

New York State Annual Information Statement

June 29, 2016

INTRODUCTION	1
Usage Notice	4
BUDGETARY AND ACCOUNTING PRACTICES	7
FINANCIAL PLAN OVERVIEW	11
General Fund Cash-Basis Financial Plan	12
FY 2017 Detailed Gap-Closing Plan	20
Changes to Executive Budget	25
Monetary Settlements.....	29
Other Matters Affecting the Financial Plan.....	34
STATE FINANCIAL PLAN PROJECTIONS FISCAL YEARS 2017 THROUGH 2020	51
Introduction	51
Summary	52
Receipts	55
Disbursements.....	65
PRIOR FISCAL YEARS	107
Cash-Basis Results for Prior Fiscal Years	110
State Operating Funds FY 2014 Through FY 2016.....	113
All Funds FY 2014 Through FY 2016.....	117
GAAP-Basis Results for Prior Fiscal Years.....	124
ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHICS	127
The U.S. Economy	127
The New York Economy	130
Economic and Demographic Trends	133
CAPITAL PROGRAM AND FINANCING PLAN	137
Capital Plan.....	137
Financing FY 2017 Capital Projects Spending.....	139
Financing Plan	140
State Supported Debt Outstanding.....	142
State-Related Debt Outstanding.....	149
Borrowing Plan	151
State-Related Debt Service Requirements.....	153
State Bond Caps and Debt Outstanding	156
For More Information	156
AUTHORITIES AND LOCALITIES	159
Public Authorities	159
Localities	161
The City of New York.....	161
Other Localities	162
STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT	169
STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM	175
General	175
The System.....	176
Comparison of Benefits by Tier.....	176
Contributions and Funding.....	177
Pension Assets and Liabilities	180
LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION	187
General	187
Real Property Claims.....	188
School Aid.....	190
Medicaid Nursing Home Rate Methodology.....	193
Family Assistance	194
Sales Tax	194
Insurance Department Assessments.....	195
Canal System Financing.....	195
EXHIBIT A - SELECTED STATE GOVERNMENT SUMMARY	199
EXHIBIT B - STATE-RELATED BOND AUTHORIZATIONS	205
EXHIBIT C - GAAP-BASIS FINANCIAL PLAN	211
EXHIBIT D - PRINCIPAL STATE TAXES AND FEES	215
EXHIBIT E - GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERMS	227
EXHIBIT F - GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS	235

Introduction

This Annual Information Statement (AIS) is dated June 29, 2016 and contains information only through that date. This AIS constitutes the official disclosure regarding the financial position of the State of New York (the “State”) and related matters and replaces the AIS dated June 1, 2015 and all updates and supplements issued in connection therewith. This AIS is scheduled to be updated on a quarterly basis and may be supplemented from time to time as developments warrant. This AIS, including the Exhibits attached hereto, should be read in its entirety, together with any updates and supplements that may be issued during the fiscal year.

In this AIS, readers will find:

1. Information on the State’s current financial projections, including summaries and extracts from the State’s Enacted Budget Financial Plan (the “Financial Plan” or “Enacted Budget”) for fiscal year 2017¹ (FY 2017), issued by the Division of the Budget (DOB) in May 2016. The Enacted Budget sets forth the State’s official Financial Plan projections for FY 2017 through FY 2020. It includes, among other things, information on the major components of the FY 2017 General Fund gap-closing plan, future potential General Fund budget gaps, and multi-year projections of receipts and disbursements in the State’s operating funds.
2. A discussion of issues and risks that may affect the Financial Plan during the State’s current fiscal year or in future years (under the heading “Financial Plan Overview — Other Matters Affecting the Financial Plan”).
3. Information on other subjects relevant to the State’s finances, including summaries of: (a) operating results for the three prior fiscal years (presented on a cash basis of accounting), (b) the State’s revised economic forecast and a profile of the State economy, (c) the State’s debt and other financing activities, (d) the organization of State government, and (e) activities of public authorities and localities.
4. The status of significant litigation and arbitration that has the potential to adversely affect the State’s finances.

DOB is responsible for preparing the State’s Financial Plan and presenting the information that appears in this AIS on behalf of the State. In preparing this AIS, DOB has also relied on information drawn from other sources, including the Office of the State Comptroller (OSC). In particular, information contained in the section entitled “State Retirement System” has been furnished by OSC, while information relating to matters described in the section entitled “Litigation and Arbitration” has been furnished by the State Office of the Attorney General. DOB has not undertaken any independent verification of the information contained in these sections of the AIS.

During the fiscal year, the Governor, the State Comptroller, State legislators, and others may issue statements or reports that contain predictions, projections, or other information relating to the State’s financial position or condition, including potential operating results for the current

¹ The State fiscal year is identified by the calendar year in which it ends. For example, FY 2017 is the FY that began on April 1, 2016 and ends on March 31, 2017.

fiscal year and projected budget gaps for future fiscal years, that may vary materially from the information provided in this AIS, as updated or supplemented. Investors and other market participants should, however, refer to this AIS, as updated or supplemented, for the most current official information regarding the financial position of the State.

The factors affecting the State's financial condition are complex. This AIS contains forecasts, projections and estimates that are based on expectations and assumptions, which existed at the time they were prepared, and contains statements relating to future results and economic performance that are "forward-looking statements" as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Since many factors may materially affect fiscal and economic conditions in the State, the inclusion in this AIS of forecasts, projections, and estimates should not be regarded as a representation that such forecasts, projections, and estimates will occur. The forward-looking statements contained herein are based on the State's expectations and are necessarily dependent upon assumptions, estimates and data that it believes are reasonable as of the date made but that may be incorrect, incomplete or imprecise or not reflective of actual results. Forecasts, projections, and estimates are not intended as representations of fact or guarantees of results. The words "expects", "forecasts", "projects", "intends", "anticipates", "estimates", and analogous expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements in the AIS. Any such statements inherently are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely from those projected. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, general economic and business conditions; changes in political, social, economic and environmental conditions, including climate change and extreme weather events; impediments to the implementation of gap-closing actions; regulatory initiatives and compliance with governmental regulations; litigation; actions by the Federal government to reduce or disallow expected aid, including Federal aid authorized or appropriated by Congress but subject to sequestration, administrative actions, or other actions that would reduce aid to the State; and various other events, conditions and circumstances, many of which are beyond the control of the State. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this AIS.

Note that all FY 2016 financial results contained within this AIS are unaudited and preliminary. The annual independent audit of the State's Basic Financial Statements is expected to be completed by July 29, 2016. Both the Comptroller's Annual Report to the Legislature on State Funds Cash Basis of Accounting and the State's Basic Financial Statements are due by July 29, 2016. These reports will contain the final FY 2016 financial results. Copies may be obtained by contacting the Office of the State Comptroller, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12236. The Basic Financial Statements for FY 2015 are available in electronic form at www.osc.state.ny.us and at www.emma.msrb.org.

In addition to regularly scheduled quarterly updates to this AIS, the State may issue AIS supplements or other disclosure notices to this AIS as events warrant. The State intends to announce publicly whenever an update or a supplement is issued. The State may choose to incorporate by reference all or a portion of this AIS in Official Statements or related disclosure documents for State or State-supported debt issuances. The State has filed this AIS with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) system. An electronic copy of this AIS can be accessed through EMMA at www.emma.msrb.org. An official copy of this AIS may be obtained by contacting the New York State Division of the Budget, State Capitol, Albany, NY 12224, Tel: (518) 474-2302.

Usage Notice

This AIS has been prepared and made available by the State pursuant to its contractual undertakings under various continuing disclosure agreements (CDAs) entered into by the State in connection with financings of the State, as well as certain issuers, including public authorities of the State, that may depend in whole or in part on State appropriations as sources of payments of their respective bonds, notes or other obligations.

This AIS is available in electronic form on the DOB website at www.budget.ny.gov. Such availability does not imply that there have been no changes in the financial position of the State subsequent to the posting of this information. Maintenance of this AIS on the DOB website, or on the EMMA website, is not intended as a republication of the information therein on any date subsequent to its release date. No incorporation by reference or republication of any information contained on any website is intended or shall be deemed to have occurred as a result of the inclusion of any website address in this AIS Update.

Neither this AIS nor any portion thereof may be: (i) included in a Preliminary Official Statement, Official Statement, or other offering document, or incorporated by reference therein, unless DOB has expressly consented thereto following a written request to the State of New York, Division of the Budget, State Capitol, Albany, NY 12224, or (ii) considered to be continuing disclosure in connection with any offering unless a CDA relating to the series of bonds or notes has been executed by DOB. Any such use, or incorporation by reference, of this AIS or any portion thereof in a Preliminary Official Statement, Official Statement, or other offering document or continuing disclosure filing without such consent and agreement by DOB is unauthorized and the State expressly disclaims any responsibility with respect to the inclusion, intended use, and updating of this AIS if so misused.

Budgetary and Accounting Practices

Significant Budgetary/Accounting Practices

Unless clearly noted otherwise, all financial information in this AIS is presented on a cash basis of accounting.

The State's **General Fund** receives the majority of State taxes and all income not earmarked for a particular program or activity. State law requires the Governor to submit, and the Legislature to enact, a General Fund budget that is balanced on a cash basis of accounting. The State Constitution and State Finance Law do not provide a precise definition of budget balance. In practice, the General Fund is considered balanced if sufficient resources are, or are expected to be, available during the fiscal year for the State to: (a) make all planned payments, including Personal Income Tax (PIT) refunds, without the issuance of deficit notes or bonds or extraordinary cash management actions, (b) restore the balances in the Tax Stabilization Reserve and Rainy Day Reserve to levels at or above the levels on deposit when the fiscal year began, and (c) maintain other reserves, as required by law. For purposes of calculating budget balance, the General Fund includes transfers to and from other funds.

The General Fund is the sole financing source for the School Tax Relief (STAR) fund, and is typically the financing source of last resort for the State's other major funds which include the Health Care Reform Act (HCRA) funds, the Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund (DHBTF), the Lottery Fund, and the mental hygiene program and patient income accounts. Therefore, the General Fund projections account for any estimated funding shortfalls in these funds. Since the General Fund is the fund that is required by law to be balanced, the focus of the State's budgetary and gap-closing discussion in this AIS is generally weighted toward the General Fund.

From time to time, DOB will informally designate unrestricted balances in the General Fund for specific policy goals (e.g., the payment of costs related to potential labor contracts covering prior contract periods). These amounts are typically identified with the phrase "reserved for" and are not held in distinct accounts within the General Fund and may be used for other purposes.

State Operating Funds is a broader measure of spending for operations (as distinct from capital purposes) that is funded with State resources. It includes financial activity not only in the General Fund, but also State-funded special revenue funds and debt service funds (spending from capital project funds and Federal funds is excluded). As more financial activity occurred in funds outside of the General Fund, State Operating Funds became, in DOB's view, a more comprehensive measure of State-funded activities for operating purposes that are funded with State resources (e.g., taxes, assessments, fees, tuition). The State Operating Funds perspective has the advantage of eliminating certain distortions in operating activities that may be caused by, among other things, the State's complex fund structure, the transfer of money among funds, and the accounting of disbursements against appropriations in different funds. For example, the State funds its share of the Medicaid program from both the General Fund and HCRA Funds, the latter being State Special Revenue Funds. The State Operating Funds perspective captures Medicaid disbursements from both of these fund types, giving a more complete accounting of State-funded Medicaid disbursements. For such reasons, the discussion of disbursement projections often emphasizes the State Operating Funds perspective.

The State also reports disbursements and receipts activity for **All Governmental Funds** (All Funds), which includes spending from Capital Projects Funds and State and Federal operating funds, providing the most comprehensive view of the cash-basis financial operations of the State. The State accounts for receipts and disbursements by the fund in which the activity takes place (such as the General Fund), and the broad category or purpose of that activity (such as State Operations). The Financial Plan tables present State projections and results by fund and category.

Fund types of the State include: the General Fund; State Special Revenue Funds, which receive certain dedicated taxes, fees and other revenues that are used for a specified purpose; Federal Special Revenue Funds, which receive certain Federal grants; State and Federal Capital Projects Funds, which account for costs incurred in the construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, prisons, university facilities, and other infrastructure projects; and Debt Service Funds, which account for the payment of principal, interest, and related expenses for debt issued by the State and on the State's behalf by its public authorities.

State Finance Law also requires DOB to prepare a pro forma financial plan using, to the extent practicable, generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), although this requirement is for informational purposes. The GAAP-basis Financial Plan is not used by DOB as a benchmark for managing State finances during the fiscal year and is not updated on a quarterly basis. The GAAP-basis Financial Plan follows, to the extent practicable, the accrual methodologies and fund accounting rules applied by OSC in preparation of the audited Basic Financial Statements. However, GAAP is a financial reporting regime, not a budgeting system.

The Financial Plan projections for future years may show budget gaps or budget surpluses in the General Fund. Budget gaps represent the difference between: (a) the projected General Fund disbursements, including transfers to other funds, needed to maintain current services levels and specific commitments, and (b) the projected level of resources, including transfers from other funds, to pay for these disbursements. The General Fund projections are based on a number of assumptions and are developed by the DOB in conjunction with other State agencies. Some projections are based on specific, known information (e.g., a statutory requirement to increase payments to a prescribed level), while others are based on more uncertain or speculative information (e.g., the pace at which a new program will enroll recipients). In general, the Financial Plan assumes that money appropriated in one fiscal year will continue to be appropriated in future years, even for programs that were not created in permanent law and that the State has no obligation to fund. Funding levels for nearly all State programs are reviewed annually, taking into account the current and projected fiscal position of the State. The Financial Plan projections for FY 2018 and thereafter, set forth in this AIS, reflect the savings that DOB estimates would be realized if the Governor continues to propose, and the Legislature continues to enact, balanced budgets that limit annual growth in State Operating Funds spending to no greater than 2 percent. Total disbursements in the Financial Plan tables and narrative, contained in this AIS, do not reflect these assumed savings, which are instead reflected on a distinct line and labeled as "Adherence to 2 Percent Spending Benchmark." Financial Plan projections are subject to many risks and uncertainties, as well as future budgetary decisions and other factors not known at this time. If the 2 percent State Operating Funds spending benchmark is not adhered to, the projected budget gaps would be higher.

Financial Plan Overview

The following table provides certain Financial Plan information for FY 2016 and FY 2017.

FINANCIAL PLAN AT-A-GLANCE: KEY MEASURES (millions of dollars)				
	FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Executive Revised ¹	Results	Executive Amended ²	Enacted
State Operating Funds Disbursements				
Size of Budget	\$94,289	\$94,288	\$95,898	\$96,180
Annual Growth	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
Other Disbursement Measures				
General Fund (Excluding Transfers)	\$57,563	\$56,666	\$59,133	\$59,681
Annual Growth	6.1%	4.4%	4.4%	5.3%
General Fund (Including Transfers) ³	\$72,583	\$68,042	\$70,636	\$71,841
Annual Growth	15.5%	8.3%	3.8%	5.6%
State Funds (Including Capital)	\$102,153	\$101,232	\$105,276	\$106,302
Annual Growth	4.1%	3.1%	4.0%	5.0%
Capital Budget (Federal and State)*	\$9,268	\$8,981	\$9,682	\$11,920
Annual Growth	22.8%	19.0%	7.8%	32.7%
Federal Operating Aid (Excluding Extraordinary Aid) *	\$40,030	\$40,601	\$39,786	\$40,054
Annual Growth	3.5%	5.0%	-2.0%	-1.3%
All Funds (Excluding Extraordinary Aid) *	\$143,587	\$143,870	\$145,366	\$148,154
Annual Growth	3.6%	3.8%	1.0%	3.0%
Capital Budget (Including "Off-Budget") *	\$10,027	\$9,549	\$10,535	\$12,723
Annual Growth	21.0%	15.2%	10.3%	33.2%
All Funds (Including "Off-Budget" Capital) *	\$144,346	\$144,438	\$146,219	\$148,957
Annual Growth	3.6%	3.6%	1.2%	3.1%
Inflation (CPI)	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	1.4%
All Funds Receipts				
Taxes	\$75,083	\$74,673	\$77,625	\$77,128
Annual Growth	5.7%	5.1%	4.0%	3.3%
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$26,333	\$27,268	\$24,159	\$23,567
Annual Growth	-10.5%	-7.4%	-11.4%	-13.6%
Federal Grants *	\$44,579	\$44,486	\$43,242	\$43,700
Annual Growth	2.7%	2.5%	-2.8%	-1.8%
Total Receipts *	\$145,995	\$146,427	\$145,026	\$144,395
Annual Growth	1.5%	1.8%	-1.0%	-1.4%
General Fund Cash Balance				
	\$5,011	\$8,934	\$3,158	\$6,069
Stabilization/Rainy Day Reserve Funds	\$1,798	\$1,798	\$1,798	\$1,798
Monetary Settlements ⁴	\$2,617	\$6,300	\$555	\$3,547
All Other Reserves/Fund Balances	\$596	\$836	\$805	\$724
State Workforce FTEs (Subject to Direct Executive Control) - All Funds				
	118,311	117,863	118,538	118,590
Debt				
Debt Service as % All Funds Receipts	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%
State-Related Debt Outstanding	\$52,751	\$52,102	\$54,693	\$52,555
Debt Outstanding as % Personal Income	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.4%
¹ Updated as part of the FY 2017 Executive Budget, as amended. ² The annual percentage change calculations in the FY 2017 "Executive Amended" column have been updated for FY 2016 results. ³ Annual growth includes planned extraordinary transfer of monetary settlements from the General Fund to other funds. ⁴ Changes to expected monetary settlement balances since the FY 2017 Executive Budget reflect how DOB had originally planned to execute the majority of DIIF transfers during FY 2016, but now intends to make these transfers on an as-needed basis over the next five years. * All Funds, Federal Operating Funds and Capital Projects Funds receipts and disbursements <u>exclude</u> (a) Federal disaster aid for Superstorm Sandy and (b) additional Federal aid associated with Federal health care reform. Prior plans included an adjustment for spending funded from monetary settlements with financial institutions.				

General Fund Cash Basis Financial Plan

Summary of Preliminary Unaudited Results for FY 2016 (Ended March 31, 2016)

The receipt of monetary settlements has had a dramatic temporary effect on the State's cash position.² The following table summarizes the variance between the last FY 2016 update included with the FY 2017 Executive Budget Financial Plan, as amended (the "Executive Budget Financial Plan") (dated February 2016) and year-end results, with and without monetary settlements (beyond the settlement amounts annually budgeted in the General Fund Financial Plan for operating purposes).³

FY 2016 GENERAL FUND OPERATING RESULTS SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM EXECUTIVE BUDGET (millions of dollars)			
	<u>Revised Plan</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Opening Fund Balance (Excluding Monetary Settlements)	2,633	2,633	0
Receipts	66,944	66,336	(608)
Tax Receipts	63,247	62,581	(666)
Miscellaneous Receipts/Other Non-Tax Revenue ¹	3,697	3,755	58
Spending	67,183	66,335	(848)
Local Assistance	44,153	43,314	(839)
Agency Operations	13,410	13,352	(58)
Transfers to Other Funds	9,620	9,669	49
Net Change in Operations	(239)	1	240
Closing Fund Balance (Excluding Monetary Settlements)	2,394	2,634	240
Monetary Settlements			
Settlements on Hand as of April 1, 2015	4,667	4,667	0
New Settlements Received in FY 2016	3,605	3,605	0
Transfers/Uses	(5,655)	(1,972)	3,683
Closing Fund Balance (Including Monetary Settlements)	5,011	8,934	3,923

¹ Includes \$250 million in settlement money budgeted for operating purposes.

As shown in the table above, the State ended FY 2016 with a General Fund cash balance of \$8.9 billion, including monetary settlements. The closing balance was \$3.9 billion higher than estimated in the Executive Budget Financial Plan. Most of the variance was due to the timing of transfers of monetary settlements from the General Fund to other funds. DOB had previously planned to execute most of those transfers to the State's Dedicated Infrastructure Investment Fund (DIIF) during FY 2016, but now intends to make them on an as-needed basis over the next five years to finance spending from DIIF as it occurs. The FY 2017 Enacted Budget provides transfer authority from the General Fund to DIIF for five years.

² The sources and uses of monetary settlements are described in more detail later in this AIS.

³ Amounts budgeted for General Fund balance totaled \$275 million in FY 2015, \$250 million in FY 2016, and \$102 million in FY 2017.

FY 2016 Year-End Results, Excluding Monetary Settlements

The State ended FY 2016 in balance on a General Fund cash basis, with receipts exceeding disbursements by \$1 million. The General Fund closing balance was \$240 million higher than estimated in the Executive Budget Financial Plan.

General Fund receipts, including transfers from other funds, totaled \$66.3 billion, or \$608 million lower than estimated in the Executive Budget Financial Plan. The variance was mainly due to lower business tax collections as a result of payment timing changes and lower than expected audit receipts in the corporate franchise tax, and a modest variance in PIT collections. Miscellaneous receipts and non-tax transfers totaled \$3.8 billion, or \$58 million higher than expected.

General Fund disbursements, including transfers to other funds, totaled \$66.3 billion, a decrease of \$848 million from the Executive Budget Financial Plan. The significant variances in local assistance and agency operations are due in large part to the cautious calculation of General Fund expenses. Local assistance disbursements were \$839 million below budgeted levels, with lower spending in education, health, local government aid, and other purposes. Disbursements for agency operations, including fringe benefits, were \$58 million lower than planned. Transfers to other funds were \$49 million higher than budgeted.

In comparison to the Executive Budget Financial Plan, the State paid an additional \$197 million in debt service and fringe benefits that were due in FY 2017. The prepayments are reflected in the totals for tax receipts, agency operations, and transfers reported above.

The payment of FY 2017 expenses during FY 2016 totaled \$1.6 billion, consisting of approximately \$800 million in disbursements and another approximately \$800 million in accelerated refund payments to taxpayers, in comparison to the FY 2016 Enacted Budget Financial Plan. The advance payment of FY 2017 debt service expenses during FY 2016 totaled \$710 million. The monthly workers' compensation payment for February 2016 liabilities that was planned for April 2016 was also paid (\$37 million), and a transfer to the DHBTF was completed to offset the expected loss of FY 2017 highway use tax decal and registration fees (\$59 million) that were declared unconstitutional.

The State ended FY 2016 with a General Fund cash balance, excluding monetary settlements, of \$2.6 billion. The balance consists of \$1.8 billion in the State's rainy day funds, \$63 million in the Community Projects Fund, and \$21 million in the Contingency Reserve Fund. In addition, the balance included \$500 million set aside for debt management and \$15 million for costs of labor agreements. The undesignated fund balance is \$237 million.

Budget Negotiations and Subsequent Events

During budget negotiations, the Executive and Legislature agreed to \$1.2 billion in General Fund additions and restorations to the Executive Budget proposal for FY 2017.⁴ The budget agreement included a substantial increase in School Aid above the Executive proposal (\$382 million on a State Fiscal Year basis). School Aid is expected to total \$24.8 billion in school year (SY) 2017, an annual increase of \$1.5 billion (6.5 percent). Other spending additions, totaling \$281 million, were approved for a range of purposes, including education, higher education, and human services. (See "Changes to the Executive Budget" herein.)

Significant budgetary savings initiatives, including the realignment of funding shares for the City University of New York (CUNY) and the New York City Medicaid program, were not included in the final budget agreement.⁵ As a result, the spending reductions (from the current-services projections) needed to limit spending growth in future fiscal years to 2 percent increased, in comparison to the FY 2017 Executive Budget proposal. In addition, proposals to cap the annual growth in STAR benefits, reform medical malpractice insurance, and calibrate State retiree health benefits with years of service were not approved.

The Enacted Budget authorized new tax reductions that take effect in FY 2018. The most significant of these will reduce marginal personal income tax rates on middle incomes from between 5.9 percent and 6.65 percent to between 5.5 percent and 6 percent. This tax reduction is estimated to cost \$236 million in FY 2018, growing to \$1.5 billion in FY 2020, on a cash basis. On a liability basis, the value of the tax reduction is estimated at \$4.2 billion, when fully effective in calendar year 2025.

