual	2007	371,140	1,449,464	187,146	2,007,750	24.79%
Forecast	2008	382,500	1,043,750	219,948	1,646,198	-18.01%
Budget	2009	378,100	941,750	197,840	1,517,690	-7.81%

#### Assumptions:

Parking permit activity and all other permit fees will decline slightly. Building activity will decrease due to an anticipated general economic slowdown and a decrease in commercial and residential property sales.

#### FINES AND FORFEITURES

Fines and forfeitures represent revenues derived from fines and penalties imposed for the commission of statutory offenses and violations, and the confiscating (forfeiture) of bail, deposits, and/or proceeds due to failure to perform pursuant to an order or agreement. Parking fines, and vehicle and traffic (V&T) fines (given for moving violations), are the two major components of this revenue category.



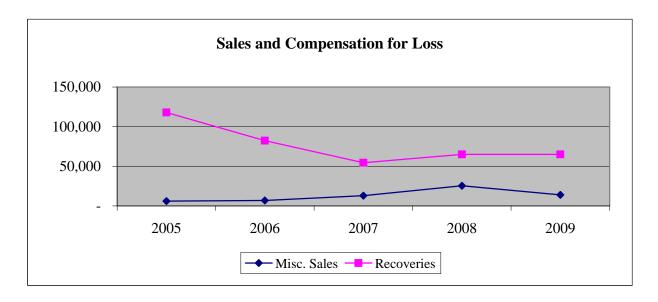
		Fines an	d Forfeitures			
Fiscal	Year	Parking	V&T	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2005	264,974	147,065	128,208	540,247	
Actual	2006	248,557	167,510	117,035	533,102	-1.32%
Actual	2007	247,337	116,965	112,907	477,209	-10.48%
Forecast	2008	350,200	140,000	99,375	589,575	23.55%
Budget	2009	350,200	140,000	77,500	567,700	-3.71%

#### Assumptions:

Parking and traffic enforcement will remain at the current levels. There was a substantial increase in parking fines issued in 2008, leading to increased revenues. There will be no significant changes in the parking and traffic laws or levels of fines. The collection rate on outstanding violations will remain stable. There will be a decrease in other fines due to improved enforcement and compliance.

#### SALES AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS

Sales and compensation for loss accounts for various types of sales, including the sale of real and personal property, surplus equipment, and recyclables, as well as recoveries obtained from claims successfully filed by the City for workers compensation or disability.



#### Sales and Compensaiton for Loss

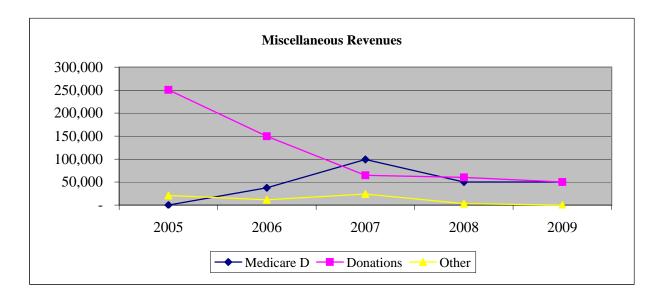
			Insurance		
Fiscal	Year	Misc. Sales	Recoveries	Total	Change
Actual	2005	6,034	117,905	123,939	
Actual	2006	6,824	82,458	89,282	-27.96%
Actual	2007	12,825	54,409	67,234	-24.69%
Forecast	2008	25,500	65,000	90,500	34.60%
Budget	2009	13,900	65,000	78,900	-12.82%

#### Assumptions:

Sales increased in 2008 due to an increased sale of recyclables. Insurance recoveries are estimated to be up by 20% compared to 2007.

### MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES

Miscellaneous revenues are those that are minor in amount or do not easily fit into any other revenue category. They include refunds of prior year expenditures, gifts and donations, and those that do not have a classification under the New York State Standard Chart of Accounts. We do not include miscellaneous revenues when preparing the annual budget unless we have sufficient reason to believe that the revenues will be forthcoming.



#### **Miscellaneous Revenues**

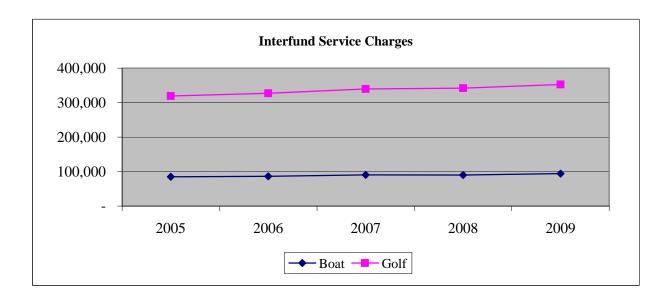
Year	Medicare D	Donations	Other	Total	Change
2005	-	250,477	21,055	271,532	
2006	37,526	149,522	11,529	198,577	-26.87%
2007	99,060	64,888	24,125	188,073	-5.29%
2008	50,000	60,093	3,221	113,314	-39.75%
2009	50,000	50,100	-	100,100	-11.66%
	2006 2007 2008	2005       -         2006       37,526         2007       99,060         2008       50,000	2005       -       250,477         2006       37,526       149,522         2007       99,060       64,888         2008       50,000       60,093	2005       -       250,477       21,055         2006       37,526       149,522       11,529         2007       99,060       64,888       24,125         2008       50,000       60,093       3,221	2005       -       250,477       21,055       271,532         2006       37,526       149,522       11,529       198,577         2007       99,060       64,888       24,125       188,073         2008       50,000       60,093       3,221       113,314

#### Assumptions:

Miscellaneous revenues will not be a significant source of funds in the forthcoming year. Barring any unusually large gifts or donations, payments from the Federal government for the Medicare Part D subsidy will be a significant component of total miscellaneous revenues.

#### INTERFUND SERVICE CHARGES

Interfund service charges represent fees charged by the General Fund to the Enterprise Funds (Boat Basin and Golf Club) to recover administrative (city manager, finance, legal, etc.) costs associated with those funds.



#### **Interfund Service Charges**

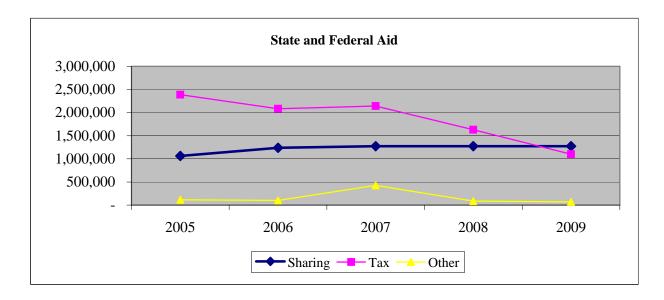
Fiscal	Year	Boat	Golf	Total	Change
Actual	2005	84,975	319,124	404,099	
Actual	2006	86,472	327,156	413,628	2.36%
Actual	2007	90,459	339,566	430,025	3.96%
Forecast	2008	90,234	341,816	432,050	0.47%
Budget	2009	94,367	352,642	447,009	3.46%

#### Assumptions:

Interfund service charges will remain relatively the same in the forthcoming year.

#### STATE AND FEDERAL AID

State and federal aid represents revenues provided in the form of revenue sharing, mortgage taxes, and other aid meant to encourage the implementation of state or federal programs at the local level. State revenue sharing (wherein the state "shares" its revenue with local governments) and mortgage taxes (taxes charged in property exchange transactions) are the two major components of this revenue category.



#### State and Federal Aid

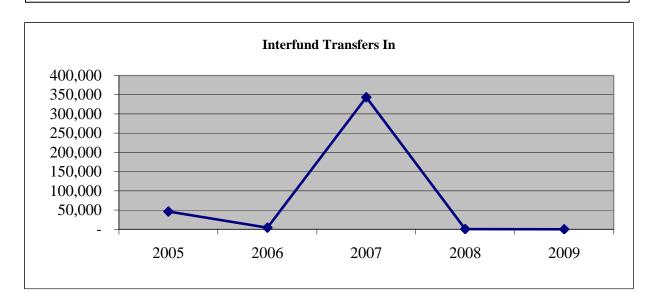
	State	State			
	Revenue	Mortgage			
Year	Sharing	Tax	Other	Total	Change
2005	1,062,788	2,389,053	115,813	3,567,654	
2006	1,240,315	2,084,125	100,268	3,424,708	-4.01%
2007	1,273,774	2,141,475	425,274	3,840,523	12.14%
2008	1,273,774	1,630,000	85,763	2,989,537	-22.16%
2009	1,273,774	1,100,000	69,428	2,443,202	-18.27%
	2005 2006 2007 2008	Revenue Year Sharing 2005 1,062,788 2006 1,240,315 2007 1,273,774 2008 1,273,774	Revenue Mortgage Year Sharing Tax 2005 1,062,788 2,389,053 2006 1,240,315 2,084,125 2007 1,273,774 2,141,475 2008 1,273,774 1,630,000	Revenue         Mortgage           Year         Sharing         Tax         Other           2005         1,062,788         2,389,053         115,813           2006         1,240,315         2,084,125         100,268           2007         1,273,774         2,141,475         425,274           2008         1,273,774         1,630,000         85,763	Revenue Mortgage           Year         Sharing Tax         Other Total           2005         1,062,788         2,389,053         115,813         3,567,654           2006         1,240,315         2,084,125         100,268         3,424,708           2007         1,273,774         2,141,475         425,274         3,840,523           2008         1,273,774         1,630,000         85,763         2,989,537

#### Assumptions:

The amounts for New York State general revenue sharing are as per the adopted New York State budget. We are budgeting for a 33% reduction in mortgage tax revenues, reflecting anticipated reductions in home financing/refinancing activity. Federal and state budget constraints will reduce miscellaneous aid.

#### INTERFUND TRANSFERS IN

Interfund transfers in represent transfers in from other funds for operating purposes. In the case of the General Fund, the transfers in mostly represent accounting transactions to properly record the flow of excess funds from completed capital projects originally funded by general revenues. These funds are typically transferred into the General Fund and then transferred back out to the Capital Projects Fund to fund other projects. Balances available from projects funded by debt may only be used to fund projects of the same purpose for which the debt was originally raised, or to pay down the debt.



#### **Interfund Transfers In**

Fiscal	Year	Total	Change
Actual	2005	46,340	
Actual	2006	4,000	-91.37%
Actual	2007	343,500	8487.50%
Forecast	2008	389	-99.89%
Budget	2009	-	-100.00%

Assumptions:

In fiscal 2009, there will be no interfund transfers in from any outstanding projects.

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### LEGISLATIVE

### 111010 CITY COUNCIL

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		8,300	7,240	8,800	7,835	8,300
Contractual Costs		81,157	77,657	74,961	74,961	75,023
Employee Benefits		-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		89,457	84,897	83,761	82,796	83,323
Allocated Costs		(73,698)	(69,138)	(68,002)	(67,037)	(66,776)
Total Costs		15,759	15,759	15,759	15,759	16,547
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		15,759	15,759	15,759	15,759	16,547
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		15,759	15,759	15,759	15,759	16,547
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
				_	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	ecast			•	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	lget				N/A	\$ -

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **EXECUTIVE**

### 111230 CITY MANAGER

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	329,349	\$ 321,597	\$ 374,678	\$ 374,351	\$ 378,803
Equipment		1,200	630	4,700	2,700	4,200
Materials & Supplies		95,263	49,638	31,575	26,850	31,300
Contractual Costs		103,757	102,947	93,116	93,116	100,857
Employee Benefits		120,040	98,250	124,732	118,715	129,449
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		649,609	573,062	628,801	615,732	644,609
Allocated Costs		(558,499)	(481,952)	(537,691)	(524,622)	(548,943)
Total Costs		91,110	91,110	91,110	91,110	95,666
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	_	_
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	_	_
Interfund		91,110	91,110	91,110	91,110	95,666
Intergovernmental		_	_	_	_	-
Total Revenues		91,110	91,110	91,110	91,110	95,666
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast			•	N/A	\$ _
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	get				N/A	\$ -

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **FINANCE**

### 111310 FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
						_
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	150,192	\$ 149,884	\$ 154,983	\$ 154,983	\$ 165,377
Equipment		2,483	1,160	2,100	1,500	2,500
Materials & Supplies		17,742	13,764	18,773	20,911	21,525
Contractual Costs		14,075	8,992	13,730	13,730	9,218
Employee Benefits		40,087	33,179	37,040	35,904	36,257
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		224,579	206,979	226,626	227,028	234,877
Allocated Costs		(224,579)	(206,481)	(226,626)	(227,028)	(234,877)
Total Costs		-	498	-	-	-
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	498	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	_	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	498	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	ecast			_	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	get				N/A	\$ -

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **FINANCE**

### 111315 GENERAL ACCOUNTING

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	82,184	\$ 82,093	\$ 188,999	\$ 188,999	\$ 162,588
Equipment		19,700	19,482	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		10,618	2,646	11,850	10,095	10,850
Contractual Costs		226,663	202,746	186,662	183,187	152,012
Employee Benefits		51,214	37,872	83,334	87,786	105,878
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		390,379	344,839	470,845	470,067	431,328
Allocated Costs		(282,589)	(237,049)	(363,055)	(362,277)	(318,150)
Total Costs		107,790	107,790	107,790	107,790	113,178
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		107,790	107,790	107,790	107,790	113,178
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		107,790	107,790	107,790	107,790	113,178
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	ecast			•	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	lget				N/A	\$ -

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### FINANCE

### 111320 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	78,305	\$ 77,218	\$ 24,598 \$	24,598 \$	32,940
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		6,947	5,288	6,950	7,455	7,450
Contractual Costs		11,131	8,510	8,295	8,295	9,400
Employee Benefits		31,066	26,599	28,396	11,516	7,356
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures	· ·	127,449	117,615	68,239	51,864	57,146
Allocated Costs		(127,449)	(117,615)	(68,239)	(51,864)	(57,146)
Total Costs		-	-	-	-	-
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ -	\$ - \$	- \$	
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ - \$	- \$	-
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	ecast				N/A \$	-
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	lget				N/A \$	-

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **FINANCE**

### 111321 PAYROLL

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
										_
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	70,850	\$	68,513	\$	47,101	\$	33,000	\$	34,639
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		2,999		1,361		3,355		2,540		3,380
Contractual Costs		47,013		39,538		45,999		45,999		24,770
Employee Benefits		19,119		17,161		14,762		11,734		13,143
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		_
Total Expenditures		139,981		126,573		111,217		93,273		75,932
Allocated Costs		(139,981)		(126,573)		(111,217)		(93,273)		(75,932)
Total Costs		-		-		-		-		-
_										
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		-
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_ ,	\$	_	\$	_
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	100.00%	Ψ	100.00%	Ψ	100.00%	Ψ	100.00%	Ψ	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	100.00%	\$	100.00%	\$		\$		\$	100.0070
Net Cost in Tax Donars	Ф	-	Ф	-	Ф		Φ	-	Ф	-
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	ecast							N/A	\$	-
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	lget							N/A	\$	-

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **FINANCE**

### 111325 TREASURY

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	29,511	\$ 27,602	\$ 33,813	\$ 33,813	\$ 52,334
Equipment		3,000	2,663	3,000	1,000	3,000
Materials & Supplies		76,900	73,505	81,550	530,909	93,500
Contractual Costs		64,107	28,127	59,230	58,630	30,813
Employee Benefits		12,349	7,516	10,627	8,440	13,249
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		185,867	139,413	188,220	632,792	192,896
Allocated Costs		18,857	14,033	20,565	66,799	17,324
Total Costs		204,724	153,446	208,785	699,591	210,220
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		2,250	4,082	3,150	3,300	4,300
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	_
Sale of Property and		-	-	-	-	_
Compensation for Loss		-	-	_	_	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	_	_	-
Interfund		-	-	_	-	_
Intergovernmental		-	173	_	113	150
Total Revenues		2,250	4,255	3,150	3,413	4,450
Net Cost	\$	202,474	\$ 149,191	\$ 205,635	\$ 696,178	\$ 205,770
Percent of Costs Covered		1.10%	2.77%	1.51%	0.49%	2.12%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.46	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.48	\$ 5.05	\$ 1.48
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	ecast				(70.44%)	\$ (490,408)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	lget				0.07%	\$ 135
- <del>-</del>						

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **FINANCE**

### 111326 PARKING VIOLATIONS BUREAU

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
						_
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	91,489	\$ 88,057	\$ 66,118	\$ 84,111	\$ 85,228
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		3,475	1,953	3,050	2,950	3,750
Contractual Costs		12,483	12,473	7,459	7,459	9,513
Employee Benefits		21,462	18,852	17,415	14,952	19,772
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	_
Total Expenditures		128,909	121,335	94,042	109,472	118,263
Allocated Costs		13,077	12,213	10,275	11,556	10,619
Total Costs		141,986	133,548	104,317	121,028	128,882
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	_	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-	-
	-					
Net Cost	\$	141,986	\$ 	\$ 104,317	\$ 121,028	\$ 128,882
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.03	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.93
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	ecast				 6.49%	\$ 7,854
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget					23.55%	\$ 24,565
- <del>-</del>	-					

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **FINANCE**

#### 111355 ASSESSMENT

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	225,301	\$ 222,252	\$ 234,046	\$ 235,456	\$ 242,440
Equipment		1,000	576	-	-	800
Materials & Supplies		8,057	5,331	10,519	8,800	9,700
Contractual Costs		113,127	91,173	103,819	57,819	86,058
Employee Benefits		105,881	76,161	96,209	89,512	91,382
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		453,366	395,493	444,593	391,587	430,380
Allocated Costs		45,990	39,808	48,575	41,336	38,645
Total Costs		499,356	435,301	493,168	432,923	469,025
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		1,500	1,937	2,000	1,500	1,500
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	_	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	4,553	_	2,943	-
Total Revenues		1,500	6,490	2,000	4,443	1,500
Net Cost	\$	497,856	\$ 428,811	\$ 491,168	\$ 428,480	\$ 467,525
Percent of Costs Covered		0.30%	1.49%	0.41%	1.03%	0.32%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	3.60	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.11	\$ 3.36
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast			,	9.11%	\$ 39,045
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget					(4.81%)	\$ (23,643)

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### STAFF

### 111410 CITY CLERK

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
						_
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	204,397	\$ 197,064	\$ 224,185	\$ 230,590	\$ 226,653
Equipment		2,300	1,391	2,220	2,300	2,300
Materials & Supplies		28,264	23,596	29,322	29,722	30,900
Contractual Costs		15,087	15,087	13,965	13,965	16,076
Employee Benefits		84,208	68,325	101,829	98,027	116,897
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		334,256	305,463	371,521	374,604	392,826
Allocated Costs		33,907	30,746	40,591	39,543	35,273
Total Costs		368,163	336,209	412,112	414,147	428,099
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		25,720	22,496	25,290	23,600	22,840
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		106,375	119,739	109,385	108,248	101,340
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		2,250	905	900	1,000	900
Miscellaneous		-	950	300	200	100
Interfund		8,302	8,302	8,302	8,302	8,718
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		142,647	152,392	144,177	141,350	133,898
						_
Net Cost	\$	225,516	\$ 183,817	\$ 267,935	\$ 272,797	\$ 294,201
Percent of Costs Covered		38.75%	45.33%	34.98%	34.13%	31.28%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.63	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.98	\$ 2.11
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Ford	ecast				7.85%	\$ 21,404
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	lget				9.80%	\$ 26,266

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### STAFF

### 111411 RECORDS MANAGEMENT

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	20,923	\$	20,242	\$	32,355	\$	33,990	\$	28,435
Equipment		2,500		-		2,500		2,500		2,500
Materials & Supplies		250		88		600		600		600
Contractual Costs		24,874		12,874		16,153		14,559		15,745
Employee Benefits		7,190		5,831		8,991		7,509		7,964
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		55,737		39,035		60,599		59,158		55,244
Allocated Costs		(54,767)		(32,728)		(56,441)		(56,594)		(52,631)
Total Costs		970		6,307		4,158		2,564		2,613
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		970		970		970		970		1,019
Intergovernmental		-		5,337		3,188		1,594		1,594
Total Revenues		970		6,307		4,158		2,564		2,613
N. G	Φ.		Φ.		ф		Φ.		Φ.	
Net Cost	\$		\$		\$		\$	-	\$	
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	ecast					•		N/A	\$	-
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	lget							N/A	\$	-

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### STAFF

### 111412 PARKING ADMINISTRATION

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	23,765	\$	18,777	\$	24,643	\$	24,643	\$	25,478
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		3,950		3,772		3,275		3,375		3,635
Contractual Costs		7,556		7,556		6,968		6,968		8,080
Employee Benefits		7,257		5,085		7,490		6,174		8,226
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		_
Total Expenditures		42,528		35,190		42,376		41,160		45,419
Allocated Costs		4,314		3,542		4,630		4,345		4,078
Total Costs		46,842		38,732		47,006		45,505		49,497
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		_
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
No. Com	Φ	46.042	¢.	29.722	Ф	47.006	ф	45 505	Φ	40, 407
Net Cost	\$	46,842	\$	38,732	\$		\$	45,505	\$	49,497
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	Φ.	0.00%	<b>.</b>	0.00%	Φ.	0.00%	Φ.	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.34	\$	0.28	\$	0.34	\$	0.33	\$	0.36
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	ecast					_		8.77%	\$	3,992
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud								5.30%	\$	2,491

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **STAFF**

### 111420 LEGAL SERVICES

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
						_
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	80,887	\$ 80,721	\$ 85,054	\$ 76,000	\$ 74,898
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		13,473	8,975	13,150	13,650	13,350
Contractual Costs		295,761	294,063	421,823	405,323	227,751
Employee Benefits		46,203	37,621	49,118	46,191	45,703
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		436,324	421,380	569,145	541,164	361,702
Allocated Costs		(432,959)	(418,015)	(565,780)	(537,799)	(358,169)
Total Costs		3,365	3,365	3,365	3,365	3,533
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		3,365	3,365	3,365	3,365	3,533
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		3,365	3,365	3,365	3,365	3,533
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	 Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	ecast			-	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	get				N/A	\$ -

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### STAFF

#### 111430 HUMAN RESOURCES

Resources Required		2007 Budget		2007 Actual		2008 Budget		2008 Forecast		2009 Proposed
Resources Required		Dudget		Actual		Duaget		Torccast		Troposeu
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	127,924	\$	126,408	\$	131,344	\$	131,344	\$	140,142
Equipment		2,550		2,201		1,200		_		-
Materials & Supplies		16,688		14,186		17,375		20,550		20,800
Contractual Costs		167,218		160,164		224,122		224,122		125,942
Employee Benefits		41,221		26,923		35,317		30,671		34,552
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		_		-
Total Expenditures		355,601		329,882		409,358		406,687		321,436
Allocated Costs		(321,201)		(295,482)		(374,958)		(372,287)		(285,316)
Total Costs		34,400		34,400		34,400		34,400		36,120
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		34,400		34,400		34,400		34,400		36,120
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		
Total Revenues		34,400		34,400		34,400		34,400		36,120
Net Cost	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	100.00%	Ψ	100.00%	Ψ	100.00%	Ψ	100.00%	Ψ	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	100.0070	\$	100.0070	\$	100.0070	\$	100.0070	\$	100.0070
Net Cost in Tax Donais	φ	-	Ф	-	Ф	-	φ	-	Ф	-
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	ecast					•		N/A	\$	-
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	get							N/A	\$	-

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **STAFF**

### 111450 ELECTIONS

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
						_
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	12,540	\$ 6,612	\$ 11,654	\$ 13,717	\$ 9,224
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		4,316	126	1,757	1,757	1,757
Contractual Costs		24,111	18,032	28,031	28,031	28,572
Employee Benefits		1,819	1,422	1,716	1,659	1,957
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		42,786	26,192	43,158	45,164	41,510
Allocated Costs		4,340	2,636	4,715	4,767	3,727
Total Costs		47,126	28,828	47,873	49,931	45,237
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	_	-	-	-
Total Revenues		2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Net Cost	\$	45,126	\$ 24,828	\$ 45,873	\$ 47,931	\$ 43,237
Percent of Costs Covered		4.24%	13.88%	4.18%	4.01%	4.42%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.33	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.31
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	ecast				(9.79%)	\$ (4,694)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	lget				(5.75%)	\$ (2,636)

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### SHARED SERVICES

### 111625 CITY HALL ANNEX

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		-		-		-		-		-
Contractual Costs		168,667		168,667		75,724		78,724		120,600
Employee Benefits		-		-		-		-		-
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		168,667		168,667		75,724		78,724		120,600
Allocated Costs		17,110		16,977		8,273		8,310		10,829
Total Costs		185,777		185,644		83,997		87,034		131,429
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
No. Com	¢	105 777	¢.	105 (14	ф	92 007	¢.	07.024	¢.	121 420
Net Cost	\$	185,777	\$	185,644	\$	83,997	\$	87,034	\$	131,429
Percent of Costs Covered	Φ.	0.00%	Φ.	0.00%	Φ.	0.00%	Φ.	0.00%	Φ.	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.34	\$	1.34	\$	0.60	\$	0.63	\$	0.94
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For	ecast							51.01%	\$	44,395
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	lget							56.47%	\$	47,432

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### SHARED SERVICES

### 111680 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
						_
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	104,766	\$ 98,044	\$ 153,311	\$ 158,511	\$ 118,576
Equipment		13,250	12,732	21,600	21,600	20,000
Materials & Supplies		20,419	11,797	24,910	24,920	24,300
Contractual Costs		120,062	86,252	163,132	122,888	115,558
Employee Benefits		45,665	26,130	47,313	39,284	30,284
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	_
Total Expenditures		304,162	234,955	410,266	367,203	308,718
Allocated Costs		(256,891)	(187,684)	(362,995)	(319,932)	(259,083)
Total Costs		47,271	47,271	47,271	47,271	49,635
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		47,271	47,271	47,271	47,271	49,635
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	_	-
Total Revenues		47,271	47,271	47,271	47,271	49,635
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast			•	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	get				N/A	\$ -

## ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 $\,$

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### SPECIAL ITEMS

### 111990 CONTINGENT ACCOUNT

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
					_
Total Expenditures	\$ - \$	- 3	\$ 237,500	\$ -	\$ 300,000

## ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### PUBLIC SAFETY

#### POLICE

### 113120 POLICE ADMINISTRATION

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	206,088	\$ 202,809	\$ 217,022	\$ 219,022	\$ 223,494
Equipment		565	564	1,700	1,700	-
Materials & Supplies		94,087	50,980	76,187	70,679	75,392
Contractual Costs		76,442	58,508	65,104	59,604	70,763
Employee Benefits		614,943	507,229	696,626	682,310	749,781
Other Financing Uses		-	-	_	-	-
Total Expenditures		992,125	820,090	1,056,639	1,033,315	1,119,430
Allocated Costs		100,642	82,545	115,446	109,076	100,518
Total Costs		1,092,767	902,635	1,172,085	1,142,391	1,219,948
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 1	1,092,767	\$ 902,635	\$ 1,172,085	\$ 1,142,391	\$ 1,219,948
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	7.90	\$ 6.53	\$ 8.43	\$ 8.29	\$ 8.76
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fored	cast			,	6.79%	\$ 77,557
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budg					4.08%	\$ 47,863

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY

## POLICE

## 113121 POLICE PATROL

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 3,435,662	\$ 3,435,661	\$ 3,657,786	\$ 3,657,786	\$ 3,781,124
Equipment	96,405	42,610	150,570	120,174	133,628
Materials & Supplies	276,819	115,791	297,800	203,397	214,359
Contractual Costs	338,436	314,035	340,384	340,384	372,936
Employee Benefits	1,298,715	1,084,353	1,340,696	1,307,140	1,306,105
Other Financing Uses	_	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures	5,446,037	4,992,450	5,787,236	5,628,881	5,808,152
Allocated Costs	552,450	502,508	632,299	594,181	521,535
Total Costs	5,998,487	5,494,958	6,419,535	6,223,062	6,329,687
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	4,200	2,885	4,200	5,500	4,200
Charges to Other Governments	12,100	11,440	12,100	12,250	12,250
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	183,200	176,904	186,200	205,700	186,200
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	35,000	39,309	40,000	40,000	40,000
Miscellaneous	500	1,170	500	3,800	500
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	17,850	7,877	23,350	22,100	17,850
Total Revenues	252,850	239,585	266,350	289,350	261,000
Net Cost	\$ 5,745,637	\$ 5,255,373	\$ 6,153,185	\$ 5,933,712	\$ 6,068,687
Percent of Costs Covered	4.22%	4.36%	4.15%	4.65%	4.12%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 41.51	\$ 38.02	\$ 44.24	\$ 43.05	\$ 43.56
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast			2.27%	\$ 134,975
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get			(1.37%)	\$ (84,498)
-	-			· ·	

## ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY

#### **POLICE**

### 113122 POLICE INVESTIGATION

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	444,129	\$ 385,704	\$ 485,115	\$ 525,115	\$ 409,305
Equipment		4,200	-	10,850	10,850	950
Materials & Supplies		16,149	10,936	22,559	22,465	24,106
Contractual Costs		77,844	76,544	70,180	70,180	79,902
Employee Benefits		204,774	124,460	203,965	182,966	173,191
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		747,096	597,644	792,669	811,576	687,454
Allocated Costs		75,786	60,155	86,605	85,669	61,729
Total Costs		822,882	657,799	879,274	897,245	749,183
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	2,175	2,175	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous				-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	-	2,175	2,175	-
Net Cost	\$	822,882	\$ 657,799	\$ 877,099	\$ 895,070	\$ 749,183
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.24%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	5.95	\$ 4.76	\$ 6.31	\$ 6.49	\$ 5.38
					 Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast				 (16.30%)	\$ (145,887)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get				(14.58%)	\$ (127,916)

## ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY

## POLICE

### 113123 MARINE PATROL

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	91,513	\$ 84,547	\$ 54,254	\$ 76,737	\$ 61,860
Equipment		9,754	2,993	11,700	11,700	6,364
Materials & Supplies		40,444	16,424	53,450	26,950	34,470
Contractual Costs		12,213	11,510	13,882	13,882	14,412
Employee Benefits		15,653	13,523	8,132	6,773	6,596
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		169,577	128,997	141,418	136,042	123,702
Allocated Costs		17,202	12,984	15,451	14,360	11,108
Total Costs		186,779	141,981	156,869	150,402	134,810
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		37,000	37,350	37,000	39,000	37,000
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		12,907	12,907	12,907	12,907	13,552
Intergovernmental		45,000	47,070	45,000	45,000	45,000
Total Revenues		94,907	97,327	94,907	96,907	95,552
Net Cost	\$	91,872	\$ 44,654	\$ 61,962	\$ 53,495	\$ 39,258
Percent of Costs Covered		50.81%	68.55%	60.50%	64.43%	70.88%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.66	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.28
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore					(26.61%)	\$ (14,237)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get				(36.64%)	\$ (22,704)

## ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 $\,$

## PUBLIC SAFETY POLICE

## 113124 YOUTH SERVICES

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	113,693	\$	113,092	\$	110,209	\$	114,209	\$	115,639
Equipment		, -		, -		2,044		1,630		800
Materials & Supplies		3,275		1,814		3,411		3,825		3,915
Contractual Costs		7,033		7,033		6,168		6,168		7,465
Employee Benefits		43,566		37,187		46,496		43,706		47,081
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		167,567		159,126		168,328		169,538		174,900
Allocated Costs		16,998		16,017		18,391		17,896		15,705
Total Costs		184,565		175,143		186,719		187,434		190,605
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	\$	184,565	\$	175,143	\$	186,719	\$	187,434	\$	190,605
Percent of Costs Covered	<u> </u>	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	4	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.33	\$	1.27	\$	1.34	\$	1.36	\$	1.37
The Cost in Tun Bollans	Ψ	1.55	Ψ	1.27	Ψ	1.51	Ψ	1.50	Ψ	1.57
							_	Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fored	cast							1.69%	\$	3,171
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budg	et							2.08%	\$	3,886

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY

#### POLICE

### 113125 PARKING ENFORCEMENT

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
T										
Expenditures:		.=								400.00-
Salaries & Wages	\$	97,840	\$	70,596	\$	94,820	\$	95,420	\$	100,005
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		3,200		1,403		3,200		3,200		3,200
Contractual Costs		63,332		58,463		94,824		94,824		83,247
Employee Benefits		45,801		30,956		42,126		40,844		39,672
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		
Total Expenditures		210,173		161,418		234,970		234,288		226,124
Allocated Costs		21,320		16,247		25,672		24,731		20,304
Total Costs		231,493		177,665		260,642		259,019		246,428
Davidunasi										
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		_		_
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		_		_
Fines and Forfeitures		275,000		247,231		280,000		350,000		350,000
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		
Total Revenues		275,000		247,231		280,000		350,000		350,000
Net Cost	\$	(43,507)	\$	(69,566)	\$	(19,358)	\$	(90,981)	\$	(103,572)
Percent of Costs Covered	_	118.79%	т	139.16%		107.43%	-	135.13%		142.03%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	110.7770	\$	137.1070	\$	107.4370	\$	133.1370	\$	142.0370
The Cost III Tax Dollars	Ψ	-	Ψ	_	Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	-
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							13.84%	\$	(12,591)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get							435.03%	\$	(84,214)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 $\,$

### PUBLIC SAFETY

### TRAFFIC

### 113301 SCHOOL CROSSINGS

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
T										
Expenditures:	Φ.	7.4.400	Φ.	55.065	Ф	00.150	Ф	00.150	Ф	104160
Salaries & Wages	\$	74,400	\$	55,967	\$	83,173	\$	83,173	\$	104,160
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		-		-		-		-		620
Contractual Costs		1,906		1,906		1,596		1,596		1,488
Employee Benefits		45,951		25,976		32,460		31,019		35,975
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		_
Total Expenditures		122,257		83,849		117,229		115,788		142,243
Allocated Costs		12,402		8,440		12,808		12,222		12,773
Total Costs		134,659		92,289		130,037		128,010		155,016
_										
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		_		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		_		-		-
Interfund		-		-		_		-		-
Intergovernmental		_		_		_		_		-
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	¢	134,659	\$	92,289	\$	130,037	\$	128,010	\$	155 016
	\$		Ф		Ф		Ф		Ф	155,016
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.97	\$	0.67	\$	0.94	\$	0.93	\$	1.11
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							21.10%	\$	27,006
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget								19.21%	\$	24,979

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY

### TRAFFIC

### 113310 TRAFFIC CONTROL

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	110,985	\$	108,105	\$	114,857	\$	85,312	\$	87,622
Equipment		4,000		3,168		4,000		4,000		1,000
Materials & Supplies		45,411		37,797		52,535		58,629		68,577
Contractual Costs		20,334		20,334		23,054		23,054		23,776
Employee Benefits		60,025		42,917		54,360		44,041		37,687
Other Financing Uses		52,604		52,604		53,025		53,025		_
Total Expenditures		293,359		264,925		301,831		268,061		218,662
Allocated Costs		29,759		26,666		32,977		28,296		19,634
Total Costs		323,118		291,591		334,808		296,357		238,296
D.										
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		500		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		-
Total Revenues		500		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	\$	322,618	\$	291,591	\$	334,808	\$	296,357	\$	238,296
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	0.15%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	Φ		\$	2.11	\$	2.41	\$	2.15	Φ	1.71
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.33	Þ	2.11	Э	2.41	Э	2.13	\$	1./1
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							(19.59%)	\$	(58,061)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get							(28.83%)	\$	(96,512)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY

#### **FIRE**

### 113410 FIRE PROTECTION

	2007	2007	2008	2008		2009
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,517,952	\$ 1,509,173	\$ 1,607,099	\$ 1,610,199	\$	1,675,664
Equipment	119,595	72,802	197,889	170,575		130,600
Materials & Supplies	379,398	299,775	417,569	364,319		375,475
Contractual Costs	1,088,901	1,038,095	1,074,814	1,072,024		1,114,093
Employee Benefits	936,855	679,798	955,642	888,808		1,010,878
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-		-
Total Expenditures	4,042,701	3,599,643	4,253,013	4,105,925		4,306,710
Allocated Costs	410,095	362,317	464,674	433,418		386,715
Total Costs	4,452,796	3,961,960	4,717,687	4,539,343		4,693,425
Revenues:						
Charges for Services	8,500	6,395	7,000	7,000		7,000
Charges to Other Governments	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685		25,685
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures	4,700	18,700	11,500	11,700		11,500
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss	-	300	-	-		-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-		-
Interfund	-	-	-	-		-
Intergovernmental	-	_	_	5,000		-
Total Revenues	38,885	51,080	44,185	49,385		44,185
Net Cost	\$ 4,413,911	\$ 3,910,880	\$ 4,673,502	\$ 4,489,958	\$	4,649,240
Percent of Costs Covered	0.87%	1.29%	0.94%	1.09%		0.94%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 31.89	\$ 28.30	\$ 33.60	\$ 32.58	\$	33.37
				Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast			3.55%	\$	159,282
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget				(0.52%)	\$	(24,262)
Change in 2007 Baaget vs 2000 Baag	>~·			(0.52/0)	Ψ	(47,404)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### PUBLIC SAFETY

### OTHER PROTECTION 113510 ANIMAL CONTROL

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Equipment		_	Ċ	_	·	_	·	_	·	_
Materials & Supplies		_		_		_		_		_
Contractual Costs		20,867		20,867		21,467		21,465		22,222
Employee Benefits		, -		-		, -		-		_
Other Financing Uses		_		-		_		_		_
Total Expenditures		20,867		20,867		21,467		21,465		22,222
Allocated Costs		_		-		-		-		_
Total Costs		20,867		20,867		21,467		21,465		22,222
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		_		_		_		_		_
Charges to Other Governments		_		_		_		_		_
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_		_		_
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_		_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_		_
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_		_
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_		_
Interfund		_		_		_		_		_
Intergovernmental		_		_		_		_		_
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	\$	20,867	\$	20,867	\$	21,467	\$	21,465	\$	22,222
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.15	\$	0.0070	\$	0.15	\$	0.16	\$	0.16
The Cost III Tun Dollars	Ψ	0.13	Ψ	0.13	Ψ	0.13	Ψ	0.10	Ψ	0.10
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fored	cast							3.53%	\$	757
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budg	et							3.52%	\$	755

