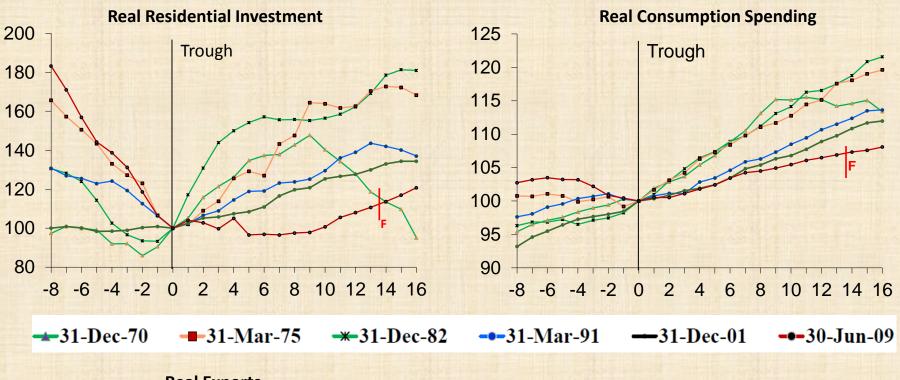
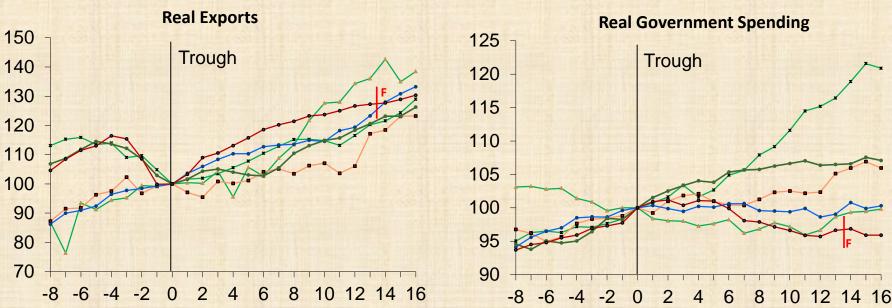


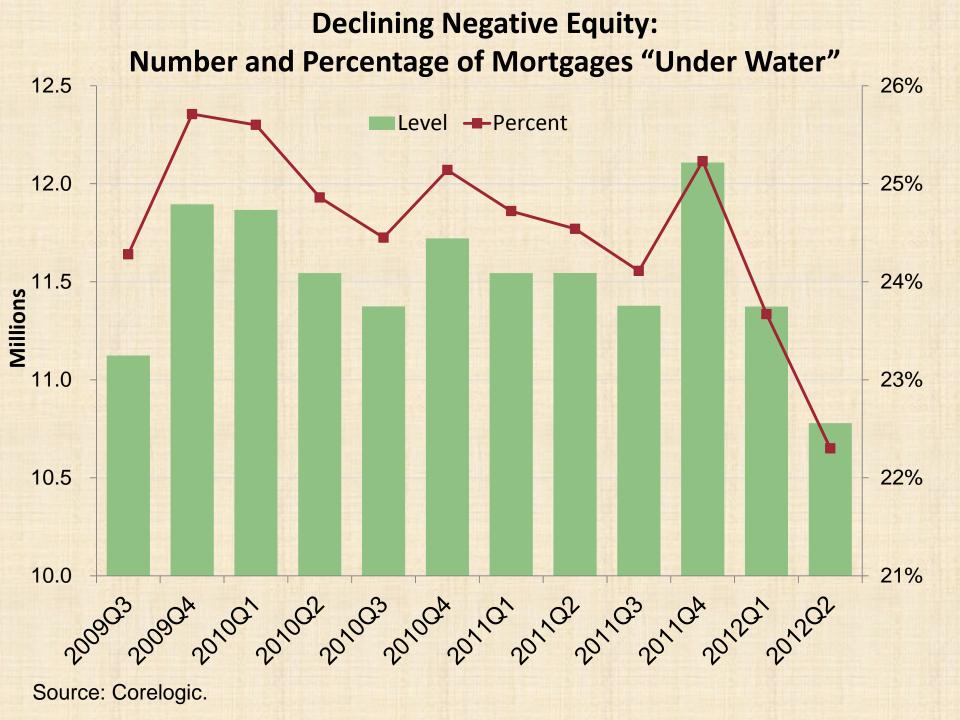
Note: DOB does not revise its forecast every month.