The Enacted Budget authorizes regional, phased in increases to the State's hourly minimum wage. In New York City, the minimum wage will increase to \$15 by the end of December 2018 for workers in businesses with more than ten employees, and by the end of December 2019 for workers in businesses with ten or fewer employees. In Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties, the minimum wage will increase to \$15 at the end of December 2021. For the rest of the State, the minimum wage will increase to \$12.50 by the end of December 2020, after which it will continue to increase to a maximum level of \$15 on an indexed schedule to be set by the Director of DOB in consultation with the Department of Labor (DOL). Beginning in 2019, the Director of DOB will conduct an annual analysis of the economy in each region and the effect of the minimum wage increases statewide to determine whether a temporary suspension of the scheduled increases is necessary. The Enacted Budget includes funding for salary and related fringe benefit costs associated with minimum wage increases for the State-share of Medicaid-funded and related programs. In FY 2017, this funding covers increases for employees currently making below the hourly minimum wage of \$11.00 in New York City, \$10.00 in Long Island and Westchester, and \$9.70 in the rest of New York.⁶

⁴ Additions represent distinct new spending added to the Executive Budget Financial Plan proposal. Restorations are costs from the rejection of certain savings proposals contained in the Executive Budget Financial Plan.

⁵ The CUNY proposal in the Executive Budget would have reduced State spending by an estimated \$393 million in FY 2017. The Executive Budget recommended setting aside \$240 million in savings from the proposal to fund a reserve for the settlement of CUNY collective bargaining agreements.

⁶ Scheduled to take effect on December 31, 2016.

In addition to the final outcome of budget negotiations, the Enacted Budget incorporates updated economic forecasts for the U.S. and the State. National economic data are sending mixed signals. General economic indicators, including private-sector employment, wages, and residential investment continue to show steady growth, suggesting a relatively low risk of a recession. However, plant, equipment, and software investment by business continues to be weak, which is likely to dampen the potential strength of the recovery. For New York, the economy continues to perform well, with solid growth in private-sector employment and wages. However, the relatively weak performance of the financial sector is negatively affecting taxable personal income and, by extension, PIT receipts. Tax collections in April were \$370 million below the Executive Budget Financial Plan estimate, with most of the variance concentrated in the PIT. As a result of the revisions to taxable income, as well as other factors, DOB has lowered the forecast for General Fund tax receipts by \$350 million in comparison to the Executive Budget Financial Plan. DOB will continue to monitor the performance of the financial sector and tax collections in the first quarter, with downward revisions to tax receipts possible in the current year and future years if weakness persists. (See "Financial Plan Projections Fiscal Years 2017 Through 2020" herein.)

The Enacted Budget Financial Plan identifies savings in FY 2017 that DOB estimates will be sufficient to fund the additions and restorations from budget negotiations, as well as to cover the new costs that have emerged. These include: substantially lower-than-budgeted aid claims for school districts and the STAR program; the use of resources accumulated in prior years but not needed to maintain budget balance in those years (e.g., fund balances); the payment of FY 2017 expenses in FY 2016 beyond the level assumed in the Executive Budget Financial Plan; and spending reestimates across a range of programs and activities based on FY 2016 results.

FY 2017 Financial Plan

DOB estimates that the Enacted Budget Financial Plan provides for balanced operations in the General Fund in FY 2017. General Fund disbursements are projected to exceed receipts by \$112 million. The difference is funded with \$87 million from the FY 2016 undesignated General Fund balance, \$15 million from the balance set aside for prior-year labor settlements, and \$10 million from the Community Projects Fund.

The following table summarizes the projected annual change from FY 2016 to FY 2017 in General Fund receipts, disbursements, and fund balances, with and without the impact of monetary settlement activity.

GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL PLAN				
(millions of dollars)				
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Annual Change	
			Dollar	Percent
Opening Fund Balance (Excluding Monetary Settlements)	2,633	2,634	1	0.0%
Total Receipts	66,336	68,958	2,622	4.0%
Taxes	62,581	65,117	2,536	4.1%
Miscellaneous Receipts/Federal Grants	2,800	2,795	(5)	-0.2%
Other Transfers	955	1,046	91	9.5%
Total Disbursements	66,335	69,070	2,735	4.1%
Local Assistance Grants	43,314	45,957	2,643	6.1%
Agency Operations	13,352	13,724	372	2.8%
Transfers to Other Funds ¹	9,669	9,389	(280)	-2.9%
Net Change in Operations	1	(112)	(113)	n/a
Closing Fund Balance (Excluding Monetary Settlements)	2,634	2,522	(112)	-4.3%
Monetary Settlements				
Settlements on Hand as of April 1	4,667	6,300		
New Settlements Received in FY 2016	3,605	190		
Transfers/Uses	(1,972)	(2,943)		
Closing Fund Balance (Including Monetary Settlements)	8,934	6,069	(2,865)	-32.1%

¹ Excluded are transfers of monetary settlement receipts from the General Fund to (a) the Dedicated Infrastructure Investment Fund (\$857 million in FY 2016 and \$1.3 billion in FY 2017); (b) the mental hygiene account to fund a portion of a Federal disallowance for the Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD) (\$850 million in FY 2016); (c) the Environmental Protection Fund (\$120 million in FY 2017); and (d) the temporary use of settlement funds to make cash advances for certain capital programs in FY 2017 (\$1.3 billion).

As shown in the table above, the State expects to end FY 2017 with a General Fund cash balance of \$6.1 billion, a decrease of \$2.9 billion from FY 2016. As in FY 2016, the decline is due to the change in monetary settlements on hand. DOB intends to make transfers of monetary settlements on an as-needed basis over the next five years as spending occurs. Legislation included with the FY 2017 Enacted Budget provides transfer authority from the General Fund to DIIF for five years.

Receipts (Excluding Monetary Settlements)

General Fund receipts, including transfers from other funds, are projected to total \$69 billion in FY 2017, an increase of \$2.6 billion (4 percent) from FY 2016 results. Tax collections, including transfers of tax receipts to the General Fund after payment of debt service, are estimated to total \$65.1 billion in FY 2017, an increase of \$2.5 billion (4.1 percent) from FY 2016 results.

General Fund PIT receipts, including transfers after payment of debt service on State PIT Revenue Bonds, are expected to total \$44.8 billion, an increase of \$2.7 billion (6.3 percent) from FY 2016 results. This primarily reflects increases in withholding and estimated payments attributable to the 2016 tax year, and the acceleration of tax refund payments from FY 2017 into FY 2016.

General Fund consumption/use tax receipts, including transfers after payment of debt service on Local Government Assistance Corporation (LGAC) and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, are estimated to total \$12.6 billion in FY 2017, an increase of \$296 million (2.4 percent) from FY 2016 results, reflecting projected growth in taxable consumption.

General Fund business tax receipts are estimated at \$5.8 billion in FY 2017, an increase of \$103 million (1.8 percent) from FY 2016 results. The annual estimate reflects increased bank tax receipts stemming from a reduced number of prior period adjustments, slightly offset by declines across all other statutorily imposed business tax components.

Other tax receipts in the General Fund are expected to total \$2.0 billion in FY 2017, a decrease of \$516 million (20.5 percent) from FY 2016 results. This primarily reflects an extraordinary level of estate tax and real estate transfer tax collections in FY 2016 that are not expected to recur.

General Fund non-tax receipts and transfers are estimated at \$3.8 billion in FY 2017, an increase of \$86 million from FY 2016 results. The increase is primarily due to transfers from a variety of accounts that have accumulated resources in prior years.

General Fund receipts are affected by the deposit of dedicated taxes in other funds for debt service and other purposes, the transfer of balances between funds of the State, and other factors. For a more comprehensive discussion of the State's projections for tax receipts, miscellaneous receipts, and transfers, presented on a State Funds and All Funds basis, see "State Financial Plan Projections Fiscal Years 2017 Through 2020" herein.

Disbursements (Excluding Monetary Settlements)

General Fund disbursements, including transfers to other funds, are expected to total \$69.1 billion in FY 2017, an increase of \$2.7 billion (4.1 percent) from FY 2016⁷. Local assistance grants are expected to total \$46 billion in FY 2017, an increase of \$2.6 billion (6.1 percent) from FY 2016, including \$968 million for School Aid (on a State fiscal year basis), \$547 million for Medicaid and the Essential Plan (EP), and \$242 million for education programs outside of School Aid. Other increases reflect anticipated payments for a range of social services, public health, and general purpose aid programs, as well as accounting reclassifications that have the effect of moving spending between Financial Plan categories and across fund types.

Disbursements for agency operations, including fringe benefits and fixed costs, in the General Fund are expected to total \$13.7 billion in FY 2017, an annual increase of \$372 million (2.8 percent). Most executive agencies are expected to hold spending at FY 2016 levels. The annual increase reflects expected increases for employee health insurance costs and the State's annual pension payment, as well as costs for the Department of Health (DOH) to operate the New York State of Health (NYSOH) health benefit exchange, continue the transition of administrative functions from local service districts to the State, and operate the new EP. In addition, operating costs for many agencies are charged to several funds, as well as affected by offsets and accounting reclassifications.

General Fund transfers to other funds are estimated to total \$9.4 billion in FY 2017, a decrease of \$280 million from FY 2016. This change is comprised mainly of a lower level of transfers for debt service, which is primarily due to FY 2016 payments of FY 2017 expenses.

General Fund disbursements are affected by the level of financing sources available in other funds, transfers of balances between funds of the State, and other factors that may change from year to year. For a more comprehensive discussion of the State's disbursements projections by major activity, presented on a State Operating Funds basis, see "State Financial Plan Projections Fiscal Years 2017 Through 2020" herein.

⁷ Note that the State continues to adhere to a 2 percent annual growth in spending benchmark on a State Operating Funds basis.

Closing Balance for FY 2017

DOB projects that the State will end FY 2017 with a General Fund cash balance of \$6.1 billion, a decrease of \$2.9 billion from FY 2016. The balance from monetary settlements is expected to total \$3.6 billion, a decrease of \$2.7 billion from FY 2016. The decrease reflects the timing of planned transfers to other funds from which monetary settlements will be spent. The balance, excluding settlements, is estimated to be \$2.5 billion, or \$112 million lower than FY 2016. The decline reflects use of Community Projects Fund resources (\$10 million) to support estimated spending and the use of resources carried forward from FY 2016 (\$102 million).⁸

Balances in the State's principal "rainy day" reserves, the Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund and the Rainy Day Reserve Fund, are expected to remain unchanged in FY 2017.

The Enacted Budget Financial Plan maintains a reserve of \$500 million for debt management purposes in FY 2017, unchanged from the level held at the end of FY 2016. DOB will decide on the use of these funds based on market conditions, Financial Plan needs, and other factors.

TOTAL BALANCES (millions of dollars)			
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Annual Change
TOTAL GENERAL FUND BALANCE	8,934	6,069	(2,865)
Statutory Reserves:			
"Rainy Day" Reserve Funds	1,798	1,798	0
Community Projects Fund	63	53	(10)
Contingency Reserve Fund	21	21	0
Fund Balance Reserved for:			
Debt Management	500	500	0
Labor Agreements Prior to FY 2017	15	150	135
Monetary Settlements	6,300	3,547	(2,753)
Programmed	5,755	2,882	(2,873)
Unbudgeted	545	665	120
Undesignated Fund Balance	237	0	(237)

⁸ The undesignated fund balance carried forward from FY 2016 totaled \$237 million, of which \$150 million is now reserved for potential costs of prior year labor agreements and the remaining \$87 million planned for use in FY 2017.

FY 2017 Detailed Gap-Closing Plan

The following table and narrative provide a summary of the enacted gap-closing plan.

FY 2017 ENACTED BUDGET GENERAL FUND GAP-CLOSING PLAN				
(millions of dollars)				
	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>
INITIAL BUDGET SURPLUS/(GAP) ESTIMATE¹	(1,781)	(2,802)	(4,414)	(4,205)
SPENDING CHANGES	2,143	695	231	(477)
Agency Operations	340	44	(72)	(488)
Executive Agency Operations	168	70	97	33
Fringe Benefits/Fixed Costs	193	(11)	(154)	(506)
University Systems/Independent Officials	(21)	(15)	(15)	(15)
Local Assistance	1,793	1,459	1,451	1,538
Higher Education	49	51	49	38
Mental Hygiene	174	90	16	(54)
Health Care	287	201	154	174
STAR *	184	477	575	670
Human Services/Housing	150	74	71	60
Updated Aid Claims	576	407	459	464
All Other	373	159	127	186
Debt Management	723	367	243	304
Capital Projects	72	(13)	85	(11)
Initiatives/Investments	(785)	(1,162)	(1,476)	(1,820)
School Aid	(382)	(587)	(612)	(640)
Education/Higher Education	(132)	(128)	(113)	(83)
Minimum Wage Increase	(19)	(126)	(355)	(588)
SUNY/CUNY Performance Incentive Program	0	(30)	(30)	(30)
Charter School Funding	0	(27)	(27)	(27)
All Other	(252)	(264)	(339)	(452)
RESOURCE CHANGES	(362)	(220)	(106)	(572)
Tax Revisions	(579)	(44)	164	100
Federal DSHP Resources	(250)	0	0	0
STARC Debt Refunding Savings	200	200	200	0
STAR Conversion*	(98)	(281)	(574)	(671)
All Other	365	(95)	104	(1)
TAX ACTIONS	0	(274)	(1,186)	(1,643)
Middle Class Tax Cuts	0	(236)	(1,071)	(1,504)
Other Tax Extenders/Credits	0	(38)	(115)	(139)
ADHERENCE TO 2% SPENDING BENCHMARK²	n/a	2,956	4,634	6,498
ENACTED BUDGET SURPLUS/(GAP)	0	355	(841)	(399)

¹ State Fiscal Year 2016 Mid-Year Update, dated November 2015.

² Savings estimated from limiting annual spending growth in future years to 2 percent (calculation based on FY 2017 projections). The Governor is expected to propose, and negotiate with the Legislature to enact, an annual budget that restricts State Operating Funds spending growth to 2 percent. The "Surplus/(Gap)" estimate assumes that all savings from holding spending growth to 2 percent are made available to the General Fund. If the 2 percent State Operating Funds spending benchmark is not adhered to, the projected budget gaps would be higher.

* Converting the STAR benefit to a refundable credit will result in lower STAR spending with a comparable decrease in PIT receipts. This change has no impact on the STAR benefits received by homeowners. See "STAR Program" in "Financial Plan Projections Fiscal Years 2017 through 2020" herein.

Spending Changes

Agency Operations

Operating costs for State agencies include salaries, wages, fringe benefits, and non-personal service (NPS) costs (e.g., supplies, utilities). Redesign and cost-control efforts are expected to continue to reduce spending compared to current service projections. Reductions from the prior projections for agency operations, included with the FY 2017 Executive Budget, contribute \$340 million to the General Fund gap-closing plan. Specifically:

- **Executive Agencies:** Compared to the current service projections, savings are due to holding most agency operating budgets at a constant level across the Financial Plan period; the continued transition of individuals from mental hygiene institutions to appropriate community settings; and the alignment of certain operating and equipment costs with capital and Federal financing sources. Agencies are expected to continue to use less costly forms of service deliveries, improve administrative practices, and pursue statewide solutions, including the utilization of a management system known as "Lean" which applies a series of principles to streamline operations and management.

On a State Operating Funds basis, and excluding the 27th institutional payroll in FY 2016 and certain repayments to the New York Power Authority (NYPA), Executive agency operational costs are expected to total \$10.0 billion in FY 2017, slightly lower than FY 2016. In FY 2018 and beyond, spending is expected to increase by \$60 million to \$80 million annually. Agencies with growth include DOH, reflecting the NYSOH benefit exchange and the new EP program; Corrections; State Police; Gaming; Office of Mental Health (OMH); Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD); and Office for Children and Family Services (OCFS).

- **Fringe Benefits/Fixed Costs:** Estimates for fringe benefits and fixed costs have been lowered to reflect the payment of the FY 2017 Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS) pension bill in April 2016 rather than on the March 1, 2017 due date. In addition, resources are expected to be provided directly to the State Insurance Fund (SIF) to offset the State's cost for workers' compensation claims over the next four years (\$140 million in FY 2017; \$100 million in both FY 2018 and 2019, and \$35 million in FY 2020). Increasing fringe benefit costs associated with updated baseline growth in health insurance rate renewals and workers' compensation costs offset these savings in future years.
- **University Systems:** Spending on the State University of New York (SUNY) operations will be reduced through the discontinuation of previous legislative additions.

Local Assistance

Local assistance spending includes financial aid to local governments and nonprofit organizations, as well as entitlement payments to individuals. Reductions from the prior projections for local assistance spending are expected to generate \$1.8 billion in General Fund savings.⁹ Savings are expected from both targeted actions and continuation of prior-year cost containment. Specifically:

- **Higher Education:** Savings include revisions to scholarship awards due to updates in both enrollment patterns and average award amounts.
- **Mental Hygiene:** The spending has been reduced to reflect revised timelines for ongoing transformation efforts in the mental hygiene system, and the Federal government's extension of the timeframe to disburse funding from the Balancing Incentive Program (BIP).
- **Health Care:** Spending estimates have been reduced for the Child Health Plus (CHP) program as a result of Federal funding under the ACA. Savings also reflect additional HCRA resources that lower General Fund spending. Furthermore, additional means to offset costs under the Medicaid Global Cap are available through the Medicaid integrity and efficiency initiative authorized in the FY 2017 Enacted Budget. This voluntary initiative permits DOH and local social service districts to formulate a joint plan to achieve new audit recoveries, efficiencies and other cost avoidance measures to provide Financial Plan savings.
- **STAR:** The Enacted Budget Financial Plan reflects the gradual transformation of the STAR benefit to a refundable PIT credit. While the new credit becomes effective in the 2016 tax year, the change only applies to new housing transactions, i.e., new homebuyers, and homeowners who move.¹⁰ This transformation reduces State spending and more appropriately reflects the program costs as a tax expenditure, which is the current basis of the program, and provides more transparency regarding school tax levy growth. In addition, the New York City PIT STAR credit will be converted to a New York State PIT STAR credit, a simple reporting change that eliminates the need to reimburse costs paid by the City.
- **Human Services:** Savings reflect the use of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funding sources to reduce OCFS Child Care General Fund spending. They also reflect a one-time revision to the Pay For Success program based on timing, and updated spending forecasts in several programs, including OCFS spending on detention reconciliation, the Committee on Special Education, and Medicaid-related foster care spending. These savings are partially offset by revised costs for public assistance, based

⁹ Local assistance includes payments for School Aid, STAR, Medicaid, public assistance, child welfare, local government assistance and a range of other purposes.

¹⁰ Transforming the STAR benefit to a refundable credit will result in lower STAR spending with a comparable decrease in PIT receipts. This change has no impact on the STAR benefits received by homeowners.

on an update to DOB's caseload models as well as spending in the Bridges to Health program and the reinvestment of State savings gained from Federal rule changes in post-adoption and primary preventive services. This reinvestment is required in order to continue Federal provision of Title IV-E funds.

- **Updated Aid Claims:** Savings are expected due to updated claims for expense-based aid programs submitted by school districts and the STAR program, including claims for transportation, building aid and special education.
- **All Other:** Savings are expected from additional lottery/Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) receipts available to fund School Aid; use of available Mortgage Insurance Fund (MIF) resources to fund initiatives addressing housing and homelessness programs; special education programs and grant spending based on updated information; funding certain local government programs with available resources earmarked for municipal restructuring; and spending revisions based on utilization trends in other local assistance programs.

Debt Management

Savings reflect the prepayment of \$710 million of FY 2017 expenses in FY 2016 and \$60 million of FY 2018 expenses in FY 2017, as well as expected refundings, continued use of competitive bond sales, and other debt management resources.

Capital Projects

General Fund support for capital projects is lower due to the use of accumulated resources, such as the use of available bond proceeds, and as a result of lower than anticipated capital spending.

Initiatives/Investments

During budget negotiations, the Executive and Legislature agreed to \$663 million in new spending additions beyond the Executive Budget proposal. (See "Changes to the Executive Budget" herein.)

The Enacted Budget includes the Executive-recommended spending increases for SUNY State-operated campuses and CUNY senior colleges; charter school tuition; homelessness, poverty reduction; the State subsidy to maintain Verrazano Bridge toll levels; victim services; upstate transit infrastructure; violence prevention; and aging. It also reflects debt service costs for new capital initiatives to be funded with bonds.

Resource Changes

- **Tax Revisions:** The estimate for annual tax receipts has been revised to reflect the updated forecast for the U.S. and State economies and results to date. In addition, the reconciliation of prior year tax collections from mobile telecommunication services companies is expected to reduce sales tax collections.
- **Federal Designated State Health Program (DSHP) Resources:** FY 2017 resources have been reduced by \$250 million to remove previously expected Federal DSHP revenue to support transformational changes in the Mental Hygiene service delivery system while the State pursues the matter with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS).
- **Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation (STARC) Debt Refunding Savings:** The Enacted Budget includes a provision that permits the State to realize refunding savings on debt funded exclusively with State resources. In 2004, STARC issued \$2.6 billion in debt (STARC bonds) to refinance certain obligations related to the New York City fiscal crisis. The STARC bonds are secured by \$170 million in annual State sales tax payments to STARC through 2034. In October 2014, STARC refunded the STARC bonds, generating about \$650 million in debt service savings that, due to structuring provisions, accrued to New York City. Given the unique structure of the STARC bonds, the State will recoup the savings on the refunding of the STARC bonds over the next three State fiscal years through the adjustment of sales tax receipts otherwise payable to New York City.
- **STAR Program Conversion:** The conversion of the NYC PIT STAR credit to a State credit, and the conversion of the STAR benefit to a tax credit for new and relocated homeowners, will result in lower General Fund tax collections in upcoming fiscal years. There will be no impact on the level of benefits for taxpayers covered by the change.
- **Other Resource Changes:** Other changes include updated estimates of various miscellaneous receipts and accumulated transfers from other funds, including revenue transfers from the collection of franchise operator fees for gaming facilities, Federal health care reimbursements, and NYPA to support annual energy-related program activity, with no additional contributions expected.

Tax Actions

- **Middle Class Tax Cuts:** Effective in FY 2018, the Enacted Budget provides reduced personal income tax rates over the course of eight years for New York's middle-income families and small businesses. When fully phased-in, the range of marginal tax rates on middle incomes will be reduced from between 5.9 percent and 6.65 percent to between 5.5 percent and 6 percent, providing annual savings of \$4.2 billion for 6 million middle-class taxpayers when fully phased in 2025. Without this legislation, these taxpayers would have faced an increased marginal tax rate of 6.85 percent after the end of tax year 2017. The cost of this tax law change grows from \$236 million in FY 2018 to \$1.5 billion in FY 2020, on a cash basis.
- **Other Tax Extenders/Credits:** Other significant tax actions include enhancing the Urban Youth Jobs Program Tax Credit and the extension of other tax credits.

Changes to Executive Budget

The table below summarizes all the changes to the Executive Budget General Fund Financial Plan.