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### PUBLIC SAFETY

### OTHER PROTECTION

### 113620 BUILDING INSPECTION

Resources Required		2007	2007 Actual	2008	2008 Forecast	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	rorecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	224,744	\$ 219,625	\$ 235,570	\$ 234,507	\$ 246,207
Equipment		6,105	835	11,062	7,822	5,500
Materials & Supplies		10,599	8,652	14,648	13,448	14,950
Contractual Costs		39,635	38,335	52,863	51,663	56,419
Employee Benefits		77,951	72,658	92,629	95,260	109,476
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		359,034	340,105	406,772	402,700	432,552
Allocated Costs		36,421	34,233	44,443	42,509	38,840
Total Costs		395,455	374,338	451,215	445,209	471,392
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		6,000	12,279	6,000	7,000	6,000
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		786,750	1,449,464	948,750	1,046,750	944,750
Fines and Forfeitures		20,000	28,290	20,000	20,000	20,000
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	_	_	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	_	_	-
Total Revenues		812,750	1,490,033	974,750	1,073,750	970,750
Net Cost	\$	(417,295)	\$ (1,115,695)	\$ (523,535)	\$ (628,541)	\$ (499,358)
Percent of Costs Covered		205.52%	398.04%	216.03%	241.18%	205.93%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fored	cast			·	(20.55%)	\$ 129,183
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget					(4.62%)	\$ 24,177

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK

### GENERAL FUND

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 $\,$

### PUBLIC SAFETY

### OTHER PROTECTION

### 113625 AMBULANCE SERVICES

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs		208,268	208,268	216,028	216,028	222,983
Employee Benefits		-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		208,268	208,268	216,028	216,028	222,983
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-	
Total Costs		208,268	208,268	216,028	216,028	222,983
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-	-
						_
Net Cost	\$	208,268	\$ 208,268	\$ 216,028	\$ 216,028	\$ 222,983
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.50	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.60
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fored	cast				3.22%	\$ 6,955
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget					3.22%	\$ 6,955

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 $\,$

### TRANSPORTATION

#### STREET ADMINISTRATION

### 115010 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
						_
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	306,697	\$ 298,199	\$ 312,788	\$ 311,788	\$ 324,127
Equipment		5,841	5,701	5,500	5,500	11,000
Materials & Supplies		44,078	40,271	43,955	44,148	46,400
Contractual Costs		70,735	69,735	65,324	65,331	76,301
Employee Benefits		434,865	371,754	558,307	485,106	498,447
Other Financing Uses		-	-		-	
Total Expenditures		862,216	785,660	985,874	911,873	956,275
Allocated Costs		87,464	79,080	107,714	96,257	85,867
Total Costs		949,680	864,740	1,093,588	1,008,130	1,042,142
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		10,000	14,929	25,000	25,000	25,000
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		15,700	20,629	30,700	30,700	30,700
Net Cost	\$	933,980	\$ 844,111	\$ 1,062,888	\$ 977,430	\$ 1,011,442
Percent of Costs Covered		1.65%	2.39%	2.81%	3.05%	2.95%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	6.75	\$ 6.11	\$ 7.64	\$ 7.09	\$ 7.26
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forec	ast				 3.48%	\$ 34,012
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budge					(4.84%)	(51,446)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### TRANSPORTATION

### STREET ADMINISTRATION

### 115020 ENGINEERING

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	152,527	\$	149,371	\$	159,498	\$	159,498	\$	165,435
Equipment		5,533		3,509		5,000		5,000		4,000
Materials & Supplies		11,298		8,029		12,000		12,000		11,800
Contractual Costs		39,661		38,461		40,526		40,826		45,187
Employee Benefits		53,154		38,706		49,957		46,873		47,873
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		_
Total Expenditures		262,173		238,076		266,981		264,197		274,295
Allocated Costs		26,595		23,963		29,170		27,888		24,630
Total Costs		288,768		262,039		296,151		292,085		298,925
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		63,994		65,304		63,894		64,894		66,333
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		65,750		65,382		51,000		106,700		91,500
Fines and Forfeitures		-		5,634		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		15		-
Interfund		13,308		13,308		13,308		13,308		13,973
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		
Total Revenues		143,052		149,628		128,202		184,917		171,806
N. C.	Φ	145.716	Ф	110 411	Ф	167.040	Φ	107.160	Ф	107 110
Net Cost	\$	145,716	\$	112,411	\$	167,949	\$	107,168	\$	127,119
Percent of Costs Covered		49.54%		57.10%		43.29%		63.31%		57.47%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.05	\$	0.81	\$	1.21	\$	0.78	\$	0.91
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							18.62%	\$	19,951
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	get							(24.31%)	\$	(40,830)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### TRANSPORTATION

### STREET MAINTENANCE

### 115110 STREET MAINTENANCE

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
										_
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	279,971	\$	277,496	\$	193,688	\$	273,700	\$	273,147
Equipment		2,700		131		20,700		19,706		9,000
Materials & Supplies		122,565		49,435		179,320		142,600		133,600
Contractual Costs		242,034		242,034		252,060		252,060		274,528
Employee Benefits		131,227		113,093		106,605		106,317		109,023
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		
Total Expenditures		778,497		682,189		752,373		794,383		799,298
Allocated Costs		78,971		68,665		82,202		83,854		71,772
Total Costs		857,468		750,854		834,575		878,237		871,070
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		60,000		-		60,000		43,246		60,000
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		170		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		21		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		-
Total Revenues		60,000		170		60,000		43,267		60,000
N. G.	Φ.	<b>505</b> 460	Φ.	<b>550</b> 604	Φ.		ф	024050	ф	011.070
Net Cost	\$	797,468	\$	750,684	\$	774,575	\$	834,970	\$	811,070
Percent of Costs Covered		7.00%		0.02%		7.19%		4.93%		6.89%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	5.76	\$	5.43	\$	5.57	\$	6.06	\$	5.82
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							(2.86%)	\$	(23,900)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	get							4.71%	\$	36,495

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### TRANSPORTATION

### STREET MAINTENANCE

115142 SNOW REMOVAL

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	134,228	\$ 118,648	\$ 228,823	\$ 71,725	\$ 110,480
Equipment		-	-	-		-
Materials & Supplies		93,475	75,442	93,400	105,500	105,400
Contractual Costs		381,012	381,012	408,678	408,678	437,698
Employee Benefits		117,497	29,878	114,182	61,015	47,895
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	_
Total Expenditures		726,212	604,980	845,083	646,918	701,473
Allocated Costs		73,668	60,893	92,332	68,288	62,988
Total Costs		799,880	665,873	937,415	715,206	764,461
_						
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		25,000	29,134	27,000	33,000	35,000
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		25,000	29,134	27,000	33,000	35,000
_						
Net Cost	\$	774,880	\$ 636,739	\$ 910,415	\$ 682,206	\$ 729,461
Percent of Costs Covered		3.13%	4.38%	2.88%	4.61%	4.58%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	5.60	\$ 4.61	\$ 6.55	\$ 4.95	\$ 5.24
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Foreca	ast				 6.93%	\$ 47,255
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budge					(19.88%)	(180,954)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### TRANSPORTATION

### STREET MAINTENANCE

### 115182 STREET LIGHTING

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	32,715	\$ 32,254	\$ 36,658	\$ 44,846	\$ 51,598
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		182,472	179,198	204,950	202,031	279,238
Contractual Costs		32,253	32,253	36,386	36,386	38,633
Employee Benefits		19,872	9,956	16,065	17,721	21,163
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		267,312	253,661	294,059	300,984	390,632
Allocated Costs		27,116	25,532	32,128	31,772	35,076
Total Costs		294,428	279,193	326,187	332,756	425,708
	,					
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$	294,428	\$ 279,193	\$ 326,187	\$ 332,756	\$ 425,708
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.13	\$ 2.02	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.41	\$ 3.06
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast				27.93%	\$ 92,952
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	get				30.51%	\$ 99,521

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### TRANSPORTATION

#### **PARKING**

### 115650 OFF-STREET PARKING

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	110,762	\$ 110,760	\$ 126,306	\$ 137,500	\$ 156,428
Equipment		8,139	-	5,900	5,900	-
Materials & Supplies		21,967	20,882	27,000	27,000	25,800
Contractual Costs		7,939	7,938	5,461	5,237	7,747
Employee Benefits		74,429	37,678	77,355	63,603	78,543
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		223,236	177,258	242,022	239,240	268,518
Allocated Costs		22,645	17,842	26,443	25,254	24,111
Total Costs		245,881	195,100	268,465	264,494	292,629
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		245,500	234,853	232,800	238,000	240,500
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		384,870	371,140	396,150	382,500	378,100
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		630,370	605,993	628,950	620,500	618,600
Net Cost	\$	(384,489)	\$ (410,893)	\$ (360,485)	\$ (356,006)	(325,971)
Percent of Costs Covered		256.37%	310.61%	234.28%	234.60%	211.39%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast				 (8.44%)	\$ 30,035
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget					(9.57%)	34,514

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 CULTURE & RECREATION

#### RECREATION

### 117100 RECREATION ADMINISTRATION

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	128,069	\$ 116,092	\$ 130,915	\$ 138,754	\$ 126,698
Equipment		4,400	4,398	4,200	4,200	5,000
Materials & Supplies		37,988	32,163	43,670	45,920	47,605
Contractual Costs		141,221	140,058	150,087	150,663	163,476
Employee Benefits		62,563	53,191	67,758	73,886	78,342
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		374,241	345,902	396,630	413,423	421,121
Allocated Costs		37,963	34,816	43,335	43,641	37,814
Total Costs		412,204	380,718	439,965	457,064	458,935
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	_
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	_
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	_	_
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	_
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$	412,204	\$ 380,718	\$ 439,965	\$ 457,064	\$ 458,935
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.98	\$ 2.75	\$ 3.16	\$ 3.32	\$ 3.29
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fored	cast				0.41%	\$ 1,871
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get				4.31%	\$ 18,970

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 CULTURE & RECREATION

### RECREATION

### 117110 PARKS & PLAYGROUNDS

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	165,487	\$ 165,106	\$ 206,515	\$ 224,515	\$ 252,073
Equipment		7,000	2,860	14,000	13,500	17,100
Materials & Supplies		103,819	58,755	60,597	61,400	62,015
Contractual Costs		51,770	51,000	56,180	56,079	73,938
Employee Benefits		52,955	38,529	75,225	63,151	82,029
Other Financing Uses		7,326	7,326	7,408	7,408	_
Total Expenditures		388,357	323,576	419,925	426,053	487,155
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs		388,357	323,576	419,925	426,053	487,155
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	(16)	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-		-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	_
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	(16)	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$	388,357	\$ 323,592	\$ 419,925	\$ 426,053	\$ 487,155
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.81	\$ 2.34	\$ 3.02	\$ 3.09	\$ 3.50
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fored	cast				14.34%	\$ 61,102
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget					16.01%	\$ 67,230

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 CULTURE & RECREATION

#### RECREATION

### 117115 RECREATION CENTER OPERATION

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	52,251	\$ 47,529	\$ 69,224	\$ 84,032	\$ 89,396
Equipment		5,000	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
Materials & Supplies		-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs		107,436	107,436	117,041	117,041	156,345
Employee Benefits		19,778	13,416	19,116	19,342	25,793
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		184,465	168,381	210,381	225,415	276,534
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs		184,465	168,381	210,381	225,415	276,534
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		51,000	41,505	41,000	41,000	41,000
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	
Total Revenues		51,000	41,505	41,000	41,000	41,000
Net Cost	\$	133,465	\$ 126,876	\$ 169,381	\$ 	\$ 235,534
Percent of Costs Covered		27.65%	24.65%	19.49%	18.19%	14.83%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.96	\$ 0.92	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.69
					D	D-11
Change in 2000 Budget vs 2009 Fare	202t			•	Percent	\$ Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore						51,119
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get				39.06%	\$ 66,153

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 CULTURE & RECREATION

### RECREATION

### 117120 RECREATION PROGRAMS

		2007	2007	2008	2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	79,796	\$ 79,572	\$ 72,985	\$ 45,056	\$	45,812
Equipment		-	-	-	-		2,000
Materials & Supplies		14,313	12,397	11,697	11,430		11,130
Contractual Costs		127,990	119,576	153,312	152,212		170,706
Employee Benefits		19,547	15,822	23,385	16,359		10,146
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-		
Total Expenditures		241,646	227,367	261,379	225,057		239,794
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-		-
Total Costs		241,646	227,367	261,379	225,057		239,794
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		161,500	167,243	155,500	156,000		160,750
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-		-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-		-
Interfund		-	-	-	-		-
Intergovernmental		5,491	4,693	5,491	4,763		4,834
Total Revenues		166,991	171,936	160,991	160,763		165,584
Net Cost	\$	74,655	\$ 55,431	\$ 100,388	\$ 	\$	74,210
Percent of Costs Covered		69.11%	75.62%	61.59%	71.43%		69.05%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.54	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.47	\$	0.53
					<b>D</b>		ъ
CI 2000 P. 1 2000 F.					Percent	Ф	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore						\$	9,916
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get				(26.08%)	\$	(26,178)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 $\,$

## CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION

117121 CAMPS

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	255,733	\$ 252,424	\$ 268,960	\$ 261,115 \$	254,224
Equipment		1,020	320	507	500	500
Materials & Supplies		22,988	19,637	22,418	21,449	22,045
Contractual Costs		94,323	87,988	98,823	99,540	108,631
Employee Benefits		42,766	30,603	45,911	36,993	33,550
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		416,830	390,972	436,619	419,597	418,950
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs		416,830	390,972	436,619	419,597	418,950
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		401,200	418,895	430,000	430,000	434,080
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		12,500	12,011	12,500	13,300	12,500
Interfund		-	-	-	-	_
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	_
Total Revenues		413,700	430,906	442,500	443,300	446,580
Net Cost	\$	3,130	\$ (39,934)	\$ (5,881)	\$ (23,703) \$	(27,630)
Percent of Costs Covered		99.25%	110.21%	101.35%	105.65%	106.60%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.02	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	-
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast			•	16.57% \$	(3,927)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget					369.82% \$	(21,749)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### CULTURE & RECREATION

### RECREATION

117122 ATHLETICS

		2007	2007	2008	2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	78,162	\$ 66,782	\$ 88,779	\$ 88,000	\$	91,288
Equipment		-	-	-	-		-
Materials & Supplies		44,389	36,030	39,830	41,704		41,705
Contractual Costs		31,326	28,998	43,699	45,299		50,387
Employee Benefits		27,226	18,043	30,604	20,998		28,859
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-		
Total Expenditures		181,103	149,853	202,912	196,001		212,239
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-		-
Total Costs		181,103	149,853	202,912	196,001		212,239
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		112,000	109,160	116,000	128,247		119,514
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-		-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-		-
Interfund		-	-	-	-		-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-		-
Total Revenues		112,000	109,160	116,000	128,247		119,514
Net Cost	\$	69,103	\$ 40,693	\$ 86,912	\$ 67,754	\$	92,725
Percent of Costs Covered		61.84%	72.84%	57.17%	65.43%		56.31%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.50	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.49	\$	0.67
					Domosest		Della
Change in 2000 Builded at 2000 E	0004				 Percent	¢	Dollar 24 071
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore					36.86%	\$	24,971
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get				6.69%	\$	5,813

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 CULTURE & RECREATION

### RECREATION

### 117123 TENNIS

		2007	2007	2008	2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Pr	roposed
							_
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	61,881	\$ 61,658	\$ 54,899	\$ 49,549 \$	6	46,916
Equipment		6,500	6,500	7,500	-		13,500
Materials & Supplies		7,061	2,654	6,676	4,720		4,820
Contractual Costs		30,220	30,220	31,132	31,587		36,953
Employee Benefits		15,071	12,446	16,972	12,460		11,919
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-		
Total Expenditures		120,733	113,478	117,179	98,316	1	14,108
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-		-
Total Costs		120,733	113,478	117,179	98,316	1	14,108
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		72,000	79,216	73,000	78,089		73,300
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-		-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-		-
Interfund		-	-	-	-		-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-		-
Total Revenues		72,000	79,216	73,000	78,089		73,300
Net Cost	\$	48,733	\$ 34,262	\$ 44,179	\$ 20,227 \$	3	40,808
Percent of Costs Covered		59.64%	69.81%	62.30%	79.43%		64.24%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.35	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.15 \$	6	0.29
					Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast				101.75% \$	6	20,581
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get				(7.63%)	\$	(3,371)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 CULTURE & RECREATION

### RECREATION

### 117124 SPECIAL EVENTS

		2007	2007	2008	2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	44,416	\$ 44,414	\$ 40,049	\$ 23,800	\$	25,593
Equipment		-	-	-	-		-
Materials & Supplies		171,532	60,906	43,800	61,885		43,800
Contractual Costs		17,446	17,397	19,109	19,109		23,451
Employee Benefits		14,893	12,171	16,637	11,539		9,362
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-		-
Total Expenditures		248,287	134,888	119,595	116,333		102,206
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-		-
Total Costs		248,287	134,888	119,595	116,333		102,206
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	_	_	-		-
Miscellaneous		30,500	50,757	35,500	42,793		37,000
Interfund		-	-	-	-		-
Intergovernmental		_	-	_	-		-
Total Revenues		30,500	50,757	35,500	42,793		37,000
Net Cost	\$	217,787	\$ 84,131	\$ 84,095	\$ 73,540	\$	65,206
Percent of Costs Covered		12.28%	37.63%	29.68%	36.78%		36.20%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.57	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.53	\$	0.47
					-		D 11
GI					Percent	Φ.	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore					,	\$	(8,334)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get				(22.46%)	\$	(18,889)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 CULTURE & RECREATION

### RECREATION

### 117125 SENIOR ADULT PROGRAMS

Resources Required         Budget         Actual         Budget         Forecast         Proposed           Expenditures:         Salaries & Wages         \$ 69,388         \$ 59,087         \$ 66,804         \$ 76,955         \$ 79,029           Equipment			2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Salaries & Wages         \$ 69,388         \$ 59,087         \$ 66,804         \$ 76,955         \$ 79,029           Equipment	Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Salaries & Wages         \$ 69,388         \$ 59,087         \$ 66,804         \$ 76,955         \$ 79,029           Equipment							
Equipment         Image: contractual costs         8,345         3,613         8,345         7,150         7,575           Contractual Costs         38,171         28,201         39,672         37,602         44,980           Employee Benefits         11,324         8,092         11,094         10,757         14,194           Other Financing Uses         127,228         98,993         125,915         132,464         145,778           Allocated Costs         12,906         9,964         13,757         13,983         13,090           Total Costs         12,906         9,964         13,757         13,983         13,090           Revenues:         140,134         108,957         139,672         146,447         158,868           Revenues:         140,134         108,957         139,672         146,447         158,868           Revenues:           Charges for Services         13,500         8,469         12,500         12,500         10,000           Charges to Other Governments         0         0         12,500         10,000         12,500         10,000           Licenses & Permits         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0	-						
Materials & Supplies         8,345         3,613         8,345         7,150         7,575           Contractual Costs         38,171         28,201         39,672         37,602         44,980           Employee Benefits         11,324         8,092         11,094         10,757         14,194           Other Financing Uses         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -           Total Expenditures         127,228         98,993         125,915         13,983         13,000           Allocated Costs         12,906         9,964         13,757         13,983         13,000           Total Costs         12,906         9,964         13,575         13,983         13,000           Revenues:         -	Salaries & Wages	\$	69,388	\$ 59,087	\$ 66,804	\$ 76,955	\$ 79,029
Contractual Costs         38,171         28,201         39,672         37,602         44,980           Employee Benefits         11,324         8,092         11,094         10,757         14,194           Other Financing Uses         127,228         98,993         125,915         132,464         145,778           Allocated Costs         12,906         9,964         13,757         13,983         13,090           Total Costs         140,134         108,957         139,672         146,447         158,868           Revenues:           Charges for Services         13,500         8,469         12,500         12,500         10,000           Charges to Other Governments         -         -         -         -         -         -           Use of Money and Property         - <td< td=""><td>Equipment</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></td<>	Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits         11,324         8,092         11,094         10,757         14,194           Other Financing Uses         2         3         2         3         2         3         3         3         125,915         132,464         145,778         13,090         125,915         132,464         145,778         13,090         12,500         13,090         13,090         13,090         13,090         12,500         146,447         158,868         13,090         12,500         12,500         10,000         10,000         10,000         12,500         10,000	Materials & Supplies		8,345	3,613	8,345	7,150	7,575
Other Financing Uses         -	Contractual Costs		38,171	28,201	39,672	37,602	44,980
Total Expenditures         127,228         98,993         125,915         132,464         145,778           Allocated Costs         12,906         9,964         13,757         13,983         13,090           Total Costs         140,134         108,957         139,672         146,447         158,868           Revenues:         Charges for Services         13,500         8,469         12,500         12,500         10,000           Charges to Other Governments         2         2         2         2         2         2         2           Use of Money and Property         2 <td< td=""><td>Employee Benefits</td><td></td><td>11,324</td><td>8,092</td><td>11,094</td><td>10,757</td><td>14,194</td></td<>	Employee Benefits		11,324	8,092	11,094	10,757	14,194
Allocated Costs         12,906         9,964         13,757         13,983         13,090           Total Costs         140,134         108,957         139,672         146,447         158,868           Revenues:           Charges for Services         13,500         8,469         12,500         12,500         10,000           Charges to Other Governments         -         -         -         -         -         -           Use of Money and Property         -<	Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Costs         140,134         108,957         139,672         146,447         158,868           Revenues:           Charges for Services         13,500         8,469         12,500         12,500         10,000           Charges to Other Governments         -         -         -         -         -         -           Use of Money and Property         -	Total Expenditures		127,228	98,993	125,915	132,464	145,778
Revenues:         Charges for Services         13,500         8,469         12,500         12,500         10,000           Charges to Other Governments         -	Allocated Costs		12,906	9,964	13,757	13,983	13,090
Charges for Services         13,500         8,469         12,500         12,500         10,000           Charges to Other Governments         -         -         -         -         -         -           Use of Money and Property         -         -         -         -         -         -           Licenses & Permits         -         -         -         -         -         -         -           Fines and Forfeitures         -	Total Costs		140,134	108,957	139,672	146,447	158,868
Charges for Services         13,500         8,469         12,500         12,500         10,000           Charges to Other Governments         -         -         -         -         -         -           Use of Money and Property         -         -         -         -         -         -           Licenses & Permits         -         -         -         -         -         -         -           Fines and Forfeitures         -							
Charges to Other Governments         -	Revenues:						
Use of Money and Property         - <td>Charges for Services</td> <td></td> <td>13,500</td> <td>8,469</td> <td>12,500</td> <td>12,500</td> <td>10,000</td>	Charges for Services		13,500	8,469	12,500	12,500	10,000
Licenses & Permits         -	Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures         -	Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	_
Sale of Property and         Compensation for Loss       -        -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -        -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -        -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -        -       -       -       -       -       -       -       - </td <td>Licenses &amp; Permits</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>_</td>	Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	_
Compensation for Loss         -	Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous         -         <	Sale of Property and						
Interfund         -	Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	_
Intergovernmental Total Revenues         13,500         8,469         125,000         12,500         10,000           Net Cost Percent of Costs Covered Net Cost in Tax Dollars         9,63%         7,77%         8,95%         8,54%         6,29%           Net Cost in Tax Dollars         9,091	Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	_
Total Revenues         13,500         8,469         12,500         12,500         10,000           Net Cost         \$ 126,634         \$ 100,488         \$ 127,172         \$ 133,947         \$ 148,868           Percent of Costs Covered         9.63%         7.77%         8.95%         8.54%         6.29%           Net Cost in Tax Dollars         \$ 0.91         \$ 0.73         \$ 0.91         \$ 0.97         \$ 1.07           Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast         Til.14%         \$ 14,921	Interfund		-	-	-	-	_
Total Revenues         13,500         8,469         12,500         12,500         10,000           Net Cost         \$ 126,634         \$ 100,488         \$ 127,172         \$ 133,947         \$ 148,868           Percent of Costs Covered         9.63%         7.77%         8.95%         8.54%         6.29%           Net Cost in Tax Dollars         \$ 0.91         \$ 0.73         \$ 0.91         \$ 0.97         \$ 1.07           Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast         Til.14%         \$ 14,921	Intergovernmental		_	_	_	_	_
Percent of Costs Covered         9.63%         7.77%         8.95%         8.54%         6.29%           Net Cost in Tax Dollars         \$ 0.91         \$ 0.73         \$ 0.91         \$ 0.97         \$ 1.07           Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast         Percent Dollar           11.14%         \$ 14,921	<del>-</del>		13,500	8,469	12,500	12,500	10,000
Percent of Costs Covered         9.63%         7.77%         8.95%         8.54%         6.29%           Net Cost in Tax Dollars         \$ 0.91         \$ 0.73         \$ 0.91         \$ 0.97         \$ 1.07           Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast         Percent Dollar           11.14%         \$ 14,921							
Net Cost in Tax Dollars         \$ 0.91         \$ 0.73         \$ 0.91         \$ 0.97         \$ 1.07           Percent         Dollar           Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast         11.14%         \$ 14,921	Net Cost	\$	126,634	\$ 100,488	\$ 127,172	\$ 133,947	\$ 148,868
Percent         Dollar           Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast         11.14% \$ 14,921	Percent of Costs Covered		9.63%	7.77%	8.95%	8.54%	6.29%
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast 11.14% \$ 14,921	Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.91	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.97	\$ 1.07
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast 11.14% \$ 14,921							
						Percent	 Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget 17.06% \$ 21,696	Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast				11.14%	\$ 14,921
	Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get				17.06%	\$ 21,696

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 CULTURE & RECREATION

#### RECREATION

### 117126 SPECIAL FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	51,419	\$ 51,419	\$ 53,475	\$ 47,000	\$ -
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs		12,626	12,626	13,918	13,918	18,465
Employee Benefits		20,107	15,688	20,285	19,730	-
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		84,152	79,733	87,678	80,648	18,465
Allocated Costs		8,536	8,025	9,579	8,513	1,658
Total Costs		92,688	87,758	97,257	89,161	20,123
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		15,641	15,641	15,641	15,641	16,423
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		15,641	15,641	15,641	15,641	16,423
Net Cost	\$	77,047	\$ 72,117	\$ 81,616	\$ 73,520	\$ 3,700
Percent of Costs Covered		16.87%	17.82%	16.08%	17.54%	81.61%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.56	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.03
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast				(94.97%)	\$ (69,820)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get				(95.47%)	\$ (77,916)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 $\,$

## CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION

### 117145 RYE TOWN PARK

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	-
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs		90,000	90,000	90,000	233,000	140,000
Employee Benefits		-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		90,000	90,000	90,000	233,000	140,000
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs		90,000	90,000	90,000	233,000	140,000
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-	-
						_
Net Cost	\$	90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 233,000 \$	140,000
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.65	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.65	\$ 1.69 \$	1.00
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast			-	(39.91%) \$	(93,000)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget					55.56% \$	50,000

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

## CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION

### 117181 RYE NATURE CENTER

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	20,208	\$ 15,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		33,782	28,163	-	978	-
Contractual Costs		42,141	41,594	64,242	64,242	47,066
Employee Benefits		29,109	17,414	19,537	1,695	-
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		125,240	102,611	83,779	66,915	47,066
Allocated Costs		12,704	10,328	9,153	7,063	4,226
Total Costs		137,944	112,939	92,932	73,978	51,292
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	2,000	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	_
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	_
Interfund		1,200	1,200	_	-	_
Intergovernmental		-	-	_	_	-
Total Revenues		1,200	3,200	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$	136,744	\$ 109,739	\$ 92,932	\$ 73,978	\$ 51,292
Percent of Costs Covered		0.87%	2.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.99	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.37
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fored	ract				(30.67%)	\$ (22,686)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	geι				(44.81%)	\$ (41,640)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

## CULTURE & RECREATION YOUTH PROGRAMS

### 117320 RYE YOUTH COUNCIL

		2007	2007	2008	2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Equipment		-	-	-	-		-
Materials & Supplies		-	-	-	-		-
Contractual Costs		46,364	46,364	43,150	43,388		38,900
Employee Benefits		-	-	-	-		-
Other Financing Uses		-		-	-		
Total Expenditures		46,364	46,364	43,150	43,388		38,900
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-		_
Total Costs		46,364	46,364	43,150	43,388		38,900
Revenues:							
Charges for Services							
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		-	_	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		_	_	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and		-	-	-	-		-
Compensation for Loss							
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-		-
Interfund		-	-	-	-		-
		-	4,247	4 250	4 250		-
Intergovernmental Total Revenues			4,247	4,250 4,250	4,250 4,250		
Total Revenues			4,247	4,230	4,230		
Net Cost	\$	46,364	\$ 42,117	\$ 38,900	\$ 39,138	\$	38,900
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	9.16%	9.85%	9.80%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.33	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$	0.28
					Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast				(0.61%)	\$	(238)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget					,	\$	(230)
Change in 2007 Badget vs 2000 Bad	501				0.0070	Ψ	_

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 $\,$

## CULTURE & RECREATION YOUTH PROGRAMS

### 117321 SOUTH EAST CONSORTIUM

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	3,086	\$	3,085	\$	1,604	\$	2,750	\$	4,804
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		-		-		-		-		-
Contractual Costs		12,574		12,543		13,202		13,170		13,829
Employee Benefits		995		927		609		982		1,261
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		16,655		16,555		15,415		16,902		19,894
Allocated Costs		1,689		1,666		1,684		1,784		1,786
Total Costs		18,344		18,221		17,099		18,686		21,680
_										
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		-
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	\$	18,344	\$	18,221	\$	17,099	\$	18,686	\$	21,680
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%	\$		\$	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Donais	Ψ	0.13	Ψ	0.13	Ψ	0.12	Ψ	0.14	φ	0.10
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							16.02%	\$	2,994
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get							26.79%	\$	4,581

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 CULTURE & RECREATION

#### CULTURE

### 117410 RYE FREE READING ROOM

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual	Bı	ıdget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		-		-		-		-		-
Contractual Costs	1,	,144,570	1,	144,570	1,173	3,184	1,	,173,184		1,000,000
Employee Benefits		-		-		-		-		-
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		_
Total Expenditures	1,	,144,570	1,	144,570	1,173	3,184	1.	,173,184		1,000,000
Allocated Costs		-		-		-		-		
Total Costs	1,	,144,570	1,	144,570	1,173	3,184	1.	,173,184		1,000,000
_										
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	\$ 1	,144,570	\$ 1	144,570	\$ 1,173	R 184	<b>\$</b> 1	,173,184	\$	1,000,000
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ 1,	0.00%	Ψ 1,	0.00%		0.00%	Ψ 1,	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	8.27	\$	8.28	\$	8.44	\$	8.51	\$	7.18
Net Cost III Tax Dollars	Ф	0.27	φ	0.20	φ	0.44	Ф	0.31	Ф	7.10
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							(14.76%)	\$	(173,184)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get							(14.76%)	\$	(173,184)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 CULTURE & RECREATION

### CULTURE

### 117450 SQUARE HOUSE MUSEUM

		2007	2007	2008	2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Equipment		-	-	-	-		-
Materials & Supplies		27,940	27,322	29,340	30,799		44,709
Contractual Costs		65,607	65,382	47,552	47,552		58,794
Employee Benefits		-	-	-	-		-
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-		
Total Expenditures		93,547	92,704	76,892	78,351		103,503
Allocated Costs		9,489	9,331	8,401	8,271		9,294
Total Costs		103,036	102,035	85,293	86,622		112,797
Revenues:							
Charges for Services							
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-		-
		-	-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-		-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-		-
Interfund		-	-	-	-		-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-		
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-		
Net Cost	\$	103,036	\$ 102,035	\$ 85,293	\$ 86,622	\$	112,797
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.74	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.63	\$	0.81
					Danaant		Delle:
Change in 2000 Budget vs 2000 Ear	22224			,	Percent	Φ	Dollar 26 175
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 For					30.22%	\$	26,175
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	iget				32.25%	\$	27,504

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 CULTURE & RECREATION

## CULTURE & RECREA

### 117460 RYE ART CENTER

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		-		-		-		-		-
Contractual Costs		5,296		5,296		4,792		4,792		4,829
Employee Benefits		-		-		-		-		-
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		
Total Expenditures		5,296		5,296		4,792		4,792		4,829
Allocated Costs		537		533		524		506		434
Total Costs		5,833		5,829		5,316		5,298		5,263
D										
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		
Net Cost	\$	5,833	\$	5,829	\$	5,316	\$	5,298	\$	5,263
Percent of Costs Covered	_	0.00%	т.	0.00%	т	0.00%	_	0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.04	\$	0.04	\$	0.04	\$	0.04	\$	0.04
The Cost in Tax Bonars	Ψ	0.04	Ψ	0.04	Ψ	0.04	Ψ	0.04	Ψ	0.04
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast					•		(0.66%)	\$	(35)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get							(1.00%)	\$	(53)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

### GENERAL ENVIRONMENT 118020 PLANNING

Decrees Decreio 1		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	139,435	\$	135,943	\$	145,526	\$	141,526	\$	151,102
Equipment	·	5,027	·	2,457	·	6,767	·	6,000	·	5,000
Materials & Supplies		8,275		6,078		8,073		7,350		9,450
Contractual Costs		68,450		52,073		67,297		61,297		18,460
Employee Benefits		58,377		47,750		61,270		57,171		58,887
Other Financing Uses		-		_		_		-		-
Total Expenditures		279,564		244,301		288,933		273,344		242,899
Allocated Costs		28,359		24,590		31,568		28,854		21,811
Total Costs		307,923		268,891		320,501		302,198		264,710
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		68,550		61,799		51,500		62,000		37,500
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		-
Total Revenues		68,550		61,799		51,500		62,000		37,500
Net Cost	\$	239,373	\$	207,092	\$	269,001	\$	240,198	\$	227,210
Percent of Costs Covered		22.26%		22.98%		16.07%		20.52%		14.17%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.73	\$	1.50	\$	1.93	\$	1.74	\$	1.63
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							(5.41%)	\$	(12,988)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget								(15.54%)		(41,791)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2000 Budg	,01							(13.37/0)	Ψ	$(\exists 1, 1 \ni 1)$

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

### SANITATION

### 118120 SANITARY SEWERS

		2007	2007	2008	2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	127,868	\$ 122,813	\$ 156,780	\$ 160,400	\$	166,782
Equipment		-	-	500	500		-
Materials & Supplies		46,065	45,028	41,250	43,548		84,888
Contractual Costs		102,568	99,270	113,012	113,012		111,538
Employee Benefits		76,786	50,699	63,185	64,470		69,160
Other Financing Uses		35,977	35,977	91,454	91,454		
Total Expenditures		389,264	353,787	466,181	473,384		432,368
Allocated Costs		39,487	35,610	50,934	49,970		38,824
Total Costs		428,751	389,397	517,115	523,354		471,192
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-		-
Charges to Other Governments		5,500	5,460	5,460	5,460		5,460
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-		-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-		-
Interfund		-	-	-	-		-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-		-
Total Revenues		5,500	5,460	5,460	5,460		5,460
Net Cost	\$	423,251	\$ 383,937	\$ 511,655	\$ 517,894	\$	465,732
Percent of Costs Covered		1.28%	1.40%	1.06%	1.04%		1.16%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	3.06	\$ 2.78	\$ 3.68	\$ 3.76	\$	3.34
					Daggerage		D - 11
Change in 2000 Budget us 2000 Ears	100ct				 Percent (10.07%)	Ф	Dollar (52, 162)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore					(10.07%)		(52,162)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	get				(8.98%)	Э	(45,923)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