Source: Global Insight; Macroeconomic Advisors; Blue Chip; DOB staff estimates.

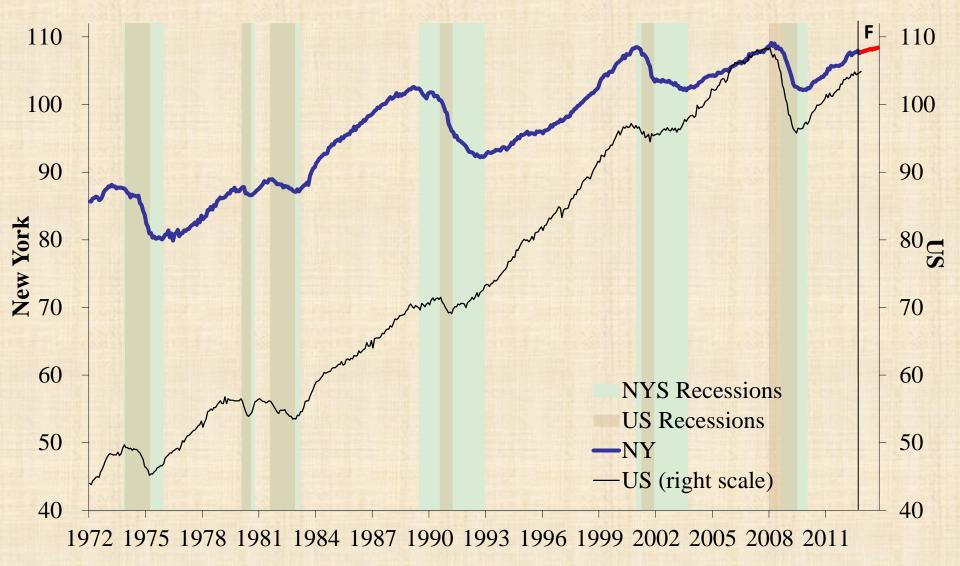




Source: Moody's Analytics.



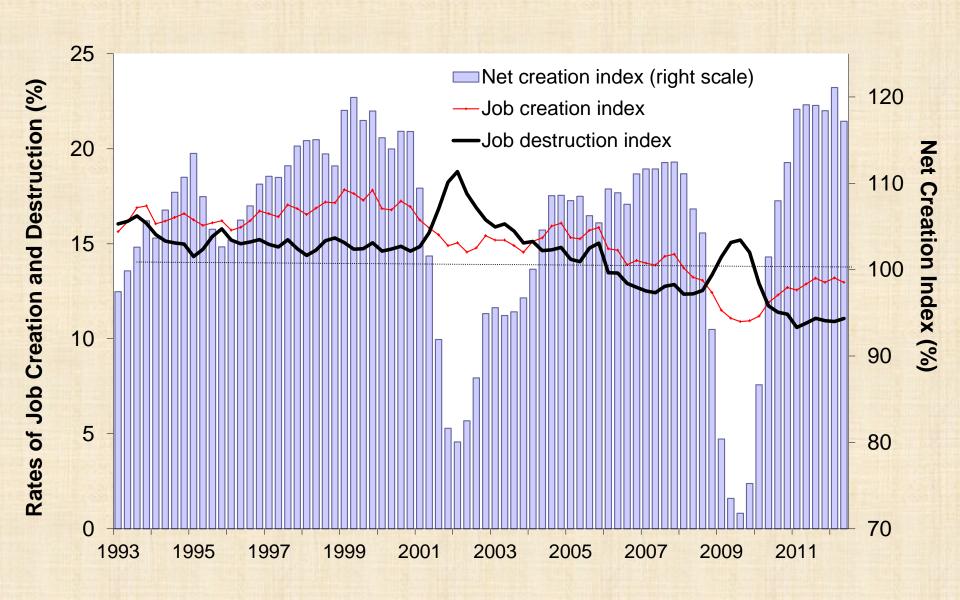
New York State Index of Coincident Economic Indicators



Note: NYS recession dates are DOB staff estimates; NYS forecast (in red) is derived from the New York State Leading Index.