CHANGES TO THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET FINANCIAL PLAN				
GENERAL FUND				
(millions of dollars)				
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
RESTORATIONS/ADDITIONS TO EXECUTIVE PLAN	(1,181)	(1,929)	(1,804)	(2,168)
<u>New Spending Adds:</u>	<u>(663)</u>	<u>(732)</u>	<u>(743)</u>	<u>(741)</u>
School Aid	(382)	(587)	(612)	(640)
Other Education Aid	(78)	(91)	(87)	(57)
Higher Education	(54)	(36)	(26)	(26)
Human Services/Labor	(64)	0	0	0
All Other	(85)	(18)	(18)	(18)
<u>Restorations/Modifications:</u>	<u>(518)</u>	<u>(1,197)</u>	<u>(1,061)</u>	<u>(1,427)</u>
CUNY Financing Parity	(153)	(505)	(516)	(529)
NYC Medicaid Growth Takeover	(180)	(476)	(589)	(705)
STAR Benefit Conversion to Tax Credit (Modified)	(98)	(96)	(96)	(95)
STAR Exemption Cap/Mandatory Income Verification	(56)	(117)	(173)	(229)
Retiree Health Insurance	(10)	(20)	(30)	(41)
Excess Medical Malpractice	0	(25)	(25)	(25)
Debt Service Cost of Capital Adds	0	(107)	(137)	(178)
Other Restorations/Modifications/Rejected Initiatives	(21)	149	505	375
TAX LAW REVISIONS TO EXECUTIVE PLAN	(17)	161	(539)	(987)
<u>Not Accepted:</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>562</u>
Small Business Taxes Rate Reduction	0	298	298	298
Education Tax Credit	0	0	150	150
Thruway Toll Credit	0	113	113	114
<u>Modified/New:</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(250)</u>	<u>(1,100)</u>	<u>(1,549)</u>
Middle Class Income Tax Cut	0	(236)	(1,071)	(1,504)
Farmer Wage Credit	0	0	(15)	(18)
All Other	(17)	(14)	(14)	(27)
TAX RECEIPTS REVISIONS	(350)	0	0	0
ADDITIONAL/NEW COSTS	(39)	(162)	(394)	(629)
Public Assistance Caseload Increase	(20)	(36)	(39)	(41)
Minimum Wage Increase	(19)	(126)	(355)	(588)
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,587	450	391	537
Updated Local Claims	576	407	459	464
Accumulated Transfers	300	0	0	0
FY 2016 Prepayments/Advances	256	0	0	0
All Other Revisions	455	43	(68)	73
NET SAVINGS/(COSTS)¹	0	(1,480)	(2,346)	(3,247)

¹ Before savings estimated from limiting annual growth in future years to 2 percent.

During budget negotiations, the Executive and Legislature agreed to \$1.2 billion in General Fund additions and restorations to the FY 2017 Executive Budget proposal.

The Executive and Legislature also reached agreement on the restoration of certain proposed tax law changes included in the Executive Budget, as well as modifications and new tax law changes, including a middle class personal income tax cut and a farm wage credit. In addition, receipts have been revised downward in all years to reflect updated economic forecasts.

The Enacted Budget reflects revised costs for public assistance, based on an update to DOB's caseload models. It also includes funding to support salary and related fringe benefit costs associated with minimum wage increases for Medicaid-funded and related programs.

The Enacted Budget Financial Plan identifies resources in FY 2017 that DOB estimates will be sufficient to fund the additions and restorations from budget negotiations, as well as to cover the new costs that have emerged. The resources include:

- Updated local claims for expense-based aid programs for school districts and for the STAR program (\$576 million), including claims for transportation, building aid and special education. Expense-based aids are subject to quarterly updating and fluctuate unpredictably.
- Certain transfers to the General Fund and other financing sources that were initially expected in FY 2016 are now scheduled to be available in FY 2017, including an adjustment to transfers supporting capital projects spending to reflect the use of accumulated resources, such as available bond proceeds (\$50 million); franchise fees for the operation of gaming facilities to offset education spending (\$137 million); Federal health care reimbursements (\$61 million); and youth facility reimbursements (\$13 million).
- Cost reestimates permitted the State to make additional prepayments of FY 2017 expenses (\$256 million).
- Other changes include revisions to projected spending across multiple programs based on operating results for FY 2016, and other management actions, as well as the use of \$87 million in undesignated funds.

The table below summarizes the changes to the FY 2017 Executive Budget Financial Plan that impact State Operating Funds spending.

CHANGES TO THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET FINANCIAL PLAN				
STATE OPERATING FUNDS SPENDING				
(millions of dollars)				
	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>
EXECUTIVE BUDGET PROPOSAL	95,898	99,741	103,287	106,629
RESTORATIONS/ADDITIONS TO EXECUTIVE PLAN	1,345	1,834	1,709	2,074
<u>New Spending Adds:</u>	<u>663</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>743</u>	<u>741</u>
School Aid	382	587	612	640
All Other	281	145	131	101
<u>Restorations/Modifications:</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>1,102</u>	<u>966</u>	<u>1,333</u>
CUNY Financing Parity	393	505	516	529
NYC Medicaid Growth Takeover	180	476	589	705
STAR Exemption Cap/Mandatory Income Verification	56	117	173	229
Retiree Health Insurance Savings	10	20	30	41
Excess Medical Malpractice	10	25	25	25
Debt Service Cost of Capital Adds	0	107	137	178
Other Restorations/Modifications/Rejected Initiatives	33	(148)	(504)	(374)
ADDITIONAL/NEW COSTS	89	218	450	686
State Police/Thruway Reclassification	50	56	56	57
Public Assistance Caseload Increase	20	36	39	41
Minimum Wage Increase	19	126	355	588
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	(1,152)	(734)	(746)	(824)
Updated Local Claims	(576)	(407)	(459)	(464)
Debt Service Savings	(100)	0	0	0
FY 16 Prepayment/Advances	(197)	0	0	0
Capital Staff to Capital Funds (Mental Hygiene)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)
Transit Receipts Revision	(18)	(17)	(21)	(25)
All Other Revisions	(179)	(227)	(182)	(250)
ENACTED BUDGET SPENDING ¹	96,180	101,059	104,700	108,565

¹ Before savings estimated from limiting annual growth in future years to 2 percent.

In addition to the General Fund changes described above, other significant new costs and available resources that impact spending include the restatement of spending for State Police services on the New York State Thruway (\$50 million); reclassification of mental hygiene personnel and fringe benefit expenses, related to the maintenance and preservation of State assets, to capital projects funds (\$82 million); and revised transit aid spending based on the updated receipts forecast.

The Enacted Budget Financial Plan sets aside a portion of the General Fund balance to fund the estimated FY 2017 cost of the PEF agreement. On June 7, 2016, the agreement was ratified by the PEF membership and subsequently, a pay bill was passed by the Legislature.¹¹ Spending is expected to increase by approximately \$146 million in FY 2017 (covering FY 2016 and FY 2017) and \$74 million annually thereafter.

¹¹ New York State legislative bill number S08070 / A10653.

Cash Flow

The State authorizes the General Fund to borrow money temporarily from available funds held in the Short-Term Investment Pool (STIP). Money may be borrowed for up to four months, or to the end of the fiscal year, whichever period is shorter. The State last used this authorization in April 2011 when the General Fund needed to borrow funds from STIP for a period of five days. The amount of resources that can be borrowed by the General Fund is limited to the available balances in STIP, as determined by the State Comptroller. Available balances include money in the State's governmental funds and a relatively small amount of other money belonging to the State. Several accounts in Debt Service Funds and Capital Projects Funds that are part of All Governmental Funds are excluded from the balances deemed available in STIP. These excluded funds consist of bond proceeds and money obligated for debt service payments.

DOB expects that the State will have sufficient liquidity in FY 2017 to make all planned payments as they become due. The State continues to reserve money on a quarterly basis for debt service payments that are financed with General Fund resources. Money to pay debt service on bonds secured by dedicated receipts, including PIT bonds and Sales Tax bonds, continues to be set aside as required by law and bond covenants.

ALL FUNDS MONTH-END CASH BALANCES			
FY 2017			
(millions of dollars)			
	General Fund	Other Funds	All Funds
April	10,864	3,316	14,180
May	7,460	4,354	11,814
June	8,186	4,928	13,114
July	7,836	5,364	13,200
August	7,187	5,418	12,605
September	10,815	3,339	14,154
October	9,626	3,384	13,010
November	7,607	2,912	10,519
December	10,722	3,178	13,900
January	11,734	4,903	16,637
February	11,696	4,655	16,351
March	6,069	2,516	8,585

Monetary Settlements

From FY 2015 through FY 2017, DOB estimates that the State will have received a total of \$8.7 billion in monetary settlements with financial institutions. The following table lists the settlements by firm and amount.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS OF SETTLEMENTS BETWEEN REGULATORS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (millions of dollars)				
	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>Total</u>
Monetary Settlements	4,942	3,605	183	8,730
BNP Paribas	<u>2,243</u>	<u>1,348</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,591</u>
Department of Financial Services (DFS)	2,243	0	0	2,243
Asset Forfeiture (DANY)	0	1,348	0	1,348
Deutsche Bank	0	800	0	800
Credit Suisse AG	715	30	0	745
Commerzbank	610	82	0	692
Barclays	0	670	0	670
Credit Agricole	0	459	0	459
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi	315	0	0	315
Bank of America	300	0	0	300
Standard Chartered Bank	300	0	0	300
Goldman Sachs	0	50	190	240
Morgan Stanley	0	150	0	150
Bank Leumi	130	0	0	130
Ocwen Financial	100	0	0	100
Citigroup (State Share)	92	0	0	92
MetLife Parties	50	0	0	50
American International Group, Inc.	35	0	0	35
PricewaterhouseCoopers	25	0	0	25
AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	20	0	0	20
Promontory	0	15	0	15
New Day	0	1	0	1
Other Settlements	7	0	(7)	0

Uses of Monetary Settlements

The Financial Plan reflects the Executive’s intention to continue applying the majority of the settlement resources to fund capital investments and nonrecurring expenditures. The Enacted Budget authorized the transfer of monetary settlement funds over a five-year period to DIIF to finance various appropriated purposes (\$6.4 billion), as well as \$120 million to the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF).

As reflected in the table below, other uses include \$850 million to resolve Federal OPWDD disallowances in FY 2016. A portion of the monetary settlements is used to support General Fund operations, as previously planned, as well as operational costs of the Department of Law’s Litigation Services Bureau.

DOB expects to use monetary settlement resources to fund projects and activities over several years, allowing the State to carry a large, by historical standards, cash balance available in FY 2017 and FY 2018. The State plans to use these resources to make cash advances for certain capital programs in FY 2017 (\$1.3 billion) and FY 2018 (\$500 million). The cash advances are expected to be reimbursed fully with bond proceeds by the end of FY 2019. These bond-financed programs include higher education, economic development, and transportation programs.

GENERAL FUND SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND USE/TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM SETTLEMENTS BETWEEN REGULATORS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (millions of dollars)								
	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	Total
Opening Settlement Balance in General Fund	0	4,667	6,300	3,547	2,646	1,446	714	0
Receipt of Settlement Payment	4,942	3,605	183	0	0	0	0	8,730
Use/Transfer of Funds	275	1,972	2,936	901	1,200	732	49	8,065
Capital Projects Fund:								
Transfer to Dedicated Infrastructure Investment Fund	0	857	1,351	1,701	1,700	732	49	6,390
Transfer to Environmental Protection Fund	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	120
Transfer to/(from) Capital Projects Fund	0	0	1,300	(800)	(500)	0	0	0
Other Purposes:								
Transfer to Audit Disallowance - Federal Settlement	0	850	0	0	0	0	0	850
Financial Plan - General Fund Operating Purposes	275	250	102	0	0	0	0	627
Department of Law - Litigation Services Operations	0	10	63	0	0	0	0	73
Transfer to OASAS Chemical Dependence Program	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Closing Settlement Balance in General Fund	4,667	6,300	3,547	2,646	1,446	714	665	665

The following purposes will be funded with \$6.5 billion of monetary settlement collections from capital appropriations¹²:

¹² The funding of \$6.5 billion is reflected in the multi-year totals for transfers to the Dedicated Infrastructure Investment Fund (\$6.39 billion) and the Environmental Protection Fund (\$120 million).

Thruway Stabilization (\$2.0 billion): The Enacted Budget continues to invest in Thruway infrastructure adding \$700 million to last year's commitment of \$1.3 billion. The investment will support both the New NY Bridge project and other transportation infrastructure needs for the rest of the Thruway system.

Upstate Revitalization Program (\$1.7 billion): Funding for the Upstate Revitalization Initiative (URI). In 2015, \$1.5 billion was awarded to the three Upstate regions selected as URI best plan awardees. The Enacted Budget includes an additional \$200 million (\$170 million from monetary settlements) to support projects in the remaining four eligible Upstate regions.

Affordable and Homeless Housing (\$640 million): The Enacted Budget supports a multi-year investment in affordable housing services, and provides housing opportunities for individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Funds will be invested over the next five years to create new housing opportunities for individuals and families in need of supportive services, as well as to assist vulnerable populations in securing stable housing.

Broadband Initiative (\$500 million): Funding is included in the Enacted Budget for the New NY Broadband Fund Program to expand the availability and capacity of broadband across the State, or development of other telecommunication infrastructure. This program is intended to expand the creation of high-speed networks and promote broadband adoption.

Health Care/Hospitals (\$400 million): The Enacted Budget provides \$355 million in grants to essential health care providers that facilitate mergers, consolidation, acquisition, or other significant corporate restructuring activities, to create a financially sustainable system of care intended to promote a patient-centered model of health care delivery. An essential health care provider is a hospital or hospital system that offers health services in a region deemed by the Health Commissioner to be underserved. Funding may be used to restructure debt obligations or fund capital improvements to facilitate mergers and consolidations of hospitals in rural communities. The Plan also funds capital expenses of the Roswell Park Cancer Institute (\$15.5 million); a community health care revolving loan (\$19.5 million); and IT and other infrastructure costs associated with the inclusion of behavioral health services in the Medicaid Managed Care benefit package (\$10 million).

Penn Station Access (\$250 million): The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) Penn Station Access project, which will open a new Metro-North link directly into Penn Station, is expected to provide enhanced system resiliency, improvement in regional mobility, and construction of four new Metro-North stations in the Bronx.

Transportation Capital Plan (\$200 million): The Enacted Budget allocates funds to transportation infrastructure projects across the State.

Municipal Restructuring and Consolidation Competition (\$170 million): The Enacted Budget includes \$20 million in funding for a new Municipal Consolidation Competition to encourage the reduction of costs through a competitive process to be administered by the

Department of State (DOS). This funding is in addition to \$150 million allocated last year to assist and encourage local governments and school districts to implement shared services, cooperation agreements, mergers, and other actions that permanently reduce operational costs and property tax burdens.

Resiliency, Mitigation, Security, and Emergency Response (\$150 million): The Enacted Budget Financial Plan funds preparedness and response efforts related to severe weather events, as well as efforts to prevent, prepare for, and respond to acts of terrorism, other public safety and health emergencies, and natural and man-made disasters.

Transformative Economic Development Projects (\$150 million): The Enacted Budget includes funds for investment that are intended to catalyze private investment, spurring significant economic development and job creation to help strengthen the economies in the communities in Nassau and Suffolk counties.

Infrastructure Improvements (\$115 million): Funding is included in the Enacted Budget for infrastructure improvements to support transportation, upstate transit, rail, airport, port, and other projects.

Economic Development (\$85 million): The Enacted Budget continues funding the economic development strategy of creating jobs, strengthening and diversifying economies, and generating economic opportunities across the State, including investments in infrastructure.

Southern Tier/Hudson Valley Farm Initiative (\$50 million): Funding is included in the Enacted Budget to help landowners in the Southern Tier and Hudson Valley maintain and develop farming, agricultural, and related businesses.

Empire State Poverty Reduction Initiative (ESPRI) (\$25 million): To combat poverty throughout the State, the Enacted Budget includes \$25 million for the ESPRI. This program will bring together State and local government, nonprofits, and community groups to design and implement coordinated solutions for addressing poverty in 16 municipalities: Albany, Binghamton, the Bronx, Buffalo, Elmira, Hempstead, Jamestown, Newburgh, Niagara Falls, Oneonta, Oswego, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, and Watertown.

Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) (\$120 million): The Enacted Budget directs monetary settlement resources to the EPF. These and other EPF resources would provide dedicated funding to communities throughout New York State to improve the environment, combat climate change, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Monetary settlement resources will be used as an advance temporarily to: (i) meet initial funding requirements for the Javits expansion project and (ii) support \$1.3 billion of bond-financed capital disbursements. The table below shows the schedule for these temporary uses.

TEMPORARY USE OF MONETARY SETTLEMENTS FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS (millions of dollars)						
	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Settlement Funds Replenished/(Used)	(1,300)	640	150	180	330	0
Transfer to DIIF for Javits Center Expansion	0	(160)	(350)	(320)	(170)	(1,000)
Bond Proceed Receipts for Javits Center Expansion	0	0	0	500	500	1,000
Management of Debt Issuances	(1,300)	800	500	0	0	0

Javits Expansion: Spending for the Javits expansion will be supported by settlement funds in the first instance, beginning in FY 2018. Subsequently, these expenses will be reimbursed by proceeds from bonds that are planned to be issued in FYs 2020 and 2021.

Management of Debt Issuances: A total of \$1.3 billion of capital spending for higher education, transportation and economic development will be funded initially from the settlement fund balances set aside in the General Fund. These funds will be made available for the projects appropriated from DIIF when the State reimburses the \$1.3 billion of spending with bond proceeds anticipated in FY 2018 (\$800 million) and FY 2019 (\$500 million). As a result of these reimbursements, it is anticipated that transfers from the General Fund to support the Capital Projects Fund will be lower in FYs 2018 and 2019 by \$800 million and \$500 million, respectively.

Other Matters Affecting the Financial Plan

General

The State's Financial Plan is subject to complex economic, social, financial, political, and environmental risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside the ability of the State to control. DOB believes that the projections of receipts and disbursements in the Financial Plan are based on reasonable assumptions, but there can be no assurance that actual results will not differ materially and adversely from these projections. In certain fiscal years, actual receipts collections have fallen substantially below the levels forecasted. In addition, projections in future years are based on the assumption that annual growth in State Operating Funds spending is limited to 2 percent, and that all savings that result from the 2 percent limit will be made available to the General Fund.

DOB routinely executes cash management actions to manage the State's large and complex budget. These actions are intended for a variety of purposes that include improving the State's cash flow, managing resources within and across fiscal years, assisting in adherence to spending targets and better positioning the State to address future risks and unanticipated costs, such as economic downturns, unexpected revenue deterioration and unplanned expenditures. As such, the State regularly makes certain payments above those initially planned to maintain budget flexibility. All payments made above the planned amount are reflected in the year they occur and adhere to the limit of the State's 2 percent spending benchmark.

The Financial Plan is based on numerous assumptions, including the condition of the State and national economies and the concomitant receipt of economically sensitive tax receipts in the amounts projected. Other uncertainties and risks concerning the economic and receipts forecasts include the impacts of: national and international events; ongoing financial instability in the Euro-zone; changes in consumer confidence, oil supplies and oil prices; major terrorist events, hostilities or war; climate change and extreme weather events; Federal statutory and regulatory changes concerning financial sector activities; changes concerning financial sector bonus payouts, as well as any future legislation governing the structure of compensation; shifts in monetary policy affecting interest rates and the financial markets; financial and real estate market developments which may adversely affect bonus income and capital gains realizations; the effect of household debt on consumer spending and State tax collections; and the outcome of litigation and other claims affecting the State.

Among other factors, the Financial Plan is subject to various uncertainties and contingencies relating to: wage and benefit increases for State employees that exceed projected annual costs; changes in the size of the State's workforce; the realization of the projected rate of return for pension fund assets, and current assumptions with respect to wages for State employees affecting the State's required pension fund contributions; the willingness and ability of the Federal government to provide the aid expected in the Financial Plan; the ability of the State to implement cost reduction initiatives, including reductions in State agency operations, and the success with which the State controls expenditures; and the ability of the State and its public authorities to market securities successfully in the public credit markets. Some of these issues are described in more detail herein. The projections and assumptions contained in the Financial

Plan are subject to revisions which may result in substantial change. No assurance can be given that these estimates and projections, which depend in part upon actions the State expects to be taken but which are not within the State's control, will be realized.

Budget Risks and Uncertainties

There can be no assurance that the State's financial position will not change materially and adversely from current projections. If this were to occur, the State would be required to take additional gap-closing actions. Such actions may include, but are not limited to: reductions in State agency operations; delays or reductions in payments to local governments or other recipients of State aid; delays in or suspension of capital maintenance and construction; extraordinary financing of operating expenses; or other measures. In some cases, the ability of the State to implement such actions requires the approval of the Legislature and cannot be implemented solely by action of the Governor.

The Financial Plan projections for the outyears assume that School Aid and Medicaid disbursements will be limited to the annual growth in NYS personal income and the ten-year average growth of the medical component of the consumer price index (CPI), respectively. However, the budgets enacted for FYs 2014 through 2017 authorized spending for School Aid to increase above personal income growth that would otherwise be used to calculate the school year increases. The FY 2017 Enacted Budget includes a 6.5 percent School Aid increase, compared to personal income indexed rate of 3.9 percent.

State law grants the Commissioner of Health certain powers and authority to maintain Medicaid spending levels assumed in the current Financial Plan. Over the past five years, DOH State Funds Medicaid spending levels have been maintained at or below indexed levels. However, Medicaid program spending is sensitive to a number of factors including fluctuations in economic conditions, which may increase caseload. The Commissioner's powers are intended to limit the rate of annual growth in DOH State Funds Medicaid spending to the levels estimated for the current fiscal year, through actions which may include reducing rates to providers. However, these actions may be dependent upon timely Federal approvals and other elements of the program that govern implementation. It should further be noted that the Medicaid Cap, which is indexed to historical CPI Medical trends, applies to State Operating Funds and therefore General Fund spending remains sensitive to revenue performance in the State's HCRA fund (which finances approximately one-quarter of the DOH State-share costs of Medicaid).

The forecast contains specific transaction risks and other uncertainties including, but not limited to: receipt of certain payments from public authorities; receipt of miscellaneous revenues at the levels expected in the Financial Plan, and achievement of cost-saving measures including, but not limited to, transfer of available fund balances to the General Fund at levels currently projected. Such risks and uncertainties, if they were to materialize, could adversely impact the Financial Plan in current or future years.

In developing the Financial Plan, DOB attempts to mitigate the financial risks from volatility, litigation, and unexpected costs, with a particular emphasis on the General Fund. It does this by, among other things, calculating total General Fund disbursements cautiously (i.e., to a level they

are unlikely to reach) and managing the accumulation of financial resources that can be used to offset new costs (including, but not limited to, fund balances not needed in a given year, acceleration of tax refunds above the level budgeted in a given year, and prepayment of expenses). There can be no assurance that the tools available to mitigate risks are sufficient to address risks that may materialize in a given fiscal year.

Federal Issues

The State receives a substantial amount of Federal aid for health care, education, transportation, and other governmental purposes, as well as Federal funding to address response to, and recovery from, severe weather events and other disasters. Despite modest legislative adjustments to the budgetary caps contained in the Budget Control Act of 2011, the possibility for a reduction in Federal support is elevated so long as the caps remain in place. Any reduction in Federal funding levels could have a materially adverse impact on the Financial Plan. In addition, the Financial Plan may be adversely affected by other actions taken by the Federal government, including audits, disallowances, and changes to Federal participation rates or other Medicaid rules. Issues of particular concern are described below.

Medicaid Redesign Team (MRT) Medicaid Waiver

The Federal CMS and the State have reached an agreement authorizing up to \$8 billion in new Federal funding, over several years, to transform New York's health care system and ensure access to quality care for all Medicaid beneficiaries. This funding, provided through an amendment to the State's Partnership Plan 1115 Medicaid waiver, is divided among the Interim Access Assurance Fund (IAAF), the Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP) Program, Health Homes, and various other Medicaid redesign initiatives.

Since January 1, 2014, in accordance with provisions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), New York State has been eligible for enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) funding associated with childless adults. The DOH continues to work with the CMS, and to refine the eligibility data systems to draw the appropriate amount of enhanced FMAP. This reconciliation may result in a modification of payments to the State and local governments.

Federal Debt Ceiling

In October 2013, an impasse in Congress caused a temporary Federal government shutdown and raised concern for a time that the Federal debt ceiling would not be raised in a timely manner. Including the temporary suspension of the debt limit that ended that standoff in 2013, Congress has passed three suspensions of the debt limit since then, the most recent extending through March of 2017.