### SANITATION

### 118140 STORM DRAINS

Resources Required         Budget         Actual         Budget         Forecast         Proposed           Expenditures:         Salaries & Wages         \$ 106,544         \$ 104,638         \$ 113,165         \$ 70,632         \$ 86,248           Equipment			2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Salaries & Wages         \$ 106,544         \$ 104,638         \$ 113,165         \$ 70,632         \$ 86,248           Equipment         -         -         -         -         -         -           Materials & Supplies         4,190         3,501         8,500         9,000         39,500           Contractual Costs         68,995         67,949         51,928         75,923         72,113           Employee Benefits         51,121         38,014         51,177         37,468         38,728           Other Financing Uses         42,646         42,646         57,445         57,445         -           Total Expenditures         273,496         256,748         282,215         250,468         236,589           Allocated Costs         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Total Costs         336,317         313,498         345,224         314,313         294,257           Charges for Services         -         -         -         -         -         -           Charges for Services         -         -         -         -         -         -         -           Use of Money and Property         -         -         - <t< td=""><td>Resources Required</td><td></td><td>Budget</td><td>Actual</td><td>Budget</td><td>Forecast</td><td>Proposed</td></t<>	Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Salaries & Wages         \$ 106,544         \$ 104,638         \$ 113,165         \$ 70,632         \$ 86,248           Equipment         -         -         -         -         -         -           Materials & Supplies         4,190         3,501         8,500         9,000         39,500           Contractual Costs         68,995         67,949         51,928         75,923         72,113           Employee Benefits         51,121         38,014         51,177         37,468         38,728           Other Financing Uses         42,646         42,646         57,445         57,445         -           Total Expenditures         273,496         256,748         282,215         250,468         236,589           Allocated Costs         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Total Costs         336,317         313,498         345,224         314,313         294,257           Charges for Services         -         -         -         -         -         -           Charges for Services         -         -         -         -         -         -         -           Use of Money and Property         -         -         - <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>							
Equipment         1         3,501         8,500         9,000         39,500           Contractual Costs         68,995         67,949         51,928         75,923         72,113           Employee Benefits         51,121         38,014         51,177         37,468         38,728           Other Financing Uses         42,646         42,646         57,445         57,445         236,589           Allocated Costs         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Total Expenditures         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Allocated Costs         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Total Expenditures         53,6317         313,498         345,224         314,313         294,257           Revenues:         5         5         6,009         63,845         57,668           Total Costs         5         5         6         30,009         63,845         57,668           Total Costs         5         5         5         6         30,009         63,845         57,668           Charges for Services         5         5         5         5 <t< td=""><td>Expenditures:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Expenditures:						
Materials & Supplies         4,190         3,501         8,500         9,000         39,501           Contractual Costs         68,995         67,949         51,928         75,923         72,113           Employee Benefits         51,121         38,014         51,177         37,468         38,728           Other Financing Uses         42,646         42,646         57,445         57,445         -           Total Expenditures         273,496         256,748         282,215         250,468         236,589           Allocated Costs         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Allocated Costs         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Allocated Costs         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Allocated Costs         536,317         313,498         345,224         314,313         294,257           Charges for Services	Salaries & Wages	\$	106,544	\$ 104,638	\$ 113,165	\$ 70,632	\$ 86,248
Contractual Costs         68,995         67,949         51,928         75,923         72,113           Employee Benefits         51,121         38,014         51,177         37,468         38,728           Other Financing Uses         42,646         42,646         57,445         57,445         -           Total Expenditures         273,496         256,748         282,215         250,468         236,589           Allocated Costs         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Total Costs         336,317         313,498         345,224         314,313         294,257           Revenues:         Charges for Services         -	Equipment		-	-	-		-
Employee Benefits         51,121         38,014         51,177         37,468         38,728           Other Financing Uses         42,646         42,646         57,445         57,445         -           Total Expenditures         273,496         256,748         282,215         250,468         236,589           Allocated Costs         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Total Costs         336,317         313,498         345,224         314,313         294,257           Revenues:           Charges for Services           Charges to Other Governments         -	Materials & Supplies		4,190	3,501	8,500	9,000	39,500
Other Financing Uses         42,646         42,646         57,445         57,445         236,589           Total Expenditures         273,496         256,748         282,215         250,468         236,589           Allocated Costs         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Total Costs         336,317         313,498         345,224         314,313         294,257           Revenues:           Charges for Services           Charges to Other Governments         0	Contractual Costs		68,995	67,949	51,928	75,923	72,113
Total Expenditures         273,496         256,748         282,215         250,468         236,589           Allocated Costs         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Total Costs         336,317         313,498         345,224         314,313         294,257           Revenues:           Charges for Services           Charges to Other Governments         -	Employee Benefits		51,121	38,014	51,177	37,468	38,728
Allocated Costs         62,821         56,750         63,009         63,845         57,668           Total Costs         336,317         313,498         345,224         314,313         294,257           Revenues:           Charges for Services         -	Other Financing Uses		42,646	42,646	57,445	57,445	-
Total Costs         336,317         313,498         345,224         314,313         294,257           Revenues:         Charges for Services         - <td< td=""><td>Total Expenditures</td><td></td><td>273,496</td><td>256,748</td><td>282,215</td><td>250,468</td><td>236,589</td></td<>	Total Expenditures		273,496	256,748	282,215	250,468	236,589
Revenues:         Charges for Services         Services	Allocated Costs		62,821	56,750	63,009	63,845	57,668
Charges for Services         -	Total Costs		336,317	313,498	345,224	314,313	294,257
Charges for Services         -							
Charges to Other Governments         -	Revenues:						
Charges to Other Governments         -	Charges for Services		_	_	_	_	-
Use of Money and Property         - <td>_</td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>-</td>	_		_	_	_	_	-
Licenses & Permits         -			_	_	_	_	-
Fines and Forfeitures       -			_	_	_	_	-
Sale of Property and         Compensation for Loss       -        -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -        -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -        - <td></td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>-</td>			_	_	_	_	-
Compensation for Loss         -							
Miscellaneous         -         <			_	_	_	_	_
Interfund         -	•		_	_	_	_	_
Intergovernmental Total Revenues         -			_	_	_	_	_
Total Revenues         -							_
Net Cost         \$ 336,317         \$ 313,498         \$ 345,224         \$ 314,313         \$ 294,257           Percent of Costs Covered         0.00% </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
Percent of Costs Covered         0.00%         0.0	Total Revenues						
Net Cost in Tax Dollars         \$ 2.43 \$ 2.27 \$ 2.48 \$ 2.28 \$ 2.11           Percent         Dollar           Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast         (6.38%) \$ (20,056)	Net Cost	\$	336,317	\$ 313,498	\$ 345,224	\$ 314,313	\$ 294,257
Percent         Dollar           Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast         (6.38%) \$ (20,056)	Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast (6.38%) \$ (20,056)	Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.43	\$ 2.27	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.28	\$ 2.11
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast (6.38%) \$ (20,056)							
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Forecast (6.38%) \$ (20,056)						Percent	Dollar
	Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	ecast				 (6.38%)	\$ (20,056)
	-						(50,967)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

### SANITATION

### 118160 REFUSE & GARBAGE

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	809,162	\$ 807,342	\$ 821,379	\$ 855,091	\$ 863,469
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		264,702	259,825	253,560	252,700	259,100
Contractual Costs		249,674	249,674	282,055	282,055	296,879
Employee Benefits		416,875	331,516	460,937	416,330	421,442
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		1,740,413	1,648,357	1,817,931	1,806,176	1,840,890
Allocated Costs		10,311	9,938	9,542	9,245	8,262
Total Costs		1,750,724	1,658,295	1,827,473	1,815,421	1,849,152
						_
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		3,500	2,070	4,000	4,000	4,000
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		35,852	35,852	35,852	35,852	37,645
Intergovernmental		-	_	-	_	-
Total Revenues		39,352	37,922	39,852	39,852	41,645
Net Cost	\$	1,711,372	\$ 1,620,373	\$ 1,787,621	\$ 1,775,569	\$ 1,807,507
Percent of Costs Covered		2.25%	2.29%	2.18%	2.20%	2.25%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	12.37	\$ 11.72	\$ 12.85	\$ 12.88	\$ 12.97
					 Percent	 Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	ecast				1.80%	\$ 31,938
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud	get				1.11%	\$ 19,886

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

### SANITATION

### 118161 RECYCLING

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	303,810	\$ 303,636	\$ 259,783	\$ 313,635	\$ 321,429
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		8,170	8,170	23,200	23,200	5,400
Contractual Costs		146,749	136,702	144,184	135,084	152,866
Employee Benefits		160,558	115,304	149,534	132,911	162,538
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		619,287	563,812	576,701	604,830	642,233
Allocated Costs		55,035	52,112	54,668	54,761	48,144
Total Costs		674,322	615,924	631,369	659,591	690,377
						_
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	_	-	_	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	_	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		3,200	11,920	5,000	24,500	13,000
Miscellaneous		_	_	_	_	-
Interfund		_	_	_	_	_
Intergovernmental		_	_	_	_	_
Total Revenues		3,200	11,920	5,000	24,500	13,000
Net Cost	\$	671,122	\$ 604,004	\$ 626,369	\$ 635,091	\$ 677,377
Percent of Costs Covered		0.47%	1.94%	0.79%	3.71%	1.88%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	4.85	\$ 4.37	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.86
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fored	cast				 6.66%	\$ 42,286
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget					8.14%	\$ 51,008

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

### SANITATION

### 118170 STREET CLEANING

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	40,420	\$	40,419	\$	25,691	\$	25,691	\$	29,617
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		4,335		3,285		5,000		5,000		6,000
Contractual Costs		39,718		39,718		44,962		44,765		46,465
Employee Benefits		17,172		15,310		11,682		12,128		9,924
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		101,645		98,732		87,335		87,584		92,006
Allocated Costs		3,019		1,235		3,374		5,612		5,676
Total Costs		104,664		99,967		90,709		93,196		97,682
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		_		-		-		-
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	\$	104,664	\$	99,967	\$	90,709	\$	93,196	\$	97,682
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	•	Ψ	0.00%
	ф		ф		¢.		Φ	0.00%	ф	
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.76	\$	0.72	\$	0.65	\$	0.68	\$	0.70
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							4.81%	\$	4,486
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get							7.69%	\$	6,973

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

# COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

#### 118510 COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION

		2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	252,201	\$ 246,762	\$ 234,680	\$ 257,000	\$ 256,264
Equipment		19,764	11,484	5,000	5,000	5,000
Materials & Supplies		20,185	14,564	24,024	24,250	24,750
Contractual Costs		158,568	158,567	141,433	141,433	154,601
Employee Benefits		91,811	86,362	95,219	91,085	95,547
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	_
Total Expenditures		542,529	517,739	500,356	518,768	536,162
Allocated Costs		35,673	26,817	44,276	46,552	41,485
Total Costs		578,202	544,556	544,632	565,320	577,647
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$	578,202	\$ 544,556	\$ 544,632	\$ 565,320	\$ 577,647
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	4.18	\$ 3.94	\$ 3.92	\$ 4.10	\$ 4.15
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast				 2.18%	\$ 12,327
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud					6.06%	\$ 33,015

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

### COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT 118511 RODENT & INSECT CONTROL

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	18,422	\$	8,562	\$	21,201	\$	38,000	\$	45,359
Equipment	Ψ	10,422	Ψ	0,502	Ψ	21,201	Ψ	50,000	Ψ	-5,557
Materials & Supplies		150		_		150		150		150
Contractual Costs		1,140		1,047		723		723		813
Employee Benefits		10,045		2,663		8,806		14,295		16,885
Other Financing Uses		10,043		2,003		- 0,000		14,275		10,005
Total Expenditures		29,757		12,272		30,880		53,168		63,207
Allocated Costs		6,316		3,233		12,196		422		301
Total Costs		36,073		15,505		43,076		53,590		63,508
Total Costs		30,073		13,303		13,070		33,370		03,300
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		_		_		_		_		-
Charges to Other Governments		_		_		_		_		_
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_		_		_
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_		-
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_		_
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_		_
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_		-
Interfund		_		_		_		_		_
Intergovernmental		_		_		_		_		-
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	¢	26.072	¢	15,505	\$	43,076	¢	53,590	\$	(2.500
	\$	36,073	\$		Ф		\$		Ф	63,508
Percent of Costs Covered	ф	0.00%	Ф	0.00%	Ф	0.00%	Ф	0.00%	Ф	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.26	\$	0.11	\$	0.31	\$	0.39	\$	0.46
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							18.51%	\$	9,918
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget								47.43%	\$	20,432

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

### COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT 118560 SHADE TREE SERVICES

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
- T										
Expenditures:		4.5000	Φ.	4.40.40=	Φ.	104 -10		244400	Φ.	
Salaries & Wages	\$	147,099	\$	143,437	\$	184,613	\$	244,100	\$	246,280
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		21,100		12,414		20,700		21,300		22,700
Contractual Costs		55,784		52,819		67,935		67,935		66,178
Employee Benefits		127,680		57,756		131,993		107,668		126,850
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		
Total Expenditures		351,663		266,426		405,241		441,003		462,008
Allocated Costs		35,638		26,134		-		100		_
Total Costs		387,301		292,560		405,241		441,103		462,008
Daviere and										
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		-
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	\$	387,301	\$	292,560	\$	405,241	\$	441,103	\$	462,008
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.80	\$	2.12	\$	2.91	\$	3.20	\$	3.32
Net Cost III Tax Dollars	Ф	2.00	Ф	2.12	Ф	2.91	Ф	3.20	Ф	3.32
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast							4.74%	\$	20,905
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Budget	get							14.01%	\$	56,767

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

## HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

# NATURAL RESOURCES 118710 CONSERVATION

		2007		2007		2008		2008		2009
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
P										
Expenditures:	Ф	45.605	Ф	04.470	ф	75,000	ф		Ф	
Salaries & Wages	\$	45,625	\$	24,473	\$	75,000	\$	-	\$	-
Equipment		-		-				-		-
Materials & Supplies		4,072		151		3,400		600		100
Contractual Costs		4,166		3,297		4,867		3,376		3,257
Employee Benefits		8,397		4,196		28,363		19		-
Other Financing Uses				-		-		-		_
Total Expenditures		62,260		32,117		111,630		3,995		3,357
Allocated Costs		27,744		25,843		30,834		26,439		21,244
Total Costs		90,004		57,960		142,464		30,434		24,601
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		4,000		4,340		4,000		3,000		3,000
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		1,500		2,025		2,000		2,000		2,000
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		_		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		_		-		_
Total Revenues		5,500		6,365		6,000		5,000		5,000
		0.4.70.4	4							40.004
Net Cost	\$	84,504	\$	51,595	\$	136,464	\$	25,434	\$	19,601
Percent of Costs Covered		6.11%		10.98%		4.21%		16.43%		20.32%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.61	\$	0.37	\$	0.98	\$	0.18	\$	0.14
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	ecast							(22.93%)	\$	(5,833)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud								(85.64%)		(116,863)

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

## HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

#### 118760 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

		2007 2007 2008		2008		2009		
Resources Required		Budget		Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:								
Salaries & Wages	\$	47,333	\$	45,331	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Equipment		17,348		17,347	-	950		-
Materials & Supplies		251,821		162,145	-	-		-
Contractual Costs		29,106		29,106	-	-		-
Employee Benefits		5,715		5,715	-	-		-
Other Financing Uses		-		-	-	-		-
Total Expenditures		351,323		259,644	-	950		-
Allocated Costs		176,549		165,913	198,623	190,659		165,300
Total Costs		527,872		425,557	198,623	191,609		165,300
Revenues:								
Charges for Services		-		-	-	-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and								
Compensation for Loss		-		-	-	-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-	-	-		-
Interfund		-		-	-	-		-
Intergovernmental		351,323		351,324	-	-		-
Total Revenues		351,323		351,324	-	-		-
								_
Net Cost	\$	176,549	\$	74,233	\$ 198,623	\$ 191,609	\$	165,300
Percent of Costs Covered		66.55%		82.56%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.28	\$	0.54	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.39	\$	1.19
						Percent		Dollar
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Fore	cast					 (13.73%)	\$	(26,309)
Change in 2009 Budget vs 2008 Bud						(15.75%)		(33,323)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	gci					(10.7670)	Ψ	(33,323)

# CONTINGENCY AND TRANSFERS

Resources Required	20 Bud	07 get	2007 Actual	2008 Budget	200 Forecas	_	2009 Proposed	
Transfers Out:								
Capital Projects Fund	2,276,5	00	2,276,500	1,327,000	1,327,00	0	733,000	
Building & Vehicle Fund	994,3	50	994,350	895,000	895,00	0	826,000	
Total Transfers Out	3,270,8	50	3,270,850	2,222,000	2,222,00	0	1,559,000	
Transfers In:								
Capital Projects Fund Building & Vehicle Fund K.T. Woods Fund	25,0 317,3		25,000 317,300	-	38	9 - -	-	
Total other financing sources	\$ 342,3	00	\$ 342,300	\$ -	\$ 38	9 \$		
Percent of Costs Covered Net Cost Net Cost in Tax Dollars	10.4 \$ 2,928,5 \$ 21	50	10.47% \$ 2,928,550 \$ 21.19	0.00% \$ 2,222,000 \$ 15.98	0.02 \$ 2,221,61 \$ 16.1	1 \$	0.00% 1,559,000 11.19	
					Percent		Dollar	
Change in Recommended Budget v	-29.83 -29.84		(662,611) (663,000)					
Change in Recommended Budget v	Change in Recommended Budget vs Current Budget							



		LAST				
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2008	2009		
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE						
GENERAL						
Standard Photocopy Fee						
Letter/Legal per page		1999	0.25	0.25		
MAPS						
City Maps 3'x5"		1996	15.00	15.00		
Aerial Map		1996	15.00	15.00		
Drain & Sewer map from blueprints (blue on white)		1996	60.00	60.00		
Standard Tax Map		1996	15.00	15.00		
Tax index map (40"x64")		1996	15.00	15.00		
Topographical maps		1996	60.00	60.00		
BOARD OF APPEALS						
GENERAL						
Multi & Commercial Appeals	197-84	2005	350.00	350.00		
Single Family Appeals	197-84	2005	150.00	150.00		
Adjourned Applications		2003	100.00	100.00		
Revised Plans		2003	75.00	75.00		
<u>BUILDING</u>						
ELECTRICAL						
Electrical permits in existing building where a building						
permit is not required: for multiple residences, commercial						
or industrial buildings	68-12	2006	70.00	70.00		
Electrical Permits in existing buildings where a building						
permit is not required: for one & two family dwellings						
with contracts valued at \$500 or more	68-12	2006	35.00	35.00		
GENERAL		•00.	<b>55</b> 00	<b>55.00</b>		
Building Permits (1) - minimum fee	68-12	2006	55.00	55.00		
Building Permits (2) - add'l charge per \$1,000 est. work	68-12	2003	14.00	14.00		
	68-12D, 197-84E		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Certificate for Commercial Buildings	68-12	2003	155.00	155.00		
Certificate of Occupancy: to be paid with application for						
building permit	68-12	2006	80.00	80.00		
Changes in Approved Plans	68-12	2006	80.00	80.00		

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2008	2009
Demolition Permits	68-12	2003	1,500.00	2,000.00
New Certificate for old buildings	68-12	2006	80.00	80.00
Search for Municipal Records / Pre-date letters		2006	80.00	80.00
PLUMBING				
Oil or gas heating permits in existing building w/o				
building permit required:				
New heating equipment installation or replacement	68-12	2006	70.00	70.00
Plumbing - No building permit required (min)	68-12	2006	35.00	35.00
Plumbing - for each fixture above 5	68-12	2003	3.00	3.00
Sewer or storm drain connection (per)	68-12	2006	35.00	35.00
CHEN CLEDY				
<u>CITY CLERK</u>				
ALARMS		•00.	25.00	25.00
Alarms permit - Fire/Burglar	46-5	2006	35.00	35.00
False alarm: 2nd call per annum	46-8	2003	0.00	0.00
False alarm: 3rd, 4th call each per annum		2003	100.00	100.00
False alarm: over 4 per annum		2003	200.00	200.00
FIRE PREVENTION				
Explosive Inspection Fee	98-41	2005	115.00	115.00
Fireworks Display (each)	98-45	2003	500.00	500.00
Installation of liquefied petroleum gas	98-82	2005	57.00	57.00
Place of assembly 100 or more people	98-101	2005	115.00	115.00
Storage of Flammable liquids (permits & insp.)	98-51	2005	115.00	115.00
Storage of lumber (in excess of 100,000 bd. ft.)	98-85	2005	57.00	57.00
Storage of underground tanks <1100 gal.(permits & insp.)	98-57	2005	57.00	57.00
Storage of underground tanks >1100 gal. (permits & insp.)		2005	115.00	115.00
Welding & cutting	98-130	2001	55.00	55.00
GENERAL				
Auctioneer	56-3	2007	100.00	250.00
Birth Certificate	NYS-Governed		10.00	10.00
Blasting Permit	98-41	2005	200.00	200.00
Cabaret	50-5	2005	100.00	100.00
Christmas Tree Sale Refundable Bond	98-124	2001	45.00	45.00
Christmas Tree Sales: Inspection	98-124	2003	100.00	100.00
Code of the City of Rye	AT-COST	2005	300.00	300.00

	LAST					
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2008	2009		
Code of the City of Rye - Supplement		2005	60.00	60.00		
Codes: Zoning	AT-COST	2005	30.00	30.00		
Coin operated Dry Cleaning Establishment	98-29	2005	90.00	90.00		
Coin operated Laundry: Establishment	98-36	2005	90.00	90.00		
Death Transcript	NYS-Governed		10.00	10.00		
Dog License: add'l City fee	76-5	2001	10.00	10.00		
Dog License: Neutered	NYS-Governed		2.50	2.50		
Dog License: Un-neutered	NYS-Governed		10.50	10.50		
Dog Redemption: with current license	76-4	1977	10.00	10.00		
Dog Redemption: without current license	76-4	1977	25.00	25.00		
Dry Cleaning Establishment	98-22	2005	90.00	90.00		
Debris Collection Container:	167-14	2001	40.00	40.00		
Filming: Private Property	93-6	2003	350.00	350.00		
Filming: Public Property (Maximum)	93-6	2001	16,000.00	16,000.00		
Filming: Public Property (Minimum)	93-6	2001	1,600.00	1,600.00		
Junk Merchant: Establish place of business	113-4	2005	275.00	275.00		
Junk Peddler	113-4	2005	60.00	60.00		
Laundromat	121-4	2005	150.00	150.00		
Marriage License	NYS-Governed	2003	40.00	40.00		
Marriage Transcript	NYS-Governed	2002	10.00	10.00		
Non-refundable Bid fee (per every \$50 of bid)		2001	15.00-100.00	15.00-100.00		
Other Pamphlet Codes	AT-COST		8.00	8.00		
Peddler, Hawker, Solicitor	144-6	2005	275.00	275.00		
Sign posting @ Boston Post Road & Cross Street		2007	20.00	25.00		
Tourist Park or Camp App. 5 units or less	157-9	2001	50.00	50.00		
Tourist Park or Camp App. 6 units or less	157-9	2001	10.00	10.00		
Tourist Park or Camp license (per unit)	157-12	2001	60.00	60.00		
MECHANICAL INSTALLATION LICENSE						
Gas Heat	68-12	2006	115.00	115.00		
Oil Heat	68-12	2006	115.00	115.00		
MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES						
Bowling Alleys	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00		
Circus	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00		
Driving Range	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00		
Miniature Golf	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00		
Moving Picture House	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00		
1110 this I locate House	30 3	2005	, 0.00	, 0.00		

		LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2008	2009
Public Exhibition	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Public Hall	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Shooting Gallery	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Skating Rink	50-5	2006	65.00	65.00
Taxi Cab License	180-12	2006	120.00	120.00
Taxi Driver License	180-8	2006	65.00	65.00
Theater	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
PARKING				
Guest Parking Overnight (max. 14 days per night)		1997	5.00	5.00
Merchant (all day)	191-47	2007	336.00	372.00
Non-Resident Commuter	191-47	2002	550.00	550.00
Replacement Sticker (without old sticker)	191-47	2001	55.00	55.00
Replacement Sticker (with old sticker)	191-47	1993	5.00	5.00
Resident All Day/All Night	191-47	2007	600.00	660.00
Resident All Night	191-47	2007	300.00	324.00
Resident Commuter	191-47	2001	336.00	336.00
Special Permits (Theo. Fremd Lot)		2003	120.00	120.00
Taxi Stall Rental		2005	700.00	700.00
ENCINEEDING				
ENGINEERING GENVER AV				
GENERAL		1002	20.00	20.00
Constructed or Replaced Curb		1993	30.00	30.00
Constructed or Replaced Depressed Curb (min)		1993	30.00 30.00	30.00 30.00
Constructed or Replaced Driveway (min)	167.0	1993	30.00	30.00
Constructed or Replaced Sidewalks (min)	167-8	1993	50.00	50.00
Construction Debris Containers (per day)	167-14	1997	30.00	30.00
Street Obstructions, Storage of Materials, Operating				
Machinery, loading & unloading, scaffolding &	167 12	1002	100.00	100.00
bridging  Street Organism Courbins April 14/Company / Files	167-13	1993	180.00	180.00
Street Opening: Curbing-Asphalt/Concrete/Flag		1997		180.00
Street Opening: Sidewalk Area-Asphalt/Concrete/Flag	167.0	1997	180.00	
Street Opening: Street Area-Asphalt	167-9	1997	180.00	180.00
Street Opening: Street Area-Concrete	167.0	1997	180.00	180.00
Street Opening: Test Holes (keyhole method) (each)	167-9	1990	60.00	60.00
Street Opening: Unpaved Areas		1997	180.00	180.00
Street Opening Permit Surcharge	172.0	2003	175.00	175.00
Surface Water Control Application fee	173-9	2003	150.00	150.00

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

		LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2008	2009
STREETS/SIDEWALKS				
Construction Manhole/Catch Basin (min)		1986	100.00	100.00
Driving Pipes (min)		1986	50.00	50.00
Install Underground Tank/Vault (min)		2003	100.00	100.00
Plumbing Connection to Structures:				
Manholes/Catch Basin (min)	1.67	1986	30.00	30.00
Plumbing Connection to Structures:				
Sewer or Drain Line (min)		1986	25.00	25.00
<u>FIRE</u>				
GENERAL				
Inspection Fee (per inspection)		2005	115.00	115.00
Return Inspection		2006	35.00	35.00
Tank Removal Inspection		2007	55.00	75.00
Tank Removal hispection		2007	33.00	73.00
<u>PLANNING</u>				
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT				
Waterfront Consistency Review Application	73-6	2006	814.00	814.00
CENEDAL				
GENERAL  Conics of Subdivision on site plans, complete				
Copies of Subdivision or site plans - complete		2006	11.00	11.00
sets only (per sheet)		2006	11.00	11.00
SITE PLAN REVIEW				
Informal review	197-84.F. (1) (A)	2006	651.00	651.00
Preliminary Application (up to 10 parking spaces)	197-84.F. (1) (B)	2006	977.00	977.00
Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per				
required parking space over 10 spaces		2006	28.00	28.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	197-84.F. (1) (D)	2006	814.00	814.00
Final Application (up to 10 parking spaces)	197-84.F. (1) (C)	2006	1218.00	1218.00
Final Application - Add'l charge per required				
parking space over 10		2006	28.00	28.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	197-84.F. (1) (G)	2006	893.00	893.00
Inspection Fee (Fee + 7.0% cost of improvement)	197-84.F. (1) (H)	2006	541.00	541.00
Construction and Use without prior approval	197-84.F. (1) (J)	2006	2730.00	2730.00
Modification of Tree Preservation Plan				
by the City Planner		2006	489.00	489.00
Tree Replacement, fee in lieu of	170-15.D. (9)	2006	1838.00	1838.00

		LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2008	2009
SUBDIVISION REVIEW				
Informal Review	170-5.D.	2006	436.00	436.00
Preliminary Application	170-6.B. (4)	2006	814.00	814.00
Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per lot		2006	384.00	384.00
Waiver of Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per lot		2006	352.00	352.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	170-11.B.	2006	630.00	630.00
Final Application	170-7.A.	2006	1103.00	1103.00
Final Application - Add'l charge per lot		2006	378.00	378.00
Modification or Extension of Final Application	170-11.B.	2006	651.00	651.00
Waiver of Penalty Application	170-7.A.	2006	541.00	541.00
Inspection Fee - 7% of cost of improvement plus \$50 per				
lot, or \$500, whichever is greater	170-8.B. (3)	2006	541.00	541.00
Modification of Tree Preservation Plan by City Planner		2006	489.00	489.00
Tree Replacement, fee in lieu of	170-17.A.(1)	2006	1838.00	1838.00
Fee in lieu of Parkland - In trust-minimum (dollars per				
square foot of lot area)	170-17.A. (1)	1990		
R-1 One Family District			0.13	0.13
R-2 One Family District			0.24	0.24
R-3 One Family District			0.34	0.34
R-3 One Family District (Floodplain)			0.24	0.24
R-4 One Family District			0.39	0.39
R-4 One Family District (Floodplain)			0.24	0.24
R-5 One Family District			0.48	0.48
R-5 One Family District (Floodplain)			0.24	0.24
R-6 One Family District			0.56	0.56
R-6 One Family District (Floodplain)			0.24	0.24
RT Two-Family district (1 and 2 Family Residence)			0.56	0.56
RS School & Church District (1 Family Residence)			0.34	0.34
RA-1 District (1 Family Residence)			0.56	0.56
RA-1 District (2 Family Residence)			0.40	0.40
RA-2 District (1 Family Residence)			0.56	0.56
RA-2 District (2 Family Residence)			0.48	0.48
RA-3 District (1 and 2 Family Residence)			0.56	0.56
RA-4 District (1 and 2 Family Residence)			0.56	0.56
B-1 Business District (1 and 2 Family Residence)			0.56	0.56
Apportionment Application	170-11.C.	2006	599.00	599.00
Construction and Use without prior approval	170-6.B.	2006	2730.00	2730.00

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

		LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2008	2009
RE-ZONING APPLICATIONS		2006	1103.00	1103.00
WETLANDS/WATER COURSES		•00.	.==	
Application Fee	195	2006	977.00	977.00
Inspection Fee	195	2006	541.00	541.00
Appeal of Determination	195	2006	541.00	541.00
Extension of Prior Approval		2006	541.00	541.00
<u>POLICE</u>				
GENERAL				
Auxiliary Police Services Event Fee		1993	100.00	100.00
Defensive Driving Course		1993	45.00	45.00
Fingerprinting Fees		2005	20.00	20.00
Good Conduct Certificates		2005	40.00	40.00
Mooring Permits (per permit)		2003	150.00	150.00
Police report copies (per copy)		1990	0.25	0.25
Redemption of Shopping Carts	164-6	1962	5.00	5.00
Reprints of Photographs		2005	15.00	15.00
Subpoena Fees for Records (min)		1995	15.00	15.00
PUBLIC WORKS				
GENERAL				
Collection of bulky metals at curbside (minimum)	157-34	2003	30.00	30.00
Collection of bulky waste in excess of 2 cubic yards (min)	157-34	2003	30.00	30.00
Penalty for amounts not paid within 60 days	157-34	2001	25.00	25.00
Penalty for amounts not paid within 90 days	157-34	2001	25.00	25.00
Add'l penalty for amounts not paid if collection by	137 34	2001	23.00	23.00
levy is required	157-34	2001	25.00	25.00
levy is required	137 34	2001	25.00	25.00
<u>RECREATION</u>				
ATHLETIC FIELD USE SURCHARGE (per person/per prog)		2005	5.00	5.00
BUILDING FEES				
Auditorium (per hour)		2008	130.00	100.00
Other Rooms (per hour)		2008	90.00	75.00
Auditorium: Non-Profit/Co-Sponsor Rate (per hour)		2008	90.00	75.00
Other Rooms: Non-Profit/Co-Sponsor Rate (per hour)		2008	60.00	50.00
New Multi Purpose Room (4 Hours)		2008	525.00	550.00/675.00
		_000	22.00	22 3.3 37 57 5.00

Birthday Party: Basic Program (two hours)       2007       165.00/325.00       165.00/290.00         Private Party: Other rooms (each)       2008       450.00/575.00       450.00/575.00         Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Full-time       2006       50.00       50.00         Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Part-time       2006       35.00       35.00         DAY CAMP         Day Camp - 1/2 day program (resident)       2008       505.00       515.00         Day Camp - 2 week session (non-resident)       2008       675.00       690.00	FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2008	2009
Private Party: Other rooms (each)       2008       450.00/575.00       450.00/575.00         Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Full-time       2006       50.00       50.00         Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Part-time       2006       35.00       35.00         DAY CAMP         Day Camp - 1/2 day program (resident)       2008       505.00       515.00	Birthday Party: Basic Program (two hours)		2007	165.00/325.00	165.00/290.00
Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Full-time 2006 50.00  Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Part-time 2006 35.00  DAY CAMP  Day Camp - 1/2 day program (resident) 2008 505.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00  50.00			2008	165.00?	
Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Full-time  2006 50.00 50.00  Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Part-time  2006 35.00 35.00  DAY CAMP  Day Camp - 1/2 day program (resident)  2008 505.00 515.00	Private Party: Other rooms (each)		2008	450.00/575.00	450.00/575.00
DAY CAMP Day Camp - 1/2 day program (resident)  2008 505.00 515.00	Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Full-time		2006	50.00	50.00
Day Camp - 1/2 day program (resident) 2008 505.00 515.00	Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Part-time		2006	35.00	35.00
	DAY CAMP				
Day Camp - 2 week session (non-resident) 2008 675.00 690.00	Day Camp - 1/2 day program (resident)		2008	505.00	515.00
	Day Camp - 2 week session (non-resident)		2008	675.00	690.00
Day Camp - 2 week session (resident) 2008 455.00 465.00	Day Camp - 2 week session (resident)		2008	455.00	465.00
Day Camp - 6 week basic (non-resident) 2008 1285.00 1310.00	Day Camp - 6 week basic (non-resident)		2008	1285.00	1310.00
Day Camp - 6 week basic (resident) 2008 640.00 655.00	Day Camp - 6 week basic (resident)		2008	640.00	655.00
Day Camp - 6 week extended program (non-resident) 2008 1640.00 1670.00	Day Camp - 6 week extended program (non-resident)		2008	1640.00	1670.00
Day Camp - 6 week extended program (resident) 2008 995.00 1015.00	Day Camp - 6 week extended program (resident)		2008	995.00	1015.00
Day Camp - Swim group 2005 65.00 70.00	Day Camp - Swim group		2005	65.00	70.00
Day Camp - Swim lessons (with group) 2005 100.00 105.00	Day Camp - Swim lessons (with group)		2005	100.00	105.00
Kiddy Camp (non-resident) 2008 1265.00 1300.00	Kiddy Camp (non-resident)		2008	1265.00	1300.00
Kiddy Camp (resident) 2008 585.00 600.00	Kiddy Camp (resident)		2008	585.00	600.00
Kiddy Camp - 2 week session (non-resident) 2008 805.00 830.00	Kiddy Camp - 2 week session (non-resident)		2008	805.00	830.00
Kiddy Camp - 2 week session (resident) 2008 420.00 430.00	Kiddy Camp - 2 week session (resident)		2008	420.00	430.00
Registration fee after deadline 2008 200.00 210.00	Registration fee after deadline		2008	200.00	210.00
Camp 78 - 6 weeks 2008 900.00 925.00	Camp 78 - 6 weeks		2008	900.00	925.00
Camp 78 - 4 weeks 2008 800.00 820.00	Camp 78 - 4 weeks		2008	800.00	820.00
Camp 78 - 2 weeks 2008 400.00 410.00	Camp 78 - 2 weeks		2008	400.00	410.00
INDOOR RECREATION	INDOOR RECREATION				
Daily Fees (resident & non-resident) 2008 5.00/12.00 5.00/12.00	Daily Fees (resident & non-resident)		2008	5.00/12.00	5.00/12.00
Men's Basketball (18 weeks) 2003 75.00 75.00	Men's Basketball (18 weeks)		2003	75.00	75.00
OUTDOOR RECREATION	OUTDOOR RECREATION				
All day field permit (10am-6pm) 2008 675.00 675.00	All day field permit (10am-6pm)		2008	675.00	675.00
Field permit (2 hrs.) 2008 150.00 160.00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2008	150.00	160.00
Field/Facility Use - Basketball - Outdoor lights (2hrs) 2008 200.00 160.00			2008	200.00	160.00
Softball - Men's Adult (per team) 2008 325.00 330.00	Softball - Men's Adult (per team)		2008	325.00	330.00
Softball - Woman's Adult (per team) 2008 275.00 280.00	Softball - Woman's Adult (per team)		2008	275.00	280.00

		LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2008	2009
PICNIC				
Resident: 41-50		2008	240.00	120.00
Resident: 76-100		2007	465.00	350.00
Resident: 126-150		2008	700.00	585.00
Weekday Discount		2003	10%	10%
TENNIS				
Permit - Adult (19 & over)		2008	100.00	100.00
Permit - Family (max. 5)		2008	275.00	275.00
Permit - Individual (non-resident)		2006	275.00	200.00
Permit - Junior (6-13 /14-18 years)		2008	50.00/75.00	50.00/75.00
Permit - Senior (60+)		2008	70.00	70.00
Clinic - Adult Tennis (4 classes)		2007	85.00	85.00
Clinic - Youth Tennis (4 classes)		2007	75.00	75.00
Daily Fee (resident only)		2006	12.00	12.00
Guest of Permit Holder - Hourly fee		2006	12.00	12.00/6.00
Private lessons: Per half hour		2008	32.00	32.00
Private lessons: Per hour		2008	48.00	48.00
Daily Fee (Senior Adult)		2005	6.00	6.00
Non-Resident Senior		-		140.00



#### **CABLE TV FUND**

The Cable TV Fund is a special revenue fund. Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

The Cable TV Fund is used to account for the franchise fees received from Cablevision of Westchester, less City taxes rebated to that firm. Donations and miscellaneous service fees generated by Rye Community Television (RCTV), the City's television production center, are also credited to this fund. Likewise, the Cable TV Fund accounts for costs associated with the operation and supervision of community access cable television programming, and the administration of the cable television franchise.

RCTV operates cooperatively with the Rye City School District to provide a blend of programming produced by the municipality, the school districts, and community members for local cable channels 75, 76, and 77. It is coordinated by a Cable Television Coordinator, and the City Council appoints an advisory Cable Television Committee.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009



# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### Cable Television

#### Description

To increase and improve citizen understanding, awareness, and participation in City government by providing effective communication through Rye Community Television's (RCTV) government access facility, while also providing production facilities and services for community users for their own self-expression. Rye Community Television is a public, educational, and governmental access facility operated jointly by the City of Rye and Rye City School District. Programs are produced for local channels 75, 76, and 77.