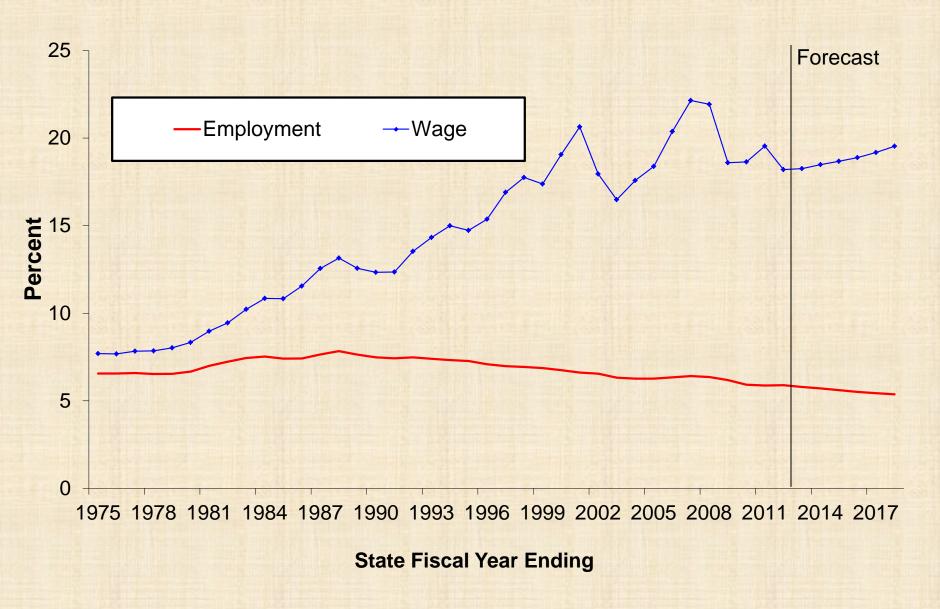
Source: Moody's Analytics; DOB staff estimates.

NYS Private Sector Employment Dynamics



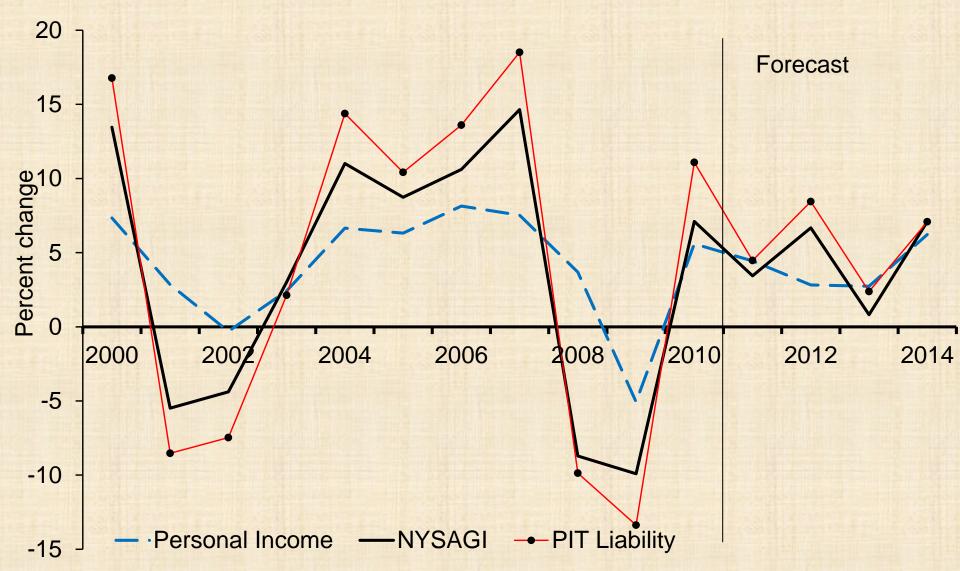
Source: NYS Department of Labor; DOB staff estimates.

Finance and Insurance Sector Employment and Wages as Share of State Total



Source: NYS Department of Labor; DOB staff estimates.

The Indicators of New York State's Tax Base



Note: Personal income tax (PIT) liability is computed based on 2002 NY State tax law; 2011 liability and NYSAGI data are preliminary.