A Federal government default on payments, particularly for a prolonged period, could have a materially adverse effect on the national and State economies, financial markets, and intergovernmental aid payments. The specific effects on the Financial Plan of a future Federal government default are unknown and impossible to predict. However, data from past economic

downturns suggest that the State's revenue loss could be substantial if the economy goes into a recession due to a Federal default.

A payment default by the United States may adversely affect the municipal bond market. Municipal issuers, as well as the State, could face higher borrowing costs and impaired market access. This would jeopardize planned capital investments in transportation infrastructure, higher education facilities, hazardous waste remediation, environmental projects, and economic development projects. Additionally, the market for and market value of outstanding municipal obligations, including municipal obligations of the State, could be adversely affected.

ACA - Excise Tax on High-Cost Employer-Sponsored Health Coverage ("Cadillac Tax")

The "Cadillac Tax" is a 40 percent excise tax to be assessed on the portion of the premium for an employer-sponsored health insurance plan that exceeds a certain annual limit. The tax was passed into law in 2010 as a component of the Federal ACA. That law was amended in December 2015 to delay the effective date of the tax from calendar year 2018 to calendar year 2020. Final guidance from the Internal Revenue Service is pending. DOB has no current estimate as to the potential financial impact on the State from this Federal excise tax.

Current Labor Negotiations (Current Contract Period)

The State has reached multi-year collective bargaining agreements beyond FY 2016 with two unions -- the State Police Troopers and Commissioned and Noncommissioned Officers -- both represented by the Police Benevolent Association of the New York State Troopers (NYSPBA). These agreements provided members with a 2 percent general salary increase at the start of FY 2015 and FY 2016, respectively, and a 1.5 percent general salary increase that will commence at the start of FY 2017 and FY 2018, respectively. The State is in active negotiations with all other employee unions.

The State recently reached a one-year retroactive labor agreement, and a pay bill was passed by the Legislature, to provide a 2 percent annual salary increase to members of the New York State Public Employees Federation (PEF) for the period April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016. This agreement brings PEF in line with most other State union contracts which have salary increases that concluded in FY 2016, including the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA), United University Professions (UUP), the New York State Correctional Officers and Police Benevolent Association (NYSCOPBA), Council 82, District Council 37 (DC-37 Housing) and the Graduate Student Employees Union (GSEU). Negotiations also continue with the Police Benevolent Association of New York State (PBANYS), whose last salary increase occurred at the end of FY 2015, and with the New York State Police Investigators Association, whose last salary increase occurred at the end of FY 2011.

The State is prepared to negotiate fiscally responsible successor agreements with all of these unions. The State Operating Funds cost of providing a 1 percent general salary increase effective in FY 2017 for PEF, PBANYS, CSEA, UUP, NYSCOPBA, Council 82, DC-37 Housing and GSEU and unrepresented management/confidential (M/C) employees is approximately \$131 million annually.

Pension Amortization¹³

Background

Under legislation enacted in August 2010, the State and local governments may amortize (defer paying) a portion of their annual pension costs. Amortization temporarily reduces the pension costs that must be paid by public employers in a given fiscal year, but results in higher costs overall when repaid with interest.

In FY 2016, the State made a total pension payment to the New York State and Local Retirement System (NYSLRS) of \$1.7 billion, and amortized \$296.7 million (the maximum amount allowable). In addition, the State's Office of Court Administration (OCA) made a total pension payment of \$263.6 million, and amortized \$59.5 million (the maximum amount legally allowable). The total deferred amount of the FY 2016 pension payment — \$356.2 million — will be repaid with interest over the next ten years, with the final payment being made in FY 2026.

The State is required to begin repayment on each new amortization in the fiscal year immediately following the year in which the deferral was made. The full amount of each amortization, with interest, must be repaid within ten years, but the amount can be paid off sooner. The annual interest rate on each new amortization is determined by OSC, and is fixed for the entire term of the deferral. Legislation included in the FY 2017 Enacted Budget authorizes the State to prepay annual installments of principal associated with an amortization, prior to the expiration of the amortization repayment schedule, and thus only be required to make the related interest payments during the subsequent fiscal years associated with such prepayments. This option does not allow the State to extend the ten-year repayment schedule, nor does it allow for the interest rate initially applied to the amortization amount to be modified.

For amounts amortized in FY 2011 through FY 2016, the State Comptroller set interest rates of 5 percent, 3.75 percent, 3 percent, 3.67 percent, 3.15 percent and 3.21 percent, respectively. The normal annual employer contribution to the NYSLRS is based on rates established by the NYSLRS Actuary using the annual fund valuation and actuarially prescribed policies and procedures. Employer contribution rates are established for both ERS and PFRS. These rates are then applied to the State-employee salary base for each respective employee group. The State's normal annual contribution is the total bill, excluding payments for deficiency, group life, previous amortizations, incentive costs, administrative costs, and prior-year adjustments.

The amortization rates (i.e., the graded rates) for ERS and PFRS are determined by a formula enacted in the 2010 legislation. The respective graded rates always move toward their system's average normal rate by up to 1 percentage point per year. When the average normal rate is more than 1 percentage point greater than the graded rate, the use of the amortization program reduces the portion of the normal contribution that is payable immediately. The balance of the normal contribution may be amortized. However, when the graded rate equals or exceeds the

¹³ The information contained under this heading was prepared solely by DOB and reflects the budgetary aspects of pension amortization. The information that appears later in this AIS, under the section entitled "State Retirement System" was furnished solely by OSC.

normal average rate, amortization is not allowed. Additionally, when the graded rate is more than 1 percentage point greater than the average normal rate, the employer is required to pay the graded rate. Any additional contributions are first used to pay off existing amortizations. If all amortizations have been paid, any excess is deposited into a reserve account and used to offset future increases in contribution rates. The amortization threshold is projected to approximate the normal rate in upcoming fiscal years. Therefore, the Financial Plan no longer assumes amortization of State and OCA pension costs beyond FY 2016.

For both the ERS and the PFRS, the following table provides: i) system average normal rates; and ii) amortization (graded) rates.

Fiscal Year (FY)	New York State Employees' Retirement System (ERS)		New York State Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS)	
	Normal Rates (GLIP Portion) ¹	Graded Rates (does not apply to GLIP)	Normal Rates (GLIP Portion)	Graded Rates (does not apply to GLIP)
FY 2011	11.9 (0.4)	9.5	18.2 (0.1)	17.5
FY 2012	16.3 (0.4)	10.5	21.6 (0.0)	18.5
FY 2013	18.9 (0.4)	11.5	25.8 (0.1)	19.5
FY 2014	20.9 (0.4)	12.5	28.9 (0.0)	20.5
FY 2015	20.1 (0.4)	13.5	27.6 (0.1)	21.5
FY 2016	18.2 (0.5)	14.5	24.7 (0.0)	22.5
FY 2017	15.5 (0.4)	15.1	24.3 (0.0)	23.5

¹ Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP) portion reflected in parenthesis along with normal rates.

Outyear Projections

All projections are based on projected market returns and numerous actuarial assumptions which, if unrealized, could change these projections materially.

During FY 2016, the NYSLRS (ERS and PFRS) updated its actuarial assumptions based on the results of the 2015 five-year experience study. In September 2015, the System announced that employer contribution rates would decrease for FY 2017 and the assumed rate of return would be lowered from 7.5 percent to 7 percent. The salary scale assumptions were also changed — for ERS the scale was reduced from 4.8 percent to 3.8 percent and for PFRS the scale was reduced from 5.4 percent to 4.5 percent. Factoring in these and other assumptions, the average contribution rate for ERS will decrease from 18.2 percent of payroll to 15.5 percent, or about 15 percent, while the average contribution rate for PFRS will decrease from 24.7 percent of payroll to 24.3 percent, or approximately 2 percent.

The FY 2017 ERS/PFRS pension payment estimate of \$2.1 billion incorporates the most recent estimate prepared by OSC as of April 2016. This includes payment of prior amortizations totaling \$432 million and additional interest savings by paying the non-Judiciary and Judiciary pension bills in April 2016. Total payment estimates include both the non-Judiciary and Judiciary components, and reflects payment of the entire pension bill, with no additional amortization.

The following tables provide aggregate pension costs across all the various systems associated with State employees: i) ERS for both the Executive branch and Judiciary; ii) PFRS for the Executive; iii) Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) for both SUNY and the State Education Department (SED); iv) Optional Retirement Program (ORP) for both SUNY and SED; and v) NYS Voluntary Defined Contribution Plan (VDC). Amortization (graded) rates, deferrals and repayments are provided for ERS (Executive and Judiciary) and PFRS (Executive).

STATE PENSION COSTS AND AMORTIZATION SAVINGS					
(millions of dollars)					
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
AMORTIZATION THRESHOLDS (Graded Rate)					
ERS (%)	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5
PFRS (%)	17.5	18.5	19.5	20.5	21.5
STATEWIDE PENSION PAYMENTS					
	1,470	1,696	1,601	2,086	2,118
Gross Pension Costs	1,633	2,140	2,192	2,744	2,438
(Amortization Amount) / Excess Contributions	(250)	(563)	(779)	(937)	(713)
Repayment of Amortization (incl. FY 2005 and FY 2006)	87	119	188	279	393

STATE PENSION COSTS AND AMORTIZATION SAVINGS (CONTINUED)					
(millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
AMORTIZATION THRESHOLDS (Graded Rate)					
ERS (%)	14.5	15.1	15.1	14.6	14.8
PFRS (%)	22.5	23.5	23.8	23.3	23.5
STATEWIDE PENSION PAYMENTS					
	2,225	2,352	2,463	2,445	2,500
Gross Pension Costs	2,189	1,920	2,031	2,013	2,068
(Amortization Amount) / Excess Contributions	(356)	0	0	0	0
Repayment of Amortization (incl. FY 2005 and FY 2006)	392	432	432	432	432

The next table reflects projected pension contributions and amortizations exclusively for the Executive branch and Judiciary employees participating in the ERS and PFRS. The "Normal Costs" column shows the amount of the State's pension cost prior to amortization, as authorized in 2010. The "(Amortized) / Excess Contributions" column shows amounts deferred (i.e., amortized) or payments of outstanding contingencies. The "Amortization Payments" column provides the amount paid in a given fiscal year (principal and interest on deferrals) as authorized in 2010. The "Total" column provides the State's actual or planned pension contribution, net of amortization.

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND POLICE AND FIRE RETIREMENT SYSTEM¹
IMPACTS OF AMORTIZATION ON PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

(millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Normal Costs²	(Amortized)/Excess Contributions	Amortization Payments	Total
Results:				
2011	1,543.2	(249.6)	0.0	1,293.6
2012	2,037.5	(562.8)	32.3	1,507.0
2013	2,076.1	(778.5)	100.9	1,398.5
2014	2,633.8	(937.0)	192.1	1,888.9
2015	2,325.8	(713.1)	305.6	1,918.3
Projections:				
2016	1,972.2	(356.2)	389.9	2,005.9
2017	1,696.2	0.0	432.1	2,128.3
2018	1,802.2	0.0	432.1	2,234.3
2019	1,780.4	0.0	432.1	2,212.5
2020	1,830.5	0.0	432.1	2,262.6
2021	1,911.4	0.0	432.2	2,343.6
2022	1,977.9	0.0	399.8	2,377.7
2023	1,993.5	0.0	331.3	2,324.8
2024	2,009.1	0.0	240.1	2,249.2
2025	2,024.4	0.0	126.5	2,150.9
2026	2,039.6	0.0	42.2	2,081.8
2027	2,054.3	0.0	0.0	2,054.3
2028	2,068.9	0.0	0.0	2,068.9
2029	2,061.5	0.0	0.0	2,061.5
2030	2,052.1	0.0	0.0	2,052.1
2031	2,040.4	0.0	0.0	2,040.4

¹ Pension contribution values in this table do not include pension costs related to the Optional Retirement Program and Teachers' Retirement System for SUNY and SED, whereas the projected pension costs in other Financial Plan tables include such pension disbursements.

² Normal costs include payments from amortizations prior to FY 2011, which will end in FY 2016 as a result of early repayments.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

State employees become eligible for post-employment benefits (e.g., health insurance) if they reach retirement while working for the State and are enrolled in the New York State Health Insurance Program (NYSHIP), or are enrolled in the NYSHIP opt-out program at the time they reach retirement and have at least ten years of eligible service for NYSHIP benefits. The cost of providing post-retirement health insurance is shared between the State and the retired employee. Contributions are established by law and may be amended by the Legislature. The State pays its share of costs on a Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) basis as required by law.

In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 45, the State must perform an actuarial valuation every two years for purposes of calculating OPEB liabilities. As disclosed in Note 13 of the State's Basic Financial Statements for FY 2015, the State's Annual Required Contribution (ARC) represents the annual level of funding that, if set aside on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and to amortize any unfunded liabilities of the plan over a period not to exceed 30 years. Amounts required but not actually set aside to pay for these benefits are accumulated, with interest, as part of the net OPEB obligation, after adjusting for amounts previously required.

As reported in the State's Basic Financial Statements for FY 2015, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability for FY 2015 is \$77.4 billion (\$63.426 billion for the State and \$13.933 billion for SUNY), an increase of \$9.2 billion from FY 2014 (attributable entirely to the State). The unfunded actuarial accrued liability for FY 2015 used an actuarial valuation of OPEB liabilities as of April 1, 2014 for the State, and April 1, 2012 for SUNY. These valuations were determined using the Frozen Entry Age actuarial cost method, and are amortized over an open period of 30 years using the level percentage of projected payroll amortization method. Driving a significant portion of the annual growth in the State's unfunded actuarial accrued liability is the adoption of new generational mortality projection tables developed by the Society of Actuaries, reflecting an improvement in life expectancy in future years, and resulting in increases to accrued liabilities and the present value of projected benefits. Also driving a portion of the annual growth are the expected increases in NYSHIP costs due to health care cost trends and utilization increases.

The actuarially determined annual OPEB cost for FY 2015 totaled \$3 billion (\$2.3 billion for the State and \$0.7 billion for SUNY), an increase of \$20 million from FY 2014 (\$17 million for the State and \$3 million for SUNY). The actuarially-determined cost is calculated using the Frozen Entry Age actuarial cost method, allocating costs on a level basis over earnings. The actuarially determined cost was \$1.5 billion (\$1 billion for the State and \$0.5 billion for SUNY) greater than the cash payments for retiree costs made by the State in FY 2015. This difference between the State's PAYGO costs, and the actuarially-determined ARC under GASB Statement 45, reduced the State's net asset condition at the end of FY 2015 by \$1.5 billion.

GASB does not require the additional costs to be funded on the State's budgetary (cash) basis, and no additional funding is assumed for this purpose in the current Financial Plan. The State continues to fund these costs, along with all other employee health care expenses, on a PAYGO basis.

There is no provision in the Financial Plan to fund the ARC for OPEB. If the State began making a contribution, the additional cost above the PAYGO amounts would be lowered. The State's Health Insurance Council, which consists of the Governor's Office of Employee Relations (GOER), the Department of Civil Service and DOB, will continue to review this matter and seek input from the State Comptroller, the legislative fiscal committees and other outside parties. However, it is not expected that the State will alter its current PAYGO funding practice.

The State is currently examining GASB Statement 75, which amends GASB Statement 45 requirements. The GASB Statement 75 will alter the actuarial methods used to calculate OPEB liabilities, standardize asset smoothing and discount rates, and require the funded status of the OPEB liabilities to be reported by the State. The State does not currently expect to implement the GASB Statement 75 changes until the State's FY 2019 Basic Financial Statements.

Litigation

Litigation against the State may include potential challenges to the constitutionality of various actions. The State may also be affected by adverse decisions that are the result of various lawsuits. Such adverse decisions may not meet the materiality threshold to warrant individual description but, in the aggregate, could still adversely affect the current Financial Plan.

Storm Recovery

In recent years, New York State has sustained damage from three powerful storms that crippled entire regions. In August 2011, Hurricane Irene disrupted power and caused extensive flooding to various New York State counties. In September 2011, Tropical Storm Lee caused flooding in additional New York State counties and, in some cases, exacerbated the damage caused by Hurricane Irene two weeks earlier. On October 29, 2012, Superstorm Sandy struck the East Coast, causing widespread infrastructure damage and economic losses to the greater New York region. The frequency and intensity of these storms present economic and financial risks to the State. Reimbursement claims for costs of the immediate response are being processed, and both recovery and future mitigation efforts have begun, largely supported by Federal funds. In January 2013, the Federal government approved approximately \$60 billion in Federal disaster aid for general recovery, rebuilding and mitigation activity nationwide. It is anticipated that New York State, MTA, and New York State localities may receive approximately one-half of this amount for response, recovery, and mitigation costs. To date, a total of \$17 billion has been committed to repairing impacted homes and businesses, restoring community services, and mitigating future storm risks across New York State. There can be no assurance that all anticipated Federal disaster aid described above will be provided to the State and its affected entities over the coming years.

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change poses long-term threats to physical and biological systems. Potential hazards and risks related to climate change for the State include, among other things, rising sea levels, more severe coastal flooding and erosion hazards, and more intense storms. Storms in recent years, including Superstorm Sandy, Hurricane Irene, and Tropical Storm Lee, have demonstrated

vulnerabilities in the State's infrastructure (including mass transit systems, power transmission and distribution systems, and other critical lifelines) to extreme weather events, including coastal flooding caused by storm surges. Significant long-term planning and investment by the Federal government, State, municipalities, and public utilities are expected to be needed for adapting existing infrastructure to climate change risks.

Financial Condition of New York State Localities

The financial demands on State aid may be affected by the fiscal conditions of New York City and potentially other localities, which rely in part on State aid to balance their budgets and meet their cash requirements. Certain localities outside New York City, including cities and counties, have experienced financial problems and have requested and received additional State assistance during the last several State fiscal years. In 2013, the Financial Restructuring Board for Local Governments was created to provide assistance to distressed local governments by performing comprehensive reviews, and providing grants and loans as a condition of implementing recommended efficiency initiatives. For additional details on the Restructuring Board, please visit www.frb.ny.gov.

Bond Market

Implementation of the Financial Plan is dependent on the State's ability to market its bonds successfully. The State finances much of its capital spending in the first instance from the General Fund or the STIP, which it then reimburses with proceeds from the sale of bonds. If the State cannot sell bonds at the levels (or on the timetable) expected in the capital plan, the State's overall cash position and capital funding plan may be adversely affected. The success of projected public sales will be subject to prevailing market conditions, among other things. Future developments in the financial markets, including possible changes in Federal tax law relating to the taxation of interest on municipal bonds, as well as future developments concerning the State and public discussion of such developments generally, may affect the market for outstanding State-supported and State-related debt.

Debt Reform Act Limit

The Debt Reform Act of 2000 ("Debt Reform Act") restricts the issuance of State-supported debt to capital purposes only, and for maximum terms of 30 years. The Act limits the amount of new State-supported debt to 4 percent of State personal income, and new State-supported debt service costs to 5 percent of All Funds receipts. The restrictions apply to all new State-supported debt issued since April 1, 2000. The cap on new State-supported debt outstanding began at 0.75 percent of personal income in FY 2001, and was fully phased in at 4 percent of personal income during FY 2011. The cap on new State-supported debt service costs began at 0.75 percent of All Funds receipts in FY 2001, and was fully phased in at 5 percent during FY 2014. The State was in compliance with the statutory caps in the most recent calculation period (FY 2015).

DOB projects that debt outstanding and debt service will continue to remain below the limits imposed by the Debt Reform Act. Based on the most recent personal income and debt outstanding forecasts, the available room under the debt outstanding cap is expected to decline from \$4.9 billion in FY 2016 to \$105 million in FY 2020. This includes the estimated impact of the bond-financed portion of increased capital commitment levels. Debt outstanding and debt service caps continue to include the existing SUNY Dormitory Facilities lease revenue bonds, which are backed by a general obligation pledge of SUNY. Bonds issued under the new SUNY Dormitory Facilities Revenue credit (which are not backed by a general obligation pledge of SUNY) are not included in the State's calculation of debt caps. Capital spending priorities and debt financing practices may be adjusted from time to time to preserve available debt capacity and stay within the statutory limits, as events warrant.

DEBT OUTSTANDING SUBJECT TO CAP (millions of dollars)								TOTAL STATE-SUPPORTED DEBT (millions of dollars)			
Year	Personal			Debt Outstanding	\$ Remaining	Debt as a	% Remaining	Debt Outstanding Prior to April 1, 2000	Total State-Supported		
	Income	Cap %	Cap \$	Since April 1, 2000	Capacity	% of PI	Capacity		Debt Outstanding	Debt Service	
FY 2016	1,142,490	4.00%	45,700	40,814	4,885	3.57%	0.43%	9,415	50,229		
FY 2017	1,193,200	4.00%	47,728	42,981	4,747	3.60%	0.40%	8,111	51,092		
FY 2018	1,251,360	4.00%	50,054	48,166	1,889	3.85%	0.15%	6,813	54,979		
FY 2019	1,315,830	4.00%	52,633	51,988	645	3.95%	0.05%	5,771	57,759		
FY 2020	1,379,570	4.00%	55,183	55,078	105	3.99%	0.01%	4,895	59,973		
FY 2021	1,444,290	4.00%	57,772	57,488	284	3.98%	0.02%	3,421	60,909		

DEBT SERVICE SUBJECT TO CAP (millions of dollars)								TOTAL STATE-SUPPORTED DEBT (millions of dollars)			
Year	All Funds			Debt Service	\$ Remaining	DS as a	% Remaining	Debt Service Prior to April 1, 2000	Total State-Supported		
	Receipts	Cap %	Cap \$	Since April 1, 2000	Capacity	% of Revenue	Capacity		Debt Service	Debt Service	
FY 2016	153,265	5.00%	7,663	4,087	3,576	2.67%	2.33%	1,492	5,579		
FY 2017	152,346	5.00%	7,617	4,355	3,262	2.86%	2.14%	823	5,178		
FY 2018	159,142	5.00%	7,957	4,766	3,192	2.99%	2.01%	1,477	6,242		
FY 2019	160,110	5.00%	8,006	5,365	2,640	3.35%	1.65%	1,392	6,757		
FY 2020	163,777	5.00%	8,189	5,856	2,333	3.58%	1.42%	1,362	7,218		
FY 2021	170,279	5.00%	8,514	6,247	2,267	3.67%	1.33%	1,198	7,444		

The State's available debt capacity under its statutory debt cap reflects the impact of several factors in the Enacted Budget. The summary below highlights each factor and its cumulative impact on the remaining capacity under the cap since the FY 2017 Executive Budget proposal. These factors include a change (reduction) to the personal income forecast, additional capital commitments approved in the Enacted Budget, revised estimates for bond-financed capital spending, debt issuance adjustments that leverage the State's strong liquidity position, and economic refundings of SUNY Dormitory Facilities debt. In the Enacted Budget, capital spending estimates have consistently been revised downward, as spending estimates are reconciled to actual results. Over the past four years, actual results have been \$2.8 billion below the level projected in the Executive Budget for the most recently completed fiscal year (FY 2013 - \$685 million, FY 2014 - \$543 million, FY 2015 - \$587 million, and FY 2016 - \$957 million). In managing the State's debt issuances, the Enacted Budget assumes that cash on hand from settlement moneys will be used to defer \$1.3 billion of bond issuances in FY 2017, which will instead be issued in FY 2018 (\$800 million) and in FY 2019 (\$500 million). Also, debt issuances were further reduced by \$500 million in FY 2017 for timing-related reasons, reflecting the lag between capital spending and reimbursements from bond sales. With respect to the SUNY Dormitory Facilities refundings, it is expected that bonds under the existing program will be refunded into the new SUNY Dormitory Facilities Revenue Credit (not subject to the statutory debt cap) as they reach their call dates.