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- Franchise agreements signed with both Cablevision and new provider, Verizon
- Verizon roll out of PEG channels to community, including studio installations
- Cablevision upgrades to system, move of laser to studio and PEG move to digital channels
- Upgrade of City Hall cameras and controller to digital
- Redesign and upgrade of studio controll room to a digital platform
- A Rye TV website dedicated to government videos, Council meetings and Eye on Rye
- Redesign of logo and publicity material for the now 6 channels
- The creation of both an after school video art club and a middle school video club

#### 2009 Highlights

- Networking of all edit bays, for complete integration with control room, resulting in a tapeless environment
- Website expanded to include Rye public access videos
- Increased community outreach to include more event tapings

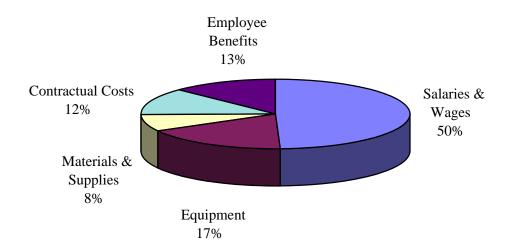
Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 261,107	\$ 310,600	\$ 329,690	\$ 293,000	-5.67%
Total Expenditures	246,143	582,671	548,405	258,998	-55.55%
Net Margin	\$ 14,964	\$ (272,071)	\$ (218,715)	\$ 34,002	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Cable TV	2	2	2
Department Total	2	2	2

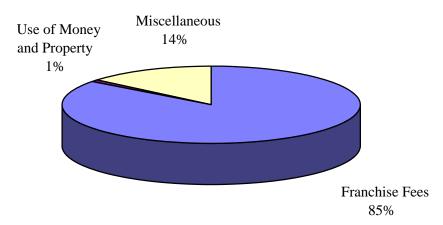
Performance Measures	2007	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
surveyed aware of local government programming on channel 75	100%	N/A	100%	N/A
Total hours of programming	287.00	390.00	390.00	0.00%

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **EXPENDITURES**



#### **REVENUES**



### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### 257400 RCTV OPERATIONS

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 117,026	\$ 104,604	\$ 120,616	\$ 115,616	\$ 128,184
Equipment	88,892	79,133	369,903	369,903	45,000
Materials & Supplies	13,822	7,165	16,072	16,288	20,501
Contractual Costs	53,133	28,136	42,090	13,134	32,001
Employee Benefits	32,890	27,105	33,990	33,464	33,312
Total Costs	305,763	246,143	582,671	548,405	258,998
_					
Revenues:					
Franchise Fees	218,000	246,085	225,000	250,000	250,000
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	12,000	13,211	11,000	5,500	2,000
Miscellaneous	24,600	1,811	74,600	74,190	41,000
Total Revenues	254,600	261,107	310,600	329,690	293,000
Net Margin	(51,163)	14,964	(272,071)	(218,715)	34,002
Fund Balance, January 1	51,163	343,710	272,071	358,674	139,959
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ 358,674	\$ -	\$ 139,959	\$ 173,961
Percent of Costs Covered	83.27%	106.08%	53.31%	60.12%	113.13%
<del></del>					

In fiscal 2009 the Cable TV Fund will cover 112% of expenditures with 2009 revenues. The fiscal 2009 budget includes \$40,000 for the purchase of equipment related to RCTV operations. Miscellaneous revenues include \$40,000 in Public, Educational and Government ("PEG") Access Grants from the franchise holders to be used for capital costs associated with RCTV operations.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

FEE DESCRIPTION	Last Changed	Adopted 2008	Proposed 2009
<b>Duplication Fees:</b>			
Dubbing Fee (per tape)	2004	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
Transfer of Video to DVD (per hour of tape)	2003	15.00	15.00
Duplication Stock Fees:			
Mini DV 60	2008	10.00	8.00
Mini DV 80	2006	10.00	10.00
DV Cam	2003	50.00	50.00
DVD-R	2008	6.00	5.00
Equipment Rental:			
Camcorder - per day (Misc. Equipment Extra)	2008	50.00	150.00
Digital Editing Suite without Personnel (per hour)	2008	100.00	150.00
Studio without RCTV personnel (per hour)	2008	125.00	200.00
Personnel:			
Staff Audio/Graphics In-Studio (per hour)	2006	35.00	35.00
Staff Cameraperson In-Studio (per hour)	2008	35.00	50.00
Staff Cameraperson On-Location (per hour)	2005	75.00	75.00
Staff Editor (per hour)	2005	75.00	100.00
Staff Other On-Location (per hour)	2008	35.00	50.00
Staff Producer/Director In-studio (per hour)	2008	100.00	125.00
Staff Technical Supervisor (per hour)	2008	100.00	125.00

#### K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND

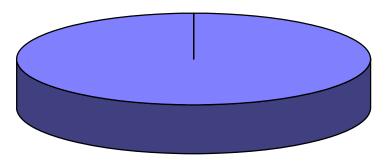
Permanent funds are governmental funds used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the government's programs (for the benefit of the government or its citizens).

The K.T. Woods Permanent Fund is used to account for an endowment bequeathed to the City by Katherine T. Woods. Under the terms and conditions of the endowment, the principal must remain on deposit in perpetuity in an interest-bearing account. The interest earned is to be used to help pay for the cost of one or more interns working at and demonstrating a dedication and devotion to the principles of the Rye Nature Center. This fund may also be used to account for other gifts and donations designated for the purpose of preserving or enhancing the natural habitat in the City of Rye.

The principal revenue source for this fund is interest earnings, and the only use of funds is transfers to other funds for the support of costs associated with Rye Nature Center interns in accordance with the terms and conditions of the endowment.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

## **REVENUES**



Interest 100%

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted
Resources Required:					
Transfers to Other Funds	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Revenues: Interest Donations	1,000	990	850	450	300
Total Revenues	1,000	990	850	450	300
Net Margin Fund Balance - Expendable, January 1	(200)	(210) 1,309	850	450 1,099	300 1,549
Fund Balance - Expendable, December 31	(200)	1,099	850	1,549	1,849
Fund Balance - Nonexpendable	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Fund Balance - December 31	\$19,800	\$21,099	\$20,850	\$ 21,549	\$ 21,849

The K.T. Woods Permanent Fund was established pursuant to an endowment from Katherine T. Woods. Under the terms and conditions of the endowment, her gift of \$20,000 will remain on deposit in perpetuity in one or more interest-bearing accounts. Annually, the interest earned will be used to help fund the salary or salaries of one or more Rye Nature Center interns who demonstrate a dedication to the mission of the Nature Center. The only revenues in this fund are the interest earnings and donations that may be received from others. The only expenditures in this fund are the payments or transfer of funds representing interest earned and applied to the salaries of Nature Center interns.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

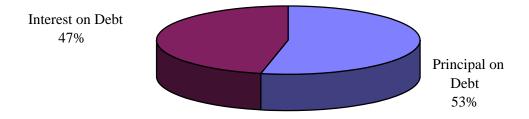


### **DEBT SERVICE FUND**

The Debt Service Fund, a governmental fund, is used to account for the accumulation of resources and the payment of general long-term debt principal and interest.

The primary source of revenues for this fund are interfund transfers from the General Fund. Expenditures are recorded when due for debt principal and interest.

## **EXPENDITURES**



#### DEBT SERVICE FUND ACTIVITY

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted
Expenditures:					
Principal on Debt	\$ 67,079	\$ 67,079	\$ 71,144	\$ 71,144	\$ 74,242
Interest on Debt	71,474	71,470	138,188	68,388	65,114
Transfers out - Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	20,916	-
Total Expenditures	138,553	138,549	209,332	160,448	139,356
Revenues:					
Use of Money and Property	-	96,550	60,000	35,000	-
Transfers in - General Fund	138,553	138,553	139,532	139,532	-
Transfers in - Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	138,553	235,103	199,532	174,532	_
N (D) (E) (E)		06.554	(0.000)	14.004	(120.256)
Net Revenues (Expenditures)	-	96,554	(9,800)	14,084	(139,356)
Fund Balance, January 1	-	150,978	-	247,532	261,616
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ 247,532	\$ (9,800)	\$ 261,616	\$ 122,260

### SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING DEBT

	Principal		P	Principal Interest		Principal		
	]	Balance	P	Payment		Payment		Balance
	1	1/1/2009		2009 2009		2009	12/31/2009	
Serial Bonds:								
2000 Storm Drains	\$	245,777	\$	14,667	\$	12,842	\$	231,110
2000 Traffic Signals		289,150		17,255		15,108		271,895
2001 Traffic Signals		152,317		8,868		7,271		143,449
2001 Storm Drains		144,884		8,435		6,916		136,449
2001 Recreation Lighting		70,585		4,109		3,369		66,476
2005 Storm Drains		179,372		7,467		7,003		171,905
2005 Sewers		269,057		11,201		10,504		257,856
2005 Traffic Signals		53,812		2,240		2,101		51,572
Total	\$	1,404,954	\$	74,242	\$	65,114	\$	1,330,712



#### **CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND**

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by the proprietary funds (Boat Basin Fund, Golf Club Fund, and Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund). Project-length budgets are adopted for capital projects with a portion of those budgets appropriated annually.

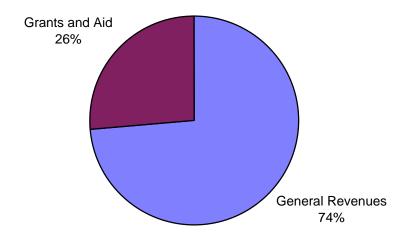
Capital projects may be funded from any one or a combination of sources, including:

- 1. Current revenues taxes, special assessments, sale proceeds, fund balance, etc.
- 2. Grants and donations governmental aid, foundation grants, private donations, etc.
- 3. Debt financing bonds and notes
- 4. Public/private ventures, including privatization

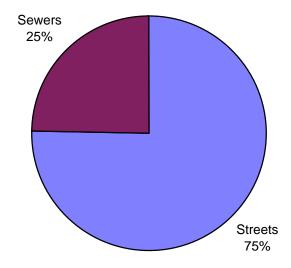
The projects listed in this section are those proposed for funding and implementation in 2009. For a more complete understanding of the City's long-term capital planning, the reader is referred to the 2009-2013 Capital Improvements Program, copies of which are available at city hall and on the City's web site (http://www.ryeny.gov).

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **PROJECT FUNDING SOURCES**



#### **PROJECT FUNDING USES**



### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### SUMMARY OF 2009 CAPITAL PROJECTS

Appropriations:	
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	\$ 500,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	50,000
Purchase Street/Library Lane Traffic Signal	200,000
Brevoort Lane Sewer Pump	80,000
Cedar Place Sewer	90,000
Hewlett Avenue Pump Replacement	40,000
Westchester Beach Pump Generator	35,000
Total Appropriations	\$ 995,000

	General	Grants		
Funding Sources:	Revenues	and Aid	Debt	Total
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	\$ 260,000	\$ 240,000	\$ -	\$ 500,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	50,000	-	-	50,000
Purchase Street/Library Lane Traffic Signal	200,000	-	-	200,000
Brevoort Lane Sewer Pump	80,000	-	-	80,000
Cedar Place Sewer	90,000	-	-	90,000
Hewlett Avenue Pump Replacement	18,000	22,000	-	40,000
Westchester Beach Pump Generator	35,000	=	=	35,000
Total Funding Sources	\$ 733,000	\$ 262,000	\$ - :	\$ 995,000

Summary by Category:	Streets	Bridge	S	Sewers	Drair	nage	Total
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	\$ 500,000	\$	-	\$ =	\$	-	\$ 500,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	50,000		-	-		-	50,000
Purchase Street/Library Lane Traffic Signal	200,000		-	-		-	200,000
Brevoort Lane Sewer Pump	-		-	80,000		-	80,000
Cedar Place Sewer	-		-	90,000		-	90,000
Hewlett Avenue Pump Replacement	-		-	40,000		-	40,000
Westchester Beach Pump Generator	-		-	35,000		-	35,000
Total Funding Uses	\$ 750,000	\$	-	\$ 245,000	\$	-	\$ 995,000

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

#### ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 2009 PROJECT DETAILS

Annual Street Resurfacing Program		
Appropriations	\$ 500,000	
Funding Sources:		
General Fund	\$ 260,000	
State Aid - CHIPS	240,000	
Total Funding Sources	\$ 500,000	

This project provides an annual allocation of funds, supplemented with New York State Consolidated Local Street and Highway Improvement Program ("CHIPS") aid, to resurfacing streets and roads throughout the City. Many City streets have not been repaved in over 24 years, and constant road cuts by utility companies and construction firms, coupled with hard winters create road surface cracks and potholes.

This project will not create any new operating or maintenance costs.

Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program			
Appropriations	\$ 50,000		
Funding Source - General Fund	\$ 50,000		

The Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program found in this Capital Projects Fund budget provides for the installation and/or repair of sidewalks and curbs damaged (raised or broken) by City trees, or where the City owns the abutting property. A provision for the funding and reimbursement of repairs to sidewalks where the City is not the abutting property owner and the damage is not caused by City trees is provided for in the General Fund operating budget.

This project will not create any new operating or maintenance costs.

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 2009 PROJECT DETAILS

Purchase Street/Library Lane Traffic Signal			
Appropriations	\$ 200,000		
Funding Sources - General Fund	\$ 200,000		

Both traffic signals at this five-pointed intersection controlling the intersection of Purchase Street, the Boston Post Road and Cross Street require replacement. The existing controller was installed in 1989 and requires regular repairs. Signal lights are repeatedly struck by over-sized vehicles and require a taller pole. Existing signals also do not meet New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) standards.

Brevoort Lane Sewer Pump			
Appropriations	\$ 80,000		
Funding Source - General Fund	\$ 80,000		

These pumps were last replaced in 1988 and have required several expensive repairs since that time. They are KSB pumps made in Germany and both parts and service are increasingly difficult to obtain. New pumps would be specified that have parts and service readily available.

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

2009 PROJECT DETAILS

#### ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

Cedar Place Sewer						
Appropriations	\$ 90,000					
Funding Source - General Fund	\$ 90,000					

This project provides for the replacement of the Cedar Place sanitary sewer. The City's Department of Public Works has been cleaning and maintaining this line regularly to keep the line open and running. The line is sagging in that portion running along Cedar Place between Goldwin Street and Sylvan Place.

Hewlett Avenue Pump Replacement					
Appropriations	\$ 40	40,000			
Funding Sources:					
General Fund	\$ 18	18,000			
Federal Aid	22	22,000			
Total Funding Sources	\$ 40	40,000			

This project, originally funded in 2007 and currently in progress, has approximately \$325,000 remaining unspent and unencumbered. However, the consulting engineer preparing the specifications for the new pumps has indicated that \$40,000 will be needed to complete the project. Maintaining this pump station is a high priority, as it handles the sewage for the entire Milton Point area and is located directly on the Long Island Sound. An Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grant supports 55% of eligible project costs.

#### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 2009 PROJECT DETAILS

Westchester Beach Pump Generator						
Appropriations	\$ 35,000					
Funding Source - General Fund	\$ 35,000					

The existing generator, a Detroit Diesel 40U, does not produce sufficient power to run both sewer pumps located at the Westchester Beach Club Sewer Pump Station, nor does it have an automatic transfer switch to turn the generator on during a power failure. A new more energy-efficient diesel generator with an automatic transfer switch and electrical panel is required, with the generator and diesel tank raised above the level of the 100 year flood zone.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# PROJECTS IN PROGRESS September 30, 2008

	Project Encumbered			3		
Project		Budget		Expended		Balance
533021 03B TRAFFIC SIGNALS	\$	316,335	\$	302,933	\$	13,402
533024 06 LOCUST/PURCHASE SIGNAL		11,000		11,000		-
533025 07 SIGNAL PURCHASE/RIDGE		200,000		53,600		146,400
533026 07 SIGNALS CBD		350,000		350,000		-
551060 07B THEALL RD RECONSTRUCTION		1,400,000		1,315,308		84,692
551061 07 PECK AVE INTERSECTION		200,000		-		200,000
551066 06 SCHOOL ST LOT RESURFAC		55,000		28,875		26,125
551070 07 CENTRAL AVE BRIDGE		268,600		187,449		81,151
551073 08 STREET RESURFACING		1,163,480		1,023,955		139,525
551074 08 PURCHASE ST STUDY		70,000		70,000		-
551075 08 BOSTON POST RD RESURFACING		607,000		576,596		30,404
551077 08 BOSTON POST RD ROCK STABILIZATION		75,000		49,150		25,850
554112 07 ANNUAL SIDEWALK/CURB		27,483		20,789		6,694
554113 08 SIDEWALK/CURB PROGRAM		70,000		70,000		-
555150 06 MOREHEAD FOOTBRIDGE		70,000		42,065		27,935
571041 01 REC MASTER PLAN		75,409		68,245		7,164
581201 03B KIRBY LA NORTH SEWER		2,369,063		2,219,468		149,595
581204 03B PECK AVE PUMP STATION		229,568		228,237		1,331
581205 03B KIRBY LA WATER/GAS		31,669		31,669		-
581206 07B UPPER DOGWOOD LN SEWR		150,000		16,240		133,760
581219 07 EPA HEWLETT AVE PUMP		414,413		89,469		324,944
581221 04 EPA MISC SEWER REHAB		580,000		568,208		11,792
581225 08 SEWER FORCE MAINS		30,000		10,000		20,000
581423 04B HIGHLND ONANDAGA DRAI		423,160		380,219		42,941
581426 06 ANNUAL DRAINAGE		96,371		57,321		39,050
585402 07 BOWMAN AVE SPILLWAY		150,674		147,112		3,562
585403 07 THEO FREMD RETAIN WALL		352,795		44,638		308,157
585404 07 ELM PLACE RETAIN WALL		1,112,031		192,276		919,755
585405 08 BOWMAN AVE SLUICE GATE		150,000		150,000		-
Total Projects in Progress	\$	11,049,051	\$	8,304,822	\$	2,744,229

#### **BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND**

The Boat Basin Fund is an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if any one of the following criteria is met. Governments should apply each of these criteria in the context of the activity's principal revenue sources:

- a. The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of the activity. Debt that is secured by a pledge of net revenues from fees and charges and the full faith and credit of a related primary government or component unit—even if that government is not expected to make any payments—is not payable solely from fees and charges of the activity. (Some debt may be secured, in part, by a portion of its own proceeds but should be considered as payable "solely" from the revenues of the activity.)
- b. Laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.
- c. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

The Boat Basin Fund is responsible for all costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the DePauw Municipal Boat Basin, including capital improvements and administrative fees charged to it by the General Fund. Membership and user fees are structured to provide revenues sufficient to cover all expenses. All revenues generated by boat basin activities accrue to this enterprise fund.

The DePauw Municipal Boat Basin, located at 650 Milton Road, provides 450 numbered summer boat slips for power and sail boats ranging in size from 8 feet to 37 feet. It also provides dry winter storage for approximately 170 boats and an in-water storage program provides a deiced wet storage area for full year storage. Use of this facility is generally limited to permit holders, who are given first right of renewal. Vacancies are filled from a waiting list based on boat size, with preference given to City of Rye residents.

Management of the DePauw Municipal Boat Basin is under the direct supervision of the Boat Basin Supervisor who is appointed by, and reports directly to, the City Manager. The City Council appoints an advisory Boat Basin Commission whose members have been elected to the Commission by the Boat Basin membership.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009



#### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### Boat Basin

#### Description

The City of Rye Boat Basin is a high-quality, full service, municipally owned marina providing an affordable recreational boating opportunity primarily to City of Rye residents

#### 2008 Accomplishments

• Considered by all to be the most important project to accomplish at the Boat Basin, the dredging of the Federal channel and docking areas had now, by the second half of 2007 became extremely critical. Due to the floods in March and April 2007, a survey by the Army Corps of Engineers revealed that over 500 cubic yards of silt deposited along the docks in the most western area of the marina. Many boats were now unable to maneuver during a 2-4 hour low tide window. The Boat Basin would have to organize as many permitted projects, as well as identify as many "cap suitable" dredge projects for the 2008-2009 dredging season. With an approved capping plan, the Boat Basin was able to sign a contract and begin preparations for a very much needed dredging project

#### 2009 Highlights

- The Boat Basin Commission has already begun to take a hard and extensive look at the future costs of maintaining the navigability of the Boat Basin and Federal Channel. A combination of both fee increase along with partnerships with environmental organizations, as well as the identification and securing of possible grants and other potential opportunities will all be closely examined
- The Boat Basin will re-examine the proposals for a video security/surveillance system. Additionally, replacement aluminum ramps will also be examined

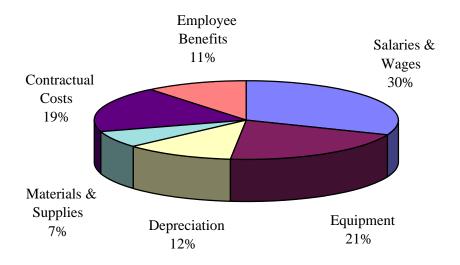
Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 659,195	\$ 938,350	\$ 926,762	\$ 600,000	-36.06%
Total Expenses	481,234	2,573,958	2,568,589	682,093	-73.50%
Net Margin	\$ 177,961	\$ (1,635,608)	\$ (1,641,827)	\$ (82,093)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2009	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Boat Basin	3	3	3
Department Total	3	3	3

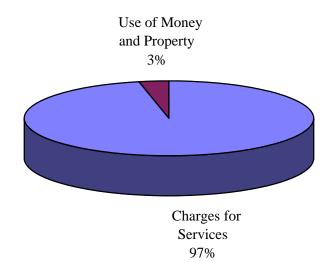
Performance Measures	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target	Percent Change
Percent of capacity of marina slips filled	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
Average time for applicant with average boat (20 ft.) to remain on waiting list to receive permit  Resident  Non-Resident	3 yrs. 7 yrs.	2 yrs. 7 yrs.	2 yrs. 7 yrs.	0.00%

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# **EXPENSES**



# **REVENUES**



# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### 617700 BOAT BASIN OPERATIONS

	2007	2007		2008		2008		2009	
Resources Required	Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast	P	roposed
Expenditures:									
Salaries & Wages	\$ 194,674	\$	194,666	\$	201,265	\$	201,376	\$	211,322
Equipment	191,033		2,004		2,052,052		2,052,646		141,850
Depreciation	76,131		73,018		74,000		74,000		79,500
Materials & Supplies	40,117		35,694		42,260		43,807		46,494
Contractual Costs	122,443		112,259		123,263		123,293		129,679
Employee Benefits	78,226		63,593		81,118		73,467		73,248
Contingency									
Total Costs	702,624		481,234		2,573,958		2,568,589		682,093
Revenues:									
Charges for Services	525,672		576,224		548,350		575,562		580,000
Use of Money and Property	61,000		78,676		75,000		36,000		20,000
Miscellaneous	-		469		-		200		-
Intergovernmental	-		3,826		315,000		315,000		-
Total Revenues	586,672		659,195		938,350		926,762		600,000
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (115,952)	\$	177,961	\$	(1,635,608)	\$	(1,641,827)	\$	(82,093)
Percent of Costs Covered	83.50%		136.98%		36.46%		36.08%		87.96%

The 2008 Boat Basin Budget includes \$1,965,000 for the Federal Channel Dredging project. The Boat Basin Fund will cover 88% of its 2009 expenses with revenues, and the remaining balance coming out of the boat basin reserve. Equipment expenditures includes approximately \$140,000 for capital improvements.

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Last	Adopted	Proposed
Description	Changed	2008	2009
Description	Changea	2000	2007
Non-resident - Up to 8 Feet	2008	\$ 582.00	\$ 612.00
Non-resident - 8.1 Feet to 9 Feet	2008	655.00	688.00
Non-resident - 9.1 Feet to 10 Feet	2008	726.00	763.00
Non-resident - 10.1 Feet to 11 Feet	2008	798.00	838.00
Non-resident - 11.1 Feet to 12 Feet	2008	885.00	930.00
Non-resident - 12.1 Feet to 13 Feet	2008	1,007.00	1,058.00
Non-resident - 13.1 Feet to 14 Feet	2008	1,065.00	1,119.00
Non-resident - 14.1 Feet to 15 Feet	2008	1,134.00	1,191.00
Non-resident - 15.1 Feet to 16 Feet	2008	1,190.00	1,250.00
Non-resident - 16.1 Feet to 17 Feet	2008	1,248.00	1,311.00
Non-resident - 17.1 Feet to 18 Feet	2008	1,403.00	1,474.00
Non-resident - 18.1 Feet to 19 Feet	2008	1,484.00	1,558.00
Non-resident - 19.1 Feet to 20 Feet	2008	1,552.00	1,614.00
Non-resident - 20.1 Feet to 21 Feet	2008	1,616.00	1,697.00
Non-resident - 21.1 Feet to 22 Feet	2008	2,295.00	2,410.00
Non-resident - 22.1 Feet to 23 Feet	2008	2,389.00	2,509.00
Non-resident - 23.1 Feet to 24 Feet	2008	2,484.00	2,608.00
Non-resident - 24.1 Feet to 25 Feet	2008	2,609.00	2,740.00
Non-resident - 25.1 Feet to 26 Feet	2008	2,676.00	2,810.00
Non-resident - 26.1 Feet to 27 Feet	2008	2,772.00	2,911.00
Non-resident - 27.1 Feet to 28 Feet	2008	2,863.00	3,006.00
Non-resident - 28.1 Feet to 29 Feet	2008	2,966.00	3,114.00
Non-resident - 29.1 Feet to 30 Feet	2008	3,055.00	3,208.00
Non-resident - 30.1 Feet to 31 Feet	2008	3,151.00	3,309.00
Non-resident - 31.1 Feet to 32 Feet	2008	3,244.00	3,406.00
Non-resident - 32.1 Feet to 33 Feet	2008	4,145.00	4,394.00
Non-resident - 33.1 Feet to 34 Feet	2008	4,266.00	4,479.00
Non-resident - 34.1 Feet to 35 Feet	2008	4,385.00	4,604.00
Non-resident - 35.1 Feet to 36 Feet	2008	4,509.00	4,734.00
Non-resident - 36.1 Feet to 37 Feet	2008	4,624.00	4,855.00
Resident - Up to 8 Feet	2008	366.00	385.00
Resident - 8.1 Feet to 9 Feet	2008	418.00	439.00
Resident - 9.1 Feet to 10 Feet	2008	458.00	481.00
Resident - 10.1 Feet to 11 Feet	2008	503.00	529.00
Resident - 12 Feet or Less	2008	549.00	577.00
Resident - 12.1 Feet to 13 Feet	2008	622.00	654.00
Resident - 13.1 Feet to 14 Feet	2008	658.00	691.00
Resident - 14.1 Feet to 15 Feet	2008	700.00	735.00
Resident - 15.1 Feet to 16 Feet	2008	734.00	771.00

#### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Last	Adopted	Proposed
Description	Changed	2008	2009
-			
Resident - 16.1 Feet to 17 Feet	2008	772.00	811.00
Resident - 17.1 Feet to 18 Feet	2008	811.00	852.00
Resident - 18.1 Feet to 19 Feet	2008	858.00	901.00
Resident - 19.1 Feet to 20 Feet	2008	897.00	942.00
Resident - 20.1 Feet to 21 Feet	2008	933.00	980.00
Resident - 21.1 Feet to 22 Feet	2008	1,330.00	1,397.00
Resident - 22.1 Feet to 23 Feet	2008	1,382.00	1,452.00
Resident - 23.1 Feet to 24 Feet	2008	1,439.00	1,511.00
Resident - 24.1 Feet to 25 Feet	2008	1,496.00	1,571.00
Resident - 25.1 Feet to 26 Feet	2008	1,549.00	1,624.00
Resident - 26.1 Feet to 27 Feet	2008	1,606.00	1,686.00
Resident - 27.1 Feet to 28 Feet	2008	1,661.00	1,744.00
Resident - 28.1 Feet to 29 Feet	2008	1,720.00	1,806.00
Resident - 29.1 Feet to 30 Feet	2008	1,775.00	1,864.00
Resident - 30.1 Feet to 31 Feet	2008	1,831.00	1,923.00
Resident - 31.1 Feet to 32 Feet	2008	1,883.00	1,977.00
Resident - 32.1 Feet to 33 Feet	2008	2,406.00	2,526.00
Resident - 33.1 Feet to 34 Feet	2008	2,478.00	2,602.00
Resident - 34.1 Feet to 35 Feet	2008	2,543.00	2,670.00
Resident - 35.1 Feet to 36 Feet	2008	2,617.00	2,748.00
Resident - 36.1 Feet to 37 Feet	2008	2,684.00	2,818.00
Finger Slip - If Assigned	2005	160.00	170.00
Non-Resident Slip Surcharge	2002	75.00	75.00
Kayak Storage Wet/Dry - Per Season *	2008	260.00	275.00
Labor Rate - Per Hour (Min. ½ Hour) *	2005	55.00	55.00
Late Fine For Overdue Storage/Docking Area (Per Day) *	2005	11.00	12.00
Launching Ramp - Each Way	2005	15.00	15.00
Launching Ramp - Seasonal Permit	2008	175.00	185.00
Overnight Tie-Up (Per Foot - Per Day)	1998	1.00	1.00
Parking Fee - Additional Parking Permit or Replacement	2005	50.00	50.00
Parking Fee - One Day Permit	2005	8.00	10.00
Summer Trailer Storage - Limited Availability *	2008	260.00	275.00
Use of Work Space - Non-permit Holders (Per Day) *	2005	11.00	11.00
Resident / Winter Storage - In Water - Per Foot *	2005	26.00	27.00
Resident / Winter Storage - On Land - Per Foot *	2005	24.00	25.00
Non-Resident / Winter Storage - In Water - Per Foot *	2005	39.00	41.00
Non-Resident / Winter Storage - On Land - Per Foot *	2005	37.00	39.00
New York State/ Westchester County Tax Rate	2005	7.375%	7.375%

<sup>\*</sup> Sales tax additional. Fees listed do not include sales tax.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009



#### **GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND**

The Golf Club Fund is an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if any one of the following criteria is met. Governments should apply each of these criteria in the context of the activity's principal revenue sources:

- a. The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of the activity. Debt that is secured by a pledge of net revenues from fees and charges and the full faith and credit of a related primary government or component unit—even if that government is not expected to make any payments—is not payable solely from fees and charges of the activity. (Some debt may be secured, in part, by a portion of its own proceeds but should be considered as payable "solely" from the revenues of the activity.)
- b. Laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.
- c. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

The Golf Club Fund is responsible for all costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the Rye Golf Club, including debt service, capital improvements, and administrative fees charged to it by the General Fund. Membership and user fees are structured to provide revenues sufficient to cover all expenses. All revenues generated by golf and pool activities, including concession revenue, accrue to this enterprise fund.

The Rye Golf Club, located at 330 Boston Post Road, is a 126 acre parcel acquired by the City of Rye in 1965. This facility is operated by the City of Rye as a publicly-owned membership facility. The club offers an 18 hole golf course, an olympic size swimming pool, and a wading pool. Whitby Castle, located at the Rye Golf Club, is a landmark building designed by Alexander J. Davis in 1852, and currently operates as a public restaurant and catering facility.

Management of the Rye Golf Club is under the direct supervision of the Golf Club Manager who is appointed by, and reports to, the City Manager. The City Council appoints an advisory Golf Club Commission whose members have been elected to the Commission by the Golf Club membership.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# Golf Club

#### **Purpose**

To provide a safe, high quality golf club which includes golf, pool, food & beverage operations on a self-sustaining basis funded solely by membership dues and user fees. The Club receives no financial support from the City or tax payers and contributes over \$300,000 back to the City's General Fund.

#### 2008 Accomplishments

- Membership numbers and club usage up from last year
- Renovation of 2nd, 9th, and 11th greens complex and installation of new fairway bunkers
- Renovation of 15th and 17th tee complexes
- Preventative and routine maintenance on interior and exterior of buildings
- Installation of new railing on pool snack bar terrace
- Construction of new chlorine storage and retention area at pool
- New Governance resolution passed
- Environmentally
  - Use of compost teas continues on the golf course and pool areas. In addition we are continually trying new products
  - Planted over 70 native grasses, this brings our total since 2003 to over 470 trees, 300 shrubs and 200 ornamental grasses

#### 2009 Highlights

- Construction of new outside deck at castle
- Construction of new irrigation pump station
- Paving project to include cart paths and pool parking area

List of Authorized Positions	2007	2008	2009
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Golf Club	13	12	11
Department Total	13	12	11

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

Budget Summary	2007	2008	2008	2009	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 7,166,059 \$	7,928,472 \$	7,585,288	\$ 7,450,000	-6.03%
Total Expenses	6,789,579	7,997,678	7,411,025	7,778,531	-2.74%
Net Margin	\$ 376,480 \$	(69,206) \$	174,263	\$ (328,531)	N/A

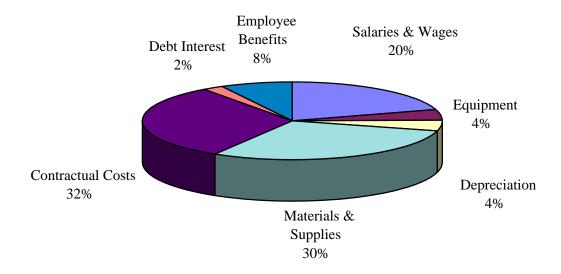
Performance Measures	2007 Actual*	2008 Actual	2009 Target
Percent of resident members compared to total households**	24%	24%	24%
Percent of budgeted membership slots filled :Resident	104%	101%	100%
Percent of budgeted membership slots filled : Non-resident	102%	106%	100%

<sup>\*</sup>Performance measures are based on results tabulated beginning in 2007.

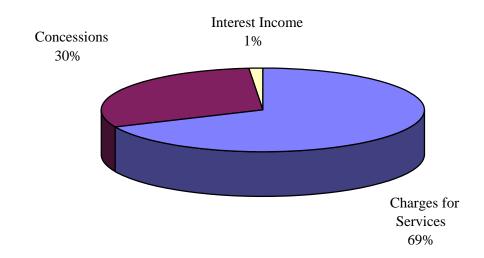
<sup>\*\*</sup> Based on an estimate of 4,900 households in Rye

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### **EXPENSES**



# **REVENUES**



# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,726,695	\$ 1,645,832	\$ 1,413,674	\$ 1,397,270	\$ 1,582,350
Equipment	70,031	26,160	341,349	266,546	335,500
Depreciation	594,309	512,897	260,000	260,000	350,000
Materials & Supplies	2,295,122	1,925,478	2,482,690	1,925,539	2,295,500
Contractual Costs	2,094,615	2,018,759	2,499,796	2,654,897	2,433,564
Debt Interest	198,079	194,547	186,288	186,288	173,768
<b>Employee Benefits</b>	759,610	465,906	813,881	720,485	607,849
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	7,738,461	6,789,579	7,997,678	7,411,025	7,778,531
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	4,846,000	5,079,898	4,878,472	5,230,449	5,100,000
Concessions	2,900,000	1,851,098	2,900,000	2,200,000	2,250,000
Interest Income	111,000	234,145	150,000	151,945	100,000
Miscellaneous	 -	918	-	2,894	
Total Revenues	7,857,000	7,166,059	7,928,472	7,585,288	7,450,000
Net Income	\$ 118,539	\$ 376,480	\$ (69,206)	\$ 174,263	\$ (328,531)
Percent of Costs Covered	101.53%	105.54%	99.13%	102.35%	95.78%

Operating revenues of the Golf Club will cover 96% of operating and maintenance costs in 2009.

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# 627800 GOLF CLUB ADMINISTRATION

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 222,736	\$ 198,673	\$ 182,648	\$ 190,360	\$ 176,696
Equipment	6,742	4,293	34,447	34,447	32,000
Depreciation	25,561	25,322	10,449	10,449	10,449
Materials & Supplies	152,918	139,508	144,011	134,996	239,300
Contractual Costs	427,588	425,566	521,373	490,513	555,808
Debt Interest	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Employee Benefits</b>	114,787	75,394	99,676	100,626	94,096
Other Financing Uses	 -	-	-	-	_
Sub-Total	950,332	868,756	992,604	961,391	1,108,349
Allocated Costs	 (802,832)	(655,088)	(805,104)	(770,452)	(973,349)
Total Expenses	147,500	213,668	187,500	190,939	135,000
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	36,500	37,050	37,500	39,300	35,000
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	111,000	175,700	150,000	150,000	100,000
Miscellaneous	 -	918	-	1,639	-
Total Revenues	 147,500	213,668	187,500	190,939	135,000
Net Income (Loss)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# 627801 GOLF COURSE OPERATIONS

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 254,574	\$ 254,574	\$ 146,000	\$ 220,000	\$ 300,000
Equipment	14,789	3,283	3,500	3,500	3,500
Depreciation	114,626	93,866	47,363	47,363	47,363
Materials & Supplies	178,998	166,734	212,960	205,017	245,700
Contractual Costs	264,730	251,535	387,349	406,918	280,958
Debt Interest	25,750	25,291	24,218	24,218	22,590
Employee Benefits	53,254	36,774	84,187	76,677	70,919
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	
Sub-Total	 906,721	832,057	905,577	983,693	971,030
Allocated Costs	107,258	92,041	104,100	117,494	141,719
Total Expenses	1,013,979	924,098	1,009,677	1,101,187	1,112,749
					_
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	3,711,500	3,730,797	3,629,724	3,813,381	3,841,221
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	 -	-	-	-	
Total Revenues	3,711,500	3,730,797	3,629,724	3,813,381	3,841,221
					_
Net Income	\$ 2,697,521	\$ 2,806,699	\$ 2,620,047	\$ 2,712,194	\$ 2,728,472
Percent of Costs Covered	366.03%	403.72%	359.49%	346.30%	345.20%

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# 627802 GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 566,671	\$ 559,598	\$ 754,691	\$ 634,689	\$ 735,519
Equipment	6,000	-	109,402	57,402	6,000
Depreciation	110,257	106,854	58,589	58,589	148,589
Materials & Supplies	678,937	592,286	599,040	551,700	612,500
Contractual Costs	144,639	136,616	153,350	152,326	140,359
Debt Interest	-	-	-	_	-
<b>Employee Benefits</b>	330,435	210,162	358,295	344,920	354,340
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	 1,836,939	1,605,516	2,033,367	1,799,626	1,997,307
Allocated Costs	217,246	177,660	233,722	214,956	291,421
Total Expenses	2,054,185	1,783,176	2,267,089	2,014,582	2,288,728
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	_	-
Concessions	-	-	-	_	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	_	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	_	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Loss	\$ (2,054,185)	\$ (1,783,176)	\$ (2,267,089)	\$ (2,014,582)	\$ (2,288,728)
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# 627803 POOL OPERATIONS

	2007		2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required	Budget		Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenses:						
Salaries & Wages	\$ 351,714	\$	306,176	\$ 280,335	\$ 282,221	\$ 250,135
Equipment	42,500		18,584	194,000	171,197	294,000
Depreciation	166,829		138,986	72,623	72,623	72,623
Materials & Supplies	221,581		135,834	290,979	216,326	269,500
Contractual Costs	169,634		143,989	226,635	226,635	296,012
Debt Interest	9,904		9,728	9,314	9,314	8,688
Employee Benefits	101,688		59,661	115,683	103,628	78,297
Other Financing Uses	-		-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	1,063,850		812,958	1,189,569	1,081,944	1,269,255
Allocated Costs	125,804		89,944	136,707	129,282	185,228
Total Expenses	1,189,654		902,902	1,326,276	1,211,226	1,454,483
_						
Revenues:						
Charges for Services	1,098,000		1,312,051	1,211,248	1,377,768	1,223,779
Concessions	-		-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-		-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-		-	-	-	
Total Revenues	1,098,000		1,312,051	1,211,248	1,377,768	1,223,779
Net Income	\$ (91,654)	\$	409,149	\$ (115,028)	\$ 166,542	\$ (230,704)
Percent of Costs Covered	92.30%	_	145.31%	91.33%	113.75%	84.14%

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# 627804 WHITBY CASTLE OPERATIONS

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 331,000	\$ 326,811	\$ 50,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 120,000
Equipment	-	-	-	_	-
Depreciation	177,036	147,869	70,976	70,976	70,976
Materials & Supplies	1,062,688	891,116	1,235,700	817,500	928,500
Contractual Costs	1,088,024	1,061,053	1,211,089	1,378,505	1,160,427
Debt Interest	162,425	159,528	152,756	152,756	142,490
Employee Benefits	159,446	83,915	156,040	94,634	10,197
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	2,980,619	2,670,292	2,876,561	2,584,371	2,432,590
Allocated Costs	 352,524	295,443	330,575	308,720	354,981
Total Expenses	3,333,143	2,965,735	3,207,136	2,893,091	2,787,571
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	_	_	_	_	_
Concessions	2,900,000	1,851,098	2,900,000	2,200,000	2,250,000
Use of Money and Property	-	58,445	_	1,945	-
Miscellaneous				1,255	
Total Revenues	2,900,000	1,909,543	2,900,000	2,203,200	2,250,000
Net Loss	\$ (433,143)	\$ (1,056,192)	\$ (307,136)	\$ (689,891)	\$ (537,571)
Percent of Costs Covered	87.00%	64.39%	90.42%	76.15%	80.72%

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### **GOLF CLUB PROJECTS**

Each year, the Golf Club provides funding for capital improvements to its golf course and facilities, including the swimming pool.