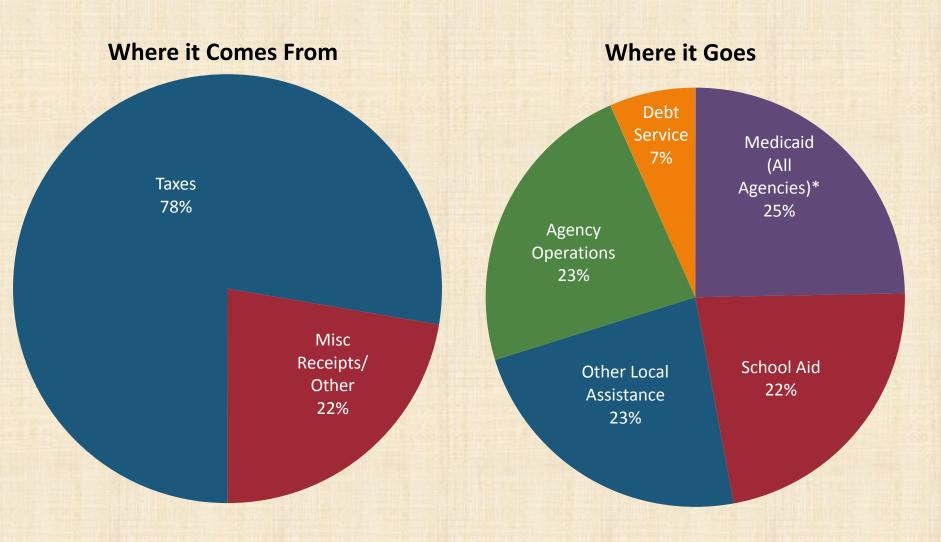
Source: NYS Department of Taxation and Finance; Moody's Economy.com; DOB staff estimates.

Forecast Risks

- Fiscal drag and debt ceiling debate lie ahead
- Global economic outlook still weak
- Corporate profit growth expected to slow
- Implementation of financial reform increasing uncertainty for New York's financial sector
- High cash bonus payments (that are immediately taxable) no longer the common practice on Wall Street



State Operating Funds FY 2014 Executive Budget - \$90.8 Billion

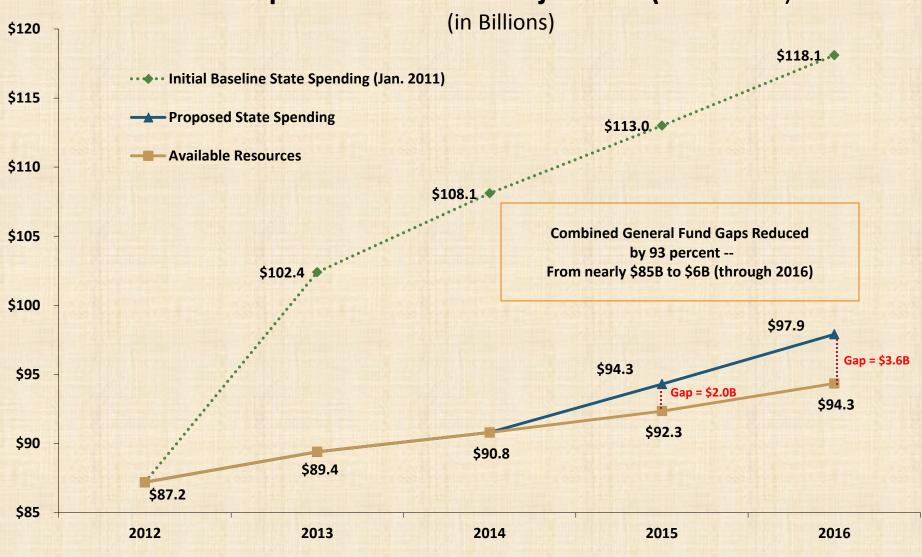


¹³

2013-14 Executive Budget Overview

- Budget gap for 2013-14 is \$1.35 billion 1.6 percent of State Operating Funds receipts
- Budget actions close the gap and finance proposed initiatives
 - Nearly \$1 billion in proposals to control spending
 - Roughly \$330 million in proposals to extend a number of expiring laws that affect the Financial Plan
 - Total State Operating Funds spending growth is held to 1.6%
 - Local aid grows at 2.3%
 - Agency operations is flat
- Budget leaves a 2015 gap of \$2.0 billion, equal to 2.2% of projected State Operating Funds receipts -- by comparison, the 2012 gap equaled 12.2% of receipts

Current Financial Projections (After Actions) Comparison to Initial Projections (Jan. 2011)



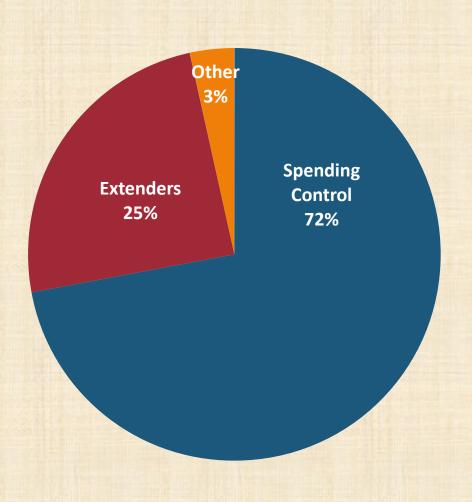
Annual Growth: Before and After Executive Budget