DEBT OUTSTANDING SUBJECT TO CAP REMAINING CAPACITY SUMMARY						
(millions of dollars)						
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
30-Day Executive Budget Financial Plan	4,403	2,892	1,522	630	189	584
Personal Income Forecast Adjustment	8	(108)	(206)	(190)	(180)	(170)
New Base for Enacted Budget Financial Plan	4,411	2,784	1,316	440	9	414
Enacted Capital Adds	0	(897)	(1,180)	(1,313)	(2,068)	(2,908)
Enacted Capital Reestimates	474	1,042	752	1,001	1,553	1,983
Management of Debt Issuances	0	1,818	974	454	448	441
SUNY Dorms Anticipated Refundings	0	0	27	63	163	353
Enacted Budget Financial Plan	4,885	4,747	1,889	645	105	284

Secured Hospital Program

Under the Secured Hospital Program, the State entered into service contracts to enable certain financially distressed not-for-profit hospitals to have tax-exempt debt issued on their behalf, to pay for upgrading their primary health care facilities. In the event of revenue shortfalls to pay debt service on the Secured Hospital bonds, which include hospital payments made under loan agreements between the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) and the hospitals and certain reserve funds held by the applicable trustees for the bonds, the service contracts obligate the State to pay debt service, subject to annual appropriations by the Legislature, on bonds issued by DASNY through the Secured Hospital Program. As of March 31, 2016, there were approximately \$257 million of bonds outstanding for this program.

The financial condition of hospitals in the State's Secured Hospital Program continues to deteriorate. Of the remaining financially distressed hospitals, one is experiencing significant operating losses that have impaired its ability to remain current on its loan agreement with DASNY. In relation to the Secured Hospital Program, the State's contingent contractual obligation was invoked to pay debt service for the first time in FY 2014 when \$12 million was paid, and again in FY 2015 and FY 2016 when \$24 million and \$19 million were paid, respectively. DASNY also estimates the State will pay debt service costs of approximately \$25 million in FY 2017, and approximately \$14 million annually in FY 2018 through FY 2021. These amounts are based on the actual experience to date of the participants in the program, and would cover the debt service costs for one hospital that currently is not meeting the terms of its loan agreement with DASNY, a second financially distressed hospital whose debt service obligation was discharged in bankruptcy but is paying rent which offsets a portion of the debt service, and a third hospital that is now closed. The State has estimated additional exposure of up to \$24 million annually, if all financially distressed hospitals failed to meet the terms of their agreements with DASNY and if available reserve funds were depleted.

SUNY Downstate Hospital and the Long Island College Hospital (LICH)

In May 2011, the New York State Supreme Court issued an order (the "May 2011 Order") that approved the transfer of real property and other assets of LICH to a New York State not-for-profit corporation ("Holdings"), the sole member of which is SUNY. Subsequent to such transfer, Holdings leased the LICH hospital facility to SUNY University Hospital at Brooklyn ("Downstate Hospital"). In 2012, DASNY issued tax exempt State PIT Revenue Bonds ("PIT Bonds"), to refund approximately \$120 million in outstanding debt originally incurred by LICH and assumed by Holdings.

Pursuant to a court-approved settlement in 2014, SUNY, together with Holdings, issued a RFP seeking a qualified party to provide or arrange to provide health care services at LICH and to purchase the LICH property. The structure of the settlement also increased the likelihood that sufficient proceeds from the transaction would be available to support defeasance of the PIT Bonds by setting a minimum purchase price.

In accordance with the settlement, Holdings has entered into a purchase and sale agreement with FPG Cobble Hill Acquisitions, LLC (the "Purchaser"), an affiliate of Fortis Property Group, LLC ("Fortis") (also party to the agreement), which proposes to purchase the LICH property, and with NYU Hospitals Center which will provide both interim and long-term health care services. The Fortis affiliate plans to develop a mixed-use project. The agreement was approved by the Offices of the Attorney General and the State Comptroller, and the sale of all or substantially all, of the assets of Holdings was approved by the State Supreme Court in Kings County. The initial closing was held as of September 1, 2015 and on September 3, 2015, sale proceeds of approximately \$120 million were transferred to the trustee for the PIT Bonds which were paid and legally defeased from such proceeds. Title to 17 of the 20 properties was conveyed to the special purpose entities formed by the Purchaser to hold title.

The next closing, when title to the New Medical Site (NMS) portion of the LICH property is to be conveyed to NYU Hospitals Center (the NMS Closing) is anticipated to occur within 30 days after all buildings on the NMS are fully demolished and all environmental issues remediated by the Purchaser. The external demolition of the buildings had been the subject of a court ordered restraint that was removed as of October 29, 2015. In its efforts to complete the demolitions and environmental remediation, the Purchaser has continued to deal with challenges raised by adjoining property owners and community groups. These challenges have delayed, and may continue to delay, demolition and environmental remediation.

If the NMS Closing does not occur on or before June 30, 2016, NYU Hospitals Center has the right to terminate its obligations under the purchase and sale agreement upon 30 days prior notice to Purchaser and Holdings. There can be no assurance that NYU Hospitals Center will not exercise its right to terminate after July 1, 2016. If NYU Hospitals Center terminates its obligations under the purchase and sale agreement, it has the contractual right to close its interim emergency department services immediately, but that right would be subject to obtaining regulatory approval for the closure. Also, if NYU Hospitals Center terminates its obligations under the purchase and sale agreement, the Purchaser has the ability under the purchase and sale agreement to continue with the final closing if, among other things, the Purchaser can

identify a replacement provider with a confirming letter of interest to provide certain of the healthcare services expected to be provided by NYU Hospitals Center.

To date, Holdings has received no indication that NYU Hospitals Center intends to terminate its obligations under the purchase and sale agreement. As an alternative to termination, in light of the delays, each of Holdings and NYU Hospitals Center has the contractual right at any time to take over and complete the demolition and environmental remediation at the Purchaser's sole cost and expense. If Holdings elects to take over the demolition and environmental remediation, it may do so directly or through a designee (i.e., a contractor).

The final closing is anticipated to occur within 36 months after the NMS Closing. At the final closing, title to the two remaining portions of the LICH properties will be conveyed to special purpose entities of Fortis, and Holdings will receive the balance of the purchase price, \$120 million less the remaining down payment. The final closing is conditioned upon completion of the construction of the New Medical Building by NYU Hospitals Center and relocation of the emergency department to the New Medical Building.

There can be no assurance that the resolution of legal, financial, and regulatory issues surrounding LICH, including the payment of outstanding liabilities, will not have a materially adverse impact on SUNY.

2016 Legislative Session

The State's regular legislative session for 2016 ended on June 18, 2016. During the session, several bills with a fiscal impact were approved by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, including a bill that provides certain military veterans with enhanced pension benefits. In addition, a number of bills have been passed by the Legislature and are expected to be sent to the Governor for his review. DOB is evaluating the fiscal impact of the legislative session and expects to reflect, in the First Quarterly Update to the Financial Plan, the estimated costs associated with bills signed by the Governor.



State Financial Plan Projections Fiscal Years 2017 Through 2020

Introduction

This section presents the State's multi-year Financial Plan projections for receipts and disbursements, reflecting the impact of forecast revisions in FYs 2017 through FY 2020, with an emphasis on the FY 2017 projections.

The State's cash-basis budgeting system, complex fund structure, and practice of earmarking certain tax receipts for specific purposes complicate the discussion of the State's receipts and disbursements projections. Therefore, to minimize the distortions caused by these factors and, equally important, to highlight relevant aspects of the projections, DOB has adopted the following approaches in summarizing the projections:

- **Receipts:** The detailed discussion of tax receipts covers projections for both the General Fund and State Funds (including capital projects). The State Funds perspective reflects estimated tax receipts before their diversion among various funds and accounts, including tax receipts dedicated to capital projects funds (which fall outside of the General Fund and State Operating Funds accounting perspectives). DOB believes this presentation provides a clearer picture of projected receipts, trends, and forecast assumptions, by factoring out the distorting effects of earmarking certain tax receipts.
- **Disbursements:** Roughly 40 percent of projected State-financed spending for operating purposes (excluding transfers) is accounted for outside of the General Fund, concentrated primarily in the areas of health care, School Aid, higher education, transportation, and mental hygiene. To provide a clearer picture of spending commitments, the multi-year projections and growth rates are presented, where appropriate, on both a General Fund and State Operating Funds basis.

In evaluating the State's multi-year operating forecast, it should be noted that the reliability of the estimates and projections as a predictor of the State's future financial position is likely to diminish, the further removed such estimates and projections are from the date of this Enacted Budget Financial Plan. Accordingly, in terms of outyear projections, the first "outyear" of the FY 2017 budget, FY 2018, is the most relevant from a planning perspective.

Summary

The FY 2017 Enacted Budget Financial Plan reflects a 2 percent annual growth in State Operating Funds, consistent with the expectation of adherence with a 2 percent spending benchmark.

The projections for FY 2018 and thereafter set forth in the Enacted Budget Financial Plan reflect the savings that DOB estimates would be realized if the Governor continues to propose, and the Legislature continues to enact, balanced budgets in future years that limit annual growth in State Operating Funds spending to no greater than 2 percent. The estimated savings are labeled on a distinct line in the Enacted Budget Financial Plan tables as “Adherence to 2 percent Spending Benchmark.” The total disbursements in the Enacted Budget Financial Plan tables do not assume these savings. Such savings will be developed and proposed in future budgets. If the State does not adhere to the 2 percent State Operating Funds spending benchmark in FY 2017, FY 2018, FY 2019, and FY 2020, the projected budget gaps would be higher.

The following tables present the Enacted Budget Financial Plan multi-year projections for the General Fund and State Operating Funds, as well as reconciliation between the State Operating Funds projections and the General Fund budget gaps. The tables are followed by a summary of the multi-year receipts and disbursements forecasts.

General Fund Projections

GENERAL FUND PROJECTIONS					
(millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected	FY 2020 Projected
RECEIPTS					
Taxes (After Debt Service)	62,581	65,117	68,201	68,307	71,029
Miscellaneous Receipts/Federal Grants	5,842	2,813	2,486	2,455	2,318
Other Transfers	1,253	1,046	750	750	734
Total Receipts	69,676	68,976	71,437	71,512	74,081
DISBURSEMENTS					
Local Assistance Grants	43,314	45,957	49,086	51,650	54,496
School Aid	20,133	21,101	22,679	23,931	25,241
Medicaid/EP	12,136	12,683	13,566	14,470	15,448
All Other	11,045	12,173	12,841	13,249	13,807
State Operations	7,955	8,299	8,655	8,499	8,640
Personal Service	6,011	6,054	6,097	6,135	6,189
Non-Personal Service	1,944	2,245	2,558	2,364	2,451
General State Charges	5,397	5,425	5,824	6,033	6,417
Transfers to Other Funds	11,376	12,160	11,375	12,005	12,156
Debt Service	1,196	706	1,260	1,182	1,076
Capital Projects	2,721	4,461	3,019	3,399	3,311
State Share of Mental Hygiene Medicaid	2,036	1,437	1,325	1,301	1,236
SUNY Operations	998	996	1,001	997	997
All Other	4,425	4,560	4,770	5,126	5,536
Total Disbursements	68,042	71,841	74,940	78,187	81,709
Adherence to 2% Spending Benchmark¹	n/a	n/a	2,956	4,634	6,498
Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance:	(1,634)	2,865	902	1,200	731
Community Projects Fund	11	10	0	0	0
Labor Agreements Prior to FY 2017	35	15	0	0	0
Undesignated Fund Balance	(47)	87	0	0	0
Monetary Settlements ²	(1,633)	2,753	902	1,200	731
Programmed	(1,088)	2,873	902	1,200	731
Unbudgeted	(545)	(120)	0	0	0
BUDGET SURPLUS/(GAP) PROJECTIONS	0	0	355	(841)	(399)

¹ Savings estimated from limiting annual spending growth in future years to 2 percent. Calculation based on current FY 2017 projections. The Governor is expected to propose, and negotiate with the Legislature to enact, Budgets in each fiscal year that hold State Operating Funds spending growth to 2 percent. Assumes all savings from holding spending growth to 2 percent are made available to the General Fund. Total disbursements in Financial Plan tables and discussion do not reflect these savings. If the 2 percent State Operating Funds spending benchmark is not adhered to, the projected budget gaps would be higher.

² FY 2016 and FY 2017 reflect transfers of monetary settlement funds from the General Fund to the Dedicated Infrastructure Investment Fund (\$857 million in FY 2016 and \$1.35 billion in FY 2017); the Environmental Protection Fund (\$120 million in FY 2017); and the mental hygiene account for Federal disallowance repayment (\$850 million in FY 2016).

State Operating Funds Projections

STATE OPERATING FUNDS PROJECTIONS					
(millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected	FY 2020 Projected
RECEIPTS					
Taxes	73,279	75,832	79,208	79,989	83,142
Miscellaneous Receipts/Federal Grants	23,328	18,807	18,606	18,799	18,502
Total Receipts	96,607	94,639	97,814	98,788	101,644
DISBURSEMENTS					
Local Assistance Grants	62,653	64,889	67,885	70,742	73,563
School Aid (School Year Basis)	23,290	24,797	25,906	27,219	28,599
DOH Medicaid	17,453	18,184	18,982	19,882	20,741
Transportation	4,745	4,952	5,040	5,097	5,192
STAR	3,335	3,228	2,977	2,921	2,869
Higher Education	2,955	3,031	3,097	3,158	3,195
Social Services	2,949	2,924	2,982	3,015	3,047
Mental Hygiene	2,646	2,571	3,132	3,494	3,738
All Other ¹	5,280	5,202	5,769	5,956	6,182
State Operations	18,583	18,534	18,893	18,885	19,034
Personal Service	12,981	12,841	12,900	13,020	13,113
Non-Personal Service	5,602	5,693	5,993	5,865	5,921
General State Charges	7,452	7,551	8,022	8,302	8,736
Pension Contribution	2,225	2,352	2,463	2,445	2,500
Health Insurance (Active Employees)	2,178	2,343	2,484	2,651	2,831
Health Insurance (Retired Employees)	1,285	1,376	1,459	1,557	1,663
All Other	1,763	1,479	1,616	1,648	1,743
Debt Service	5,598	5,203	6,257	6,771	7,232
Capital Projects	2	3	2	0	0
Total Disbursements	94,288	96,180	101,059	104,700	108,565
Net Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	432	(1,657)	140	(327)	(134)
Adherence to 2% Spending Benchmark²	n/a	n/a	2,956	4,634	6,498
RECONCILIATION TO GENERAL FUND GAP					
Designated Fund Balances:	(2,751)	3,198	504	764	158
General Fund	(1,634)	2,865	902	1,200	731
Special Revenue Funds	(1,075)	422	(290)	(344)	(413)
Debt Service Funds	(42)	(89)	(108)	(92)	(160)
GENERAL FUND BUDGET SURPLUS/(GAP)	0	0	355	(841)	(399)

¹ All Other includes other education, parks, environment, economic development, public safety, and reconciliation between the basis for school year and State fiscal year spending on School aid.

² Savings estimated from limiting annual spending growth in future years to 2 percent. Calculation based on current FY 2017 projections. The Governor is expected to propose, and negotiate with the Legislature to enact, budgets in each fiscal year that hold State Operating Funds spending growth to 2 percent. Assumes all savings from holding spending growth to 2 percent are made available to the General Fund. Total disbursements in Financial Plan tables and discussion do not reflect these savings. If the 2 percent State Operating Funds spending benchmark is not adhered to, projected budget gaps would be higher.

Receipts

Enacted Budget Financial Plan receipts include a variety of taxes, fees and assessments, charges for State-provided services, Federal grants, and other miscellaneous receipts, as well as collection of a payroll tax on businesses in the MTA region. The multi-year tax and miscellaneous receipts estimates are prepared by DOB with the assistance of the Department of Taxation and Finance (DTF) and other agencies which collect State receipts, and are predicated on economic analysis and forecasts.

Overall base growth in tax receipts is dependent on many factors. In general, base tax receipts growth rates are determined by economic changes including, but not limited to, changes in interest rates, prices, wages, employment, nonwage income, capital gains realizations, taxable consumption, corporate profits, household net worth, real estate prices and gasoline prices. Federal law changes can influence taxpayer behavior, which often alters base tax receipts. State taxes account for approximately half of total All Funds receipts.

The projections of Federal receipts generally correspond to the anticipated spending levels of a variety of programs including Medicaid, public assistance, mental hygiene, education, public health, and other activities, including extraordinary aid.

Where noted, certain tables in the following section display General Fund tax receipts that exclude amounts transferred to the General Fund in excess of amounts needed for certain debt service obligations (e.g., PIT receipts in excess of the amount transferred for debt service on revenue bonds). For a detailed description of revenue sources, see "Exhibit D - Principal State Taxes and Fees" herein.

Overview of the Receipts Forecast

All Funds receipts in FY 2017 are projected to total \$152.3 billion, 0.6 percent below FY 2016 results.

ALL FUNDS RECEIPTS (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Proposed	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
Personal Income Tax	47,055	49,464	5.1%	51,755	4.6%	51,734	0.0%	53,743	3.9%
Consumption/Use Taxes	15,725	16,134	2.6%	16,866	4.5%	17,453	3.5%	18,005	3.2%
Business Taxes	7,884	7,994	1.4%	8,323	4.1%	8,448	1.5%	8,863	4.9%
Other Taxes	2,703	2,183	-19.2%	2,174	-0.4%	2,191	0.8%	2,292	4.6%
Payroll Tax	1,306	1,353	3.6%	1,416	4.7%	1,485	4.9%	1,562	5.2%
Total State Taxes	74,673	77,128	3.3%	80,534	4.4%	81,311	1.0%	84,465	3.9%
Miscellaneous Receipts	27,268	23,567	-13.6%	25,875	9.8%	25,308	-2.2%	24,802	-2.0%
Federal Receipts	51,324	51,651	0.6%	52,733	2.1%	53,490	1.4%	54,512	1.9%
Total All Fund Receipts	153,265	152,346	-0.6%	159,142	4.5%	160,109	0.6%	163,779	2.3%

State tax receipts are expected to increase 3.3 percent in FY 2017. The increase in PIT receipts is primarily due to withholding growth and a decline in refunds, while the decline in other taxes is the result of one-time factors affecting FY 2016 and the continued phase-in of the estate tax cut. The miscellaneous receipts decline in FY 2017 is primarily due to the substantial decline in monetary settlement payments from financial institutions.

Consistent with the projected growth in the New York economy over the multi-year Financial Plan period beyond FY 2017, all tax categories are expected to exhibit growth. The Other tax category is expected to display a near term decline due to tax cuts enacted in 2014, but is expected to resume growth in the long term.

After controlling for the impact of tax law changes, base tax revenue increased 5.4 percent in FY 2016, and is projected to increase by 3.5 percent in FY 2017 and 5.3 percent in FY 2018.

Personal Income Tax

PERSONAL INCOME TAX (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016	FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020	
	Results	Enacted	Change	Proposed	Change	Projected	Change	Projected	Change
STATE/ALL FUNDS	47,055	49,464	5.1%	51,755	4.6%	51,734	0.0%	53,743	3.9%
Gross Collections	56,600	58,540	3.4%	61,895	5.7%	62,741	1.4%	66,091	5.3%
Refunds (Incl. State/City Offset)	(9,545)	(9,076)	4.9%	(10,140)	-11.7%	(11,007)	-8.6%	(12,348)	-12.2%
GENERAL FUND¹	31,957	33,870	6.0%	35,839	5.8%	35,879	0.1%	37,438	4.3%
Gross Collections	56,600	58,540	3.4%	61,895	5.7%	62,741	1.4%	66,091	5.3%
Refunds (Incl. State/City Offset)	(9,545)	(9,076)	4.9%	(10,140)	-11.7%	(11,007)	-8.6%	(12,348)	-12.2%
STAR	(3,335)	(3,228)	3.2%	(2,977)	7.8%	(2,921)	1.9%	(2,869)	1.8%
RBTF	(11,763)	(12,366)	-5.1%	(12,939)	-4.6%	(12,934)	0.0%	(13,436)	-3.9%

¹Excludes Transfers.

All Funds income tax receipts for FY 2017 are projected to be \$49.5 billion, an increase of \$2.4 billion (5.1 percent) from FY 2016 results. This increase includes growth in withholding, estimated payments attributable to the 2016 tax year, final returns, and delinquency collections, coupled with a moderate decline in total refunds related to the decrease of the administrative refund cap in January to March 2017. Growth in these categories is partially offset by a decline in extension payments attributable to the 2015 tax year.

The following table summarizes, by component, actual receipts for FY 2016 and forecast amounts through FY 2020.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX FISCAL YEAR COLLECTION COMPONENTS					
ALL FUNDS					
(millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
	Results	Enacted	Projected	Projected	Projected
Receipts					
Withholding	36,549	38,356	39,802	41,056	43,158
Estimated Payments	16,111	16,106	17,805	17,194	18,244
Current Year	11,561	12,045	13,159	12,102	13,152
Prior Year ¹	4,550	4,061	4,646	5,092	5,092
Final Returns	2,630	2,720	2,891	3,034	3,168
Current Year	269	280	292	292	292
Prior Year ¹	2,361	2,440	2,599	2,742	2,876
Delinquent	1,310	1,358	1,397	1,457	1,521
Gross Receipts	56,600	58,540	61,895	62,741	66,091
Refunds					
Prior Year ¹	5,130	5,037	6,366	6,608	7,556
Previous Years	618	718	689	714	744
Current Year ¹	2,551	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
Advanced Credit Payment	571	883	647	1,247	1,709
State/City Offset ¹	675	688	688	688	589
Total Refunds	9,545	9,076	10,140	11,007	12,348
Net Receipts	47,055	49,464	51,755	51,734	53,743

¹These components, collectively, are known as the "settlement" on the prior year's tax liability.

Withholding in FY 2017 is projected to be \$1.8 billion (4.9 percent) higher than FY 2016 results, due mainly to moderate estimated wage growth. Extension payments related to tax year 2015 are estimated to decrease by \$489 million (10.7 percent), primarily due to payment-timing differences relative to tax year 2014 payments (taxpayers paid a higher percentage of their tax year 2015 liability through estimated payments and a lower percentage through extensions). Estimated payments for tax year 2016 are projected to be \$484 million (4.2 percent) higher. Final return payments and delinquencies are projected to be \$90 million (3.4 percent) higher and \$48 million (3.7 percent) higher than FY 2016 results, respectively.

The projected decrease in total refunds of \$469 million (4.9 percent) includes a \$93 million decline (1.8 percent) in prior (tax year 2015) refunds, a \$100 million (16.2 percent) increase in previous (tax year 2014 and earlier) refunds, an \$801 million (31.4 percent) decline in current (tax year 2016) refunds (due to a decrease in the January to March 2017 administrative refund cap), a \$312 million (54.6 percent) increase in advanced credit payments related to tax year 2016, and a

\$13 million (1.9 percent) increase in the state-city offset. The advanced credit payment forecast includes \$98 million in payments attributable to the conversion of the STAR homeowners' benefit to a personal income tax credit.

General Fund PIT receipts are net of deposits to the STAR Fund, which provides property tax relief, and the Revenue Bond Tax Fund (RBTF), which supports debt service payments on State PIT revenue bonds. General Fund PIT receipts for FY 2017 of \$33.9 billion are estimated to increase by \$1.9 billion (6 percent) from FY 2016 results, mainly reflecting the increase in All Funds receipts noted above. RBTF deposits are projected to be \$12.4 billion and the STAR transfer is projected to be \$3.2 billion.

All Funds PIT receipts for FY 2018 of \$51.8 billion are projected to increase by \$2.3 billion (4.6 percent) from FY 2017 estimates. Gross receipts are projected to increase 5.7 percent, reflecting withholding that is projected to grow by \$1.4 billion (3.8 percent) and estimated payments related to tax year 2017 that are projected to grow by \$1.1 billion (9.2 percent). The relatively weak growth in withholding is attributable to the combination of the newly-enacted middle income tax cuts and the scheduled decline of the current top marginal tax rate from 8.82 percent to 6.85 percent, both effective for tax year 2018. Payments from extensions for tax year 2016 are projected to increase by \$585 million (14.4 percent) and final returns are expected to increase \$171 million (6.3 percent). Delinquencies are projected to increase \$39 million (2.9 percent) from the prior year. Total refunds are projected to increase by \$1.1 billion (11.7 percent) from the prior year. The aforementioned figures include a \$236 million reduction in withholding attributable to the personal income tax rate reductions, and a \$281 million increase in total refunds attributable to the STAR program changes included with the FY 2017 Enacted Budget legislation.