At December 31, 2007 the Golf Club reported \$2.8 million in unrestricted net assets.

The 2009 Golf Club budget provides \$335,500 for equipment acquisition and facilities improvements.

# SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS AND DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Description Serial Bonds:	Principal Outstanding 1/1/2009	2009 Principal Payment	2009 Interest Payment	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2009
1998 Series A Bonds Dated: September 15, 1998 Original Principal: \$3,657,000 Interest Rate: 4.20% Final Maturity: 2018	2,305,000	185,000	100,923	2,120,000
1998 Series B (Federally Taxable) Bonds Dated: September 15, 1998 Original Principal: \$1,743,000 Interest Rate: 6.20% Final Maturity: 2018	1,165,000	85,000	72,845	1,080,000
Totals	\$ 3,470,000	\$ 270,000	\$ 173,768	\$ 3,200,000

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

# ADMINISTRATIVE COST ALLOCATIONS

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Description	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Administrative Expenses	\$ 950,332	\$ 868,756	\$ 992,604	\$ 961,391	\$ 1,108,349
Administrative Revenues	147,500	213,668	187,500	190,939	135,000
Cost to be Allocated	\$ 802,832	\$ 655,088	\$ 805,104	\$ 770,452	\$ 973,349
Golf Operation Expenses	\$ 906,721	\$ 832,057	\$ 905,577	\$ 983,693	\$ 971,030
Golf Course Maint Expenses	1,836,939	1,605,516	2,033,367	1,799,626	1,997,307
Pool Operation Expenses	1,063,850	812,958	1,189,569	1,081,944	1,269,255
Whitby Maint Expenses	2,980,619	2,670,292	2,876,561	2,584,371	2,432,590
Total Expenses	\$ 6,788,129	\$ 5,920,823	\$ 7,005,074	\$ 6,449,634	\$ 6,670,182
Percent of Allocation:					
Golf Operation	13.36%	14.05%	12.93%	15.25%	14.56%
Golf Course Maint	27.06%	27.12%	29.03%	27.90%	29.94%
Pool Operation	15.67%	13.73%	16.98%	16.78%	19.03%
Whitby Maint	43.91%	45.10%	41.06%	40.07%	36.47%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Amount of Allocation:					
Golf Admin	\$ (802,832)	\$ (655,088)	\$ (805,104)	\$ (770,452)	\$ (973,349)
Golf Operation	107,258	92,041	104,100	117,494	141,719
Golf Course Maint	217,246	177,660	233,722	214,956	291,421
Pool Operation	125,804	89,944	136,707	129,282	185,228
Whitby Maint	352,524	 295,443	 330,575	308,720	354,981
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

FEE DESCRIPTION	LAST CHANGED	Adopted 2008	Proposed 2009
GOLF:			
Cart - Handheld - 18 Holes	2006	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Cart - Electric - Single (1/2 cart)	2004	15.00	17.00
Senior Cart (age 65) - Electric - Single (1/2 cart)	2004	10.00	11.00
Social Cart Fee- Thursdays only	2008	15.00	17.00
Junior Guest Fee - Weekday	2006	25.00	25.00
Junior Guest Fee - Weekend	2006	30.00	30.00
Guest Fee - Weekday	2006	75.00	75.00
Guest Fee - Weekend & Holidays	2006	95.00	95.00
Social Golf Fee - Thursdays only, 10 rounds max	2008	50.00	50.00
boold Golf Fee Tharsday's only, 10 Todalds max	2000	20.00	30.00
MEMBERSHIP:			
*Discount Fee applies only to renewal memberships from prior year, and must b	e paid in full prio	r to the	
deadline date.	- P P		
Non-resident Renewal - Comprehensive with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2008	7,605.00	7,948.00
Non-resident - Comprehensive	2008	8,746.00	9,140.00
Non-resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Daily with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2008	5,177.00	5,410.00
Non-resident - Individual Daily	2008	5,954.00	6,222.00
Non-resident Renewal - Golf - Indv. Weekday with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2008	3,483.00	3,640.00
Non-resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Weekday	2008	4,005.00	4,186.00
Non-Resident - Pool - Family with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2008	2,445.00	2,555.00
Non-Resident - Pool - Family	2008	2,812.00	2,938.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Pool For Two with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2008	1,986.00	2,075.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Pool For Two	2008	2,284.00	2,386.00
Non-Resident - Pool Individual with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2008	1,249.00	1,305.00
Non-Resident - Pool Individual	2008	1,436.00	1,501.00
Non-Resident - Social	2008	250.00	261.00
Resident Renewal - Comprehensive with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2008	3,841.00	4,014.00
Resident - Comprehensive	2008	4,417.00	4,616.00
Resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Daily with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2008	2,614.00	2,732.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Daily	2008	3,006.00	3,142.00
Resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Weekday with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2008	1,758.00	1,837.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Weekday	2008	2,022.00	2,113.00
Resident Renewal - Golf - Junior with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2008	602.00	629.00
Resident - Golf - Junior	2008	692.00	723.00
Resident Renewal - Individual Daily Fee with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2008	521.00	545.00
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

	LAST	Adopted	Proposed
FEE DESCRIPTION	CHANGED	2008	2009
Resident - Individual Daily Fee	2008	599.00	627.00
Resident Renewal - Pool - Family with Discount (deadline 5/1)	2008	1,232.00	1,237.00
Resident - Pool - Family	2008	1,418.00	1,480.00
Resident Renewal - Pool For Two with Discount (deadline 5/1)	2008	1,002.00	1,047.00
Resident - Pool For Two	2008	1,151.00	1,204.00
Resident Renewal - Pool Individual with Discount (deadline 5/1)	2008	630.00	658.00
Resident - Pool Individual	2008	725.00	757.00
Resident Renewal - Pool - Junior with Discount (deadline 5/1)	2008	375.00	392.00
Resident - Pool - Junior - Regular	2008	432.00	451.00
Services - Child Care (per Season)	2008	381.00	395.00
Social Membership	2008	75.00	78.00
POOL:			
Guest Fee - Adult - Weekday	1998	10.00	10.00
Guest Fee - Adult - Weekend	1998	15.00	15.00
Guest Fee - Child - Weekday	1998	5.00	5.00
Guest Fee - Child - Weekend	1998	7.00	7.00
Services - Child Playgroup	2007	200.00	200.00
Services - Swim Lessons - Private (maximum)	2008	55.00	75.00
Services - Group Swim (maximum)	2008	300.00	300.00
Off-Hour Lap Swim	2007	100.00	105.00
Split Payment Plan (renewal membership only)			
*All payments must be received by deadline dates and first payment			
must be made by March 1st and final payment by May 15th			
Two Equal Payments of:			
Non-Resident Renewal - Comprehensive	2008	3,879.00	4,173.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Daily	2008	2,640.00	2,840.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Weekday	2008	1,776.00	1,911.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Pool - Family	2008	1,247.00	1,341.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Pool for Two	2008	1,013.00	1,089.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Pool Individual	2008	638.00	685.00
Resident Renewal - Comprehensive	2008	1,959.00	2,107.00
Resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Daily	2008	1,333.00	1,434.00
Resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Weekday	2008	924.00	965.00
Resident Renewal - Pool - Family	2008	629.00	676.00
Resident Renewal - Pool for Two	2008	511.00	550.00

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RYE GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

	LAST	Adopted	Proposed
FEE DESCRIPTION	CHANGED	2008	2009
Resident Renewal - Pool Individual	2008	321.00	206.00
MISC:			
Locker (Golf)	2006	110.00	125.00
Locker (Pool)	2006	35.00	35.00
Lockers - Key Replacement	1998	10.00	10.00
Photo ID Card Replacement	1999	10.00	10.00
Returned Check Fee - Rye City Fee	2003	20.00	20.00
Returned Check Fee - Rye Golf Club Fee	2006	30.00	30.00
Non-Resident City Surcharge	2005	75.00	75.00

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009



#### **RISK RETENTION FUND**

The Risk Retention Fund is an internal service fund. Internal service funds may be used to report any activity that provides goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

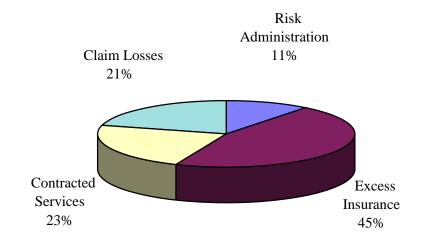
The Risk Retention Fund was established to account for the City's insurance and risk management activities. The City is self-insured for general and automobile liability insurance. Under the City's self-insurance program, normal losses are paid from the Risk Retention Fund, while excess liability insurance is carried for any unexpected or catastrophic loss. In addition, where it is prudent and cost-effective, the City purchases policies in the marketplace for such coverage as boiler and machinery and public officials liability.

The major revenues for the Risk Retention Fund are the charges to other funds. Charges are based on an allocation of the costs of the Risk Retention Fund to each department, based on that department's budget as a percentage of the total appropriations. Other revenues include insurance recoveries, reimbursements, and interest/investment income.

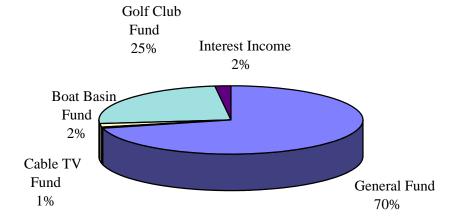
The City utilizes several outside services for the effective management of its risk program, including an insurance consultant, a firm providing insurance policy and claims management oversight, a claims processing service, and an actuary to assist in calculating claims liability at year-end, including incurred but not reported ("IBNR") claims.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

### **EXPENSES**



### **REVENUES**



# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

	2007		2007		2008		2008			2009
	Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		I	Adopted
Expenses:										
Risk Administration	\$	46,292	\$	45,004	\$	67,640	\$	61,740	\$	77,000
Excess Insurance	3	31,572	3	329,721		384,700		344,906		328,300
Contracted Services	1	64,287	1	160,370		165,518		165,000		165,000
Claim Losses		86,158		86,158		76,142		75,000		150,000
Total Expenses	(	528,309	6	521,253		694,000		646,646		720,300
Revenues: Charges for Services:										
General Fund	3	889,030	3	389,030		454,178		454,178		422,795
Cable TV Fund		3,640		3,640		2,881		2,881		3,921
Boat Basin Fund		8,416		8,416		7,958		7,958		9,547
Golf Club Fund		82,044		82,044		98,983		98,983		148,037
Interest Income		25,000		35,805		30,000		11,000		11,000
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		4,400		-
Total Revenues	5	508,130	5	518,935		594,000		579,400		595,300
Net Income (Loss)	(1	20,179)	(1	102,318)		(100,000)		(67,246)		(125,000)
Retained Earnings, January 1	1	20,179	3	396,615		100,000		294,297		227,051
Retained Earnings, December 31	\$	-	\$ 2	294,297	\$	-	\$	227,051	\$	102,051

The City of Rye has experienced a low number of judgments and claims for insurable losses. We attribute this to our high level of safety training and accident prevention programs, and to working with our insurance administrators to consistently improve our work and living environment.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009



#### BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND

The Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund is an internal service fund. Internal service funds may be used to report any activity that provides goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

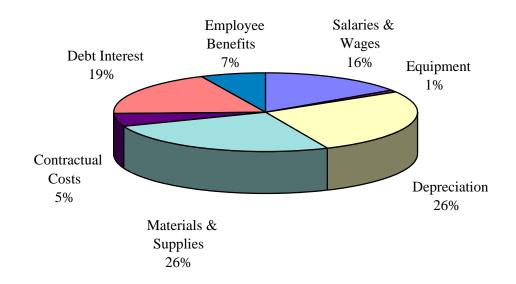
The Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund provides for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of City-owned buildings, facilities, vehicles, and equipment.

Operating costs associated with buildings and facilities are allocated to departments using a formula based on square footage used by each department. Operating costs associated with vehicles and equipment are allocated to departments based on the replacement value of vehicles and equipment used by each department as a percentage of the total replacement value of all vehicles.

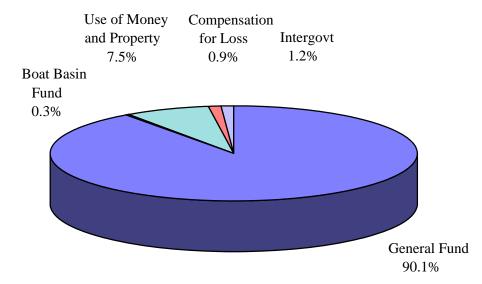
The major source of revenues are charges to other funds for goods and services rendered. Other operating revenues are allocated to the source(s) that give rise to the revenue. For example, state aid for building maintenance is allocated to building operations, and rental of equipment is allocated to vehicle operations. General revenues such as interest income are distributed equally between building and vehicle operations.

The Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund also accounts for investments in capital assets (land, buildings, improvements, equipment, etc.). Capital assets are funded through any combination of transfers in from other funds, retained earnings, debt, grants, donations, and aid.

#### **EXPENSES**



### **REVENUES**



#### OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 658,327	\$ 638,297	\$ 720,908	\$ 659,500	\$ 671,481
Equipment	21,500	11,351	23,500	23,500	31,000
Depreciation	1,135,565	1,103,713	1,104,918	1,104,918	1,164,526
Materials & Supplies	846,772	753,174	913,509	1,000,840	1,099,316
Contractual Costs	165,500	120,951	145,105	243,896	235,140
Debt Interest	636,086	603,236	828,479	828,479	796,061
Employee Benefits	333,009	246,203	361,758	340,238	297,592
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	3,796,759	3,476,925	4,098,177	4,201,371	4,295,116
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	3,501,707	3,501,707	3,527,997	3,527,997	3,887,283
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Boat Basin Fund	9,406	9,406	10,933	10,933	11,367
Use of Money and Property	215,187	338,837	468,000	292,172	325,000
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	-	53,139	25,000	37,000	40,000
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	5,979	-
Intergovernmental	53,804	54,058	50,000	50,000	50,000
Other Financing Source	-	-	-	-	
Total Revenues	3,780,104	3,957,147	4,081,930	3,924,081	4,313,650
Appropriated fund balance	_	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (16,655)	\$ 480,222	\$ (16,247)	\$ (277,290)	\$ 18,534
Percent of Costs Covered	99.56%	113.81%	99.60%	93.40%	100.43%

Operating revenues cover 100% of operating expenses. The City continues its aggressive building and vehicle capital replacement program - a listing of current projects underway as well as new initiatives are listed in the following pages.

#### BUILDING MAINTENANCE

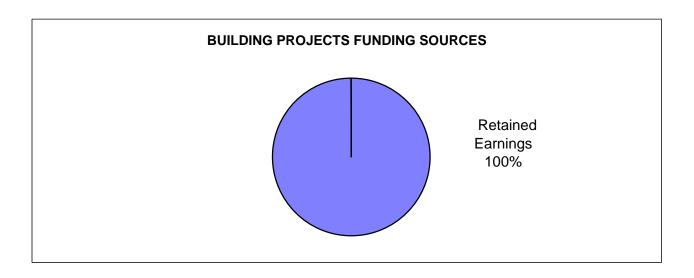
	2007		2007	07 2008			2008		2009
Resources Required	Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:									
Salaries & Wages	\$ 150,053	\$	142,719	\$	187,257	\$	166,500	\$	171,523
Equipment	-		-		-		-		-
Depreciation	496,279		464,427		464,918		464,918		464,526
Materials & Supplies	410,493		328,367		444,709		491,740		569,316
Contractual Costs	90,195		77,927		85,605		184,078		175,290
Debt Interest	571,137		554,179		781,181		781,181		750,962
Employee Benefits	96,708		75,147		103,738		97,510		75,284
Other Financing Uses	-		-		-		-		-
Total Costs	1,814,865	]	1,642,766		2,067,408		2,185,927		2,206,901
Revenues:									
Charges for Services:									
General Fund	1,801,000	1	1,801,000		1,551,161		1,551,161		1,832,003
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-		-		-		-
Boat Basin Fund	_		_		_		_		_
Use of Money and Property	215,187		338,837		468,000		292,172		325,000
Sale of Property and	213,107		330,037		100,000		272,172		323,000
Compensation for Loss	_		_		_		_		_
Miscellaneous	_		_		_		5,979		_
Intergovernmental	53,804		54,058		50,000		50,000		50,000
Total Revenues	 2,069,991		2,193,895		2,069,161		1,899,312		2,207,003
Total Revenues	2,007,771		2,173,073		2,007,101		1,077,312		2,207,003
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 255,126	\$	551,129	\$	1,753	\$	(286,615)	\$	102
Percent of Costs Covered	114.06%		133.55%		100.08%		86.89%		100.00%

#### VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2007 Budget		2007 Actual	2008 Budget	2008 Forecast	2009 Proposed
	<u> </u>			<u> </u>		
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$ 508,274	\$ 4	195,578	\$ 533,651	\$ 493,000	\$ 499,958
Equipment	21,500		11,351	23,500	23,500	31,000
Depreciation	639,286		539,286	640,000	640,000	700,000
Materials & Supplies	436,279	4	124,807	468,800	509,100	530,000
Contractual Costs	75,305		43,024	59,500	59,818	59,850
Debt Interest	64,949		49,057	47,298	47,298	45,099
Employee Benefits	236,301	1	171,056	258,020	242,728	222,308
Other Financing Uses	-		-	-	-	-
Total Costs	1,981,894	1,8	334,159	2,030,769	2,015,444	2,088,215
Revenues:						
Charges for Services:						
General Fund	1,700,707	1.7	700,707	1,976,836	1,976,836	2,055,280
Capital Projects Fund	-	1,,	-	-	-	2,033,200
Boat Basin Fund	9,406		9,406	10,933	10,933	11,367
Use of Money and Property	<i>y</i> ,100		<i>-</i> ,100	10,755	10,755	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss	_		53,139	25,000	37,000	40,000
Miscellaneous	_		33,137	23,000	37,000	40,000
Intergovernmental	_		_	_	_	_
Other Financing Source	_		_	_	_	_
Total Revenues	 1,710,113	1.7	763,252	2,012,769	2,024,769	2,106,647
Total Revenues	1,710,113	1,,	03,232	2,012,709	2,02 1,7 07	2,100,017
Appropriated fund balance	-		-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (271,781)	\$	(70,907)	\$ (18,000)	\$ 9,325	\$ 18,432
Percent of Costs Covered	86.29%		96.13%	99.11%	100.46%	100.88%

#### 2009 BUILDING PROJECTS

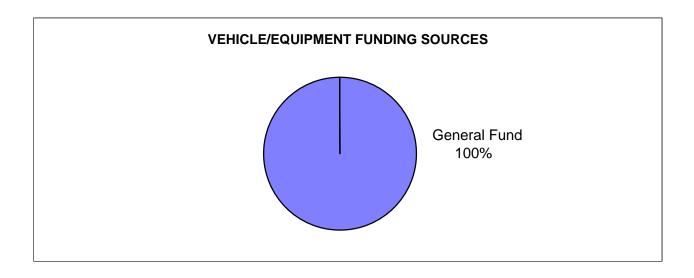
	Resources
Project Description	Required
Police Lavatory/Locker Rooms	\$ 130,000
Friends Meeting House Design	25,000
Recreation Park Improvements Phase I	54,500
Total Building Projects Requirements	\$ 209,500
Source of Funding:	
General Fund	\$ -
Bonds	-
Grants and Aid	-
Retained Earnings	209,500
Total Building Projects Sources	\$ 209,500



#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### 2009 VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS

	Resources
Project Description	Required
Police Vehicles	\$ 90,000
Fire Vehicle	30,000
DPW Plow/Salt Truck and Salt Unit	170,000
DPW Sewer Vacuum Truck	350,000
DPW Chipper	50,000
DPW Garage Lift	30,000
DPW Scanners and Plotters	52,000
Recreation Mower	30,000
Recreation Staff Vehicle	24,000
Total Vehicle Projects Requirements	\$ 826,000
Source of Funding:	
General Fund	\$ 826,000
Bonds	-
Grants and Aid	-
Retained Earnings	<u>-</u>
Total Vehicle Projects Sources	\$ 826,000



#### BUILDING PROJECTS IN PROGRESS SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

	Project	Expended &	
Project Description	Budget	Encumbered	Balance
612001 06 MANAGEMENT STUDIES	\$ 40,500	\$ 24,605	\$ 15,895
616006 07 CITY HALL STEPS	120,050	-	120,050
616810 08 CITY HALL IMPROVEMENTS	90,000	-	90,000
631010 02B POLICE HEADQUARTER UPGRADE	136,971	129,325	7,646
634007 00B LOCUST FHSE IMPROVEMENTS	280,769	250,964	29,805
651011 07 FUEL PUMPS & SYSTEM	180,000	179,950	50
651012 07 DPW HEATING SYSTEM	22,413	19,500	2,913
671014 01B DAMIANO CTR IMPROVEMENTS	2,762	-	2,762
671016 02B DISBROW PLAYGROUND	19,736	-	19,736
671020 02 FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE	186,321	-	186,321
671023 02B DAMIANO CENTER IMPROVEMENTS	1,040,389	1,011,012	29,377
671024 02B RECREATION FIELD IMPROVEMENTS	741	-	741
671029 04 SKATEBOARD PARK	21,169	1,220	19,949
671030 04 RECREATION PROJECTS	11,534	11,422	112
671031 01B RECREATION PARK LIGHTING	83,031	64,340	18,691
671036 06 RECREATION GRAINGER FIELD HOUSE	25,171	7,310	17,861
671038 07 RECREATION IMPROVEMENTS	88,955	23,900	65,055
671078 08 RECREATION OIL TANKS	30,000	-	30,000
671079 08 RECREATION THRUWAY FIELDS	25,000	-	25,000
671080 08 RECREATION FENCES/BACKSTOPS	50,500	18,925	31,575
674502 SQUARE HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS	88,159	7,140	81,019
674601 08 ARTS CENTER STEPS/WALKWAY	37,000	37,000	-
Total Building Projects in Progress	\$ 2,581,171	\$ 1,786,613	\$ 794,558

### VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT ACQUISITIONS IN PROGRESS SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

	Project	Ex	pended &	
Project Description	Budget	En	cumbered	Balance
613030 07 FINANCIAL MGMT SYSTEM	\$ 63,239	\$	58,600	\$ 4,639
631028 07 POLICE BOATS	57,400		24,699	32,701
631029 08 POLICE VEHICLES	129,670		19,763	109,907
651039 07 DPW VEHICLES	131,859		94,172	37,687
651076 08 DPW VEHICLES	435,427		428,684	6,743
671081 08 REC EQUIPMENT	29,819		28,533	1,286
Total Vehicle Projects in Progress	\$ 847,414	\$	654,451	\$ 192,963

### PROFORMA SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS AND DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Description	Principal Outstanding 1/1/2009	]	New Issues	2009 Principal Payment	2009 Interest Payment	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2009
1990 Serial Bonds					<u> </u>	_
Bonds Dated: June 15, 1990						
Interest Rate: 6.80%						
Final Maturity: 2010	\$ 100,000	\$	-	\$ 50,000	\$ 5,100	\$ 50,000
2000 Serial Bonds						
Bonds Dated: October 1, 2000						
Interest Rate: 5.20%						
Final Maturity: 2020	2,230,073		-	133,078	116,521	2,096,995
2001 Serial Bonds						
Bonds Dated: December 1, 2001						
Interest Rate: 4.40%						
Final Maturity: 2021	1,092,214		-	63,588	52,138	1,028,626
2002 Serial Bonds						
Bonds Dated: December 15, 2002						
Interest Rate: 3.25%						
Final Maturity: 2020	4,000,000		-	260,000	156,723	3,740,000
2004D EFC Bonds						
Bonds Dated: July 22, 2005						
Interest Rate: 2.551%						
Final Maturity: 2024	1,410,000		-	75,000	32,118	1,335,000
2005 Serial Bonds						
Bonds Dated: December 15, 2005						
Interest Rate: 3.875%						
Final Maturity: 2025	5,262,759		-	219,092	205,461	5,043,667
2006 Installment Purchase Contract						
Contract Dated: March 31, 2006						
Interest Rate: 4.5%						
Final Maturity: April 2010	5,096,883		-	72,116	227,884	5,024,767
Authorized but Unissued:						
Police Headquarters (3/22/2006)	-	600	,000	-	-	600,000
Fire Ladder Truck (3/22/2006)	-		,000	-	-	630,000
Totals	\$ 19,191,929	\$ 1,230	,000	\$ 872,874	\$ 795,945	\$ 19,549,055

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 2009 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

Poli	ce Lavatory and Locker Rooms
Appropriations	\$ 130,000
Funding Source - Retained Earnings	\$ 130,000
includes design; asbestos survey; temp	and female lavatory and locker room facilities. Estimated cost porary lavatory facilities during construction; renovation to y, and creation of a female supervisor locker room.
Fr	riends Meeting House Design
Appropriations	\$ 25,000
Funding Source - Retained Earnings	\$ 25,000
Meeting House located on Milton Ro	or exterior renovations and improvements to the Friends oad. This project provides for interior renovations to that 2009 for architectural design services, and \$200,000 in 2010 for

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 2009 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

#### Recreation Park Improvements Phase I

Appropriations \$ 54,500

Funding Source - Retained Earnings \$ 54,500

This project provides for the installation of a split rail fence and circle to control access to Recreation Park (\$19,500) and resurfacing (including curbing improvements) to the main lot at Recreation Park (\$35,000).

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 2009 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

The City of Rye Vehicle and Equipment Replacement Policy

The City of Rye Building and Vehicle Committee will evaluate vehicles and equipment for replacement based on the following use and/or mileage. The condition of a vehicle is a critical factor and may cause a unit to be replaced earlier, or in some cases, kept longer than the replacement criteria.

Staff vehicles, passenger vans, and light and medium duty trucks, other than those operated by police or fire employees, will be considered for replacement at or above 80,000 miles of use.

Police patrol vehicles will be considered for replacement every two years.

Police vehicles other than patrol vehicles (for example: unmarked vehicles, prisoner van, and sport utility vehicle) and fire passenger vehicles (Fire Chief vehicle, Fire Inspector vehicle) will be considered for replacement at or above 70,000 miles of use.

Heavy fire vehicles (pumper trucks, rescue trucks, ladder trucks, etc.) will be considered for replacement upon recommendation of the Fire Chief and submission of a twenty (20) year heavy fire vehicle replacement plan by the Fire Chief to the City Manager.

Boats, equipment, and vehicles not listed above will be considered for replacement upon recommendation of the City Engineer or his/her designee to the City Manager.

The standards noted above are general guidelines. Replacement of any particular vehicle or piece of equipment may be expedited or deferred, depending on condition, age, repair costs, obsolescence, need, etc. Department heads should consult with the Department of Public Works when a determination is made by the Department Head to vary significantly from the above guidelines.



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2009-2013 MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN
The 2009-2013 Multi-Year Financial Plan will be presented prior to the adoption of the 2009 Annual Budget.

#### PERSONNEL INFORMATION

This section contains information on staffing requirements for the city along with the distribution of wages and benefits including full time, part time and seasonal employees across all funds. There is also information on salaries, benefits and contract information for the city's five pay groups, Administrative, CSEA Clerical and Public Works, Rye Paid Firefighter's Association and the Rye Police Association.



#### SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED FULL TIME STAFF BY FUNCTION

	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
	Authorized	<u>Filled</u>	Authorized	<u>Filled</u>	<u>Budget</u>
City Manager's Office	2.50	2.50	2.84	2.84	2.84
Finance	6.00	6.00	6.33	6.33	6.33
Assessment Office	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
City Clerk's Office	4.00	4.00	4.33	3.33	4.33
Law Department	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Personnel	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Information Services	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
Community Television	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Police Services	45.00	44.00	45.00	44.00	44.00
Fire Services	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Land Use Control	7.15	6.40	7.40	6.40	6.40
Public Works Administration	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Transportation Maintenance	9.00	9.15	8.70	8.70	8.70
Traffic Control	1.95	1.95	1.35	1.35	1.35
Public Sanitation	5.30	5.40	4.55	4.55	4.55
Solid Waste Services	19.05	19.05	19.60	19.60	19.60
Land Maintenance	6.35	6.10	8.85	8.85	8.85
Building & Vehicle Maintenance	12.35	12.35	11.95	10.95	10.95
Recreation Services	6.25	6.25	5.45	5.45	5.45
Park Maintenance	2.75	2.75	3.55	3.55	3.55
Nature Center	.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boat Basin	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Golf Club	<u>13.00</u>	<u>9.00</u>	<u>12.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>11.00</u>
TOTALS	<u>174.00</u>	<u>167.00</u>	<u>175.00</u>	<u>166.00</u>	<u>170.00</u>

Note: Information in the "filled" columns is based on positions filled as of October 1st.

Variations between 2008 authorized and 2009 budgeted positions, other than the change in total full-time staffing, represent an intra or inter-departmental reallocation of personnel.

#### CSEA PAY PLAN CLERICAL UNIT Rates Effective January 1, 2009

The Civil Service Employees Association, Inc., Local 1000, AFSCME, AFL-CIO is the collective negotiating representative for the 12 full-time permanent or provisional clerical and non-supervisory employees of the City of Rye. The terms and conditions of employment of these employees are contained in an agreement, which was ratified by the City Council on May 28, 2008 and covers the period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2010. Under the current contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A.	Pay Grade	Minimum (Step 1)	Maximum (Step 7)
	Grade 5 Intermediate Clerk Intermediate Typist Telephone Operator Intermediate Account Clerk	\$39,784	\$53,039
	Grade 6 Cashier Dispatcher Office Assistant (Automated Systems) Intermediate Stenographer	\$41,739	\$55,656
	Grade 7 Computer Operator Payroll Clerk Senior Office Assistant (Automated Systems)	\$43,780	\$58,396
	Grade 8 Assessment Clerk Senior Stenographer Senior Clerk Senior Account Clerk Office Assistant (Building Dept.) (Community Development) (Police Department) (Public Works) (Recreation)	\$45,928	\$61,272

Pay Grade	Minimum	Maximum
	(Step 1)	(Step 7)
Grade 9	\$48,178	\$64,291
Bookkeeper		
Senior Computer Operator		
Grade 10	\$50,549	\$67,458
Deputy City Clerk	\$30,349	Φ07,436
Senior Office Assistant		
(Police Department)		
(Public Works)		

#### B. Longevity

After 10 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$500 or \$750, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 15 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,000 or \$1,500, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 20 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,500 or \$2,250, depending upon date of hire.

### CSEA PAY PLAN PUBLIC WORKS UNIT Rates Effective January 1, 2009

The Civil Service Employees Association, Inc., Local 1000, AFSCME, AFL-CIO is the collective negotiating representative for the 64 full-time permanent or provisional public works and non-supervisory employees of the City of Rye. The terms and conditions of employment of these employees are established by an agreement ratified by the City Council on January 16, 2008 that covers the period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2009. Under the contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A.	Pay Grade	Minimum (Step 1)	Maximum (Step 7)
	Grade 5 Recreation Attendant Road Maintainer	\$34,783	\$48,869
	Grade 6 Caretaker Park Groundskeeper Recreation Leader	\$36,482	\$51,274
	Grade 7 Automotive Mechanic Helper Maintenance Laborer Parking Enforcement Officer Laborer Laborer/Jumper (hired after 12/31/03)	\$38,271	\$53,798
	Grade 8 Automotive Mechanic Helper Laborer/Jumper Senior Recreation Leader Police Dispatcher Sanitation Worker (hired after 12/31/03) Skilled Laborer Maintenance Worker (Repair)	\$40,149	\$56,451

## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS ANNUAL BUDGET

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

Pay Grade	Minimum (Step 1)	Maximum (Step 7)
Grade 9 Assistant Automotive Mechanic	\$42,110	\$59,233
Assistant Park Foreman		
Tree Trimmer		
Sanitation Worker		
Maintenance Worker		
(Mason)		
(Traffic Signs)		
Motor Equipment Operator		
Grade 10	\$44,173	\$62,152
Automotive Mechanic	, ,	, ,
Assistant Road Maintenance Foreman		
Assistant Building Inspector		
Code Enforcement Officer		
Heavy Motor Equipment Operator		
Maintenance Mechanic		
(Mechanical)		

#### B. Longevity

(Repair)

After 10 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$500 or \$600, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 15 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,000 or \$1,230, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 20 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,500 or \$1,890, depending upon date of hire. One employee receives a different longevity payment of \$1,890 based upon rates in effect prior to January 1, 1977.

### FIRE PAY PLAN Rates Effective January 1, 2009, July 1, 2009, and December 1, 2009

The City of Rye Paid Fire Fighters Association, Local 2029, International Association of Fire Fighters is the collective negotiating representative of all full-time permanent employees in the Fire Department except the Fire Inspector. The terms and conditions of employment of the 16 paid fire fighters are established by an agreement ratified by the City Council on December 1, 2004, which covers the period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2009. Under the contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

<u>January 1</u>	July 1	Dec 1
\$42,748	\$43,496	\$43,496
49,434	50,299	50,299
56,123	57,105	57,105
62,813	63,912	63,912
69,500	70,716	70,716
76,187	77,520	77,520
82,107	83,544	84,000
	\$42,748 49,434 56,123 62,813 69,500 76,187	\$42,748 \$43,496 49,434 50,299 56,123 57,105 62,813 63,912 69,500 70,716 76,187 77,520

#### B. <u>Longevity</u>

After 9 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$500, in addition to base pay.

After 14 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,050, in addition to base pay.

After 19 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,650, in addition to base pay.

C. Four employees assigned the additional duties of Fire Department Clerk each receive additional compensation of \$3,000 per year.

#### POLICE PAY PLAN

### Rates Effective January 1, 2008 and July 1, 2008 2008 RATES WILL CONTINUE IN EFFECT UNTIL A NEW CONTRACT IS NEGOTIATED

The Rye Police Association of the City of Rye, Inc. is the collective negotiating representative of all full-time permanent police officers, sergeants and lieutenants in the Police Department. The terms and conditions of employment of these 39 persons are established by an agreement ratified by the City Council on November 19, 2003 which covers the period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2008. Under the contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A.	Pay Plan effective January 1, 2003	<u>8</u>		
		Patrol Officer	Sergeant	Lieutenant
	Start	\$56,218	\$97,681	\$104,986
	Year 2	73,573		
	Year 3	76,632		
	Year 4	79,866		
	Year 5	83,255		
B.	Pay Plan effective July 1, 2008			
		Patrol Officer	<u>Sergeant</u>	Lieutenant
	Start	\$57,202	\$99,390	\$106,823
	Year 2	74,861		
	Year 3	77,973		
	Year 4	81,264		
	Year 5	84,712		

#### C. <u>Longevity</u>

After 7/9 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$550/600 for Patrol Officers, \$550/660 for Sergeants, and \$550/728 for Lieutenants, depending upon date of hire.

After 12/14 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,100/1,230 for Patrol Officers, \$1,100/1,353 for Sergeants and \$1,100/1,492 for Lieutenants, depending upon date of hire.

After 17/19 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,700/1,890 for Patrol Officers, \$1,700/2,081 for Sergeants, and \$1,700/2,294 for Lieutenants, depending upon date of hire.

- D. An employee assigned to the Detective Division or Youth Division for 30 days or more shall receive additional compensation of 7%.
- E. An employee assigned to the Marine Unit shall receive additional compensation of 7% for the period assigned from April 1<sup>st</sup> through October 31<sup>st</sup>.

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAY PLAN

Ranges Effective January 1, 2009

The administrative pay plan encompasses all full-time employees of the City of Rye, except for the City Manager, Corporation Counsel, or those included in one of the four bargaining groups created in accordance with the Taylor Law. The administrative pay group includes managerial, professional, supervisory and confidential employees.

The compensation of persons in this pay group is established annually by the City Manager, within budgetary limitations, as provided for by Section C4-6 of the Rye City Charter. There are no assigned steps or longevity increments for persons in this pay group. Individual salaries are determined by merit review within the overall limits of the salary range. The salaries of the City Manager and Corporation Counsel are established by separate resolution of the City Council.

Administrative Pay Grade A1 (salary range \$89,772 - \$168,729)

Assistant City Manager

City Comptroller

City Engineer

Police Commissioner

Superintendent of Recreation

Administrative Pay Grade A (salary range \$67,059 - \$123,302)

**Building Inspector** 

City Assessor

City Clerk

City Planner

General Foreman

Golf Club Manager

**Coordinator Computer Services** 

Superintendent of Public Works

Administrative Pay Grade B (salary range \$56,243 - \$105,996)

**Assistant Building Inspector** 

Assistant Superintendent of Recreation

**Boat Basin Supervisor** 

City Naturalist

Deputy Comptroller

Fire Inspector

Garage Foreman

Greens Superintendent

Labor Foreman

Parks Foreman

Road Maintenance Foreman

Sanitation Foreman

Tree Foreman

Administrative Pay Grade C (salary range \$44,345 - \$95,180)

Accountant

**Assistant City Engineer** 

Assistant to the City Manager

**Assistant Assessor** 

Community Access Facilitator

Junior Network Specialist

Recreation Supervisor

Secretary to City Manager

**Business Administrator** 

Benefits Assistant

Parking Office Manager

Administrative Pay Grade D (salary range \$29,203 - \$77,875)

Administrative Assistant

Assistant Community Access Facilitator

Assistant Greenskeeper

Assistant Naturalist (Curator)

Junior Accountant

Secretary to Corporation Counsel

Student Intern

Coordinator of Member Services

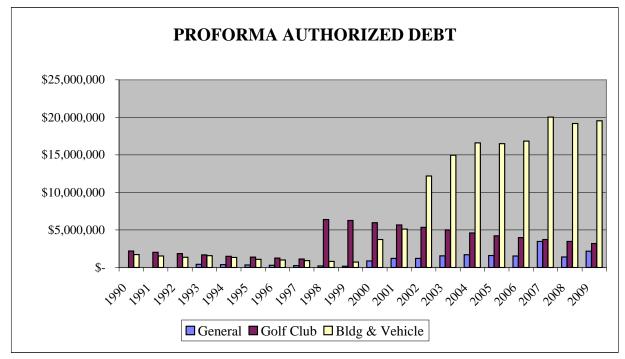


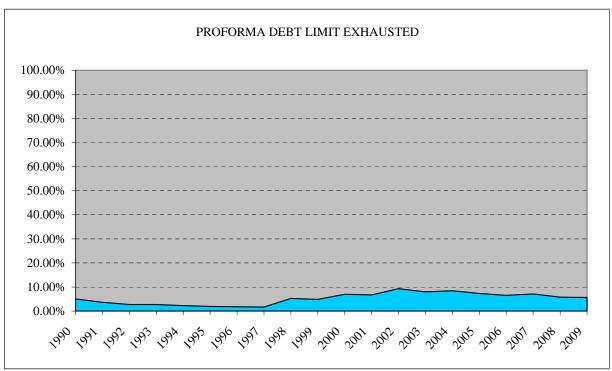
#### **DEBT INFORMATION**

This section contains information on all long-term debt authorized by the City. By New York State law, the City may only issue general obligation debt where the repayment of principal and interest is backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The City Council has adopted a policy wherein debt issued to support assets of the enterprise funds (Boat Basin Fund and Golf Club Fund) must be repaid from the revenues of those funds.