	BEFORE	AFTER
LOCAL ASSISTANCE	3.1%	2.3%
AGENCY OPERATIONS	1.4%	0%
DEBT SERVICE	5.2%	1.1%
TOTAL STATE OPERATING FUNDS	2.8%	1.6%
FEDERAL OPERATING AID *	2.3%	2.5%
TOTAL ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS *	2.3%	1.9%

^{*} All Funds and Federal Operating Aid spending excludes Federal disaster aid for Superstorm Sandy (\$1.5 B in FY 2013 and \$5.1 B in FY 2014, and additional Federal aid under the Affordable Care Act (\$1.0 billion in FY 2014).

Shares of Gap-Closing Plan for 2014

Dollars in Millions



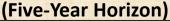


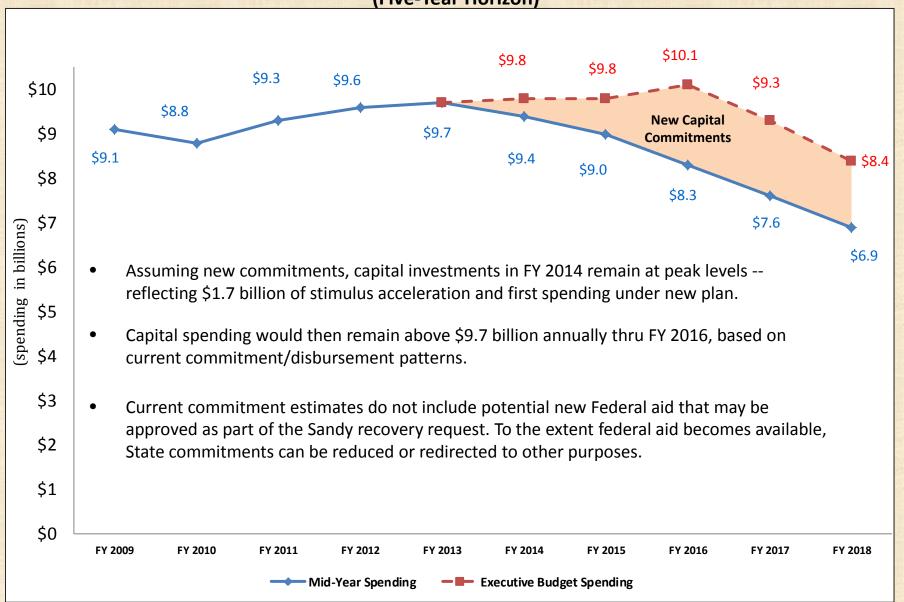
Capital Planning Reform

- First ever 10-year comprehensive Statewide Capital Plan
- New York Works and Regional Economic Development Councils
- Inefficient bonding practices, such as borrowing to finance vehicles, have been stopped
- Total capital budget, \$9.8 billion, up 1 percent from 2012-13
- Debt Service, \$6 billion, up 1 percent from 2012-13

1/22/2013

Capital Spending Including New Commitments





Improving Debt Administration

Institute a New Sales Tax Revenue Bond Credit to Reduce Interest Costs and Streamline Debt Issuance

- Eliminate approximately 20 lower-rated, costly bonding programs by implementing a new, highly-rated Sales Tax Credit.
- Relieve supply pressure from the State's PIT bonding program without adding additional debt.
- The State would continue to live within its debt cap limits and all bonding programs are subject to the caps.

Create New, Distinct SUNY Dorms Credit to Meet Program Needs

- The SUNY Dorms credit is fully supported by student dorm rentals, with no reliance on State tax revenue.
- Restructuring this existing credit would enable the "new" debt to be exempt from the State's debt caps, and allow SUNY to expand its dorm program to meet the current need.