General Fund PIT receipts for FY 2018 of \$35.8 billion are projected to increase by \$2 billion (5.8 percent). RBTF deposits are projected to be \$12.9 billion, and the STAR transfer is projected to be \$3 billion.

All Funds PIT receipts in FY 2019 are projected to decrease by \$21 million to \$51.7 billion, while General Fund PIT receipts are projected to total \$35.9 billion. Projected near-flat growth in FY 2019 receipts is due to the aforementioned expiration of the current top income tax rate at the end of tax year 2017, combined with continued phase-in of the just enacted middle income tax cuts. Legislation included in the FY 2017 Enacted Budget is projected to reduce FY 2019 collections by \$1.7 billion.

All Funds income tax receipts are projected to increase by \$2 billion (3.9 percent) in FY 2020 to reach \$53.7 billion, while General Fund receipts are projected to total \$37.4 billion.

Consumption/Use Taxes

CONSUMPTION/USE TAXES (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016	FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020	
	Results	Enacted	Change	Proposed	Change	Projected	Change	Projected	Change
STATE/ALL FUNDS	15,725	16,134	2.6%	16,866	4.5%	17,453	3.5%	18,005	3.2%
Sales Tax	13,359	13,870	3.8%	14,573	5.1%	15,192	4.2%	15,780	3.9%
Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes	1,251	1,226	-2.0%	1,192	-2.8%	1,151	-3.4%	1,105	-4.0%
Motor Fuel Tax	503	494	-1.8%	491	-0.6%	486	-1.0%	483	-0.6%
Highway Use Tax	158	84	-46.8%	138	64.3%	140	1.4%	141	0.7%
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes	255	258	1.2%	263	1.9%	268	1.9%	273	1.9%
Medical Marihuana Excise Tax	0	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Taxicab Surcharge	73	70	-4.1%	70	0.0%	70	0.0%	70	0.0%
Auto Rental Tax	126	128	1.6%	135	5.5%	142	5.2%	149	4.9%
GENERAL FUND¹	6,819	7,087	3.9%	7,424	4.8%	7,712	3.9%	7,983	3.5%
Sales Tax	6,242	6,481	3.8%	6,816	5.2%	7,109	4.3%	7,386	3.9%
Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes	322	348	8.1%	345	-0.9%	335	-2.9%	324	-3.3%
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes	255	258	1.2%	263	1.9%	268	1.9%	273	1.9%

¹Excludes Transfers.

All Funds consumption/use tax receipts for FY 2017 are estimated to be \$16.1 billion, an increase of \$409 million (2.6 percent) from FY 2016 results. Sales tax receipts are estimated to increase \$511 million (3.8 percent) from the prior year, resulting from 3.7 percent base (i.e., absent law changes) growth. This base growth stems from estimated moderate disposable income, employment, and consumption growth. Cash results are reduced by agreements between certain mobile telecommunications providers and the State to allow such providers to remit less sales tax for a period in lieu of receiving State refunds due to them under Tax Law Section 184. These agreements resulted from acknowledgement by DTF that a mobile telecommunications provider was not subject to the Tax Law Section 184 franchise tax imposed on them between 2005 and 2014. Cigarette and tobacco tax collections are estimated to decline \$25 million (2 percent), primarily reflecting trend declines in taxable cigarette consumption, partially offset by a decrease in cigar tax refunds resulting in part from a nonbinding Administrative Law Judge Determination (Matter of Davidoff of Geneva, Inc.). Highway use tax collections are expected to decrease by \$74 million (46.8 percent) due to refunds resulting from the *Independent Owner Operator Drivers Association v. New York Department of Taxation and Finance* court decision as well as a reduction in continuing registration fees resulting from the same litigation. Motor fuel tax collections are expected to decrease \$9 million (1.8 percent), reflecting an expected increase in refunds combined with a slight decline in taxable motor fuel consumption, partially offset by slight growth in diesel consumption. Taxicab receipts are estimated to decline by \$3 million (4.1 percent) as the result of consumers choosing alternative transportation services not subject to the surcharge.

General Fund sales and use tax receipts are net of deposits to the Local Government Assistance Tax Fund (25 percent), and the Sales Tax Revenue Bond Fund (25 percent), which support debt service payments on State sales and use tax revenue bonds. Receipts in excess of the debt service requirements of the funds and the local assistance payments to New York City, or its assignee, are transferred back to the General Fund.

General Fund consumption/use tax receipts for FY 2017 are estimated to total nearly \$7.1 billion, an increase of \$268 million (3.9 percent) from FY 2016 results. This increase largely reflects the All Funds sales, cigarette, and tobacco tax trends noted above.

All Funds consumption/use tax receipts for FY 2018 are projected to be \$16.9 billion, an increase of \$732 million (4.5 percent) from the current year. The projected \$703 million (5.1 percent) increase in sales tax receipts reflects sales tax base growth of 4.1 percent, due to projected disposable income, employment, and consumption growth.

General Fund consumption/use tax receipts are projected to total \$7.4 billion in FY 2018, a \$337 million (4.8 percent) increase from the current year. The projected increase largely reflects the All Funds sales, cigarette, and tobacco tax trends noted above.

All Funds consumption/use tax receipts are projected to increase to nearly \$17.5 billion (3.5 percent growth) in FY 2019 and to \$18 billion (3.2 percent growth) in FY 2020, largely representing base growth in sales tax receipts, offset slightly by trend declines in cigarette tax collections.

General Fund consumption/use tax receipts are projected to total \$7.7 billion (3.9 percent growth) in FY 2019 and nearly \$8 billion (3.5 percent growth) in FY 2020, reflecting the All Funds trends noted above.

Business Taxes

BUSINESS TAXES (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Proposed	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
STATE/ALL FUNDS	7,884	7,994	1.4%	8,323	4.1%	8,448	1.5%	8,863	4.9%
Corporate Franchise Tax	4,527	4,483	-1.0%	4,780	6.6%	4,822	0.9%	5,222	8.3%
Corporation and Utilities Tax	774	738	-4.7%	732	-0.8%	744	1.6%	754	1.3%
Insurance Tax	1,580	1,477	-6.5%	1,572	6.4%	1,701	8.2%	1,784	4.9%
Bank Tax	(121)	203	267.8%	190	-6.4%	143	-24.7%	71	-50.3%
Petroleum Business Tax	1,124	1,093	-2.8%	1,049	-4.0%	1,038	-1.0%	1,032	-0.6%
GENERAL FUND	5,647	5,750	1.8%	6,078	5.7%	6,155	1.3%	6,538	6.2%
Corporate Franchise Tax	3,763	3,688	-2.0%	3,950	7.1%	3,949	0.0%	4,312	9.2%
Corporation and Utilities Tax	594	568	-4.4%	559	-1.6%	563	0.7%	569	1.1%
Insurance Tax	1,419	1,321	-6.9%	1,407	6.5%	1,521	8.1%	1,597	5.0%
Bank Tax	(129)	173	234.1%	162	-6.4%	122	-24.7%	60	-50.8%
Petroleum Business Tax	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

All Funds business tax receipts for FY 2017 are estimated at \$8 billion, an increase of \$110 million (1.4 percent) from FY 2016 results. The estimate primarily reflects an increase in the bank tax of \$324 million and a combined decrease of \$214 million among all other taxes.

Corporation franchise tax receipts are estimated to decrease \$44 million (1 percent) in FY 2017, reflecting additional elements of corporate tax reform (a reduction in the business income tax rate from 7.1 percent to 6.5 percent and the first year of the capital tax base phase-out). Offsetting the majority of this reduction is an increase in expected audit receipts of \$454 million.

Corporation and utilities tax receipts are expected to decrease \$36 million (4.7 percent) in FY 2017. Gross receipts are expected to increase from FY 2016 results, while audits are expected to be lower. In FY 2016 several telecommunication audit cases were closed. This is not expected to recur in FY 2017.

Insurance tax receipts for FY 2017 are expected to decrease \$103 million (6.5 percent) from FY 2016 results. Projected growth in insurance tax premiums is more than offset by the first full year impact of the tax credit for assessments paid to the Life Insurance Guaranty Corporation (LIGC.) It is expected that taxpayers will lower their 2016 estimated payments to reflect this non-refundable tax credit. The LIGC exists to protect policyholders from the insolvency of their insurers. Audits and refunds are also expected to reflect historical trends.

Bank tax receipts are estimated to increase by \$324 million in FY 2017. The increase stems from an estimated reduction in prior period adjustments. Audit receipts are estimated to increase \$17 million from FY 2016 results.

PBT receipts are estimated to decrease \$31 million (2.8 percent) in FY 2017, primarily due to the 5 percent decrease in the PBT rate index effective January 2016, and the estimated 5 percent decrease effective January 2017, and an estimated slight decline in taxable motor fuel consumption. These declines are partially offset by estimated slight growth in diesel fuel consumption.

General Fund business tax receipts for FY 2017 of \$5.8 billion are estimated to increase \$103 million (1.8 percent) from FY 2016 results, reflecting the All Funds trends discussed above.

All Funds business tax receipts for FY 2018 of \$8.3 billion are projected to increase by \$329 million (4.1 percent) from FY 2017. The increase in corporation franchise tax receipts of \$297 million (6.6 percent) reflects full implementation of the majority of the corporate tax reform changes with liability growth reflecting projected growth in corporate profits. The corporation and utilities tax receipts decline of \$6 million (0.8 percent) reflects lower telecommunications receipts partially offset by a modest increase in utility tax revenue. Insurance tax receipts are projected to increase \$95 million (6.4 percent). Projected growth in insurance tax premiums combined with lower expected LIGC credit claims contributes to year-over-year growth. Bank tax receipts are projected to decrease by \$13 million (6.4 percent), due to lower projected audit receipts. PBT receipts are projected to decline \$44 million (4 percent) in FY 2018, primarily due to the projected 5 percent decrease in the PBT rate index effective January 2017 noted above and projected modest declines in taxable motor fuel consumption, partially offset by growth in diesel fuel consumption.

General Fund business tax receipts for FY 2018 of \$6.1 billion are projected to increase \$328 million (5.7 percent), reflecting the All Funds trends discussed above.

All Funds business tax receipts for FY 2019 and FY 2020 reflect projected trends in corporate profits, taxable insurance premiums, electric utility consumption and prices, the consumption of taxable telecommunications services, and automobile fuel consumption and fuel prices. All Funds

business tax receipts are projected to increase to over \$8.4 billion (1.5 percent growth) in FY 2019, and increase to \$8.9 billion (4.9 percent growth) in FY 2020. General Fund business tax receipts are expected to increase to \$6.2 billion (1.3 percent growth) in FY 2019 and \$6.5 billion (6.2 percent growth) in FY 2020.

Other Taxes

OTHER TAXES (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Proposed	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
STATE/ALL FUNDS	2,703	2,183	-19.2%	2,174	-0.4%	2,191	0.8%	2,292	4.6%
Estate Tax	1,521	1,024	-32.7%	949	-7.3%	912	-3.9%	963	5.6%
Gift Tax	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Real Property Gains Tax	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Real Estate Transfer Tax	1,163	1,138	-2.1%	1,204	5.8%	1,258	4.5%	1,308	4.0%
Pari-Mutuel Taxes	17	18	5.9%	18	0.0%	18	0.0%	18	0.0%
All Other Taxes	2	3	50.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
GENERAL FUND¹	1,540	1,045	-32.1%	970	-7.2%	933	-3.8%	984	5.5%
Estate Tax	1,521	1,024	-32.7%	949	-7.3%	912	-3.9%	963	5.6%
Gift Tax	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Real Property Gains Tax	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pari-Mutuel Taxes	17	18	5.9%	18	0.0%	18	0.0%	18	0.0%
All Other Taxes	2	3	50.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%

¹Excludes Transfers.

All Funds other tax receipts for FY 2017 are estimated to be slightly below \$2.2 billion, a \$520 million (19.2 percent) decrease from FY 2016 results. This largely reflects an estimated decline in estate tax receipts of \$497 million (32.7 percent) due to the continued phase-in of the increased filing threshold, and an expected return to historical levels of super large payments (i.e., payments over \$25 million). Additionally, real estate transfer tax receipts are projected to decrease \$25 million (2.1 percent) due to the combination of a small estimated decrease in the volume of transactions in New York City and a large estimated decrease in housing starts statewide, partially offset by year-over-year price growth. The transaction decline is partially due to a building permit shift from FY 2017 into FY 2016 caused by the uncertainty that surrounded the extension of New York City property tax abatement legislation. The remaining taxes in this category are estimated to generate an additional \$2 million (10.5 percent) largely due to legislation that legalized mixed martial arts.

General Fund other tax receipts are expected to be well over \$1 billion in FY 2017, a \$495 million (32.1 percent) decrease from FY 2016 results, reflecting the decrease in estate tax receipts noted above.

All Funds other tax receipts for FY 2018 are projected to slightly decline due to a projected decrease in estate tax receipts resulting from the continued phase-in of the increased filing threshold, partially offset by projected growth in household net worth. Additionally, real estate transfer tax receipts are projected to increase in FY 2018 reflecting projected growth in housing starts and housing prices.

General Fund other tax receipts for FY 2018 are projected to decrease by \$75 million (7.2 percent), due to the projected decline in estate tax receipts noted above.

All Funds other tax receipts for FY 2019 and FY 2020 reflect tax cuts, projected trends in household net worth, housing starts and housing prices. All Funds other tax receipts are projected to increase slightly (0.8 percent) in FY 2019, then resume trend growth (4.6 percent) in FY 2020. General Fund other tax receipt estimates for FY 2019 and FY 2020 are projected to decrease by 3.8 percent, then increase by 5.5 percent, respectively, due to the projected changes in estate tax receipts noted in the table above.

Miscellaneous Receipts and Federal Grants

All Funds miscellaneous receipts include moneys received from HCRA financing sources, SUNY tuition and patient income, lottery receipts for education, assessments on regulated industries, tribal-state compact revenue, monetary settlements and a variety of fees and licenses.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Current	Change	FY 2018 Proposed	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
ALL FUNDS	27,268	23,567	-13.6%	25,875	9.8%	25,308	-2.2%	24,802	-2.0%
General Fund	5,842	2,813	-51.8%	2,486	-11.6%	2,455	-1.2%	2,318	-5.6%
Special Revenue Funds	17,117	15,681	-8.4%	15,797	0.7%	16,025	1.4%	15,867	-1.0%
Capital Projects Funds	3,822	4,618	20.8%	7,127	54.3%	6,367	-10.7%	6,158	-3.3%
Debt Service Funds	487	455	-6.6%	465	2.2%	461	-0.9%	459	-0.4%

All Funds miscellaneous receipts are projected to total \$23.6 billion in FY 2017, a decrease of 13.6 percent from FY 2016 results. This decrease is primarily due to the impact of extraordinary monetary settlements received in the General Fund during FY 2016, as described earlier in this AIS. In addition to the impact of monetary settlements, declining FY 2017 miscellaneous receipts are driven in part by year-to-year variations in health care surcharges and other HCRA resources, bond proceeds, and tuition income revenue.

All Funds miscellaneous receipts are projected to increase in FY 2018, largely reflecting the expected timing of bond proceed reimbursement for capital expenditures, and remain relatively flat in FY 2019 and FY 2020.

FEDERAL GRANTS (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Current	Change	FY 2018 Proposed	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
ALL FUNDS	51,324	51,651	0.6%	52,733	2.1%	53,490	1.4%	54,512	1.9%
General Fund	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Special Revenue Funds	49,105	49,416	0.6%	50,567	2.3%	51,326	1.5%	52,292	1.9%
Capital Projects Funds	2,146	2,162	0.7%	2,093	-3.2%	2,091	-0.1%	2,147	2.7%
Debt Service Funds	73	73	0.0%	73	0.0%	73	0.0%	73	0.0%

Aid from the Federal government helps to pay for a variety of programs including Medicaid, public assistance, mental hygiene, school aid, public health, transportation, and other activities. Annual changes to Federal grants generally correspond to changes in federally-reimbursed spending. Accordingly, DOB typically projects Federal reimbursements will be received in the

State fiscal year in which spending occurs, but due to the variable timing of Federal grant receipts, actual results often differ from the projections.

All Funds Federal grants are expected to grow to \$54.5 billion by FY 2020, primarily reflecting the continuation of growth in Federal Medicaid spending related to Federal health care transformation initiatives, partly offset by the projected phase-down of Federal disaster assistance aid. All Federal receipts are subject to continuing administration and Congressional authorization, appropriations and budget action.

Disbursements

Total disbursements in FY 2017 are estimated at \$71.8 billion in the State's General Fund (including transfers) and \$96.2 billion in total State Operating Funds. School Aid, Medicaid, pensions, debt service, and health benefits are significant drivers of annual spending growth.

The multi-year disbursements projections take into account various factors, including statutorily-indexed rates, agency staffing levels, program caseloads, inflation, and funding formulas contained in State and Federal law. Factors that affect spending estimates vary by program. For example, public assistance spending is based primarily on anticipated caseloads that are estimated by analyzing historical trends and projected economic conditions. Projections also account for the timing of payments, since not all of the amounts appropriated pursuant to an Enacted Budget are disbursed in the same fiscal year. Consistent with past years, the aggregate spending projections (i.e., the sum of all projected spending by individual agencies) in State Special Revenue Funds have been adjusted downward in all fiscal years, based on typical spending patterns and the observed variance between estimated and actual results over time. A corresponding downward adjustment is also made to miscellaneous receipts.

Local Assistance Grants

Local Assistance spending includes payments to local governments, school districts, health care providers, and other entities, as well as financial assistance to, or on behalf of, individuals, families and not-for-profit organizations. Local assistance spending in State Operating Funds is estimated at \$64.9 billion in FY 2017, approximately two-thirds of total State Operating Funds spending. Education and health care spending account for nearly three-quarters of State Operating Funds local assistance spending.

Certain major factors considered in preparing the spending projections for the State's major local assistance programs and activities are summarized below.

FORECAST FOR SELECTED PROGRAM MEASURES AFFECTING OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
(millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016 Results ¹	FY 2017 Enacted	Forecast		
			FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected	FY 2020 Projected
MEDICAID					
Individuals Covered	6,140,813	6,320,438	6,408,439	6,451,522	6,474,592
- Essential Plan	441,223	472,815	476,091	479,390	482,711
- Child Health Plus (Caseload)	275,854	281,516	283,205	284,904	286,614
State Takeover of County/NYC Costs	\$2,031	\$2,360	\$2,680	\$2,989	\$3,287
- Family Health Plus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
- Medicaid	\$2,031	\$2,360	\$2,680	\$2,989	\$3,287
EDUCATION					
SY School Aid (Funding)	\$23,290	\$24,797	\$25,906	\$27,219	\$28,599
HIGHER EDUCATION					
Public Higher Education Enrollment (FTEs)	573,555	573,555	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tuition Assistance Program (Recipients)	301,554	301,869	N/A	N/A	N/A
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
Family Assistance Program (Caseload)	243,642	238,388	235,591	232,955	230,355
Safety Net Program (Families)	117,682	115,259	113,865	112,561	111,278
Safety Net Program (Singles)	203,114	203,512	203,920	206,266	208,355
Total Mental Hygiene Community Beds	98,323	101,389	104,362	107,382	107,467
- OMH Community Beds	42,151	44,323	46,716	49,166	49,166
- OPWDD Community Beds	42,314	42,938	43,437	43,971	43,971
- OASAS Community Beds	13,858	14,128	14,209	14,245	14,330
PRISON POPULATION (CORRECTIONS)	52,800	52,000	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Reflects preliminary unaudited results.

Education**School Aid**

School Aid helps support elementary and secondary education for New York pupils enrolled in the 674 major school districts throughout the State. State funding is provided to districts based on statutory aid formulas and through reimbursement of categorical expenses such as prekindergarten programs, education of homeless children, and bilingual education. State funding for schools assists districts in meeting locally defined needs, supports the construction of school facilities, and finances school transportation for nearly three million students statewide.

School Year (July 1 -June 30)

School Aid is expected to increase by \$1.51 billion (6.5 percent) in SY 2017. This increase includes \$627 million for additional Foundation Aid and \$434 million for full restoration of the Gap Elimination Adjustment (GEA) for all 674 school districts. In total, \$175 million is provided to facilitate the transformation of schools in high-need districts into community hubs offering expanded services to children and their families, including \$100 million as a set-aside within Foundation Aid and \$75 million in new Community Schools Grants. The latter will be awarded to school districts with failing and persistently failing schools, based on a plan developed by SED, to support the operating and capital costs associated with the conversion of such schools into community schools. In addition, another \$344 million supports increased reimbursement in expense-based aid programs such as transportation, Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), school construction, and other miscellaneous aid categories.

The Enacted Budget Financial Plan also includes \$28 million for new competitive grants, including \$22 million to expand prekindergarten access for three-year-old children. In addition, the Enacted Budget Financial Plan reflects the continuation of \$340 million in recurring annual funding to support the statewide Universal Full-Day Prekindergarten program.

School Aid is projected to increase by an additional \$1.11 billion (4.5 percent) in SY 2018, consistent with the Personal Income Growth Index in statute. Actual School Aid increases approved by the Legislature have exceeded the index in the current and each of the last three school years.

SCHOOL AID - SCHOOL YEAR BASIS (JULY 1 - JUNE 30)									
(millions of dollars)									
	SY 2016	SY 2017	Change	SY 2018	Change	SY 2019	Change	SY 2020	Change
Total	23,290	24,797	1,507	25,906	1,109	27,219	1,313	28,599	1,380
			6.5%		4.5%		5.1%		5.1%

School year values reflected in table do not include aid for Statewide Universal Full-Day Prekindergarten programs.

State Fiscal Year

The State finances School Aid from General Fund and Lottery Fund receipts, including VLTs, which are accounted for and disbursed from a dedicated account. Because the State fiscal year begins on April 1, the State typically pays approximately 70 percent of the annual school year commitment during the State fiscal year in which the related Budget is enacted, and pays the remaining 30 percent in the first three months of the following State fiscal year.

The table below summarizes the multi-year projected sources of spending on a State fiscal year basis.

SCHOOL AID - STATE FISCAL YEAR BASIS (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
TOTAL STATE OPERATING FUNDS	23,302	24,422	4.8%	25,898	6.0%	27,196	5.0%	28,555	5.0%
General Fund Local Assistance	20,133	21,101	4.8%	22,679	7.5%	23,931	5.5%	25,241	5.5%
Core Lottery Aid	2,219	2,360	6.4%	2,243	-5.0%	2,227	-0.7%	2,224	-0.1%
VLT Lottery Aid	950	961	1.2%	886	-7.8%	867	-2.1%	893	3.0%
Commercial Gaming - VLT Offset	0	0	0.0%	71	0.0%	89	25.4%	63	-29.2%
Commercial Gaming	0	0	0.0%	19	0.0%	82	331.6%	134	63.4%

State fiscal year spending for School Aid is projected to total \$24.4 billion in FY 2017. In future years, receipts available to finance this category of aid from core lottery sales are projected to decline. In addition to State aid, school districts receive more than \$3 billion annually in Federal aid.

It is expected that State aid payments for School Aid will be supplemented by commercial gaming revenues, beginning in FY 2017. Three casino resorts were recommended by the State's Gaming Facility Location Board (the "Location Board") in December 2014, and approved by the State Gaming Commission in December 2015. A fourth casino was recommended by the Location Board in October 2015. In the event that casino revenue resources do not materialize at the level expected, or as timely as expected, then the additional School Aid to be funded from casino revenue resources becomes a General Fund obligation. It is expected that the four casinos will be operational in FY 2018.

Other Education Funding

In addition to School Aid, the State provides funding and support for various other education-related programs. These include: special education services; programs administered by the Office of Prekindergarten through Grade 12 education; cultural education; higher and professional education programs; and adult career and continuing education services.