The City's Debt Policy may be found in the "Budget Message and Overview" section of this document. Debt information specific to a fund may be found in the following sections of this document: Debt Service Fund, Golf Club Enterprise Fund, and the Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK AUTHORIZED DEBT - ALL FUNDS ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009





#### PROFORMA SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED DEBT

					Percent
		Fund			of Debt
Fiscal Year Ending December 31	General	Golf Club	Bldg & Vehicle	Total	Margin
1990	\$ -	\$2,200,000	\$ 1,725,000	\$ 3,925,000	5.05%
1991	-	2,025,000	1,545,000	3,570,000	3.64%
1992	-	1,850,000	1,370,000	3,220,000	2.74%
1993	417,000	1,675,000	1,575,000	3,667,000	2.73%
1994	381,000	1,500,000	1,334,000	3,215,000	2.27%
1995	345,000	1,375,000	1,090,000	2,810,000	1.94%
1996	308,000	1,250,000	1,002,000	2,560,000	1.81%
1997	264,000	1,125,000	911,000	2,300,000	1.66%
1998	220,000	6,400,000	820,000	7,440,000	5.26%
1999	176,000	6,275,000	729,000	7,180,000	4.85%
2000	872,000	5,975,000	3,723,000	10,570,000	6.99%
2001	1,206,719	5,665,000	5,108,281	11,980,000	6.69%
2002	1,216,578	5,350,000	12,191,922	18,758,500	9.31%
2003	1,553,488	5,000,000	14,952,012	21,505,500	7.96%
2004	1,701,463	4,610,000	16,593,537	22,905,000	8.47%
2005	1,607,711	4,210,000	16,502,690	22,320,401	7.33%
2006	1,543,177	3,975,000	16,839,836	22,358,013	6.54%
2007	3,476,098	3,730,000	20,034,733	27,240,831	7.13%
2008	1,404,954	3,470,000	19,191,929	24,066,883	5.80%
2009	2,180,712	3,200,000	19,549,055	24,929,767	5.64%

#### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009 SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATED DEBT PAYMENTS

		Principal						Principal
		Balance		Principal		Interest	New	Balance
Issue		1/1/2009		Payments		Payments	Issues	12/31/2009
General Fund:								
2000 Drainage	\$	245,777	\$	14,667	\$	12,842	\$ -	\$ 231,110
2000 Traffic Signals		289,150		17,255		15,108	-	271,895
2001 Traffic Signals		152,317		8,868		7,271	-	143,449
2001 Drainage		144,884		8,435		6,916	-	136,449
2001 Recreation Lighting		70,585		4,109		3,369	-	66,476
2005 Drainage		179,372		7,467		7,003	-	171,905
2005 Pump Stations		269,057		11,201		10,504	-	257,856
2005 Traffic Signals		53,812		2,240		2,101	-	51,572
Authorized but unissued as of November 1, 2008(a	autho	rization dat	e in	parenthesi	s):			
Theall Road Reconstruction (12/19/06)		-		-		-	700,000	700,000
Upper Dogwood Lane Sewer (3/28/07)		-		-		-	150,000	150,000
Total General Fund		1,404,954		74,242		65,114	850,000	2,180,712
								_
Golf Club Fund: 1998 Improvements Series A	,	2,305,000		185,000		100,923	_	2,120,000
1998 Improvements Series B		1,165,000		85,000		72,845	_	1,080,000
Total Golf Club Fund		3,470,000		270,000		173,768		3,200,000
Total Golf Club Fund	•	3,470,000		270,000		173,700		3,200,000
Building & Vehicle Fund:								
1990 Garage		100,000		50,000		5,100	_	50,000
2000 Milton Firehouse		1,713,938		102,278		89,553	_	1,611,660
2000 Salt Storage Dome		75,179		4,486		3,928	_	70,693
2000 Vacuum Truck		115,661		6,902		6,043	_	108,759
2000 Fire Ladder Truck		325,295		19,412		16,997	_	305,883
2001 Locust Firehouse		891,601		51,908		42,562	_	839,693
2001 City Hall		111,452		6,489		5,320	_	104,963
2001 Police Building		52,010		3,028		2,483	_	48,982
2001 Recreation Center		37,151		2,163		1,773	_	34,988
2002 City Hall Office Refurbishment		12,246		796		480	_	11,450
2002 City Hall HVAC		207,812		13,508		8,142	_	194,304
2002 Police Pistol Range		166,990		10,854		6,543	_	156,136
2002 Police Headquarters		250,860		16,306		9,829	_	234,554
2002 Milton Firehouse Improvements		66,796		4,342		2,617	_	62,454
2002 Recreation Fields		1,113,276		72,363		43,619	_	1,040,913
2002 Parks and Playgrounds		29,688		1,930		1,163	_	27,758
2002 Damiano Center	,	2,152,332		139,901		84,330	_	2,012,431
2004 Land Acquisition (EFC)		1,410,000		75,000		32,118	=	1,335,000
Duilding & Wakiala Fund (continued)								
Building & Vehicle Fund (continued): 2005 Police HQ Upgrade		90,582		3,771		3,536	_	86,811
2005 Fonce TiQ Opgrade 2005 Street Sweeper		134,529		5,600		5,252	_	128,929
2005 Locust Firehouse	,			153,080				
	•	3,677,115				143,557	-	3,524,035
2005 Land Acquisition		930,041		38,719		36,309	-	891,322

#### SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATED DEBT PAYMENTS

	Principal				Principal
	Balance	Principal	Interest	New	Balance
Issue	1/1/2009	Payments	Payments	Issues	12/31/2009
2005 Fire Pumper Truck	430,492	17,922	16,807	-	412,570
2006 Installment Purchase Contract <sup>1</sup>	5,096,883	72,116	227,884	-	5,024,767
Authorized but unissued as of November 1, 2008(a	uthorization dat	e in parenthesi	is):		
Police Building Improvements (3/22/06)	-	-	-	600,000	600,000
Fire Ladder Truck (3/22/06)	-	=	-	630,000	630,000
Total Building & Vehicle Fund	19,191,929	872,874	795,945	1,230,000	19,549,055
Total - All Funds	\$24,066,883	\$1,217,116	\$1,034,827	\$2,080,000	\$24,929,767

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Purchase of 1037 Boston Post Road. Requires \$5 million balloon payment in April 2010.

#### PRO FORMA COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN

Known as the "Constitutional Debt Limit", New York State Local Finance Law §104 provides that the total amount of debt issued and outstanding by the City may not exceed 7% of the five-year average full valuation.

Full valuation is calculated by dividing the taxable assessed valuation by the equalization rate for the City published by the New York State Office of Real Property Services.

	Taxable	State			
Fiscal	Assessed	Equalization	Full Valu	ıati	on
Year	Valuation <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	2009		2008
2009	\$ 139,315,267	1.98%	\$ 7,036,124,596	\$	
2008	\$ 139,073,118	1.97%	\$ 7,059,549,137		7,059,549,137
2007	138,401,675	2.16%	6,407,484,954		6,407,484,954
2006	136,949,077	2.35%	5,827,620,298		5,827,620,298
2005	135,880,847	2.59%	5,246,364,749		5,246,364,749
2004	134,574,950	2.64%	-		5,097,535,985
Total five year fu	ll valuation		\$ 31,577,143,734	\$ 2	29,638,555,123
Average five year	r full valuation		\$ 6,315,428,747	\$	5,927,711,025
Constitutional de	bt limit (7% of				
average five year	r full valuation)		\$ 442,080,012	\$	414,939,772
Less: Outstanding	g debt at Decembe	er 31	24,929,767		24,066,883
Net debt contract	ing margin		\$ 417,150,245	\$	390,872,889
Debt contracting	margin available		94.36%		94.20%
Debt contracting	margin exhausted		 5.64%		5.80%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Taxable assessment roll used to levy taxes in the indicated fiscal year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>2008 tentative equalization rate as established by NYS Office of Real Property Services on August 14, 2008.

#### PROFORMA ANALYSIS OF CHARTER BONDING LIMITATIONS

In addition to the legal debt margin, the City Charter §C21-9 places limitations on the issuance of new debt. The City Council can authorize the issuance of debt not exceeding 5% of the average gross annual budget for the preceding three years. Debt exceeding 5% but not in excess of 10% requires a permissive referendum. Debt in excess of 10% requires approval of the voting public in a general or special election. Debt for public safety purposes in the amount of \$1 million per year to a maximum aggregate amount of \$2.5 million for all such debt issued is exempt from these debt limits. For purposes of this calculation, "gross annual budget" is defined as the total appropriations of the General Fund, the Cable TV Special Revenue Fund, and the enterprise funds (Boat Basin Fund and Golf Club Fund). All other fund budgets - the K.T. Woods Permanent Fund, the Debt Service Fund, the Capital Projects Fund, and the internal service funds (Risk Retention Fund and Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund) are not included in the calculation, as their budgets are supported primarily by revenues and transfers charged to other funds.

		Gross An	nua	Gross Annual Budgets (As Adopted)				
Fund:		2007		2008		2009		
General Fund	\$	30,859,298	\$	30,979,898	\$	30,993,095		
Cable TV Fund		226,789		247,422		258,998		
Boat Basin Fund		623,877		658,958		682,093		
Golf Club Fund		7,615,578		7,860,776		7,778,531		
Total gross annual budgets	\$	39,325,542	\$	39,747,054	\$	39,712,717		
Total of preceding three years' gross annual budgets	3				\$	118,785,313		
Average of preceding three years' gross annual budg	gets				\$	39,595,104		
				•				
		Subject to		Subject to		Public		
	C	ity Council	]	Permissive		Safety		
		Vote	F	Referendum		Exemption		
Maximum charter bonding limit	\$	1,979,755	\$	3,959,510	\$	2,500,000		
Less outstanding principal at December 31, 2009:								
2000 Serial Bonds		(233,830)		(754,510)		-		
2001 Serial Bonds		(391,858)		(143,449)		-		
2002 Serial Bonds		-		(686,656)		-		
2005 Serial Bonds		-		(138,383)		(412,570)		
2009 Serial Bonds (Estimated)		-		(700,000)		(1,230,000)		
Charter bonding limit at December 31, 2009	\$	1,354,067	\$	1,536,512	\$	857,430		



#### TAX RATES AND ASSESSMENT

This section contains information on property tax assessments, tax levies and tax rates for the past ten years. Assessment information includes a breakdown by class with details on the number of parcels. It also includes sales and average tax information. Tax rates and levies are broken down by levy to allow individual analysis.

It is important to note that the property tax assessments shown on the following pages are the official amounts filed with the New York State Office of Real Property Services (NYSORPS) on or about September 15th of each year. The taxable assessed value used to calculate the tax rate in December for the forthcoming year may differ from the official amount filed with NYSORPS, to reflect changes in taxable assessed values due to judgments, settlements, or other adjustments to the tax roll between the official filing date of September 15th and the adoption of the budget for the forthcoming year.



#### PROPERTY TAX RATES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

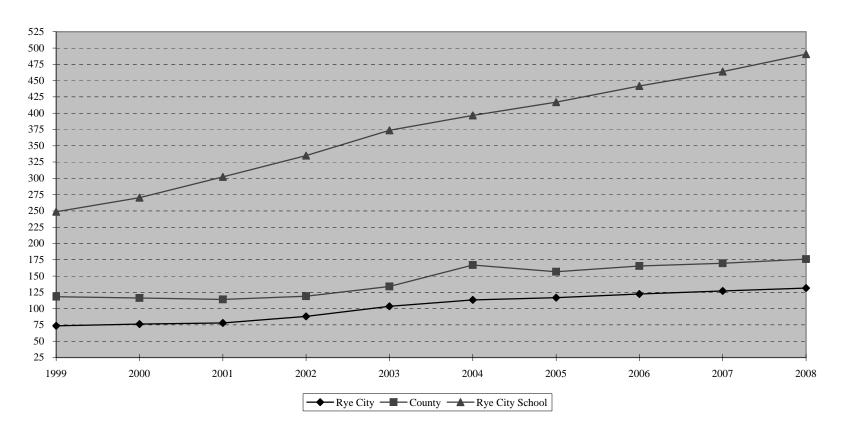
				County	Blind Brook	Mamaroneck	Rye City	Rye Neck
	City	County of	Water	Refuse	Sewer	Sewer	School	Union Free
Year	of Rye	Westchester	District No. 4	District	District	District	District	School District
1999	73.72	91.91	-	12.62	13.83	17.54	248.71	330.87
2000	76.44	89.90	-	12.67	13.70	16.74	270.25	361.20
2001	78.05	86.95	-	13.02	14.05	15.80	302.32	410.73
2002	88.18	91.72	-	13.40	14.04	15.97	335.00	412.71
2003	103.55	104.80	-	14.62	14.68	16.01	373.81	451.69
2004	113.41	133.71	-	16.25	17.05	17.96	396.52	528.05
2005	116.80	124.09	-	15.11	17.51	17.82	416.92	529.09
2006	122.39	130.43	-	15.24	19.68	19.87	441.85	528.51
2007	127.24	134.06	-	15.03	20.56	23.14	463.92	575.62
2008	131.49	141.43	-	13.61	20.90	23.92	490.55	626.45

### PROPERTY TAX LEVIES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

					County	Blind Brook	Mamaroneck	Rye City	Rye Neck
		City	County of	Water	Refuse	Sewer	Sewer	School	Union Free
	Year	of Rye	Westchester	District No. 4	District	District	District	District	School District
1	1999	9,604,156	11,973,910	-	1,689,382	1,876,585	335,754	29,314,836	4,420,601
2	2000	10,045,783	11,812,089	-	1,710,174	1,868,525	329,233	32,067,154	4,990,386
2	2001	10,323,122	11,491,805	-	1,766,474	1,924,285	312,134	36,040,380	5,752,292
2	2002	11,762,076	12,225,519	-	1,831,571	1,937,894	315,384	40,268,121	5,799,488
2	2003	13,894,248	14,115,128	-	2,018,243	2,039,924	323,848	45,405,424	6,374,896
2	2004	15,254,250	17,978,031	-	2,239,921	2,366,892	362,884	48,081,406	7,417,408
2	2005	15,870,280	16,863,226	-	2,103,596	2,448,384	354,739	50,949,264	7,581,668
2	2006	16,760,923	17,869,026	-	2,136,881	2,767,359	399,827	54,491,792	7,650,158
2	2007	17,610,433	18,524,730	-	2,128,265	2,910,369	469,024	57,197,861	8,387,413
2	2008	18,286,992	19,642,180	-	1,935,386	2,971,754	489,394	60,849,280	9,181,689

#### TAX RATE COMPARISONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

#### TAX RATES PER THOUSAND



### TAX RATE INCREASES COMPARED TO INCREASES IN THE CPI-U LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

			Combined	Combined		School		
		City Tax	Tax Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	County Tax	Tax Rate	Tax		CPI-U
Year	Rye City	Change	County	Change	Rye City School	Change	CPI-U <sup>(2)</sup>	Change
1999	73.72	0.00%	118.36	10.26%	248.71	2.95%	177.0	1.96%
2000	76.44	3.69%	116.26	(1.77)%	270.25	8.66%	182.5	3.11%
2001	78.05	2.11%	114.03	(1.92)%	302.32	11.87%	187.1	2.52%
2002	88.18	12.98%	119.15	4.49%	335.00	10.81%	191.9	2.57%
2003	103.55	17.43%	134.10	12.55%	373.81	11.58%	197.8	3.07%
2004	113.41	9.52%	167.02	24.55%	396.52	6.08%	204.8	3.54%
2005	116.80	2.99%	156.71	(6.17)%	416.92	5.14%	212.7	3.86%
2006	122.39	4.79%	165.35	5.51%	441.85	5.98%	220.9	3.86%
2007	127.24	3.96%	169.64	2.59%	463.92	4.99%	228.3	3.35%
2008	131.49	3.34%	175.94	3.71%	490.55	5.74%	240.1	5.17%
Total Change		78.36%		48.65%		97.24%		35.65%

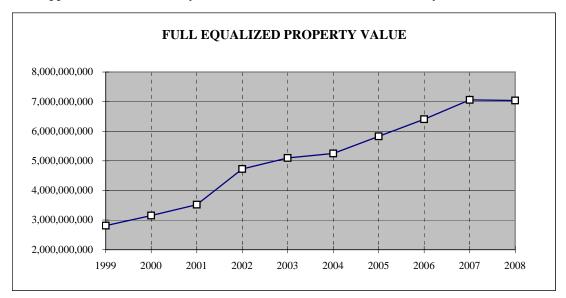
<sup>(1)</sup> Combined county tax rate includes county operating, M. T. A., Water District No. 4, Blind Brook Sewer District and County Refuse District #1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(2)</sup> Consumer Price Index, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA, All Items, 1982-84=100. CPI-U for 2008 is based upon data through August 2008.

### ASSESSED AND EQUALIZED FULL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		State	
Roll	Filed	Equalization	Equalized
Year	Assessed Value	Rate	Full Value
1999	131,559,102	4.68%	2,811,091,923
2000	132,432,299	4.20%	3,153,149,976
2001	133,384,128	3.79%	3,519,370,132
2002	134,674,171	2.85%	4,725,409,509
2003	134,574,950	2.64%	5,097,535,985
2004	135,880,847	2.59%	5,246,364,749
2005	136,949,077	2.35%	5,827,620,298
2006	138,401,675	2.16%	6,407,484,954
2007	139,073,118	1.97%	7,059,549,137
2008	139,315,267	1.98%	7,036,124,596

Note: The roll year establishes the taxable assessed valuation for calculation of the forthcoming year's tax rate. For instance, the taxable assessed valuation that appears on the 2008 roll year will be the basis for the 2009 tax levy.



#### FILED ASSESSMENT ROLL CLASSIFICATION September 15, 2008

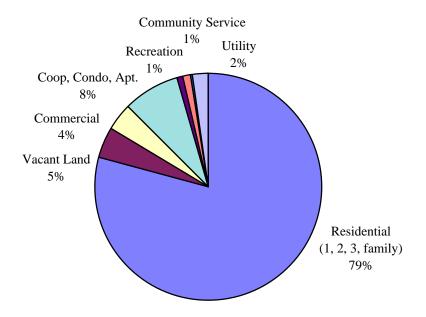
	Number of	Percent	Gross	Percent of
Class	Parcels	of Parcels	Assessed Value	Gross Roll
Residential	3,871	79.11%	113,148,100	67.20%
Vacant Land	223	4.56%	1,990,250	1.18%
Commercial	181	3.70%	10,992,025	6.53%
Coop, Condo, Apt.	396	8.09%	7,819,866	4.64%
Recreation	40	0.82%	10,790,175	6.41%
Community Service	66	1.35%	15,268,800	9.07%
Industrial	2	0.04%	37,500	0.02%
Utility	110	2.25%	8,039,143	4.77%
Wetlands & Parkland	4	0.08%	282,650	0.17%
Total	4,893	100.00%	168,368,509	100.00%
Exempt		<del></del>	29,053,242	
Total Taxable Assessed Value			\$ 139,315,267	
		•		

#### Notes:

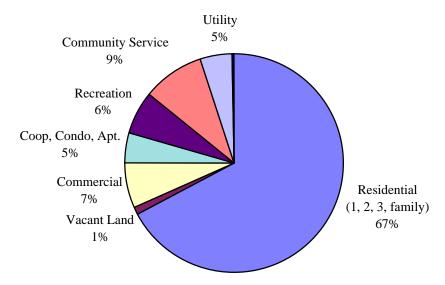
Residential includes one, two, and three family homes.

#### 2008 ASSESSMENT ROLL CLASSIFICATION

#### PARCELS BY CLASS



#### GROSS ASSESSED VALUE BY CLASS

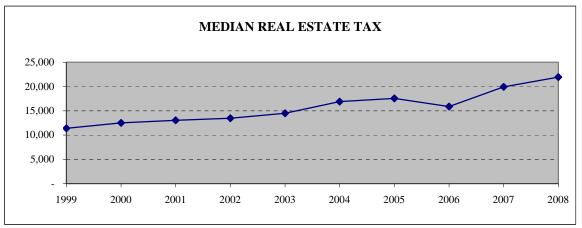


#### COMPARISON OF TAXABLE AND EXEMPT ASSESSED VALUATION LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2006		2007		2008	
Real Property:							
Land		\$58,850,201		\$58,806,701		\$58,285,463	
Improvements		106,353,445		106,724,815		107,328,853	
Public Service (utilities in private streets)		498,397		498,397	498,397		
Special Franchise (utilities in public streets)		2,287,514		2,325,715		2,255,796	
Total Gross Roll		167,989,557	\$	168,355,628	\$	168,368,509	
						_	
County Exempt Real Property:							
Wholly exempt		\$28,128,250		\$27,885,401		\$27,757,451	
All other partial exemptions		1,459,632		1,397,109		1,295,791	
Total County Exempt Property	\$	29,587,882	\$	29,282,510	\$	29,053,242	
						_	
County Taxable Real Property	\$	138,401,675	\$	139,073,118	\$	139,315,267	
						_	
City Exempt Real Property:							
Wholly exempt		\$28,128,250		\$27,885,401		\$27,757,451	
All other partial exemptions		1,459,632		1,397,109		1,295,791	
Total City Exempt Property	\$	29,587,882	\$	29,282,510	\$	29,053,242	
City Taxable Real Property	\$	138,401,675	\$	139,073,118	\$	139,315,267	

#### RESIDENTIAL SALES ANALYSIS MEDIAN SALE AND TOTAL REAL ESTATE TAX BY YEAR





#### ANNUAL RESIDENTIAL SALES ANALYSIS AND TAX EFFORT

				Change in			Real Estate Tax
Calendar	No. of		Change in	Median	Median	Median Real	As a Percent of
Year	Sales	Sale Value	Sales Value	Sale Price	Sale Price	Estate Tax	Market Value
1999	246	206,197,000	4.47%	649,000	8.17%	11,382	1.75%
2000	244	228,524,950	10.83%	700,000	7.86%	12,531	1.79%
2001	226	229,110,680	0.26%	790,000	12.86%	13,035	1.65%
2002	198	234,638,970	2.41%	900,000	13.92%	13,467	1.50%
2003	204	242,504,700	3.35%	930,000	3.33%	14,490	1.56%
2004	242	330,123,242	36.13%	1,070,000	15.05%	16,910	1.58%
2005	209	345,989,492	4.81%	1,225,000	14.49%	17,541	1.43%
2006	184	300,235,230	(13.22)%	1,165,000	(4.90)%	15,873	1.36%
2007	179	319,710,578	6.49%	1,455,000	24.89%	19,925	1.37%
2008	113	201,901,300	(36.85)%	1,562,500	7.39%	21,944	1.40%

<sup>\*</sup> Partial year. 2008 residential sales information available through September 1, 2008.



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The following glossary provides definitions of the various specialized terms. Whenever a definition is taken from or otherwise based upon an authoritative pronouncement, a reference to that standard is provided in brackets. The following abbreviations are used throughout this glossary:

AICPA American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

FASB Financial Accounting Standards Board

GAAP Generally accepted accounting principles

GAAS Generally accepted auditing standards

GAGAS Generally accepted government auditing standards

GASB Governmental Accounting Standards Board

IGAS Interpretation of Governmental Accounting Standards

NCGA National Council on Governmental Accounting

**Q&A** Implementation Guide

SAS Statement on Auditing Standards

SGAC Statement of Governmental Accounting Concepts

SGAS Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards

TB Technical Bulletin

**Accountability.** Being obliged to explain one's actions, to justify what one does. Accountability requires governments to answer to the citizenry—to justify the raising of public resources and the purposes for which they are used. Governmental accountability is based on the belief that the citizenry has a "right to know," a right to receive openly declared facts that may lead to public debate by the citizens and their elected representatives. [SGAC 1]

**Accounting Principles Board (APB).** Authoritative private-sector standard-setting body that preceded the FASB. The APB issued guidance in the form of *Opinions*.

**Accounting Standards Executive Committee (AcSEC).** An AICPA committee that is authorized to issue *Practice Bulletins*. A *Practice Bulletin* specifically targeted to state and local governments and cleared by the GASB would enjoy "level 2" status on the hierarchy of authoritative sources of GAAP established by SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report.* 

**Accounting System.** The total set of records and procedures, which are used to record, classify, and report information on the financial status and operations of an entity.

**Accrual basis of accounting.** A method of accounting that recognizes the financial effect of transactions, events, and interfund activities when they occur, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

**Acquisition costs.** Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. Costs that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of new and renewal contracts. Commissions and other costs (e.g., salaries of certain employees involved in the underwriting and policy issue functions, and inspection fees) that are primarily related to contracts issued or renewed during the period in which the costs are incurred are considered to be acquisition costs. [SGAS 10]

**Activity.** A specific and distinguishable service performed by one or more organizational components of a government to accomplish a function for which the government is responsible (e.g., *police* is an activity within the *public safety* function).

**Actuarial accrued liability.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. That portion, as determined by a particular actuarial cost method, of the actuarial present value of pension plan benefits and expenses which is not provided for by future normal costs. [SGAS 25]

Actuarial assumptions. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. Assumptions as to the occurrence of future events affecting pension costs, such as: mortality, withdrawal, disablement and retirement; changes in compensation and government-provided pension benefits; rates of investment earnings and asset appreciation or depreciation; procedures used to determine the actuarial value of assets; characteristics of future entrants for open group actuarial cost methods; and other relevant

items. [SGAS 25]

**Actuarial cost method.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A procedure for determining the actuarial present value of pension plan benefits and expenses and for developing an actuarially equivalent allocation of such value to time periods, usually in the form of a normal cost and an actuarial accrued liability. [SGAS 25]

**Actuarial section.** One of five sections of a comprehensive annual financial report of a public employee retirement system. The contents of this section typically include the actuary's certification letter, a summary of actuarial assumptions and methods, a schedule of active member valuation data, a schedule of retirants and beneficiaries added to and removed from rolls, a solvency test, an analysis of financial experience, an independent actuarial review opinion (if available), and a discussion of changes in plan provisions (if the plan has been amended).

**Actuarial value of assets.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. The value of cash, investments, and other property belonging to a pension plan, as used by the actuary for the purpose of an actuarial valuation. The actuarial value of assets, which may represent an average value over time, normally differs from the amount reported in the financial statements, which is a point-in-timemeasure (i.e., as of the date of the statement of net assets). [SGAS 25]

**Additions.** Term used to describe increases in the net assets of fiduciary funds.

**Advance refunding.** A transaction in which new debt is issued to provide monies to pay interest on old, outstanding debt as it becomes due, and to pay the principal on the old debt either as it matures or at an earlier call date. An advance refunding occurs before the maturity or call date of the old debt, and the proceeds of the new debt are invested until the maturity or call date of the old debt. Most advance refundings result in defeasance of debt. [SGAS 7]

**Adverse opinion.** Term used in connection with auditing. Conclusion in the independent auditor's report that financial statements are not fairly presented.

**Agency funds.** One of four types of fiduciary funds. Agency funds are used to report resources held by the reporting government in a purely custodial capacity (assets equal liabilities). Agency funds typically involve only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of fiduciary resources to individuals, private organizations, or other governments. [SGAS 34]

Agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. An aggregation of single-employer plans, with pooled administrative and investment functions. Separate accounts are maintained for each employer so that the employer's contributions provide benefits only for the employees of that employer. A separate actuarial valuation is performed for each individual employer's plan to determine the employer's periodic contribution rate and other information for the individual plan, based on the benefit formula selected by the employer and the individual plan's proportionate share of the pooled assets. The results of the individual valuations are aggregated at the administrative level. [SGAS 27]

Aggregate actuarial cost method. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A method under which the excess of the actuarial present value of projected benefits of the group included in an actuarial valuation over the actuarial value of assets is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the group between the valuation date and assumed exit. This allocation is performed for the group as a whole, not as a sum of individual allocations. That portion of the actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The actuarial accrued liability is equal to the actuarial value of assets. [SGAS 25]

**Allocated claims adjustment expenses.** Term used in connection with risk financing activities. Expenses associated directly with specific claims paid or in the process of settlement, such as legal and adjusters' fees. [SGAS 10]

**Allotment.** Portion of an annual or biennial budget appropriation allocated to an interim period.

**Analytical review.** Term used in connection with auditing. The process of attempting to determine the reasonableness of financial data by comparing their behavior with other financial and non-financial data.

**Annual covered payroll.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. All elements included in annual compensation paid to active employees on which contributions to a pension plan are based. [SGAS 27]

**Annual required contribution (ARC).** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. The employer's mandated contribution for the year, calculated in accordance with certain parameters. The parameters include requirements for the frequency and timing of actuarial valuations as well as for the actuarial methods and assumptions that are acceptable for financial reporting. [SGAS 27]

**Appropriated budget.** The expenditure authority created by the appropriation bills or ordinances that are signed into law and related estimated revenues. The appropriated budget would include all reserves, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized legislative and executive changes. [NCGA Interpretation 10]

**Appropriation.** An authorization made by the legislative body of a government, which permits officials to incur obligations against and to make expenditures of governmental resources. Appropriations are usually made for fixed amounts and are typically granted for a one-year period.

**Arbitrage.** Classically, the simultaneous purchase and sale of the same or an equivalent security in order to profit from price discrepancies. In government finance, the most common occurrence of arbitrage involves the investment of the proceeds from the sale of tax-exempt securities in a taxable money market instrument that yields a higher rate, resulting in interest revenue in excess of interest costs.

**Assessed valuation.** A valuation set upon real estate or other property by a government as a basis for levying taxes.

**Asset.** Property owned by a government, which has a monetary value.

**Asset allocation.** Term used in connection with pension plans. The process of determining which types of investments are to be included and the percentages that they are to comprise in an overall investment portfolio.

Attained age actuarial cost method. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A method under which the excess of the actuarial present value of projected benefits over the actuarial accrued liability in respect to each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the individual between the valuation date and assumed exit. The portion of this actuarial present value that is allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The actuarial accrued liability is determined using the unit credit actuarial cost method. [SGAS 25]

**Audit committee.** A group of individuals, selected by the governing body, having specific responsibility for addressing all issues related to the independent audit of the financial statements.

**Audit scope.** In the context of a financial statement audit, the coverage provided by the independent auditor's opinion on the financial statements.

**Auditor rotation.** Policy that a government periodically change the independent auditor of its financial statements.

**Auditor's report on internal controls and compliance over financial reporting.** Report issued in conjunction with a financial audit performed in accordance with GAGAS. In this report, the independent auditor reports on internal control weaknesses and instances of noncompliance, discovered in connection with the financial audit, but does not offer an opinion on internal controls or compliance.

**Audit Guides.** A series of AICPA publications that enjoy "level 2" status on the hierarchy of authoritative sources of GAAP established by SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report*, when they are specific to state and local government and cleared by the GASB.

**Availability criterion.** Principle of the modified accrual basis of accounting according to which revenues may only be recognized when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Availability period.** A specified period immediately following the close of the fiscal year by the end of which cash must be collected for related revenue to be recognized in accordance with the availability criterion of modified accrual accounting.

**Bank holding company.** A company that controls one or more banks and may own subsidiaries with operations closely related to banking. When branch banking was severely limited, bank holding company statutes allowed banking systems to develop by permitting common ownership of several banks. Generally, the Bank Holding Company Act provides that a holding company has control over a bank if it owns, controls, or holds 25 percent or more of the voting stock of the bank. [TB 97-1]

**Bank investment contracts.** A separate account at a financial institution that functions like a guaranteed investment contract.

**Bankers' acceptances.** Short-term, noninterest-bearing notes sold at a discount and redeemed by the accepting banks at maturity for face value. Bankers' acceptances generally are created based on a letter of credit issued in a foreign trade transaction. [SGAS 31]

**Banking pools.** One of four different types of public-entity risk pool. An arrangement by which monies are made available for pool members in the event of loss on a loan basis. [SGAS 10]

**Basic financial statements.** The minimum combination of financial statements and note disclosures required for fair presentation in conformity with GAAP.

**Basis differences.** Differences that arise through the employment of a basis of accounting for budgetary purposes that differs from the basis of accounting prescribed by GAAP for a given fund type. [NCGA Interpretation 10]

**Basis of accounting.** The timing of recognition, that is, when the effects of transactions or events

should be recognized for financial reporting purposes. For example, the effects of transactions or events can be recognized on an accrual basis (that is, when the transactions or events take place), or on a cash basis (that is, when cash is received or paid). Basis of accounting is an essential part of measurement focus because a particular timing of recognition is necessary to accomplish a particular measurement focus. [SGAS 11]

**Betterment.** An addition made to, or change made in, a capital asset, other than maintenance, to prolong its life or to increase its efficiency or capacity. The cost of the addition or change is added to the book value of the asset. The term *improvement* is preferred.

**Blending.** The method of reporting the financial data of a component unit that presents the component unit's balances and transactions in a manner similar to the presentation of the balances and transactions of the primary government. [SGAS 14]

**Blue Book.** A term commonly used to designate the Government Finance Officers Association's publication *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting.* 

**Bond.** A written promise to pay (debt) a specified sum of money (called principal or face value) at a specified future date (called the maturity date[s] along with periodic interest paid at a specified percentage of the principal [interest rate]). Bonds are typically used for long-term debt.

**Bond anticipation note.** Short-term interest-bearing note issued by a government in anticipation of bond proceeds to be received at a later date. The note is retired from proceeds of the bonds to which it is related.

**Book-entry system.** A system that eliminates the need for physically transferring bearer-form paper or registering securities by using a central depository facility. [SGAS 3]

**Budget.** A plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed means of financing them. Used without any modifier, the term usually indicates a financial plan for a single fiscal year.

**Budgetary basis of accounting.** The method used to determine when revenues and expenditures are recognized for budgetary purposes.

**Budgetary accounts.** Special accounts used to achieve budgetary integration, but not reported in the general-purpose external financial statements. By convention, ALL CAPS commonly are used to designate budgetary accounts. The most common budgetary accounts are ESTIMATED REVENUES, APPROPRIATIONS, BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, and ENCUMBRANCES.

**Budgetary guidelines.** Recommendations on budgeting issued by the National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting (NACSLB). The NACSLB's budgetary guidelines are chiefly of interest to accountants because of the emphasis they place on performance measurement in the context of the budgetary process.

**Budgetary integration.** The management control technique by which the annual operating budget is recorded in the general ledger through the use of budgetary accounts. Budgetary integration is intended to facilitate control over revenues and expenditures during the year.

**Budgetary journal entries.** Journal entries involving budgetary accounts. Budgetary journal entries arise in connection with budgetary integration.

**Budgetary reporting.** The requirement to present budget-to-actual comparisons in connection with general purpose external financial reporting. Budgetary reporting is required in connection with the basic financial statements for both the general fund and individual major special revenue funds with legally adopted annual budgets. Budgetary reporting also is required within the comprehensive annual financial report to demonstrate compliance at the legal level of control for all governmental funds with legally adopted annual budgets.

**Business-type activities.** One of two classes of activities reported in the government-wide financial statements. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. These activities are usually reported in enterprise funds. [SGAS 34]

**Call options.** A contract giving the buyer (owner) the right, but not the obligation, to purchase from (call option) the seller (writer) of the contract a fixed number of items (such as shares of equity securities) at a fixed or determinable "strike" price on a given date or at any time on or before a given date. [SGAS 31]

Capital and related financing activities. Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Capital and related financing activities include (a) acquiring and disposing of capital assets used in providing services or producing goods, (b) borrowing money for acquiring, constructing, or improving capital assets and repaying the amounts borrowed, including interest, and (c) paying for capital assets obtained from vendors on credit. [SGAS 9]

**Capital assets.** Land, improvements to land, easements, buildings, building improvements, vehicles, machinery, equipment, works of art and historical treasures, infrastructure, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. [SGAS 34]

**Capital improvement program.** A plan for capital expenditures to be incurred each year over a fixed period of several future years setting forth each capital project, identifying the expected beginning and ending date for each project, the amount to be expended in each year, and the method of financing those expenditures.

**Capital outlays.** Expenditures for the acquisition of capital assets.

**Capital projects fund.** Fund type used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds). [NCGA Statement 1]

**Capitalization contribution.** Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. A contribution to meet initial or ongoing capital minimums established by statute, regulation, or the pooling agreement itself. Capitalization contributions generally take the form of cash. [IGAS 4]

**Capitalization threshold.** The dollar value at which a government elects to capitalize tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single

reporting period.

**Capping.** Term used in connection with municipal solid-waste landfills (MSWLF). The cost of final cover expected to be applied near or after the date that the MSWLF stops accepting solid waste. [SGAS 18]

**Cash.** The term, as used in connection with cash flows reporting, includes not only currency on hand, but also demand deposits with banks or other financial institutions. *Cash* also includes deposits in other kinds of accounts or cash management pools that have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts in that the governmental enterprise may deposit additional cash at any time and also effectively may withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty. [SGAS 9]

**Cash basis of accounting.** Basis of accounting that recognizes transactions or events when related cash amounts are received or disbursed.