Reorganizing and Reimagining Government

- Improve DMV Customer Service
- Restructure New York Employment Services System to serve as a statewide case management system for services to veterans
- Merge existing agencies to focus on an enterprise-wide, strategic approach to managing the workforce
- Create single State Employee Workforce Development Center
- Revitalize the State Workforce Investment Board that oversees the Federal Workforce Investment Act program
- Consolidate Health Insurance Purchasing
- Streamline Medicaid Administration
- Streamline Affordable/Homeless Housing Development
- Reduce Welfare Fraud
- Coordinate and Consolidate Labs for Better Health
- Consolidate Print Shop Functions and Warehouse Functions

Stable Pension Contribution Option

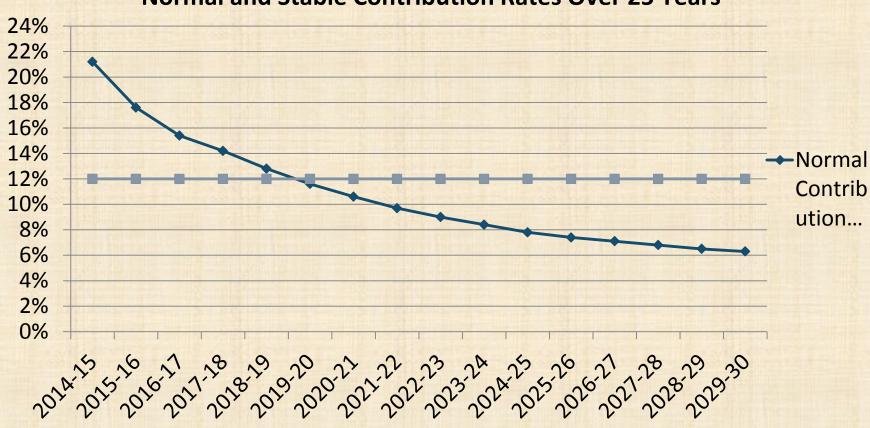
- Bridge to long-term savings of Tier VI
- Locals/schools would remain with the stable rate option for a period of years determined by the Comptroller and TRS as needed to achieve full funding
- The stable rate would NOT be available to State Government or Public Authorities
- This method ensures adequacy of pension system funding

City	First Year Savings	As a Percent of Budget
Syracuse	\$12 M	4.0%
Rochester	\$21 M	5.6%
Buffalo	\$19 M	5.0%
Yonkers	\$21 M	4.7%
Albany	\$8 M	4.7%

1/22/2013

Stable Pension Contribution Option

Employees' Retirement System Normal and Stable Contribution Rates Over 25 Years



Pre-School Special Education Reforms

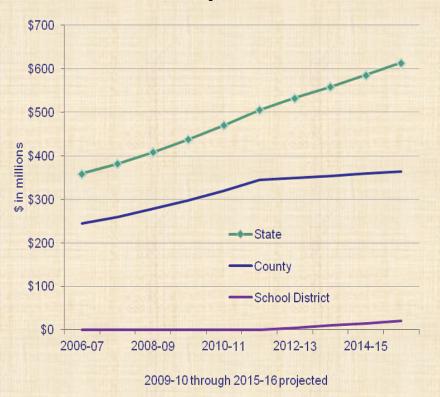
Problem:

- State costs have doubled in past 10 years
- NYC costs are growing at double the rate of the rest of the State

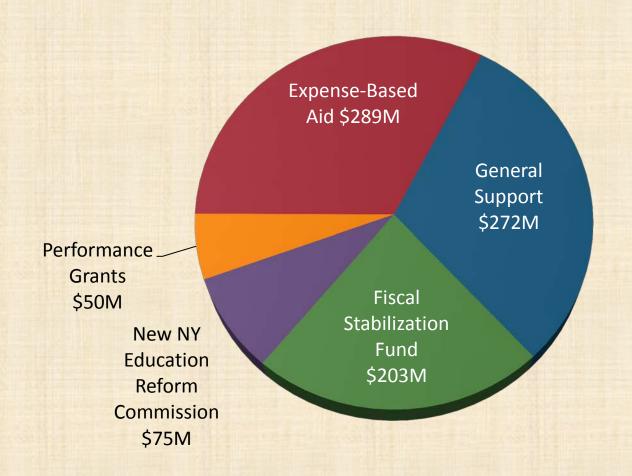
Solution:

- Empower New York City
- Conduct a large-scale audit of preschool education providers
- Develop and implement a fiscal integrity tool
- Build counties' capacity to oversee providers
- Incentivize counties to conduct their own oversight of providers

Pre-School Special Ed Growth



\$889 Million School Aid Increase



Executive Budget includes a two-year School Aid appropriation: 2014-15 school year total: \$21.5 billion, 3.3 percent growth (\$687 million)