OTHER EDUCATION (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
TOTAL STATE OPERATING FUNDS	2,085	2,330	11.8%	2,390	2.6%	2,520	5.4%	2,626	4.2%
Special Education	1,317	1,437	9.1%	1,540	7.2%	1,657	7.6%	1,784	7.7%
All Other Education	768	893	16.3%	850	-4.8%	863	1.5%	842	-2.4%

The State helps fund special education services for approximately 500,000 students with disabilities, from ages 3 to 21. Major programs under the Office of Prekindergarten through Grade 12 address specialized student needs or reimburse school districts for education-related services, including the school breakfast and lunch programs, after-school programs and other educational grant programs. Cultural education includes aid for operating expenses for the major cultural institutions of the State Archives, the State Library, and the State Museum as well as support for the Office of Educational Television and Public Broadcasting. Higher and professional education programs monitor the quality and availability of post-secondary education programs, and license and regulate over 50 professions. Adult career and continuing education services focus on the education and employment needs of the State's adult citizens, ensuring that such individuals have access to a "one-stop" source for all their employment needs, and are made aware of the full range of services available in other agencies.

Special Education spending growth in FY 2017 is primarily the result of lower-than-expected preschool special education claims submitted during FY 2016, as well as rate increases given to private special education providers. The increase in All Other Education spending in FY 2017 is driven primarily by supplemental State payments to charter schools, investments in new programs such as the My Brother's Keeper initiative, increased funding for existing programs including nonpublic schools and higher education opportunity programs, and one-time costs associated with targeted aid and grants.

In FY 2018, the decrease in projected spending for all other education is primarily attributable to the expiration of a two-year appropriation provided to nonpublic schools to reimburse them for State-mandated services provided in prior years. However, this decrease is offset by projected increases in State reimbursement for special education programs, which are expected to continue to drive outyear growth.

School Tax Relief Program

The STAR program provides school tax relief to taxpayers by exempting the first \$30,000 of every eligible homeowner's property value from the local school tax levy. It is expected that lower-income senior citizens will receive a \$65,300 exemption in FY 2017. The DTF oversees local property assessment administration, and is responsible for establishing STAR property tax exemption amounts.

The three components of STAR and their approximate share of total spending in FY 2017 are: the basic school property tax exemption for homeowners with income under \$500,000 (54 percent); the enhanced school property tax exemption for senior citizen homeowners with incomes under \$84,550 (29 percent); and a flat refundable credit and rate reduction for income-eligible resident New York City personal income taxpayers (17 percent).

Spending for the STAR property tax exemption reflects reimbursements made to school districts to offset the reduction in property tax revenues. The projected spending decline over the course of the Financial Plan is the result of changes to the STAR program included in the Enacted Budget and which will phase in over time. STAR will gradually shift from a spending program into a refundable pre-paid PIT credit, with this change applying to first-time homebuyers and to homeowners who move. Further reductions in STAR spending will be achieved by the conversion of the New York City PIT STAR credit into a New York State PIT credit.

SCHOOL TAX RELIEF (STAR)									
(millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016	FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020	
	Results	Enacted	Change	Projected	Change	Projected	Change	Projected	Change
TOTAL STATE OPERATING FUNDS	3,335	3,228	-3.2%	2,977	-7.8%	2,921	-1.9%	2,869	-1.8%
Basic Exemption	1,774	1,756	-1.0%	1,708	-2.7%	1,667	-2.4%	1,624	-2.6%
Enhanced (Seniors)	943	943	0.0%	916	-2.9%	895	-2.3%	872	-2.6%
New York City PIT	618	529	-14.4%	353	-33.3%	359	1.7%	373	3.9%

The following table illustrates total savings that result from the STAR tax credit conversions, after accounting for the impact of the estimated State PIT receipts.

STAR CONVERSION CREDIT				
SAVINGS/(COSTS)				
(millions of dollars)				
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
CONVERSION OF NEW YORK CITY PIT STAR CREDIT TO A STATE PIT CREDIT:				
PIT Receipts	0	(87)	(284)	(286)
STAR Spending	87	284	286	286
STAR BENEFIT INTO A TAX CREDIT FOR NEW HOMEOWNERS:				
PIT Receipts	(98)	(194)	(290)	(385)
STAR Spending	98	194	290	385
NET FINANCIAL PLAN IMPACT	87	197	2	0

Higher Education

Local assistance for higher education spending includes funding for CUNY, SUNY, and the Higher Education Services Corporation (HESC).

HIGHER EDUCATION (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016	FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020	
	Results	Enacted	Change	Projected	Change	Projected	Change	Projected	Change
TOTAL STATE OPERATING FUNDS	2,955	3,031	2.6%	3,097	2.2%	3,158	2.0%	3,195	1.2%
City University	1,429	1,454	1.7%	1,486	2.2%	1,527	2.8%	1,553	1.7%
Senior Colleges	1,198	1,206	0.7%	1,243	3.1%	1,285	3.4%	1,311	2.0%
Community College	231	248	7.4%	243	-2.0%	242	-0.4%	242	0.0%
Higher Education Services	1,025	1,068	4.2%	1,103	3.3%	1,123	1.8%	1,135	1.1%
Tuition Assistance Program	966	978	1.2%	991	1.3%	994	0.3%	994	0.0%
Scholarships/Awards	47	78	66.0%	100	28.2%	117	17.0%	129	10.3%
Aid for Part-Time Study	12	12	0.0%	12	0.0%	12	0.0%	12	0.0%
State University	501	509	1.6%	508	-0.2%	508	0.0%	507	-0.2%
Community College	496	504	1.6%	503	-0.2%	503	0.0%	502	-0.2%
Other/Cornell	5	5	0.0%	5	0.0%	5	0.0%	5	0.0%

SUNY and CUNY administer 47 four-year colleges and graduate schools with a total enrollment of 396,000 full- and part-time students. SUNY and CUNY also operate 37 community colleges, serving 333,000 students. State funds are used to support a significant portion of SUNY and CUNY operations, including employee fringe benefit costs. The State also provides a sizeable benefit to CUNY and SUNY through the debt service it pays on bond-financed capital projects at the universities. State debt service payments for capital projects at SUNY and CUNY are expected to total about \$1.2 billion in FY 2017 (not reflected in annual spending totals for the universities).

HESC administers the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP), which provides financial awards to income-eligible students. It also provides centralized processing for other student financial aid programs, and offers prospective students information and guidance on how to finance a college education. The financial aid programs that HESC administers are funded by the State and the Federal governments.

In total, State Operating Funds local assistance spending is projected to increase by 2.6 percent from FY 2016 to FY 2017. This increase is distributed across SUNY, CUNY, and HESC programs and operations. Additional outyear growth is projected to be driven by spending in student financial assistance programs, largely the result of increasing enrollment in recent scholarship initiatives such as Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) and the Get On Your Feet Loan Forgiveness Program. CUNY Senior College spending is also projected to grow in the outyears due to employee benefits costs.

Health Care

Local assistance for health care-related spending includes Medicaid, statewide public health programs and a variety of mental hygiene programs. The State DOH works with local health departments and social services departments, including those located in New York City, to coordinate and administer statewide health insurance programs and activities. The majority of government-financed health care programs are included under DOH, but a number of programs are also supported through multi-agency efforts.

DOH is also engaged in a multi-year initiative to implement the Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP) program through an approved Federal waiver amendment to reinvest \$8 billion in Federal savings generated by the MRT reforms. The DSRIP program will promote community-level collaborations and focus on system reform, specifically a goal to achieve 25 percent reduction in avoidable hospital use over five years. The Enacted Budget Financial Plan reflects the impact of the DSRIP program through additional Federal funds disbursements of more than \$7 billion through FY 2020, with the remaining funds expected to be disbursed beyond FY 2020. A portion of DSRIP funding flows through the SUNY hospital system and other State-operated health care facilities.

Medicaid

Medicaid is a means-tested program that finances health care services for low-income individuals and long-term care services for the elderly and disabled, primarily through payments to health care providers. The Medicaid program is financed jointly by the State, the Federal government, and local governments. Eligible services include inpatient hospital care, outpatient hospital services, clinics, nursing homes, managed care, prescription drugs, home care and services provided in a variety of community-based settings (including mental health, substance abuse treatment, developmental disabilities services, school-based services and foster care services).

In FY 2012, legislation was enacted to limit the year-to-year growth in DOH State funds Medicaid spending to the ten-year rolling average of the medical component of the CPI. The statutory provisions of the Medicaid spending cap (or “Global Cap”) also allow for flexibility in adjusting Medicaid projections to meet unanticipated costs resulting from a disaster. Certain authorizations exist which allow the Governor to take actions to reduce Medicaid spending in order to maintain spending within the Global Cap limit.

The Enacted Budget Financial Plan reflects the continuation of the Medicaid spending cap through FY 2018, and the projections assume that statutory authority will be extended in subsequent years. Allowable growth under the cap for medical services is 3.4 percent for FY 2017. Reflecting projected CPI reductions, DOB currently forecasts allowable cap growth at 3.2 percent in FY 2018; 3.0 percent in FY 2019; and 2.8 percent in FY 2020.

State Financial Plan Projections
Fiscal Years 2017 Through 2020

MEDICAID GLOBAL CAP FORECAST (millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Global Medicaid Cap¹	17,104	17,692	18,259	18,812	19,338
Annual % Change		3.4%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%

¹ Under the Global Cap, forecasted Medicaid services growth is indexed to the 10-year average of the medical component of the CPI.

The indexed provisions of the Global Cap apply to a majority of the State share of Medicaid spending that is budgeted and expended principally through DOH. However, the Global Cap is adjusted for State costs associated with the takeover of local Medicaid growth and the multi-year assumption of local Medicaid administration, increased Federal financial participation pursuant to the ACA that became effective in January 2014, as well as the statewide minimum wage increases authorized in the FY 2017 Enacted Budget. State share Medicaid spending also appears in the Enacted Budget Financial Plan estimates for other State agencies, including the mental hygiene agencies, child welfare programs, and education aid.

TOTAL STATE-SHARE MEDICAID DISBURSEMENTS¹ (millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
	Results	Enacted	Projected	Projected	Projected
Department of Health Medicaid	<u>17,707</u>	<u>18,147</u>	<u>18,964</u>	<u>19,855</u>	<u>20,711</u>
Local Assistance	17,434	17,850	18,637	19,527	20,376
State Operations	273	297	327	328	335
Other State Agency Medicaid Spending	<u>4,883</u>	<u>4,537</u>	<u>4,952</u>	<u>5,199</u>	<u>5,394</u>
Mental Hygiene	4,739	4,397	4,810	5,057	5,250
Foster Care	89	90	92	92	94
Education	55	50	50	50	50
Total State Share Medicaid (All Agencies)	22,590	22,684	23,916	25,054	26,105
Annual \$ Change		94	1,232	1,138	1,051
Annual % Change		0.4%	5.4%	4.8%	4.2%
Essential Plan²	32	377	385	395	406

¹ DOH spending in the Financial Plan includes certain items that are excluded from the indexed provisions of the Medicaid Global Cap. This includes administrative costs, such as the takeover of local administrative responsibilities; the decision of Monroe County to participate in the Medicaid local cap program, rather than continuing the sales tax intercept option; and increased Federal Financial Participation that became effective in January 2014.

² The EP is not a Medicaid program; however, State-funded resources for the EP are managed under the Medicaid Global Cap.

The State share of DOH Medicaid spending is financed by a combination of the General Fund, HCRA resources, indigent care support, and provider assessment revenue. The following table provides information on the financing sources for State Medicaid spending (more information on HCRA can be found in the section entitled "HCRA Financial Plan").

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH MEDICAID ^{1,2} (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
STATE OPERATING FUNDS	17,739	18,524	4.4%	19,349	4.5%	20,250	4.7%	21,117	4.3%
General Fund - DOH Medicaid Local	12,117	12,349	1.9%	13,221	7.1%	14,115	6.8%	15,083	6.9%
DOH Medicaid	11,250	11,257	0.1%	12,373	9.9%	13,311	7.6%	14,281	7.3%
Mental Hygiene - Global Cap Adjustment ³	867	1,092	26.0%	848	-22.3%	804	-5.2%	802	-0.2%
General Fund - DOH Medicaid State Ops ⁴	273	297	8.8%	327	10.1%	328	0.3%	335	2.1%
General Fund - Essential Plan	32	377	1078.1%	385	2.1%	395	2.6%	406	2.8%
Local Assistance	19	334	1657.9%	345	3.3%	355	2.9%	365	2.8%
State Operations	13	43	230.8%	40	-7.0%	40	0.0%	41	2.5%
Other State Funds - DOH Medicaid Local	5,317	5,501	3.5%	5,416	-1.5%	5,412	-0.1%	5,293	-2.2%
HCRA Financing	3,523	3,737	6.1%	3,712	-0.7%	3,708	-0.1%	3,589	-3.2%
Indigent Care Support	961	952	-0.9%	892	-6.3%	892	0.0%	892	0.0%
Provider Assessment Revenue	833	812	-2.5%	812	0.0%	812	0.0%	812	0.0%

¹ The EP is not a Medicaid program; however, State funded resources for EP are managed under the Medicaid Global Cap.
² Does not include Medicaid spending in other State agencies, transfers, or the local government share of total Medicaid program spending.
³ The DOH Medicaid budget includes resources to fund a portion of Medicaid-related Mental Hygiene program costs under the Global Cap.
⁴ Includes operating costs of the New York State of Health Exchange which are funded by DOH within the Medicaid Global Cap.

The FY 2017 Enacted Budget Financial Plan includes additional funding to support the increased cost of Medicaid associated with the regionally-based multi-year phase-in of statewide minimum wage increases authorized by the Enacted Budget. This initiative is expected to increase annual Medicaid spending, above previously forecasted Global Cap limits, by \$13 million in FY 2017; \$88 million in FY 2018; \$253 million in FY 2019; and \$411 million in FY 2020.

The FY 2017 Enacted Budget Financial Plan also reflects a continuation of the MRT initiative, which focuses on implementing various investments and efficiencies within the statewide Medicaid program in order to achieve improved health care service delivery and cost efficiency within the statutory spending limits of the Medicaid Global Cap. DOH proposes a number of initiatives to reduce spending within the Global Cap, including certain efficiencies in managed care program premiums; realigning the capital and operating components of the Supportive Housing program; and a new penalty for extreme generic drug pricing, in order to discourage such practices and limit cost increases.

The MRT savings initiatives are expected to offset a number of increased cost pressures and program investments within the Global Cap, including increases in Medicare Part D "clawback" expenses as a result of rising drug prices; Medicare Part B increases due to Federal requirements for states to hold certain beneficiaries harmless for premium increases when Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLAs) are not included in Social Security plans; and additional funding for fiscally distressed hospitals. Savings of \$44 million are expected as a result of transferring certain supportive housing costs to the Capital Projects Fund in each of FYs 2017 and 2018. These savings are realized through the Mental Hygiene Global Cap Adjustment, which finances certain OPWDD-related Medicaid costs available under the Global Cap. Additional means to offset rising

costs within the Medicaid Global Cap are available through the Medicaid integrity and efficiency initiative which was authorized in the FY 2017 Enacted Budget. Upon election by a local service district to participate in this initiative, DOH and such local service district may formulate a plan to achieve new audit recoveries, efficiencies and other cost avoidance measures to provide Financial Plan savings.

Fluctuation in enrollment, costs of provider health care services, and health care utilization levels are among the factors that drive higher Medicaid spending within the Global Cap. The number of Medicaid recipients is expected to exceed 6.1 million by the end of FY 2016, a slight decrease from FY 2015 caseload of 6.2 million. This decline is mainly attributable to the transition from Medicaid to the EP of certain legally residing immigrants.

Essential Plan (EP)

The EP is a health insurance program which receives Federal subsidies authorized through the ACA. The FY 2015 Enacted Budget authorized the State to participate in the EP, which includes health insurance coverage for certain legally residing immigrants previously receiving State-only Medicaid coverage. Individuals who meet the EP eligibility standards will be enrolled through the NYSOH health benefit exchange, with the cost of insurance premiums subsidized by the State and Federal governments. When fully implemented, approximately 85 percent of program expenditures are expected to be paid by the Federal government.

ESSENTIAL PLAN (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
TOTAL ALL FUNDS SPENDING	1,539	2,461	59.9%	2,535	3.0%	2,610	3.0%	2,683	2.8%
State Operating Funds	32	377	1078.1%	385	2.1%	395	2.6%	406	2.8%
Local Assistance	19	334	1657.9%	345	3.3%	355	2.9%	365	2.8%
State Operations	13	43	230.8%	40	-7.0%	40	0.0%	41	2.5%
Federal Operating Funds	1,507	2,084	38.3%	2,150	3.2%	2,215	3.0%	2,277	2.8%

The Enacted Budget Financial Plan includes forecast revisions based on updated income level data associated with program enrollees, which is expected to drive an increased Federal share of funding and lower the State's share of support as compared with initial estimates. The State's program costs associated with the EP program, and related savings, are managed within the total available resources of the Medicaid Global Cap.

Public Health/Aging Programs

Public Health includes the CHP program that finances health insurance coverage for children of low-income families, up to the age of 19; the General Public Health Work (GPHW) program that reimburses local health departments for the cost of providing certain public health services; the Elderly Pharmaceutical Insurance Coverage (EPIC) program that provides prescription drug insurance to seniors; and the EI program that pays for services to infants and toddlers under the age of three, with disabilities or developmental delays. Many public health programs, such as EI and GPHW programs, are run by county health departments that are reimbursed by the State for a share of program costs. The State spending projections do not include the county share of public health costs. In addition, a significant portion of HCRA spending is included under the Public Health budget.

The State Office for the Aging (SOFA) promotes and administers programs and services for New Yorkers 60 years of age and older. SOFA primarily oversees community-based services (including in-home services and nutrition assistance) provided through a network of county Area Agencies on Aging (AAA) and local providers.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND AGING (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
TOTAL STATE OPERATING FUNDS	1,774	1,643	-7.4%	1,684	2.5%	1,713	1.7%	1,866	8.9%
Public Health	1,647	1,513	-8.1%	1,551	2.5%	1,575	1.5%	1,723	9.4%
Child Health Plus	378	220	-41.8%	230	4.5%	246	7.0%	374	52.0%
General Public Health Work	194	199	2.6%	202	1.5%	206	2.0%	210	1.9%
EPIC	126	132	4.8%	133	0.8%	128	-3.8%	128	0.0%
Early Intervention	160	159	-0.6%	159	0.0%	159	0.0%	159	0.0%
HCRA Program	426	383	-10.1%	398	3.9%	397	-0.3%	402	1.3%
All Other	363	420	15.7%	429	2.1%	439	2.3%	450	2.5%
Aging	127	130	2.4%	133	2.3%	138	3.8%	143	3.6%

The FY 2017 Enacted Budget Financial Plan includes approximately \$106 million in savings, from the CHP program (\$70 million) and HCRA Program account (\$36 million), by leveraging enhanced Federal funding for children's health care programs serving populations that meet expanded income thresholds, thus lowering State costs. Growth in FY 2020 for the CHP program is driven mainly by the expirations of enhanced FMAP on September 30, 2019, which will shift a significant portion of support back to State funds.

Annual GPHW spending has been revised in each plan year to reflect recent claiming patterns, and is projected to grow at moderate levels. EPIC program growth reflects increasing pharmaceutical costs which impact Medicare Part D premium payment estimates.

HCRA Program spending is expected to decline in FY 2017, in part through the use of an available fund balance of \$15 million in the Excess Medical Malpractice Liability Pool, and through the use of Federal funding sources as described above. From FY 2018 through FY 2020, HCRA Program spending is expected to remain relatively flat.

HCRA Financial Plan

HCRA was established in 1996 to help fund a portion of State health care activities. Extensions and modifications to HCRA have financed new health care programs, including Family Health Plus (FHP) and CHP. HCRA has also provided additional funding for the health care industry, including investments in worker recruitment and retention, and Doctors Across New York program. The HCRA authorization was extended through FY 2017, pursuant to legislation included in the FY 2015 Enacted Budget.

HCRA receipts include surcharges and assessments on hospital revenues, a “covered lives” assessment paid by insurance carriers, and a portion of cigarette tax revenues. In total, HCRA resources are used to fund roughly 25 percent of the State share of Medicaid, as well as CHP, the NYSOH, EPIC, Physician Excess Medical Malpractice Insurance, and Indigent Care payments (the latter of which provides funding to hospitals serving a disproportionate share of individuals without health insurance).

HCRA closed FY 2016 with a balance of \$78 million, which is the result of an advanced deposit of April 2016 revenue into March 2016. This impact is a matter of timing, and will not impact total forecasted HCRA collections through FY 2017.

HCRA FINANCIAL PLAN FY 2016 THROUGH FY 2020					
(millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
	Results	Enacted	Projected	Projected	Projected
OPENING BALANCE	14	78	0	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	5,655	5,538	5,529	5,554	5,576
Surcharges	3,118	3,091	3,131	3,191	3,251
Covered Lives Assessment	1,112	1,079	1,045	1,045	1,045
Cigarette Tax Revenue	928	878	847	816	781
Hospital Assessments	397	404	424	424	424
NYC Cigarette Tax Transfer/Other	100	86	82	78	75
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	5,591	5,616	5,529	5,554	5,576
Medicaid Assistance Account ¹	<u>3,523</u>	<u>3,737</u>	<u>3,713</u>	<u>3,708</u>	<u>3,590</u>
Medicaid Costs	3,326	3,540	3,516	3,511	3,393
Workforce Recruitment & Retention	197	197	197	197	197
Hospital Indigent Care	961	952	892	892	892
HCRA Program Account	429	393	408	406	411
Child Health Plus	381	223	234	249	378
Elderly Pharmaceutical Insurance Coverage	137	144	145	140	140
SHIN-NY/APCD	42	30	0	0	0
All Other	118	137	137	159	165
ANNUAL OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	64	(78)	0	0	0
CLOSING BALANCE	78	0	0	0	0

¹ NYSOH spending will be financed with available HCRA resources through the Medicaid program.

After adjusting for the timing of receipts deposits advanced to March 2016, as noted above, total HCRA receipts are forecasted to grow moderately in FY 2017 in relation to higher surcharge collections generated from an increase to Upper Payment Limit (UPL) disbursements. The level of annual growth forecasted for HCRA receipts through the multi-year planning period mainly reflects anticipation of increased collections due to expanded health insurance coverage through the ACA, and increases consistent with historic collection patterns. Continued declines for cigarette tax collections, which are attributable to declining taxable consumption, reduces annual HCRA receipts growth.

HCRA spending is expected to total \$5.6 billion in FY 2017. The most significant area of spending growth includes additional financing of the State share of Medicaid costs, which is partly offset by a significant decrease in spending for CHP as the availability of Federal resources through the ACA will increase. The Enacted Budget Financial Plan reflects a nonrecurring reduction in HCRA transfers to the Excess Medical Malpractice Liability Pool, which reimburses certain physicians and dentists for a secondary level of medical malpractice insurance coverage, by offsetting the State's FY 2017 subsidy level with existing fund balance availability.

HCRA is expected to remain in balance over the multi-year projection period. Under the current HCRA appropriation structure, spending reductions will occur if resources are insufficient to meet spending levels. Any potential spending reductions could affect General Fund Medicaid funding or HCRA programs. Conversely, any unanticipated balances or excess resources in HCRA are expected to fund Medicaid costs that would otherwise be paid from the General Fund.

Mental Hygiene

The Department of Mental Hygiene is comprised of the OPWDD, OMH, OASAS, the Developmental Disabilities Planning Council (DDPC), and the Justice Center for the Protection of People with Special Needs. Services are administered to adults with serious mental illness; children with serious emotional disturbances; individuals with developmental disabilities and their families; persons with chemical dependencies; and individuals with compulsive gambling problems.