**Cash equivalent.** Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Short-term, highly liquid investments that are both (a) readily convertible to known amounts of cash and (b) so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Generally, only investments with original maturities of three months or less meet this definition. For this purpose "original maturity" means the original maturity to the entity holding the investment. [SGAS 9]

**Ceded premiums/claims costs.** Terms used in connection with public-entity risk pools. Ceded premiums are those transferred to another enterprise in connection with a reinsurance arrangement. Ceded claims costs are those transferred to another enterprise through reinsurance.

**Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program.** Program sponsored by the Government Finance Officers Association to encourage and assist state and local governments to prepare high-quality comprehensive annual financial reports. The program has been in continuous operation since 1946. The program originally was known as the Certificate of Conformance Program.

**Character classification.** Expenditure classification according to the period's expenditures is presumed to benefit. The four character groupings are (a) *current* operating expenditures, presumed to benefit the current fiscal period; (b) *debt service*, presumed to benefit prior fiscal periods as well as current and future periods; (c) *capital outlays*, presumed to benefit the current and future fiscal periods, and (d) *intergovernmental*, when one government transfers resources to another.

Claims-made policy. Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. A type of policy that covers losses from claims asserted (reported or filed) against the policyholder during the policy period, regardless of whether the liability-imposing events occurred during the current or any previous period in which the policyholder was insured under the claims-made contract or other specified period before the policy period (the policy retroactive date). [SGAS 10]

**Claims-servicing pool.** One of four different types of public entity risk pool. An arrangement by which a pool manages separate accounts for each pool member from which the losses of that member are paid. Also referred to as an "account pool." [SGAS 10]

**Classified presentation.** The separate presentation on the statement of position of the current and long-term portions of assets and liabilities. A classified presentation is required for the proprietary fund

statement of net assets.

**Closed amortization period.** Term used in connection with the unfounded actuarial accrued liability associated with defined benefit pension plans. A specific number of years that is counted from one date and, therefore, declines to zero with the passage of time. For example, if the amortization period is initially 30 years on a closed basis, 29 years remain after the first year, 28 years after the second year, and so forth. [SGAS 25]

**Closed-end mutual fund.** An SEC-registered investment company that issues a limited number of shares to investors that are then traded as an equity security on a stock exchange. [SGAS 31]

**Collateral.** Term used in connection with deposits with financial institutions. Security pledged by a financial institution to a governmental entity for its deposit. [SGAS 3]

**Collateral pool.** A single financial institution collateral pool is a group of securities pledged by a single financial institution against all the public deposits it holds. A multiple financial institution collateral pool is a group of securities pledged by various financial institutions to provide common collateral for their deposits of public funds. In such a collateral pool, the assets of the pool and the power to make additional assessments against the members of the pool, if necessary, insure there will be no loss of public funds because of the default of a member. [SGAS 3]

**Combining financial statements.** Financial statements that report separate columns for individual funds or component units. Combining financial statements normally are required in a comprehensive annual financial report to support each column in the basic financial statements that aggregates information from more than one fund or component unit.

**Commercial paper.** An unsecured short-term promissory note issued by corporations, with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days.

**Committee on Accounting Procedure (CAP).** Authoritative private-sector standard-setting body that preceded the Accounting Principles Board and the FASB. The CAP issued guidance in the form of *Accounting Research Bulletins*.

**Commodities programs.** The distribution of surplus agricultural products, as a form of assistance.

**Community environment.** This program provides for essential community services including land use control, transportation maintenance, public sanitation, solid waste services, and land maintenance.

**Comparability.** The principle according to which differences between financial reports should be due to substantive differences in the underlying transactions or the governmental structure rather than due to selection of different alternatives in accounting procedures or practices. [SGAC 1]

**Comparative data**. Information from prior fiscal periods provided to enhance the analysis of financial data of the current fiscal period.

**Comparative financial statements.** Financial statements providing all of the information required by GAAP for two or more fiscal periods.

**Compliance Supplement.** Term used in connection with Single Audits. A publication of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget outlining compliance requirements for federal awards programs. The publication is designed to assist independent auditors performing Single Audits.

**Component unit.** A legally separate organization for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. In addition, component units can be other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with a primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. [SGAS 14]

**Composite depreciation methods.** Depreciation methods applied to groups of assets rather than to individual assets.

Comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR). A financial report that encompasses all funds and component units of the government. The CAFR should contain (a) the basic financial statements and required supplementary information, (b) combining statements to support columns in the basic financial statements that aggregate information from more than one fund or component unit, and (c) individual fund statements as needed. The CAFR is the governmental unit's official annual report and also should contain introductory information, schedules necessary to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions, and statistical data. The CAFR of a public employee retirement system or an investment pool also should provide information on investments. Likewise, the CAFR of a public employee retirement system should provide actuarial information.

Comprehensive framework of internal controls. A structure of internal controls that provides for (a) a favorable control environment, (b) the continuing assessment of risk, (c) the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective control-related policies and procedures, (d) the effective communication of information, and (e) the ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness of control-related policies and procedures as well as the resolution of potential problems identified by controls.

**Condensed financial statements.** Abbreviated financial statements sometimes required by GAAP to be presented within the notes to the financial statements in connection with component units, external investment pools, and segments. In addition, GAAP prescribe the presentation of condensed financial information for the prior fiscal year as part of management's discussion and analysis.

**Conduit debt.** Certain limited-obligation revenue bonds, certificates of participation, or similar debt instruments issued by a state or local governmental entity for the express purpose of providing capital financing for a specific third party that is not a part of the issuer's financial reporting entity. Although conduit debt obligations bear the name of the governmental issuer, the issuer has no obligation for such debt beyond the resources provided by a lease or loan with the third party on whose behalf they are issued. [IGAS 2]

**Connection fees.** Fees charged to join or to extend an existing utility system. Often referred to as *tap fees* or *system development fees*.

**Consistency.** The principle according to which once an accounting principle or reporting method is adopted, it will be used for all similar transactions and events. The concept of consistency in financial reporting extends to many areas such as valuation methods, basis of accounting, and determination of the financial reporting entity. [SGAC 1]

**Contractual Costs.** A category of expenditures that generally includes payments to internal service funds and payments to external parties providing professional services.

**Control cycle.** Term used in connection with the evaluation of internal controls. A series of logically connected transactions/processes and associated control-related policies and procedures.

**Cost-reimbursement basis.** Term used in connection with internal service funds. The settings of charges so that costs are systematically recovered on a break-even basis over time.

Cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. A single plan with pooling (cost-sharing) arrangements for the participating employers. All risks, rewards, and costs, including benefit costs, are shared and are not attributed individually to the employers. A single actuarial valuation covers all plan members and the same contribution rate(s) applies for each employer. [SGAS 25]

**Counterparty.** Term used in connection with custodial credit risk. Another party to a transaction. In the case of deposits and investments made by governmental entities, a counterparty could be the issuer of a security, a financial institution holding a deposit, a broker-dealer selling securities, or a third party holding securities or collateral. [SGAS 3]

**Contingency.** A budgetary reserve set aside for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures, not otherwise budgeted for.

**Cost center.** The smallest unit of budgetary accountability and control. A cost center is made up of a group of related services, responsibility for which is assigned to a specified individual or organizational unit.

**Crossover refunding.** A type of advance refunding in which the escrow established with the proceeds of the refunding bonds only begins to secure repayment of the refunded debt at some designated future time, known as the "crossover date."

**Culture & recreation.** This program encompasses the culture and recreational activities and facilities, which are provided by the City of Rye for the participation and enjoyment of all residents.

**Current costs.** Term used in connection with municipal solid-waste landfills. The amount that would be paid if all equipment, facilities, and services included in the estimate of closure and postclosure care costs was acquired during the current period. [SGAS 18]

**Current financial resources measurement focus.** Measurement focus according to which the aim of a set of financial statements is to report the near-term (current) inflows, outflows, and balances of expendable (spendable) financial resources. The current financial resources measurement focus is unique to accounting and financial reporting for state and local governments and is used solely for reporting the financial position and results of operations of governmental funds.

**Current refunding.** A refunding transaction in which the proceeds of the refunding debt are applied immediately to redeem the debt to be refunded. This situation differs from an advance refunding, where the proceeds of the refunding bonds are placed in escrow pending the call date or maturity of the debt to be refunded.

**Custodial credit risk.** The risk that a government will not be able (a) to recover deposits if the depository financial institution fails or (b) to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party if the counterparty to the investment or deposit transaction fails. [SGAS 3, Q&A]

**Debt service.** Payment of interest and repayment of principal to holders of a government's debt instruments.

**Debt service fund.** Governmental fund type used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Deduction.** Term used in connection with fiduciary funds. Decrease in the net assets of a fiduciary fund.

**Defeasance.** In financial reporting, the netting of outstanding liabilities and related assets on the statement of position. Defeased debt is no longer reported as a liability on the face of the statement of position; only the new debt, if any, is reported as a liability. Most refundings result in the defeasance of the refunded debt. Defeasance also is sometimes encountered in conjunction with annuity contracts purchased in connection with lottery prizes and settlements of claims and judgments.

**Deferred revenue.** Resource inflows that do not yet meet the criteria for revenue recognition. Unearned amounts are always reported as deferred revenue. In governmental funds, earned amounts also are reported as deferred revenue until they are available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

**Defined benefit pension plan.** A pension plan having terms that specify the amount of pension benefits to be provided at a future date or after a certain period of time; the amount specified usually is a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service, and compensation. [SGAS 25]

**Defined contribution pension plan.** A pension plan having terms that specify how contributions to a plan member's account are to be determined, rather than the amount of retirement income the member is to receive. The amounts received by a member will depend only on the amount contributed to the member's account, earnings on investments of those contributions, and forfeitures of contributions made for other members that may be allocated to the member's account. [SGAS 25]

**Demand bonds.** Long-term debt issuances with demand ("put") provisions that require the issuer to repurchase the bonds upon notice from the bondholder at a price equal to the principal plus accrued interest. To assure its ability to redeem the bonds, issuers of demand bonds frequently enter into short-term standby liquidity agreements and long-term "take out" agreements. [IGAS 1]

**Depreciation.** The portion of the cost of the expiration in the service life of a fixed asset, which is charged as an expense during a particular accounting period.

**Derivative.** Contract whose value depends on, or derives from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate, or index. The term also is applied to similar transactions, such as structured financial instruments (for example, mortgage-backed securities). [TB 94-1]

**Derived tax revenues.** Non-exchange revenues that result from assessments imposed on exchange

transactions (for example, income taxes, sales taxes, and other assessments on earnings or consumption). [SGAS 33]

**Designated unreserved fund balance.** Management's intended use of available expendable financial resources in governmental funds reflecting actual plans approved by the government's senior management. Expressed another way, designations reflect a government's self-imposed limitations on the use of otherwise available expendable financial resources in governmental funds.

**Developer fees.** Fees charged to developers to cover, in whole or in part, the anticipated cost of improvements that will be necessary as a result of the development (e.g., parks, sidewalks).

**Direct costing.** Term used in connection with the valuation of capital assets. Use of source data (e.g., invoices) to establish the historical cost of a capital asset.

**Direct debt.** Debt that is to be repaid by the reporting government itself rather than by an overlapping or underlying government.

**Direct expense.** Expense that is specifically associated with a service, program, or department and, thus, is clearly identifiable to a particular function. [SGAS 34]

**Disallowed costs.** Claims for grantor resources that have been rejected by the grantor. Disallowed costs are to be distinguished from *questioned costs*, which are potential disallowed costs that have not yet been rejected by the grantor.

**Discrete presentation.** Method of reporting financial data of component units in a column or columns separate from the financial data of the primary government. [SGAS 14]

**Discussion memorandum.** A due-process document issued by the GASB soliciting comments from interested parties on various aspects of a technical issue that is the subject of research by the board.

**Due process.** The procedures followed by the GASB to ensure that the views of all interested parties are solicited and considered prior to issuing an authoritative pronouncement. At a minimum, due process requires that all statements and interpretations be preceded by an exposure draft.

**Early recognition option.** Term used in connection with debt service funds. The option to recognize an expenditure in the current period in a debt service fund for principal and interest payments due early in the subsequent period. This option is available only in situations involving the non-discretionary transfer of resources to a debt service fund in the current period for payments due shortly after the end of the fiscal year (i.e., usually within one to several days, and never more than one month later).

**Economic resources measurement focus.** Measurement focus under which the aim of a set of financial statements is to report all inflows, outflows, and balances affecting or reflecting an entity's net assets. The economic resources measurement focus is used for proprietary and fiduciary funds, as well as for government-wide financial reporting. It also is used by business enterprises and not-for-profit organizations in the private sector.

**Effectiveness.** Term used in connection with the evaluation of internal controls and performance measurement. The degree to which an entity, program, or procedure is successful at achieving its goals

and objectives.

**Efficiency.** Term used in connection with the evaluation of internal controls and performance measurement. The degree to which an entity, program, or procedure is successful at achieving its goals and objectives with the least use of scarce resources. Efficiency necessarily presupposes effectiveness.

**Eligibility requirements.** Term used in connection with government-mandated and voluntary non-exchange transactions. Conditions established by the provider of resources stipulating matters such as the qualifying characteristics of recipients, time requirements, allowable costs, and other contingencies. [SGAS 33]

**Emerging Issues Task Force.** Group established under the auspices of an authoritative standard-setting body and authorized to publish consensus positions on technical issues not specifically addressed by that body. The GASB has not established an emerging issues task force, although it is empowered to do so.

**Employee benefits.** A category of expenditures which includes the City's share of social security, retirement, workers compensation, health and various types of insurance for employees' benefit.

**Encumbrances.** Commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Enterprise fund.** Proprietary fund type used to report an activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. [SGAS 34]

**Entity differences.** A difference between the budgetary basis of accounting and GAAP arising because the appropriated budget either includes or excludes organizations, programs, activities, and functions, which may or may not be compatible with the criteria defining the governmental reporting entity. [NCGA Interpretation 10]\_ 625

**Entry age actuarial cost method.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A method under which the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age(s). The portion of this actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The portion of this actuarial present value not provided for at a valuation date by the actuarial present value of future normal costs is called the actuarial accrued liability. [SGAS 25]

**Equivalent single amortization period.** The weighted average of all amortization periods used when components of the total unfunded actuarial accrued liability are separately amortized and the average is calculated in accordance with the parameters. [SGAS 25]

**Escheat.** The reversion of property to a governmental entity in the absence of legal claimants or heirs. The laws of many governmental entities provide that a rightful owner or heir can reclaim escheat property in perpetuity, provided the claimant can establish his or her right to the property. [SGAS 21]

**Ethics Rule 202.** Ethics rule established by the AICPA that places upon auditors the burden of proof for justifying any material departures from the guidance found on levels 2, 3, or 4 of the GAAP

hierarchy.

**Ethics Rule 203.** Ethics rule established by the AICPA that makes it an ethical violation for an auditor to state that financial statements are "fairly presented in conformity with GAAP" if those statements materially violate standards issued by the FASB, the GASB, or the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board. A special exception applies when unusual circumstances would make the application of an authoritative standard misleading.

**Exchange transactions.** Transaction in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. [SGAS 33]

**Exchange-like transaction.** Transaction in which there is an identifiable exchange between the reporting government and another party, but the values exchanged may not be quite equal or the direct benefits of the exchange may not be exclusively for the parties to the exchange. Examples include certain fees for regulatory or professional licenses and permits, certain tap fees, certain developer contributions, certain grants and donations, and other transactions that, regardless of the label applied to them, are based on an exchange of similar but not equal values. [SGAS 33]

**Expenditure-driven grants.** Government-mandated or voluntary non-exchange transactions in which expenditure is the prime factor for determining eligibility. Also referred to as *reimbursement grants*.

**Expenditure.** Decreases in net financial resources under the current financial resources measurement focus not properly classified as *other financing uses*.

**Explicit measurable equity interest.** Term used in connection with joint ventures. Asset resulting from a stipulation in the joint venture agreement that the participants have a present or future claim to the net resources of the joint venture and setting forth the method to determine the participants' shares of the joint venture's net resources. [SGAS 14]

**Exposure draft.** A due-process document issued by the GASB soliciting comments from interested parties on a proposed authoritative pronouncement.

**External auditors.** Independent auditors, typically engaged to conduct the audit of a government's financial statements.

**Fair value.** Term used in connection with the valuation of investments. The amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. [SGAS 31]

**Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.** Authoritative standard-setting body responsible for establishing GAAP for the federal government.

**Fiduciary funds.** Funds used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and which therefore cannot be used to support the government's own programs. The fiduciary fund category includes pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. [SGAS 34]

**Final amended budget.** Term used in connection with budgetary reporting. The original budget adjusted by all reserves, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized

legislative and executive changes applicable to the fiscal year, whenever signed into law or otherwise legally authorized. [SGAS 34]

**Financial accountability.** Term used in connection with the definition of the financial reporting entity. The level of accountability that exists if a primary government appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed board that is fiscally dependent on the primary government. [SGAS 14]

**Financial Accounting Foundation (FAF).** Not-for-profit organization responsible for overseeing the operations of both the GASB and the FASB.

**Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Council (FASAC).** Advisory group that assists the FASB. The FASAC includes representatives of all of the FASB's major constituents.

**Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).** The authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for business enterprises and not-for-profit organizations. The FASB is the direct successor of the Committee on Accounting Procedure and the Accounting Principles Board. The GASB and its predecessors have elected to apply a number of the FASB's standards, as well as those of its predecessors, to state and local governments.

**Financial audits.** Audits designed to provide independent assurance of the fair presentation of financial information. \_\_\_\_\_ 627

**Financial reporting entity.** A primary government, 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 nucleus of a financial reporting entity usually is a primary government. However, a governmental organization other than a primary government (such as a component unit, a joint venture, a jointly governed organization, or other stand-alone government) serves as the nucleus for its own reporting entity when it issues separate financial statements.

**Financial resources.** Resources that are or will become available for spending. Financial resources include cash and resources ordinarily expected to be converted to cash (e.g., receivables, investments). Financial resources also may include inventories and prepaids (because they obviate the need to expend current available financial resources).

**Financial section.** One of the three basic sections of a comprehensive annual financial report. The financial section is used to present the independent auditor's report on the financial statements, the basic financial statements (including the notes to the financial statements), required supplementary information, combining statements, individual fund statements and schedules, and supplementary information, as needed.

Financial trend report. A report displaying financial condition by a series of indicators tracked over

several years and compared to established standards.

**Finding.** Term used in connection with public sector auditing. Published communication of an internal control weaknesses or instance of noncompliance in connection with an audit conducted in accordance with GAGAS.

**Fiscal accountability.** The responsibility of governments to justify that their actions in the current period have complied with public decisions concerning the raising and spending of public moneys in the short term (usually one budgetary cycle or one year). This term is used in contrast to *operational accountability*. [SGAS 34]

**Fiscal dependence.** Term used in connection with the definition of the financial reporting entity. Situation requiring the inclusion of a legally separate entity as a component unit within the financial reporting entity because the governing board of the primary government may *arbitrarily* override the financial decisions of the legally separate entity regarding (a) its budget, (b) the levying of taxes or the setting of rates or charges, or (c) the issuance of bonded debt.

**Fiscal funding clause.** Term used in connection with capital leases. A clause in a lease agreement that generally provides that the lease is cancelable if the legislature or other funding authority does not appropriate the funds necessary for the government unit to fulfill its obligations under the lease agreement.

**Five percent criterion.** Second of two tests used to determine whether a given governmental fund or enterprise fund must be reported as a major fund in the basic financial statements. This test is applied to the combined total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenses/expenditures of all governmental and enterprise funds for which the 10 percent criterion has been met.

**Fixed budgets.** Term used in contrast with *flexible budgets*. Budgets that embody estimates of specific (fixed) dollar amounts. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Fixed coupon repurchase–reverse repurchase agreement.** A repurchase agreement or a reverse repurchase agreement where the parties agree that the securities returned would have the same stated interest rate as, and maturities similar to, the securities transferred. [SGAS 3]

**Flexible budgets.** Term used in contrast with *fixed budgets*. Budgets that embody dollar estimates that vary according to demand for the goods or services provided. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Food stamps.** A federal award program that is intended to improve the diets of members of low-income households by increasing their ability to purchase food. [SGAS 24]

**Formula grants.** Government-mandated or voluntary non-exchange transactions involving the provision of resources based upon established criteria (e.g., number of full-time equivalent students) other than the incurrence of qualifying expenditures.

**Frozen entry age actuarial cost method.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A method under which the excess of the actuarial present value of projected benefits of the group included in an actuarial valuation, over the sum of the actuarial value of assets plus the unfunded frozen actuarial accrued liability, is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the group between the valuation date and assumed exit. This allocation is performed for the group as a

whole, not as a sum of individual allocations. 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. [SGAS 25]

**Full faith and credit.** A pledge of the general taxing power of a government to repay debt obligations (typically used in reference to bonds).

**Full-time equivalent position.** A part-time position converted to the decimal equivalent of a full-time position based on 2,080 hours per year. For example, a summer lifeguard working for four months, or 690 hours, would be equivalent to .3 of a full-time position.

**Function.** A group of related activities aimed at accomplishing a major service or regulatory program for which a government is responsible (e.g., *public safety*).

**Fund.** A fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, that are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Fundamental analysis.** A method of estimating the fair value of a security when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Fundamental analysis considers assets, liabilities, operating statement performance, management, and economic environment of the issuer in estimating a fair value. [SGAS 31, Q&A]

Fund balance. The difference between assets and liabilities reported in a governmental fund.

**Fund classifications.** One of the three categories (governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary) used to classify fund types. \_\_ 629

**Fund financial statements.** Basic financial statements presented on the basis of funds. Term used in contrast with *government-wide financial statements*.

**Fund type.** One of 11 classifications into which all individual funds can be categorized. Governmental fund types include the general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital projects funds, and permanent funds. Proprietary fund types include enterprise funds and internal service funds. Fiduciary fund types include pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds.

**Funded mandate.** Also known as a government-mandated non-exchange transaction. A situation where a government at one level provides resources to a government at another level and requires the recipient to use the resources for a specific purpose (for example, federal programs that state or local governments are mandated to perform). [SGAS 33]

**Funded ratio.** The actuarial value of assets expressed as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability. [SGAS 25]

**GAAFR.** The acronym for *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting*, a publication of the Government Finance Officers Association. Also known as the *Blue Book*, various editions of this book have been published since the mid 1930s.

**GAAP** hierarchy. An authoritative list of the sources of GAAP. The GAAP hierarchy for state and local governments is set forth in SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report.* 

**General Accounting Office (GAO).** The investigative arm of the U.S. Congress charged with improving the performance and accountability of the federal government. In the context of accounting, auditing, and financial reporting for state and local governments, the GAO is best known for issuing *Government Auditing Standards*, which are the source of GAGAS.

**General fund.** The general fund is one of five governmental fund types and typically serves as the chief operating fund of a government. The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. [NCGA Statement 1]

**General government.** This program provides the legislative, executive and staff activities essential for effective policymaking and professional administration of the City of Rye's government.

**General obligation bonds.** When a government pledges its full faith and credit to the repayment of the bonds it issues, then those bonds are general obligation (GO) bonds. Sometimes the term is also used to refer to bonds, which are to be repaid from taxes and other general revenues.

**General revenues.** All revenues that are *not* required to be reported as program revenues. All taxes, even those that are levied for a specific purpose, are general revenues and should be reported by type of tax—for example, sales tax, property tax, franchise tax, and income tax. All other non-tax revenues (Including interest, grants, and contributions) that do not meet the criteria to be reported as program revenues should also be reported as general revenues. [SGAS 34]

**Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).** The conventions, rules, and procedures that serve as the norm for the fair presentation of financial statements. The various sources of GAAP for state and local government are set forth by SASNo. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report.* 

Generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS). The rules and procedures that govern the conduct of a financial audit. There are ten basic GAAS, classed into three broad categories: general standards, standards of fieldwork, and standards of reporting. The Auditing Standards Board of the AICPA publishes SASs and related interpretations to comment and expand upon these basic standards.

Generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS). Standards for the conduct and reporting of both financial and performance audits in the public sector. The General Accounting Office promulgates GAGAS through its publication *Government Auditing Standards*, commonly known as the *Yellow Book*. The basic GAGAS standards are classed into three broad categories: general standards, fieldwork standards, and reporting standards. The general standards of GAGAS apply to both financial audits and performance audits. GAGAS establish separate fieldwork and reporting standards for financial audits and performance audits. The fieldwork standards and reporting standards used for financial audits build upon the standards of fieldwork and the standards of reporting of GAAS.

**Governmental external investment pool.** An arrangement that commingles (pools) the moneys of more than one legally separate entity and invests, on the participants' behalf, in an investment portfolio;

one or more of the participants not being part of the sponsor's reporting entity. An external investment pool can be sponsored by an individual government, jointly by more than one government, or by a nongovernmental entity. An investment pool that is sponsored by an individual state or local government is an external investment pool if it includes participation by a legally separate entity that is not part of the same reporting entity as the sponsoring government. If a government-sponsored pool includes only the primary government and its component units, it is an internal investment pool and not an external investment pool. [SGAS 31]

**Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA).** An association of public finance professionals founded in 1906 as the Municipal Finance Officers Association. The GFOA has played a major role in the development and promotion of GAAP for state and local government since its inception and has sponsored the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program since 1946.

Governmental Accounting Standards Advisory Council (GASAC). An advisory body established to assist the GASB. The membership of the GASAC represents all major groups with an interest in accounting and financial reporting for state and local governments.

**Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).** The ultimate authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for state and local governments. The GASB was established in June 1984 to replace the NCGA.

Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting (GAAFR). A publication of the Government Finance Officers Association. Also known as the *Blue Book*, various editions have been published since the mid 1930s.

**Governmental activities.** Activities generally financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. These activities are usually reported in governmental funds and internal service funds. [SGAS 34]

**Governmental entity.** For accounting and financial reporting purposes, an entity subject to the hierarchy of GAAP applicable to state and local governmental units. The criteria used to distinguish governmental entities from nongovernmental entities are set forth in the AICPA's *Audits of State and Local Governmental Units*.

Governmental financial reporting model. The minimum combination of financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information prescribed for state and local governments by the GASB.

**Governmental funds.** Funds generally used to account for tax-supported activities. There are five different types of governmental funds: the general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital projects funds, and permanent funds.

**Government-mandated non-exchange transactions.** Transactions that occur when a government at one level provides resources to a government at another level and requires the recipient to use the resources for a specific purpose (for example, federal programs that state or local governments are mandated to perform). [SGAS 33]

Government-wide financial statements. Financial statements that incorporate all of a government's

governmental and business-type activities, as well as its non-fiduciary component units. There are two basic government-wide financial statements: the statement of net assets and the statement of activities. Both basic government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

**Grant.** A contribution of assets (usually cash) by one of governmental unit or other organization to another. Typically, these contributions are made to local governments from the state and federal governments. Grants are usually made for specified purposes.

**Grant anticipation note.** Short-term, interest-bearing note issued by a government in anticipation of a grant to be received at a later date. The note is retired from proceeds of the grant to which it is related.

**Guaranteed investment contract.** A group annuity contract designed to provide guarantees of principal and interest on funds deposited with an insurance company for a specified period. **Impact fees.** Fees charged to developers to cover, in whole or in part, the anticipated cost of improvements that will be necessary as a result of the development (e.g., parks, sidewalks).

**Implementation guides.** Guidance on the proper implementation of authoritative accounting and financial reporting standards issued by the staff of the GASB. Implementation guides use a question-and-answer format and enjoy "level 4" status on the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments established by the AICPA's SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report*.

**Imposed non-exchange revenues.** Revenues that result from assessments imposed on nongovernmental entities, including individuals, other than assessments on exchange transactions (for example, property taxes and fines). [SGAS 33]

**Improvement.** An addition made to, or change made in, a capital asset, other than maintenance, to prolong its life or to increase its efficiency or capacity. The cost of the addition or change is added to the book value of the asset.

**"In-relation-to" opinion.** An indication in the independent auditor's report that the auditor does *not* render an opinion on the fair presentation *per se* of certain information contained in the financial report (e.g., combining and individual fund financial statements), but does assert that the information in question is fairly presented *in relation to* the audited financial statements.

**Incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims.** Term used in connection with risk financing. Claims for insured events that have occurred but have not yet been reported to the governmental entity, public entity risk pool, insurer, or re-insurer as of the date of the financial statements. IBNR claims include (a) known loss events that are expected to be presented later as claims, (b) unknown loss events that are expected to become claims, and (c) expected future development on claims already reported. [SGAS 10]

**Independent auditor.** Auditors who are independent, both in fact and appearance, of the entities they audit. Both GAAS and GAGAS set specific criteria that must be met for an auditor to be considered to be independent.

**Independent auditor's report.** The official written communication of the results of an audit. In a financial audit, the independent auditor's report typically will offer (or disclaim) an opinion on whether a set of financial statements is fairly presented in conformity with GAAP (or some other comprehensive

basis of accounting).

**Indirect expenses.** Expenses that cannot be specifically associated with a given service, program, or department and thus, cannot be clearly associated with a particular functional category. [SGAS 34]

**Individual investment accounts.** An investment service provided by a governmental entity for other, legally separate entities that are not part of the same reporting entity. With individual investment accounts, specific investments are acquired for individual entities and the income from and changes in the value of those investments affect only the entity for which they were acquired. [SGAS 31]

**Infrastructure.** Long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets. Examples of infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, tunnels, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, dams, and lighting systems. [SGAS 34]

**In-substance defeasance of debt.** A situation that occurs when debt is considered defeased for accounting and financial reporting purposes, even though a legal defeasance has not occurred. When debt is defeased, it is no longer reported as a liability on the face of the statement of position; only the new debt, if any, is reported as a liability. [SGAS 7]

**Insured defined benefit pension plan.** A pension financing arrangement whereby an employer accumulates funds with an insurance company, while employees are in active service, in return for which the insurance company unconditionally undertakes a legal obligation to pay the pension benefits of those employees or their beneficiaries, as defined in the employer's plan. [SGAS 27]

**Integrated budget.** A situation in which the accounting system has been designed to automatically provide timely budgetary information concerning the uncommitted balance of appropriations and unrealized revenues.

**Interfund activity.** Activity between funds of the primary government, including blended component units. Interfund activities are divided into two broad categories: reciprocal and nonreciprocal. Reciprocal interfund activity comprises interfund loans and interfund services provided and used. Nonreciprocal interfund activity comprises interfund transfers and interfund reimbursements.

**Interfund loans.** Amounts provided between funds and blended component units of the primary government with a requirement for repayment. [SGAS 34]

**Interfund reimbursements.** Repayments from the funds or blended component units of the primary government responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds or blended component units of the primary government that initially paid for them. [SGAS 34]

**Interfund services provided and used.** Sales and purchases of goods and services between funds and blended component units of the primary government for a price approximating their external exchange value. [SGAS 34]

**Interfund transfers.** Flows of assets (such as cash or goods) between funds and blended component units of the primary government without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment. [SGAS 34]

**Internal auditing.** An appraisal of the diverse operations and controls within a government entity to determine whether acceptable policies and procedures are followed, established standards are met, resources are used efficiently and economically, and the organization's objectives are being achieved. The term covers all forms of appraisal of activities undertaken by auditors working for and within an organization.

**Internal control framework.** An integrated set of policies and procedures designed to assist management to achieve its goals and objectives. To be truly comprehensive, a government's internal control framework must (a) provide a favorable control environment, (b) provide for the continuing assessment of risk, (c) must provide for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective control-related policies and procedures, (d) must provide for the effective communication of information, and (e) must provide for the ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness of control-related policies and procedures as well as the resolution of potential problems identified by controls.

**Internal financial reporting.** Financial reporting specifically designed to meet the needs of management.

**Internal service funds.** Proprietary fund type that may be used to report any activity that provides goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. [SGAS 34]

**Introductory section.** The first of three essential components of any comprehensive annual financial report. The introductory section typically provides general information on a government's structure and personnel as well as information useful in assessing the government's financial condition. The contents of the introductory section normally fall outside the scope of the independent audit of the financial statements.

**Investing activities.** Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Investing activities include making and collecting loans (except program loans) and acquiring and disposing of debt or equity instruments. [SGAS 9]

**Investment in capital assets, net of related debt.** One of three components of net assets that must be reported in both government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Related debt, for this purpose, includes the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets of the government.

**Investment section.** One of the sections of a comprehensive annual financial report for an investment pool or public employee retirement system.

**Investment trust funds.** Fiduciary fund type used to report governmental external investment pools in separately issued reports and the external portion of these same pools when reported by the sponsoring government. [SGAS 34]

**Invitation to comment.** A due-process document that may be released by the GASB to solicit the views of interested parties on a topic under study by the board prior to the release of an exposure draft.

Joint venture. A legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and that

is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. Generally, the purpose of a joint venture is to pool resources and share the costs, risks, and rewards of providing goods or services to the joint venture participants directly, or for the benefit of the public or specific service recipients. [SGAS 14]

**Jointly governed organization.** A regional government or other multi-governmental arrangement that is governed by representatives from each of the governments that creates the organization, but that is not a joint venture because the participants do not retain an ongoing financial interest or responsibility. [SGAS 14]

**Landfill closure and postclosure care costs.** Costs incurred to provide for the protection of the environment that occur near or after the date that a municipal solid-waste landfill stops accepting solid waste and during the postclosure period. Closure and postclosure care costs include the cost of equipment and facilities (e.g., leach ate collection systems and final cover) as well as the cost of services (e.g., postclosure maintenance and monitoring costs). [SGAS 18] \_\_\_\_\_\_ 635

**Lapse period.** A specified time at the beginning of a given budget period during which encumbrances outstanding at the end of the prior budget period may be liquidated using the prior year's budgetary authority. Many governments avoid the use of a lapse period by automatically appropriating as part of each new budget an amount sufficient to cover encumbrances outstanding at the end of the prior budget period.

**Legal debt margin.** The excess of the amount of debt legally authorized over the amount of debt outstanding.

**Legal defeasance.** A situation that occurs when debt is legally satisfied based on certain provisions in the debt instrument even though the debt is not actually paid. When debt is defeased, it is no longer reported as a liability on the face of the statement of position; only the new debt, if any, is reported as a liability. [SGAS 7]

**Legal level of budgetary control.** The level at which a government's management may not reallocate resources without special approval from the legislative body.

**Lent securities.** The securities lent by the lender to the borrower in a securities lending transaction. Also referred to as *underlying securities*. [SGAS 28]

**Level (1-4) guidance.** In the context of the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments, a reference to the relative authority of a given source of GAAP guidance.

**Level of effort requirements.** A requirement that a grant recipient not use grant resources to reduce its own participation in a given program or activity.

**Lien date.** For property (ad valorem) taxes, the date when an enforceable legal claim to taxable property arises. Generally the lien date is specified in the relevant enabling legislation. Many governments use the term *lien date* even though a lien is not formally placed on the property at that date. Alternatively,

the term assessment date is used to describe this same date. [SGAS 33]

**Loan premium or fee.** Term used in connection with securities lending arrangements. Payments from the borrower to the lender as compensation for the use of the underlying securities when the borrower provides securities or letters of credit as collateral. [SGAS 28]

**Major fund.** A governmental fund or enterprise fund reported as a separate column in the basic fund financial statements. The general fund is always a major fund. Otherwise, major funds are funds whose revenues, expenditures/expenses, assets, or liabilities (excluding extraordinary items) are at least 10 percent of corresponding totals for all governmental or enterprise funds and at least 5 percent of the aggregate amount for all governmental and enterprise funds for the same item. Any other government or enterprise fund may be reported as a major fund if the government's officials believe that fund is particularly important to financial statement users. [SGAS 34]

**Major program.** Term used in the context of Single Audits. As part of the Single Audit, the independent auditor must gain an understanding of internal controls over compliance for each major federal award program and then test those controls. In addition, the independent auditor must render an opinion on whether the government complied with laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal award program.

**Management letter.** A term used in connection with the independent audit of the financial statements. A formal communication by the auditor to management that focuses on internal control weaknesses discovered in the course of the audit of the financial statements. A management letter typically would be redundant in an audit conducted in accordance with GAGAS, which require that the independent auditor publish internal control weaknesses and instances of noncompliance in conjunction with a formal report on internal controls and compliance. The management letter, as just described, should be distinguished from the management *representation* letter. The latter is a communication by management to the independent auditor in which management takes formal responsibility for the fair presentation of the financial statements and makes certain specific representations regarding their contents.

**Management's discussion and analysis.** A component of required supplementary information used to introduce the basic financial statements and provide an analytical overview of the government's financial activities. [SGAS 34]

**Matching requirement.** A requirement that a grant recipient contributes resources to a program that equal or exceed a predetermined percentage of amounts provided by the grantor.

**Materials and supplies.** A category of expenditures, which includes goods or services that are consumed in achieving cost center objectives.

**Material weakness.** A reportable condition (internal control weakness) of such magnitude that it could potentially result in a material misstatement of the financial statements.

**Materiality.** The magnitude of an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in the light of surrounding circumstances, makes it probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the information would have been changed or influenced by the omission or misstatement. The objective of accountability in governmental financial reporting adds another perspective to materiality. Specifically, accountability requires materiality to be judged not only in a quantitative manner, but also in a qualitative manner. That is, accountability involves such issues as legal and contractual compliance that

may not have a "material" effect on the entity's reported operating results and financial position but that would influence or change the judgment of a reasonable person about how the government has conducted its affairs during the period. [SGAS 11]

**Matrix pricing.** A method of estimating the fair value of a security when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Matrix pricing estimates a security's fair value by considering coupon interest rates, maturity, credit rating, and market indexes as they relate to the security being valued and to similar issues for which quoted prices are available. [SGAS 31, Q&A] \_ 637

FASB Concepts Statement No. 2, *Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information*, paragraphs 123-132.

**Maturities.** The dates on which the principal or stated values of investments or debt obligations mature and may be reclaimed.

**Measurement focus.** The objective of a measurement, that is, what is being expressed in reporting an entity's financial performance and position. A particular measurement focus is accomplished by considering not only which resources are measured (for example, financial or economic resources), but also when the effects of transactions or events involving those resources are recognized (the basis of accounting). The measurement focus of government-wide financial statements, proprietary fund financial statements, and fiduciary fund financial statements is economic resources. The measurement focus of governmental fund financial statements is current financial resources.

**Modified accrual basis of accounting.** Basis of accounting according to which (a) revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable and (b) expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt and certain similar accrued obligations, which should be recognized when due. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Modified approach.** The election *not* to depreciate infrastructure assets that are part of a network or subsystem of a network that meet two specific requirements. First, the government manages the eligible infrastructure assets using an asset management system that has certain specified characteristics; second, the government documents that the eligible infrastructure assets are being preserved approximately at (or above) a condition level established and disclosed by the government. [SGAS 34]

**Money market investment.** A short-term, highly liquid debt instrument, including commercial paper, banker's acceptances, and U.S. Treasury and agency obligations. Asset-backed securities, derivatives, and structured notes are not included in this term. [SGAS 31]

**Multi-purpose grants.** Term used in connection with the identification of program revenues. Grants intended to finance activities reported in different functional categories in the government-wide statement of activities. Multipurpose grants that do not provide for specific identification of the programs and amounts should be reported as general revenues. [SGAS 34]

**Municipal Finance Officers Association.** Original name of the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.

**Municipal solid-waste landfill.** A discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined in regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency. It may also receive other types of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, non-hazardous sludge, and industrial solid waste. The term *municipal* indicates the primary type of solid

waste received by the landfill, not its ownership. [SGAS 18]

**National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting (NACSLB).** A working group created by eight public-sector organizations to establish a comprehensive framework for public-sector budgeting that could be used by state and local governments as an ideal against which to measure and improve the quality of their own budget practices. The Government Finance Officers Association has formally recommended the NACSLB's guidelines to its members.

**National Committee on Municipal Accounting (NCMA).** A committee of the Municipal Finance Officers Association that served as the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for local governments prior to 1946. The NCMA was one of the predecessors of the GASB.

**National Committee on Governmental Accounting.** A committee of the Municipal Finance Officers Association that served as the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for local governments from the late 1940s until the establishment the National Council on Governmental Accounting in the 1970s.

**National Council on Governmental Accounting (NCGA).** The immediate predecessor of the GASB as the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for state and local governments. The NCGA issued 7 statements and 11 interpretations prior to its dissolution in June 1984. These statements and interpretations remain effective unless superseded by a subsequent GASB pronouncement.

**Negotiable certificates of deposit.** Transferable certificates of deposit. Because they are transferable, negotiable certificates of deposit are subject to custodial credit risk.

**Net cost.** Term used in the context of the government-wide statement of activities. The difference between functional expenses and program revenues.

**Net cost in tax dollars.** A calculation of the property tax rate per 1000 of assessed valuation that would be necessary to support a program, function, or cost center. The actual property tax impact of each activity is less than this calculation, as it is offset by other general revenues of the City, such as sales tax, state aid, etc.

**Net general obligation debt.** General obligation debt reduced by amounts being paid with other than general resources (e.g., general obligation debt associated with proprietary funds and special assessment debt), as well as amounts available in sinking funds for debt repayment.

**Net pension obligation.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. The cumulative difference between annual pension cost and the employer's contributions to the plan, including the pension liability (asset) at transition to SGAS 27, and excluding (a) short-term differences and (b) unpaid contributions that have been converted to pension-related debt. [SGAS 27]

**No-commitment special assessment debt.** Special assessment debt that is secured solely by liens on assessed properties and resources provided from bond proceeds and is not backed by both the full faith and credit of the government or by any other type of general government commitment.

Non-capital financing activities. Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Non-capital

financing activities include borrowing money for purposes other than to acquire, construct, or improve capital assets and repaying those amounts borrowed, including interest. This category includes proceeds from all borrowings (such as revenue anticipation notes) not clearly attributable to acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets, regardless of the form of the borrowing. Also included are certain other interfund and intergovernmental receipts and payments. [SGAS9]\_\_\_639

**Non-exchange transactions.** A transaction in which a government (including the federal government, as a provider) either gives value (benefit) to another party without directly receiving equal value in exchange or receives value (benefit) from another party without directly giving equal value in exchange. [SGAS 33]

**Non-financial assets.** A term used in connection with the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Assets that are expected to be used in the provision of goods or services rather than converted to cash. Preparers of financial statements have the option of treating prepaid items and inventories of supplies as either a financial asset (consumption method) or as a non-financial asset (purchases method).

**Non-operating revenues and expenses.** A term used in connection with the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets. Revenues and expenses not qualifying as operating items, which typically include interest revenue and expense, taxes, and grants that are not equivalent to contracts for services.

**Nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts.** Investment contracts whose value is not affected by market (interest rate) changes (e.g., nonnegotiable certificates of deposit with redemption terms that do not consider market rates). This definition excludes investment contracts that are negotiable or transferable, or whose redemption value considers market rates. [SGAS 31]

**Nonreciprocal interfund activity.** The internal counterpart to non-exchange transactions. This category includes both interfund transfers and interfund reimbursements. [SGAS 34]

**Normal costing.** Term used in connection with the valuation of capital assets. Estimate of historical cost based on current cost of reproduction new indexed by a reciprocal factor of the price increase of a specific item or classification from the appraisal date to the estimated date of acquisition. That is, the historical cost of an asset is estimated by taking the value of acquiring the asset new today and then discounting that amount by an appropriate inflation factor back to the date of acquisition.

**Normally**. Term used in connection with the application of the modified accrual basis of accounting to certain long-term liabilities. Specifically, certain accrued liabilities are recognized as expenditures in governmental funds only when they are *normally* expected to be liquidated with current available financial resources (e.g., compensated absences, claims and judgments, special termination benefits, landfill closure and postclosure care costs). For this purpose, the term *normally* should be interpreted from the perspective of the practice of state and local governments generally.

**Number of funds principle.** The principle that only the minimum number of funds consistent with legal and operating requirements should be established, since unnecessary funds result in inflexibility, undue complexity, and inefficient financial administration. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Object.** A term used in connection with the classification of expenditures. The article purchased or the service obtained, rather than the purpose for which the article or service was purchased or obtained (e.g.,

personal services, contractual services, materials and supplies).

**Obligated in some manner.** Term used in connection with special assessment debt and the determination of the financial reporting entity. A government is obligated in some manner for debt if (a) it is legally obligated to assume all or part of the debt in the event of default or (b) the government may take certain actions to assume secondary liability for all or part of the debt—and the government takes, or has given indications that it will take, those actions. Stated differently, the phrase *obligated in some manner* is intended to include all situations *other than* those in which (a) the government is *prohibited* (by constitution, charter, statute, ordinance, or contract) from assuming the debt in the event of default or (b) the government is not legally liable for assuming the debt and makes no statement, or gives no indication, that it will, or may, honor the debt in the event of default. [SGAS6]

**Office of Management and Budget (OMB).** An agency of the federal government with regulatory oversight of Single Audits. In fulfillment of this responsibility the OMB has issued Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.* 

**On-behalf payments of fringe benefits and salaries.** Direct payments made by one entity (the paying entity or paying government) to a third-party recipient for the employees of another legally separate entity (the employer entity or employer government). They include payments made by governmental entities on behalf of nongovernmental entities and payments made by nongovernmental entities on behalf of governmental entities, and may be made for volunteers as well as for paid employees of the employer entity. [SGAS 24]

**Open amortization period.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. An open amortization period (open basis) is one that begins again or is recalculated at each actuarial valuation date. Within a maximum number of years specified by law or policy (for example, 30 years), the period may increase, decrease, or remain stable. [SGAS 25]

**Open-end mutual funds.** An open-end mutual fund is one that continuously offers its shares for sale to the public, compared with a closed-end company, which may issue only a limited number of shares. Mutual funds generally do not issue share certificates; instead, they send out periodic statements showing deposits, withdrawals, and dividends credited to the investor's account. [SGAS 3]

**Operating activities.** Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Operating activities generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods, and include all transactions and other events that are not defined as capital and related financing, non-capital financing, or investing activities. [SGAS 9]

**Operating budget.** A plan of financial operation, embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for the calendar year and the proposed means of financing them (revenue estimates).

**Operating revenues and expenses.** Term used in connection with the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets. The term is not defined as such in the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standards, although financial statement preparers are advised to consider the definition of *operating activities* for cash flows reporting in establishing their own definition. [SGAS 34]

Operational accountability. Governments' responsibility to report the extent to which they have met

their operating objectives efficiently and effectively, using all resources available for that purpose, and whether they can continue to meet their objectives for the foreseeable future. [SGAS 34]

**Option-adjusted spread models.** A method of estimating the fair value of an option when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Such models measure the spread provided from a security that is an option or includes an option. Using a benchmarked yield curve, separate cash flows are discounted according to their maturity. The result is a spread when compared to yields for risk-free investments. [SGAS 31, Q&A]

**Option contract.** A contract giving the buyer (owner) the right, but not the obligation, to purchase from (call option) or sell to (put option) the seller (writer) of the contract a fixed number of items (such as shares of equity securities) at a fixed or determinable "strike" price on a given date or at any time on or before a given date. [SGAS 31]

**Option-pricing models.** A method of estimating the fair value of an option when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Under one such model (i.e., the Black-Scholes model) consideration is given to a security's return, the-risk free interest rate, the time remaining until the option expires, and the relationship of the underlying security's price to the strike price of the option. [SGAS 31, Q&A]

**Original budget.** The first complete appropriated budget. The original budget may be adjusted by reserves, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized legislative and executive changes before the beginning of the fiscal year. The original budget should also include actual appropriation amounts automatically carried over from prior years by law. For example, a legal provision may require the automatic rolling forward of appropriations to cover prior-year encumbrances.

[SGAS 34]

**Other financing source.** An increase in current financial resources that is reported separately from revenues to avoid distorting revenue trends. The use of the *other financing sources* category is limited to items so classified by GAAP.

**Other financing use.** A decrease in current financial resources that is reported separately from expenditures to avoid distorting expenditure trends. The use of the *other financing uses* category is limited to items so classified by GAAP.

Other post-employment benefits (OPEB). Post-employment benefits provided by an employer to plan participants, beneficiaries, and covered dependents through a plan or other arrangement that is separate from a plan to provide retirement income. OPEB also include post-employment health care benefits provided through a public employee retirement system or pension plan. In addition to post-employment health care benefits (such as illness, dental, vision, and hearing), OPEB may include, for example, life insurance, disability income, tuition assistance, legal services, and other assistance programs. [SGAS 12]

**Other sources of GAAP.** Potential sources of accounting and financial reporting guidance that may be used in the absence of authoritative guidance on one of the four levels of the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments set forth in SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report.* Examples of

other sources of GAAP for state and local governments include concepts statements of the GASB, pronouncements of the FASB that are not authoritative for government, professional publications, textbooks, and position papers of professional organizations. GASB Concepts Statements take precedence as an other source of GAAP.

**Outcome measures.** Term used in connection with service efforts and accomplishments reporting. Indicators that measure accomplishments or results that occur (at least partially) because of services provided. Results also include measures of public perceptions of outcomes. [SGAC 2]

**Output measures.** Term used in connection with service efforts and accomplishments reporting. Indicators that measure the quantity of services provided. Output measures include both measures of the *quantity of service provided* and measures of the *quantity of a service provided that meets a certain quality requirement*. [SGAC 2]

**Overlapping debt.** Proportionate share that property within a government must bear of the debts of other local governments located wholly or in part within the geographic boundaries of the reporting government. Except for special assessment debt, the amount of debt of each unit applicable to the reporting unit is arrived at by (1) determining what percentage of the total assessed value of the overlapping jurisdiction lies within the limits of the reporting unit, and (2) applying this percentage to the total debt of the overlapping jurisdiction. Special assessment debt is allocated on the basis of the ratio of assessments receivable in each jurisdiction, which will be used wholly or in part to pay off the debt, to total assessments receivable, which will be used wholly or in part for this purpose.

**Overlapping governments.** All local governments located wholly or in part within the geographic boundaries of the reporting government.

**Participating interest-earning investment contracts.** Interest-earning investment contracts whose value is affected by market (interest rate) changes (e.g., contracts that are negotiable or transferable, or whose redemption value considers market rates). [SGAS 31]

**Passenger facilities charges (PFCs).** A fixed fee authorized by the Federal Aviation Administration that airports may impose on each departing passenger for use in eligible construction projects or for related debt service. This charge is collected by whoever sells the ticket and then remitted to the airport.

**Pass-through grants.** Grants and other financial assistance received by a governmental entity to transfer to or spend on behalf of a secondary recipient. [SGAS 24] \_\_\_ 643

**Payment in lieu of taxes.** A payment that a property owner not subject to taxation makes to a government to compensate it for services that the property owner receives that normally are financed through property taxes.

**Pension** (and other employee benefit) trust funds. A fiduciary fund type used to report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, other post-employment benefit plans, or other employee benefit plans. [SGAS 34]

**Pension cost.** A measure of the periodic cost of an employer's participation in a defined benefit pension plan. [SGAS 27]

**Pension obligation bonds.** Bonds issued by employers to finance one or more elements of their pension obligation to employees. Pension obligation bonds may be used, for example, to provide funds for one or more of the following purposes: to reduce or eliminate the employer's net pension obligation, to pay the employer's annual required contribution for the year, or to reduce or eliminate the plan's unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

**Pension plan.** An arrangement for the provision of pension benefits in which all assets accumulated for the payment of benefits may legally be used to pay benefits, including refunds of member contributions, to any of the plan members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. [SGAS 25]

**Pension-related debt.** All long-term liabilities of an employer to a pension plan, the payment of which is not included in the annual required contributions of a sole or agent employer or the actuarially determined required contributions of a cost-sharing employer. Payments generally are made in accordance with installment contracts that usually include interest. Examples include contractually deferred contributions and amounts assessed to an employer upon joining a multiple-employer plan. [SGAS 27]

**Pension trend data.** Actuarially based data over time concerning the funding progress of a defined benefit pension plan and employers' actual and annual required contributions to the plan.

**Percentage** (%) of costs covered. The percentage of total expenditures that is covered by total revenues.

**Percentage** (%) of total net cost. The percentage attributable to the entire cost of a program, function, or cost center after deducting all revenues generated by it, which must be supported by the general revenues of the City.

**Performance auditing.** Auditing designed to evaluate the effectiveness or efficiency of an organization, program, or activity.

**Performance measurement.** Commonly used term for service efforts and accomplishments reporting.

**Permanent funds.** A fiduciary fund type used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs— that is, for the benefit of the government or its citizenry.

**Perspective differences.** Differences between the budgetary basis of accounting and GAAP that result when the structure of financial information used for GAAP financial reporting differs from the structure of financial information used for budgetary purposes. [NCGA Interpretation 10]

**Policyholder dividends.** Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. Payments made or credits extended to the insured by the insurer, usually at the end of a policy year, which result in reducing the net insurance cost to the policyholder. These dividends may be paid in cash to the insured or applied by the insured to reduce premiums due for the next policy year. [SGAS 10]

**Popular annual financial reporting.** Supplementary financial reporting designed to meet the special needs of interested parties who are either unable or unwilling to use the more detailed financial

information provided in traditional comprehensive annual financial reports.

**Popular Annual Financial Reporting Award.** An awards program sponsored by the Government Finance Officers Association with the objective of encouraging and assisting governments to prepare and publish high quality popular annual financial reports.

**Post-employment healthcare benefits.** Medical, dental, vision, and other health-related benefits provided to terminated employees, retired employees, dependents, and beneficiaries. [SGAS 26]

**Potentially misleading to exclude.** Term used in connection with defining the financial reporting entity. Basis for including a legally separate entity within the financial reporting entity even though that separate entity does not meet either of the normal criteria for inclusion as a component unit (i.e., board appointment or fiscal dependency).

**Preliminary project stage.** Term used in connection with computer software developed or obtained for internal use. Costs incurred prior to the development stage of computer software (e.g., the conceptual formulation of alternatives, the evaluation of alternatives, the determination of the existence of needed technology, and the final selection of alternatives).

**Preliminary views.** A due-process document issued by the GASB soliciting comments from interested parties on a proposed authoritative pronouncement prior to the issuance of an exposure draft.

**Premium deficiency.** Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. A situation that occurs if the sum of expected claims costs (including incurred but not reported claims) and all expected claim adjustment expenses, expected dividends to policyholders or pool participants, and un-amortized acquisition costs exceeds related unearned premiums. [SGAS 30]

**Primary government.** Term used in connection with defining the financial reporting entity. A state government or general purpose local government. Also, a special-purpose government that has a separately elected governing body, is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state or local governments. The primary government is the focus of the financial reporting entity. [SGAS 14]

**Primary users of general-purpose external financial reports.** Those groups of financial statement users whose needs guide the development of GAAP. For state and local governments, the primary users of general-purpose external financial reports are (a) those to whom government is primarily accountable (the citizenry), (b) those who directly represent the citizens (legislative and oversight bodies), and (c) those who lend or who participate in the lending process (investors and creditors). [SGAC 1] 645

**Private-purpose trust funds.** A fiduciary trust fund type used to report all trust arrangements, other than those properly reported in pension trust funds or investment trust funds, under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. [SGAS 34]

**Program.** Group activities, operations or organizational units directed to attaining specific purposes or objectives.

**Program loan.** Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. A loan made and collected as part of a governmental program that provides a *direct* benefit to *individual* constituents. [SGAS 9, Q&A]

**Program revenue.** Term used in connection with the government-wide statement of activities. Revenues that derive directly from the program itself or from parties outside the reporting government's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole; they reduce the net cost of the function to be financed from the government's general revenues. [SGAS 34]

**Projected unit credit actuarial cost method.** A method under which the projected benefits of each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated by a consistent formula to valuation years. The actuarial present value of benefits allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The actuarial present value of benefits allocated to all periods prior to a valuation year is called the actuarial accrued liability.

**Proprietary funds.** Funds that focus on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. There are two different types of proprietary funds: enterprise funds and internal service funds.

**Public employee retirement system (PERS).** A state or local governmental entity entrusted with administering one or more pension plans; it also may administer other types of employee benefit plans, including post-employment healthcare plans and deferred compensation plans. A public employee retirement system also may be an employer that provides or participates in a pension plan or other types of employee benefit plans for employees of the system. [SGAS 25]

**Public-entity risk pool.** A cooperative group of governmental entities joining together to finance an exposure, liability, or risk. Risk may include property and liability, workers' compensation, or employee health care. A pool may be a stand-alone entity or included as part of a larger governmental entity that acts as the pool's sponsor. [SGAS 10]

**Public safety.** This program provides the surveillance, prevention and protection system necessary to ensure public safety from dangers, which include crime, traffic violations, fire and hazardous conditions, disasters, uncontrolled animals, and medical emergencies.

**Pure cash conduit.** Term used in connection with pass-through grants. A grantor that merely transmits grantor-supplied moneys without having administrative or direct financial involvement in the program. [SGAS 24]

**Purpose restrictions.** Term used in connection with government-mandated and voluntary non-exchange transactions. Legal limitations that specify the purpose or purposes for which resources are required to be used. [SGAS 33]

**Put option.** An option contract giving the buyer (owner) the right, but not the obligation, to sell to the writer of the contract a fixed number of items (such as shares of equity securities) at a fixed or determinable "strike" price on a given date or at any time on or before a given date. [SGAS 31]

**Qualified opinion.** Term used in connection with financial auditing. A modification of the independent auditor's report on the fair presentation of the financial statements indicating that there exists one or more specific exceptions to the auditor's general assertion that the financial statements are fairly presented.

Questioned cost. Term used in connection with Single Audits. A determination by the independent

auditor that an expenditure under a federal grant does not meet all of the grantor's requirements and therefore may be subject to refund to the grantor.

**Realized gains and losses.** The cumulative effect of appreciation and depreciation in the value of investments reported at fair value at the time those investments are sold.

**Reappropriation.** The inclusion of a balance from the prior year's budget as part of the budget of the subsequent fiscal year. Reappropriation is common for encumbrances outstanding at the end of a fiscal year that a government intends to honor in the subsequent fiscal year.

**Reasonable assurance.** A term used in connection with financial auditing. The principle that the goal of the independent audit of the financial statements is to ensure that financial statements are free from *material* misstatement. The principle of reasonable assurance rests upon the assumption that it is not cost beneficial to attempt to ensure that financial statements are free of immaterial misstatements.

**Rebatable arbitrage.** A term used in connection with the reinvestment of the proceeds of tax-exempt debt. A requirement to remit to the federal government interest revenue in excess of interest costs when the proceeds from the sale of tax-exempt securities are reinvested in a taxable money market instrument with a materially higher yield.

**Reciprocal interfund activity.** The interfund counterpart to exchange and exchange-like transactions. This category includes both interfund loans and interfund services provided and used. [SGAS 34]

**Refunding.** The issuance of new debt whose proceeds are used to repay previously issued debt. The proceeds may be used immediately for this purpose (a current refunding), or they may be placed with an escrow agent and invested until they are used to pay principal and interest on the old debt at a future time (an advance refunding). [SGAS 23]

**Regulated enterprises.** Enterprises for which (a) rates for regulated services or products are either established by, or subject to approval by an independent, third-party regulator (or the governing board itself if it is empowered by statute or contract to establish rates that bind customers), (b) the regulated rates are designed to recover the specific enterprise's costs of providing regulated services or products, and (c) it is reasonable to assume that the regulated activity can set and collect charges sufficient to recover its costs. Regulated enterprises have the *option* of adopting certain specialized guidance issued by the FASB. In practice, the term "regulated enterprise" normally is applied only to enterprises that elect this option. 647

**Reimbursement grant.** A grant for which a potential recipient must first incur qualifying expenditures to be eligible. Reimbursement grants are also referred to as *expenditure-driven grants*.

**Reinsurance.** A transaction in which an assuming enterprise (reinsurer), for a consideration (premium), assumes all or part of a risk undertaken originally by another insurer (ceding enterprise). However, the legal rights of the insured are not affected by the reinsurance transaction, and the ceding enterprise issuing the original insurance contract remains liable to the insured for payment of policy benefits. [SGAS 10]

**Related organization.** Term used in connection with defining the financial reporting entity. An organization for which a primary government is accountable because that government appoints a voting

majority of the board, but is not *financially* accountable. [SGAS 14]

**Related party transaction.** A transaction that an informed observer might reasonably believe reflects considerations other than economic self interest based upon the relationship that exists between the parties to the transaction. The term often is used in contrast to an *arm's-length transaction*.

**Relative order of liquidity.** An order for presenting assets and liabilities on the statement of net assets based upon how readily they may be converted to cash or will require the use of cash. [SGAS 34]

**Relevance.** The principle that there should be a close logical relationship between the financial information provided and the purpose for which it is needed. Information is relevant if it is capable of making a difference in a user's assessment of a problem, condition, or event. [SGAC 1]

**Reliability.** The principle that financial information should be verifiable, free from bias, and faithfully represent what it purports to represent. [SGAC 1]

**Reportable condition.** Term used in connection with financial auditing. A significant deficiency in internal controls discovered in the course of the financial statement audit that must be communicated by the independent auditor to the entity's audit committee or its equivalent.

**Reporting package.** Term used in connection with Single Audits. A package that the independent auditor must communicate to the Federal Audit Clearing House that includes (a) the government's financial statements, (b) the government's supplementary schedule of expenditures of federal awards, (c) the auditor's reports, (d) a summary schedule of prior audit findings, and (e) a corrective action plan. The reporting package must be accompanied by a special data collection form that summarizes the information contained in the reporting package.

**Repurchase agreement**. A transaction in which the governmental entity (buyer-lender) transfers cash to a broker-dealer or financial institution (seller-borrower); the broker-dealer or financial institution transfers securities to the governmental entity and promises to repay the cash plus interest in exchange for the return of the same securities. [SGAS 3]

**Required supplementary information.** Statements, schedules, statistical data, or other information that the GASB has determined to be necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic statements. [SGAS 5]

**Reserved fund balance.** The portion of a governmental fund's net assets that is not available for appropriation.

**Restricted assets.** Assets whose use is subject to constraints that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. [SGAS 34]

**Restricted net assets.** A component of net assets calculated by reducing the carrying value of restricted assets by the amount of any related debt outstanding.

**Retrospectively (experience) rated policy.** Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. An insurance policy for which the final amount of the premium is determined by adjusting the initial

premium based on actual experience during the period of coverage (sometimes subject to maximum and minimum limits). A retrospectively rated policy is designed to encourage safety by the insured and to compensate the insurer if larger than expected losses are incurred. [SGAS 10]

**Revenue and claims development trend data.** Required supplementary information mandated by the GASB for public-entity risk pools.

**Revenue anticipation note.** Short-term, interest-bearing note issued by a government in anticipation of revenues to be received at a later date. The note is retired from the revenues to which it is related.

**Reverse repurchase agreement.** An agreement in which a broker-dealer or financial institution (buyer-lender) transfers cash to a governmental entity (seller-borrower); the entity transfers securities to the broker-dealer or financial institution and promises to repay the cash plus interest in exchange for the same securities or for different securities. [SGAS 3]

**Risk.** The uncertainty of loss, chance of loss, or variance of actual from expected results. Also, the subject of an insurance contract (i.e., insured property). The City assumes liability for most risk including, but not limited to, property damage and personal injury liability.

**Risk retention.** A term describing the retention by an entity of a risk of loss, arising out of the ownership of property or from some other cause, instead of transferring that risk to an independent third party through the purchase of an insurance policy. The City sets aside assets to fund any related losses.

**Risk-sharing pools.** One of four different types of public-entity risk pool. An arrangement by which governments pool risks and funds and share in the cost of losses. [SGAS 10]

**Salary and wages.** A category of expenditures, which includes the compensation paid to all full-time, part-time, or seasonal employees. This category also includes payments for vacation and sick leave.

**Salary-related payments.** Term used in connection with compensated absences. Payments by an employer that are directly and incrementally associated with payments made for compensated absences on termination. Such salary-related payments include the employer's share of social security and Medicare taxes and also might include, for example, the employer's contributions to pension plans. [SGAS 16]

**Schedule of employer contributions.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. Trend data on employers' annual required contribution to a pension plan and actual contributions.

**Schedule of funding progress.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. Trend data on the relationship between the actuarial values of pension plan assets and the related actuarial accrued liabilities. \_\_\_ 649

**SEC 2a7-like pools.** An external investment pool that is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment company, but nevertheless has a policy that it will, and does, operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17Code of Federal Regulations §270.2a-7). Rule 2a7 allows SEC-registered mutual funds to use amortized cost rather than market value to report net assets to compute share prices if certain conditions are met. Those conditions include restrictions on the types of investments held, restrictions on the term-to-maturity of individual investments and the dollar-weighted average of the portfolio, requirements for

portfolio diversification, requirements for divestiture considerations in the event of security downgrades and defaults, and required actions if the market value of the portfolio deviates from amortized cost by a specified amount. [SGAS 31]

**Securities lending transactions.** Transactions in which governmental entities transfer their securities to broker-dealers and other entities for collateral —which may be cash, securities, or letters of credit—and simultaneously agree to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. [SGAS 28]

**Segment.** An identifiable activity (or grouping of activities) required to be accounted for separately which is reported as or within an enterprise fund or another stand-alone entity for which one or more revenue bonds or other revenue-backed debt instruments (such as certificates of participation) are outstanding. A segment has a specific identifiable revenue stream pledged in support of revenue bonds or other revenue-backed debt and has related expenses, gains and losses, assets, and liabilities that can be identified. [SGAS 34]

**Segregation of incompatible duties.** Term used in connection with the evaluation of internal control. The principle that no single employee should be placed in a position that allows that employee both to commit and conceal an irregularity in the ordinary course of the employee's duties.

**Service efforts and accomplishments reporting.** Term used by the GASB to describe the presentation of performance measures in connection with general purpose external financial reporting.

**Single Audit.** An audit performed in accordance with the Single Audit Act of 1984 (as amended) and Office of Management and Budget (0MB) Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. The Single Audit Act allows or requires governments (depending on the amount of federal assistance received) to have one audit performed to meet the needs of all federal grantor agencies.

**Single Audit Act of 1984.** Federal legislation that provides for state and local government recipients of federal financial awards to have one audit performed to meet the needs of all federal grantor agencies. The Single Audit Act was amended in 1996.

**Single-program governments.** Term used in connection with financial reporting. A government that budgets, manages, and accounts for its activities as a single program. Single-program governments that use only governmental funds have the option to combine their fund financial statements and their government-wide financial statements into a single, combining presentation.

**Solvency test.** Term used in connection with pension plan financial reporting. Comparison of a pension plan's present assets to the aggregate accrued liabilities classified into the following categories: (a) liability for active member contributions on deposit, (b) liability for future benefits to present retired lives, and (c) liability for service already rendered by active members. In preparing this schedule, valuation assets are arbitrarily allocated first to the liability for active member contributions on deposit, second to the liability for future benefits to present retired lives, and third to the liability for service already rendered by active members, regardless of the method used for asset allocation.

**Special assessment.** A compulsory levy made against certain properties to defray all or part of the cost of a specific capital improvement or service deemed to benefit primarily those properties.

**Special funding situations.** Term used in connection with pensions. A situation in which a governmental entity is legally responsible for contributions to pension plans that cover the employees of another governmental entity or entities. For example, a state government may be legally responsible for the annual "employer" contributions to a pension plan that covers employees of school districts within the state. [SGAS 27]

**Special items.** Significant transactions or other events within the control of management that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. [SGAS 34]

**Special revenue fund.** A governmental fund type used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Special termination benefits.** Benefits offered for a short period of time to employees in connection with their termination of employment. Special termination benefits serve as an inducement to take early retirement, and often are used to help alleviate near-term budgetary problems.

**Standard costing.** Method of estimating the historical cost of a capital asset by establishing the average cost of obtaining the same or a similar asset at the time of acquisition.

**State equalization rate.** The ratio between assessed value and market value as determined by the State Board of Equalization.

**Statistical section.** The third of three essential components of any comprehensive annual financial report. The statistical section provides a broad range of trend data covering key financial indicators from the past 10 fiscal years (e.g., general government revenues and expenditures, property tax collections, debt burden). It also contains demographic and miscellaneous data useful in assessing a government's financial condition. The contents of the statistical section normally fall outside the scope of the independent audit of the financial statements.

**Stock rights.** Rights given to existing stockholders to purchase newly issued shares in proportion to their holdings at a specific date. [SGAS 31]  $\_651$ 

**Stock warrants.** Certificates entitling the holder to acquire shares of stock at a certain price within a stated period. Warrants often are made part of the issuance of bonds or preferred or common stock. [SGAS 31]

**Street or nominee name.** Securities that are issued in or endorsed to the name of a securities depository, broker-dealer, or other financial services company, on behalf of the true beneficial owners of the securities. [SGAS 3, Q&A]

**Strike price.** A fixed or determinable price on a given date or at any time on or before a given date at which the buyer (owner) may purchase from (call option) or sell to (put option) the seller (writer) of an option contract a fixed number of items (such as shares of equity securities). [SGAS 31]

**Structured settlement.** Term used in connection with risk financing. A means of satisfying a claim liability, consisting of an initial cash payment to meet specific present financial needs combined with a stream of future payments designed to meet future financial needs, generally funded by annuity

contracts. [SGAS 10]

**Sub-object.** A subdivision within an expenditure object classification (e.g., *regular employees* is a possible sub-object classification within the *personal services* — *salaries and wages* expenditure object classification).

**Summary of significant accounting policies (SSAP).** The first of the notes to the financial statements or a separate section immediately preceding the notes to the financial statements. The basic authoritative guidance governing the contents of the SSAP is provided in Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 22, *Disclosure of Significant Accounting Policies*.

**Supplementary information.** Financial information presented together with basic financial statements that is not included within the scope of the audit of those statements. When the presentation of certain supplementary information is mandated by the GASB it is referred to as *required supplementary information*.

**Susceptible to accrual.** Term used in connection with the application of the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues that are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. [NCGA Statement 1]

**System development fees.** Fees charged to join or to extend an existing utility system. Also referred to as *tap fees* or *connection fees*.

**Take-out agreement.** Term used in connection with demand bonds. An arrangement with a financial institution to convert demand bonds to an installment loan payable over a specified period, sometimes as long as 10 years or more. A take-out agreement is used to provide long-term financing in the event the remarketing agent is unable to resell demand bonds within a specified period (usually three to six months) subsequent to the exercise of the "demand" feature by bondholders. [IGAS 1]

**Tap fees.** Fees charged to join or to extend an existing utility system. Also referred to as *system development fees* or *connection fees*.

**Tax anticipation note.** Short-term, interest-bearing note issued by a government in anticipation of tax revenues to be received at a later date. The note is retired from the tax revenues to which it is related.

**Tax-increment financing.** Financing secured by the anticipated incremental increase in tax revenues, resulting from the redevelopment of an area.

**Tax levy.** The total amount to be raised by general property taxes.

**Tax rate.** The amount of taxes levied for each \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

**Technical agenda.** Term used in connection with the operation of the GASB. A list of research projects formally undertaken by the GASB as part of its development of authoritative standards of accounting and financial reporting.

**Technical bulletin.** A document issued by the staff of the GASB to provide guidance for applying GASB statements and interpretations and resolving accounting issues not directly addressed by them. [TB 84-1]

**Temporary accounts.** Accounts that close to net assets at the end of an accounting period (e.g., revenues and expenses).

**Ten percent criterion.** The first of two tests used to determine whether a given governmental fund or enterprise fund must be reported as a major fund in the basic financial statements. For governmental funds, this test is applied to the total assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures of all governmental funds. For enterprise funds, this test is applied to the total assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of all enterprise funds. The test need be met for only one of these four items.

**Termination payments method.** A method of calculating the liability for earned sick leave for which it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. Under this method, the amount of the liability is estimated based on a governmental entity's past experience of making termination payments for sick leave, adjusted for the effect of changes in its termination policy and other factors. [SGAS 16]

**Timeliness.** The principle that financial statements must be issued soon enough after the reported events to affect decisions. [SGAC 1]

**Timing differences.** Differences between the budgetary basis of accounting and GAAP that occur when the period used for budgeting differs from the period used for GAAP reporting (e.g., a special revenue fund that uses a grant-year budget rather than a fiscal-year budget).

**Tri-party arrangements.** Term used in connection with repurchase agreements. An arrangement in which the custodian serves as agent both of the buyer-lender and of the seller-borrower by agreeing, in the event of default by one, to protect the interests of the other. The custodian holds the securities underlying the agreement in the names of both repurchase agreement parties (the buyer-lender as pledgee and the seller-borrower as owner). [SGAS 3, Q&A]

**Type A program.** Term used in connection with the determination of major programs for purposes of Single Audits. Type A programs are defined on the basis of the relationship between program expenditures and total federal awards expended. 653

**Type B program.** Term used in connection with the determination of major programs for purposes of Single Audits. A Type B program is any program with insufficient program expenditures to qualify as a Type A program.

**Unallocated claim adjustment expenses.** Term used in connection with risk financing. Costs that cannot be associated with specific claims but are related to claims paid or in the process of settlement, such as salaries and other internal costs of the pool's claims department. [SGAS 10]

**Unallocated depreciation.** Term used in connection with the government-wide statement of activities. Depreciation not properly reported as a direct expense of a functional category.

**Uncommitted balance of appropriations.** The portion of an appropriation remaining after the deduction of expenditures and encumbrances.

**Understandability.** The principle that information in financial reports should be expressed as simply as

possible. [SGAC 1]

**Undesignated unreserved fund balance.** Available expendable financial resources in a governmental fund that are not the object of tentative management plans (i.e., designations).

**Undivided interest.** An arrangement (also known as a *joint operation*) that resembles a joint venture but no entity or organization is created by the participants. An undivided interest is an ownership arrangement in which two or more parties own property in which title is held individually to the extent of each party's interest. Implied in that definition is that each participant is also liable for specific, identifiable obligations (if any) of the operation. Because an undivided interest is not a legal entity, borrowing to finance its operations often is done individually by each participant. An additional consequence of the absence of a formal organizational structure is that there is no entity with assets, liabilities, expenditures/expenses, and revenues—and thus, equity—to allocate to participants. [SGAS 14]

**Unearned revenue.** A type of deferred revenue account used in connection with resources that have not yet been earned.

**Unfunded actuarial accrued liability.** The excess of the actuarial accrued liability over the actuarial value of assets. This value may be negative, in which case it may be expressed as a *negative unfunded actuarial accrued liability*, the *excess of the actuarial value of assets over the actuarial accrued liability*, or the *funding excess*.

**Unqualified opinion.** An opinion rendered without reservation by the independent auditor that financial statements are fairly presented.

**Unrealized gains and losses.** Term used in connection with the valuation of investments. Cumulative change in the market value of investments prior to their disposition.

**Unrealized revenues.** Term used in connection with budgeting. The difference between estimated revenues and actual revenues.

**Unrestricted net assets.** That portion of net assets that is neither restricted nor invested in capital assets (net of related debt).

**User charges.** The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the party benefiting from the service.

**Vesting method.** A method of calculating the liability for earned sick leave for which it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. Under this method, the amount of the liability is estimated based on the sick leave accumulated at the date of the statement of position for those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments. In calculating the liability, these accumulations are reduced to the maximum amount allowed as a termination payment. Accruals for those employees who are expected to become eligible in the future are based on assumptions concerning the probability that individual employees or classes or groups of employees will become eligible to receive termination payments. [SGAS 16]

Voluntary non-exchange transactions. Transactions that result from legislative or contractual

agreements, other than exchanges, entered into willingly by the parties to the agreement (for example, certain grants and private donations). [SGAS 33]

**Voting majority.** Term used in connection with defining the financial reporting entity. A situation in which the number of the primary government's appointees to a component unit's board is sufficient to control decisions of the component unit. [SGAS 14, Q&A]

**Vulnerability assessment.** Term used in connection with evaluations of internal controls. The risk-based systematic prioritization of internal control evaluations.

**Widely recognized and prevalent practice.** Term used in connection with the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments established by SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report.* The principle that accounting and financial reporting practice should itself serve as a source of GAAP in the absence of higher level guidance.

**Yellow Book.** Term used in connection with public sector auditing. A non-technical term commonly used to describe the General Accounting Office's publication *Government Auditing Standards*.

**Yield maintenance repurchase–reverse repurchase agreement.** A repurchase agreement or a reverse repurchase agreement where the parties agree that the securities returned will provide the seller-borrower with a yield as specified in the agreement. [SGAS 3]\_655