These agencies provide services directly to their clients through State-operated facilities, and indirectly through community service providers. The costs associated with providing these services are supported by reimbursement from Medicaid, Medicare, third-party insurance and State funding. Patient care revenues are pledged first to the payment of debt service on outstanding mental hygiene bonds, which were issued to finance infrastructure improvements at State mental hygiene facilities, with the remaining revenue used to support State operating costs.

MENTAL HYGIENE (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016	FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020	
	Results	Enacted	Change	Projected	Change	Projected	Change	Projected	Change
TOTAL STATE OPERATING FUNDS	2,646	2,571	-2.8%	3,132	21.8%	3,494	11.6%	3,738	7.0%
People with Developmental Disabilities	2,075	2,193	5.7%	2,362	7.7%	2,522	6.8%	2,688	6.6%
Residential Services	1,386	1,465	5.7%	1,578	7.7%	1,685	6.8%	1,796	6.6%
Day Programs	604	638	5.6%	687	7.7%	734	6.8%	782	6.5%
Clinic	20	21	5.0%	23	9.5%	24	4.3%	26	8.3%
All Other Local/Resources	65	69	6.2%	74	7.2%	79	6.8%	84	6.3%
Mental Health	1,135	1,191	4.9%	1,309	9.9%	1,446	10.5%	1,502	3.9%
Adult Local Services	917	967	5.5%	1,063	9.9%	1,185	11.5%	1,224	3.3%
Children Local Services	218	224	2.8%	246	9.8%	261	6.1%	278	6.5%
Alcohol and Substance Abuse	307	320	4.2%	350	9.4%	371	6.0%	391	5.4%
Outpatient/Methadone	117	122	4.3%	134	9.8%	142	6.0%	149	4.9%
Residential	123	128	4.1%	140	9.4%	148	5.7%	156	5.4%
Prevention and Program Support	59	61	3.4%	67	9.8%	71	6.0%	75	5.6%
Crisis	8	9	12.5%	9	0.0%	10	11.1%	11	10.0%
Justice Center	1	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
SUBTOTAL BEFORE ADJUSTMENTS	3,518	3,705	5.3%	4,022	8.6%	4,340	7.9%	4,582	5.6%
Other Adjustments	(872)	(1,134)	-30.0%	(890)	21.5%	(846)	4.9%	(844)	0.2%
Global Cap Adjustment	(867)	(1,092)	-26.0%	(848)	22.3%	(804)	5.2%	(802)	0.2%
Other DOH Offsets	(42)	(42)	0.0%	(42)	0.0%	(42)	0.0%	(42)	0.0%
53rd Medicaid Cycle	37	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Local assistance spending accounts for over 40 percent of total mental hygiene spending from State Operating Funds, and is projected to grow by an average rate of 6.8 percent annually. The main factor driving this level of growth is enhancement of community mental health services; enhancing community-based employment and residential opportunities for individuals with disabilities; maximizing payments from third-party payers; and providing cost-of-living increases and new funding to not-for-profit providers for the minimum wage increase authorized as part of the Enacted Budget agreement.

The Enacted Budget increases local assistance funding for mental hygiene agencies from \$3.5 billion in FY 2016 to \$3.7 billion in FY 2017. The spending increase is largely related to new community investments in OPWDD and OMH, as individuals are transitioned from State-operated services to community-integrated settings; new service investments in the OPWDD system; new residential beds opening in OMH; and funding to support a modest 0.2 percent Human Services COLA for not-for-profit providers that deliver services on behalf of OPWDD, OMH and OASAS.

This funding increase is offset by technical adjustments to the Medicaid Global Cap (\$225 million), as a greater share of OPWDD-related spending will be financed from Global Cap resources, and recognition of one-time costs in FY 2016 for a 53rd weekly Medicaid Cycle (\$37 million). These technical adjustments have no impact on service delivery or operations of OMH, OPWDD, OASAS or the Justice Center.

The Enacted Budget Financial Plan also includes updated assumptions to reflect revised timelines for ongoing transformation efforts in the mental hygiene service delivery system, and the Federal government's extension of the timeframe to disburse funding from BIP. Authorized under the ACA, BIP is an optional program that provides additional Federal funding to qualifying states to encourage the shift from institutional to community services. It is expected that BIP will enable the State to engage a broad network of providers, advocates and community leaders to develop systematic improvements to delivery systems for individuals with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities and individuals with mental illness.

Social Services

Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA)

OTDA local assistance programs provide cash benefits and supportive services to low-income families. The State's three main programs include Family Assistance, Safety Net Assistance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The Family Assistance program, financed by the Federal government, provides time-limited cash assistance to eligible families. The Safety Net Assistance program, financed by the State and local districts, provides cash assistance for single adults, childless couples, and families that have exhausted their five-year limit on Family Assistance imposed by Federal law. The State SSI Supplementation program provides a supplement to the Federal SSI benefit for the elderly, visually handicapped, and disabled.

TEMPORARY AND DISABILITY ASSISTANCE (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
TOTAL STATE OPERATING FUNDS	1,213	1,252	3.2%	1,281	2.3%	1,299	1.4%	1,309	0.8%
SSI	641	670	4.5%	679	1.3%	679	0.0%	679	0.0%
Public Assistance Benefits	474	459	-3.2%	474	3.3%	477	0.6%	479	0.4%
Public Assistance Initiatives	7	29	314.3%	27	-6.9%	36	33.3%	36	0.0%
All Other	91	94	3.3%	101	7.4%	107	5.9%	115	7.5%

OTDA Spending in SSI is projected to increase between FY 2016 and FY 2017 and to continue to increase gradually over the course of the multi-year Financial Plan due to updated caseload projections. Public Assistance benefits spending is projected to decline from FY 2016 to FY 2017, with DOB projecting a total of 557,159 recipients in FY 2017. Approximately 238,388 families are expected to receive benefits through the Family Assistance program in FY 2017, a decrease of 2.2 percent from FY 2016. In the Safety Net program an average of 115,259 families are expected to be helped in FY 2017, a decrease of 2.1 percent from FY 2016. The caseload for single adults/childless couples supported through the Safety Net program is projected at 203,512 in FY 2017, an increase of 0.2 percent from FY 2016. Spending in Public Assistance and All Other Initiatives will increase from FY 2016 to FY 2017 due to the implementation of new programs including several to address homelessness. Growth is expected to be more gradual in the outyears.

Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)

OCFS provides funding for foster care, adoption, child protective services, preventive services, delinquency prevention, and child care. OCFS oversees the State's system of family support and child welfare services administered by local social services departments and community-based organizations. Specifically, child welfare services, which are financed jointly by the Federal government, the State, and local districts, are structured to encourage local governments to invest in preventive services for reducing out-of-home placement of children. In addition, the Child Care Block Grant, which is also financed by a combination of Federal, State and local sources, supports child care subsidies for public assistance and low-income families.

CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
TOTAL STATE OPERATING FUNDS	1,736	1,672	-3.7%	1,701	1.7%	1,716	0.9%	1,738	1.3%
Child Welfare Service	491	448	-8.8%	472	5.4%	482	2.1%	492	2.1%
Foster Care Block Grant	445	445	0.0%	455	2.2%	464	2.0%	472	1.7%
Adoption	152	154	1.3%	154	0.0%	154	0.0%	154	0.0%
Day Care	270	208	-23.0%	185	-11.1%	178	-3.8%	178	0.0%
Youth Programs	111	161	45.0%	154	-4.3%	153	-0.6%	153	0.0%
Medicaid	89	90	1.1%	92	2.2%	92	0.0%	94	2.2%
Committees on Special Education	45	39	-13.3%	41	5.1%	42	2.4%	44	4.8%
Adult Protective/Domestic Violence	35	32	-8.6%	33	3.1%	34	3.0%	34	0.0%
All Other	98	95	-3.1%	115	21.1%	117	1.7%	117	0.0%

OCFS State Operating Funds spending is projected to decline between FY 2016 and FY 2017, primarily due to the use of Federal TANF to maintain funding for child care subsidies. Spending is projected to increase after FY 2018 due to a variety of factors including a projected increase in child welfare services claims and increased costs to fund statutory Human Services COLA increases.

Transportation

In FY 2017, the State will provide approximately \$5.0 billion in operating aid to mass transit systems. The aid is funded mainly from dedicated taxes and fees. The MTA, the nation's largest transit and commuter rail system, receives the majority of the statewide mass transit operating aid. In addition, the MTA receives operating support from the MTA Financial Assistance Fund, authorized in May 2009 to collect regional taxes and fees imposed within the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District (MCTD). The State collects these taxes and fees on behalf of, and disburses the entire amount to, the MTA. Pursuant to legislation enacted in December 2011, the MTA payroll tax was eliminated for all elementary and secondary schools and small business operators within the MCTD. The General Fund now provides additional annual support, subject to appropriation, to the MTA to make up the lost revenue.

TRANSPORTATION (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
STATE OPERATING FUNDS SUPPORT	4,745	4,952	4.4%	5,040	1.8%	5,097	1.1%	5,192	1.9%
Mass Transit Operating Aid:	<u>2,160</u>	<u>2,280</u>	<u>5.6%</u>	<u>2,280</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>2,280</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>2,280</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Metro Mass Transit Aid	2,030	2,152	6.0%	2,152	0.0%	2,152	0.0%	2,152	0.0%
Public Transit Aid	86	84	-2.3%	84	0.0%	84	0.0%	84	0.0%
18-b General Fund Aid	19	19	0.0%	19	0.0%	19	0.0%	19	0.0%
School Fare	25	25	0.0%	25	0.0%	25	0.0%	25	0.0%
Mobility Tax and MTA Aid Trust	1,851	1,950	5.3%	2,052	5.2%	2,113	3.0%	2,207	4.4%
Dedicated Mass Transit	666	661	-0.8%	651	-1.5%	647	-0.6%	649	0.3%
AMTAP	68	61	-10.3%	56	-8.2%	56	0.0%	56	0.0%
All Other	0	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%

Projected operating aid to the MTA and other transit systems reflects the current receipts forecast and timing associated with the availability of resources. The Enacted Budget Financial Plan includes revised spending estimates for transit assistance in each year to reflect the current receipts forecast.

Beginning in FY 2017, the portion of dedicated mass transit aid that supports capital-related spending will be shifted from State special revenue funds to capital financing sources.

Local Government Assistance

Direct aid to local governments includes the Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (AIM) program, which was created in FY 2006 to consolidate various unrestricted local aid funding streams; miscellaneous financial assistance for certain counties, towns, and villages; and efficiency-based incentive grants provided to local governments.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE - AIM PROGRAM (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
TOTAL STATE OPERATING FUNDS	728	715	-1.8%	763	6.7%	763	0.0%	763	0.0%
Big Four Cities	429	429	0.0%	429	0.0%	429	0.0%	429	0.0%
Other Cities	218	218	0.0%	218	0.0%	218	0.0%	218	0.0%
Towns and Villages	68	68	0.0%	68	0.0%	68	0.0%	68	0.0%
Restructuring/Efficiency	13	0	-100.0%	48	0.0%	48	0.0%	48	0.0%

State Operating Funds spending for AIM efficiency incentive grants will decline from FY 2016 to FY 2017 due to the timing of grants and the use of settlement money appropriated in DIIF for local government purposes.

Agency Operations

Agency operating costs consist of PS, NPS, and General State Charges (GSCs). PS includes the salaries of State employees of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches, as well as the salaries of temporary/seasonal employees. NPS includes real estate rentals, utilities, contractual payments (i.e., consultants, IT, and professional business services), supplies and materials, equipment, and telephone service. GSCs, which are discussed separately, reflect the cost of fringe benefits (i.e., pensions, health insurance) provided to State employees and retirees of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches, and certain fixed costs paid by the State, such as taxes on public lands and litigations. Certain agency operating costs of the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) are included in the capital projects fund type and are not reflected in State Operating Funds. The PS estimates reflect current negotiated collective bargaining agreements.

Approximately 94 percent of the State workforce is unionized. The largest unions include CSEA, which represents office support staff and administrative personnel, machine operators, skilled trade workers, and therapeutic and custodial care staff; PEF, which represents professional and technical personnel (attorneys, nurses, accountants, engineers, social workers, and institution teachers); UUP, which represents faculty and nonteaching professional staff within the State University system; and NYSCOPBA, which represents security personnel (correction officers, safety and security officers).

The following table presents certain variables used in preparing the spending projections for agency operations.

FORECAST OF SELECTED PROGRAM MEASURES AFFECTING PERSONAL SERVICE AND FRINGE BENEFITS					
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Forecast		
			FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected	FY 2020 Projected
Negotiated Base Salary Increases ¹					
CSEA/NYSCOPBA/Council 82/UUP/DC-37/GSEU	2%	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PEF ²	2%	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PBANYS	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
NYSPPA	2%	1.5%	1.5%	TBD	TBD
State Workforce ³	117,863	118,590	TBD	TBD	TBD
ERS Contribution Rate					
Before Amortization ⁴	18.9%	15.9%	15.5%	15.0%	15.2%
After Amortization ⁵	19.3%	19.5%	19.4%	18.8%	18.9%
PFRS Contribution Rate					
Before Amortization ⁴	25.5%	25.1%	23.8%	23.3%	23.5%
After Amortization ⁵	27.6%	28.7%	27.1%	26.5%	26.7%
Employee/Retiree Health Insurance Growth Rates	4.6%	7.4%	6.0%	6.7%	6.8%
PS/Fringe as % of Receipts (All Funds Basis)	13.7%	13.8%	13.5%	13.7%	13.7%

¹ Reflects current collective bargaining agreements with settled unions. Does not reflect potential impact of future negotiated labor agreements.
² The State recently reached a one-year 2% retroactive labor agreement, and a pay bill was subsequently passed by the Legislature.
³ Reflects workforce that is subject to direct Executive control.
⁴ Before amortization contribution rate reflects normal and administrative costs, contributions for the Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP).
⁵ After amortization contribution rate includes new amortization, if any, and payments on prior amortizations.

Operating costs for PS/NPS are projected to grow modestly over the financial plan period from \$18.5 billion in FY 2017 to \$19.0 billion in FY 2020. Most executive agencies are expected to hold spending at FY 2016 levels. The annual increase reflects expected increases for employee health insurance costs and the State's annual pension payment, as well as costs for the DOH to operate the NYSOH health benefit exchange, continue the transition of administrative functions from local service districts to the State, and operate the new EP. The Budget includes costs from collective bargaining agreements, (1.5 percent increases in FYs 2017 and 2018 for NYSPPA), applicable lump sum payments, and repayment of a portion of the deficit reduction adjustment made to employee salaries.

Excluding the 27th institutional payroll in FY 2016 and certain repayments to NYPA, Executive agency operational costs are expected to total \$9.9 billion in FY 2017, slightly lower than FY 2016. In FY 2018 and beyond, spending is expected to increase by \$60 to \$80 million annually. Agencies with growth include the DOH, attributable to the NYSOH benefit exchange and the new EP program; Corrections; State Police; Gaming; OMH; OPWDD; and OCFS.

STATE OPERATING FUNDS - PERSONAL SERVICE / NON-PERSONAL SERVICE COSTS (millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
	Results	Enacted	Projected	Projected	Projected
SUBJECT TO DIRECT EXECUTIVE CONTROL	10,145	9,964	10,247	10,114	10,152
Mental Hygiene	2,824	2,738	2,733	2,775	2,816
Corrections and Community Supervision	2,618	2,622	2,630	2,632	2,640
State Police	693	685	696	696	696
Information Technology Services ¹	506	533	565	577	577
Public Health	403	383	377	377	378
Tax and Finance	336	328	329	329	329
Medicaid Admin/EP	286	340	367	368	376
Children and Family Services	263	245	247	254	254
Environmental Conservation	238	229	229	230	230
Financial Services	202	211	212	212	212
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation	181	177	177	175	175
General Services	157	166	166	166	166
Gaming	147	153	158	158	158
Temporary and Disability Assistance	147	130	125	125	125
Workers' Compensation Board	139	137	142	143	145
Extra Bi-Weekly Institutional Pay Period	163	0	0	0	0
New York Power Authority Repayment	21	21	236	22	0
All Other	821	866	858	875	875
UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS	5,953	6,006	6,081	6,180	6,286
State University	5,866	5,920	5,994	6,092	6,196
City University	87	86	87	88	90
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	310	319	320	321	324
Law	169	172	173	174	177
Audit & Control (OSC)	141	147	147	147	147
TOTAL, EXCLUDING JUDICIARY AND LEGISLATURE	16,408	16,289	16,648	16,615	16,762
Judiciary	1,959	2,026	2,026	2,051	2,053
Legislature	216	219	219	219	219
Statewide Total	18,583	18,534	18,893	18,885	19,034
Personal Service	12,981	12,841	12,900	13,020	13,113
Non-Personal Service	5,602	5,693	5,993	5,865	5,921

¹ Reflects consolidation of IT costs from other agencies within ITS, which does not change total governmental spending.

The most significant changes include:

- Medicaid Admin/EP:** Growth in Medicaid Admin/EP reflects the transitioning of certain functions from the local services districts to the State as part of the ongoing statewide Medicaid Admin takeover initiative, and the implementation of the NYSOH health benefit exchange, the State's centralized marketplace for health plan shopping and enrollment in accordance with the ACA.

- **Information Technology Services:** Increases in IT Services from FY 2017 to FY 2020 are attributable to agency transfers for the continuous statewide IT consolidation, which is offset by efficiencies realized through the IT consolidation.
- **Mental Hygiene:** Lower Mental Hygiene agency spending in FY 2017 is the result of aligning PS and NPS costs to the appropriate fund type.
- **NYPA Repayment:** Annual payments to NYPA are pursuant to funding schedules agreed upon by the State and NYPA, and are consistent with previous Financial Plan assumptions.
- **Extra Biweekly Institutional Pay Period:** There are typically 26 pay periods in a fiscal year. In FY 2016, employees on the institutional pay schedule had one additional payroll driven by the way the calendar fell.
- **Judiciary:** FY 2017 salary increase for judges, as authorized by the New York State Commission on Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Compensation, will be absorbed within the Judiciary's budget.
- **State University:** Higher SUNY spending reflects anticipated operating needs at SUNY campuses and hospitals supported through campus revenues, State support and hospital revenues.

Workforce

In FY 2017, \$12.8 billion or 13.3 percent of the State Operating Funds budget is projected to be spent on PS costs. This funding supports roughly 98,000 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) employees under direct Executive control; individuals employed by SUNY and CUNY (43,982) and Independent Agencies (18,185); employees paid on a nonannual salaried basis; and overtime pay. Roughly 60 percent of all Executive agency PS spending occurs in three areas: SUNY, the mental hygiene agencies, and the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS).

STATE OPERATING FUNDS		
FY 2017 FTEs¹ AND PERSONAL SERVICE SPENDING BY AGENCY		
(millions of dollars)		
	Dollars	FTEs
Subject to Direct Executive Control	7,163	98,198
Mental Hygiene Agencies	2,239	33,825
Corrections and Community Supervision	2,070	28,123
State Police	619	5,608
Tax and Finance	269	4,267
Health	268	3,743
Environmental Conservation	174	2,164
Children and Family Services	162	2,465
Financial Services	154	1,382
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation	132	1,528
All Other	1,076	15,093
University Systems	3,723	43,982
State University	3,678	43,667
City University ²	45	315
Independent Agencies	1,955	18,185
Law	118	1,583
Audit & Control (OSC)	114	1,603
Judiciary	1,557	14,998
Legislature ³	166	1
Total	12,841	160,365
<p>¹ FTEs represent the number of annual-salaried full-time filled positions (e.g., one FTE may represent a single employee serving at 100 percent full-time or a combination of employees serving at less than full-time that, when combined, equal a full-time position). The reported FTEs do not include non-annual salaried positions, such as positions filled on an hourly, per-diem or seasonal basis.</p> <p>² CUNY employees are funded primarily through an agency trust fund that supports an additional 13,330 FTEs, which are excluded from this table.</p> <p>³ Legislative employees are nonannual salaried and are excluded from this table, with the exception of the Lieutenant Governor, who serves as President of the Senate.</p>		

General State Charges

Employee fringe benefit payments, many of which are mandated by statute or collective bargaining agreements, include employer contributions for pensions, the State's employer-share of Social Security, health insurance, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, survivors' benefits fund, employee benefits funds, and dental and vision benefits. The majority of employee fringe benefit costs are paid centrally from statewide appropriations in the GSCs budget.¹⁴ The Judiciary pays its fringe benefit costs directly.

Employee fringe benefits that are paid through GSCs are paid from the General Fund in the first instance, and then partially reimbursed by revenue collected from fringe benefit assessments. The largest General Fund reimbursement comes from the mental hygiene agencies.

GSCs also include fixed costs for several categories including State payments in lieu of taxes, payments for local assessments on State-owned land, and judgments against the State pursuant to the Court of Claims Act.

GENERAL STATE CHARGES (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
TOTAL STATE OPERATING FUNDS	7,452	7,551	1.3%	8,022	6.2%	8,302	3.5%	8,736	5.2%
Fringe Benefits	7,045	7,143	1.4%	7,622	6.7%	7,899	3.6%	8,328	5.4%
Health Insurance	3,463	3,720	7.4%	3,943	6.0%	4,209	6.7%	4,493	6.8%
Employee Health Insurance	2,178	2,343	7.6%	2,484	6.0%	2,651	6.7%	2,831	6.8%
Retiree Health Insurance	1,285	1,376	7.1%	1,459	6.0%	1,557	6.7%	1,663	6.8%
Pensions	2,225	2,352	5.7%	2,463	4.7%	2,445	-0.7%	2,500	2.2%
Social Security	985	966	-2.0%	971	0.6%	979	0.8%	984	0.5%
Worker's Compensation	476	320	-32.8%	432	35.0%	473	9.5%	583	23.3%
Employee Benefits	91	89	-2.2%	90	1.1%	91	1.1%	92	1.1%
Dental Insurance	59	65	10.2%	65	0.0%	65	0.0%	65	0.0%
Unemployment Insurance	15	17	13.3%	17	0.0%	17	0.0%	17	0.0%
All Other/Non-State Escrow	(270)	(385)	-42.6%	(359)	6.8%	(380)	-5.8%	(406)	-6.8%
Fixed Costs	407	408	0.2%	399	-2.1%	404	1.0%	408	1.0%

GSCs are projected to increase at an average annual rate of 4.1 percent over the Financial Plan period, driven primarily by cost increases for pension contributions and the employer share of costs for employee and retiree health insurance benefits.

In FY 2017, State Operating Funds spending is projected to increase by \$99 million (1.3 percent). Health insurance increases are due to rising prescription drug costs, greater use of more expensive specialty drugs for chronic conditions, and price inflation. Pension cost growth reflects the impact of higher graded rates, which increases the State's gross funding liability, and the repayment of prior-year amortizations, partially offset by an increase in lower cost Tier 6 entrants.

¹⁴ As of July 2015, SUNY Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association - College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF) and other SUNY fringe benefit costs are no longer paid directly by SUNY, and have been shifted to the central statewide appropriation.

Reducing FY 2017 growth in GSCs from base spending estimates are gap-closing savings of approximately \$228 million. The savings are primarily driven by \$140 million in lower projected workers' compensation payments, reflecting the use of available reserves which will be transferred directly to SIF; and approximately \$79 million in interest savings achieved by paying the full State pension bill in April 2016, rather than on the due date of March 1, 2017.

In addition to the actions described above, fringe benefit and fixed cost spending estimates reflect a mix of increasing costs associated with updated baseline growth in health insurance rate renewals and workers' compensation liabilities, and other downward adjustments which reflect the shift of spending between the SUNY and GSC budgets, and the timing of certain payments from prior years.

Transfers to Other Funds (General Fund Basis)

General Fund transfers help finance the State's share of Medicaid costs for mental hygiene facilities, debt service for bonds that do not have dedicated revenues, SUNY operating costs, certain capital initiatives, and a range of other activities.

GENERAL FUND TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS					
(millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
	Results	Enacted	Projected	Projected	Projected
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS	11,376	12,160	11,375	12,005	12,156
State Share of Mental Hygiene Medicaid ¹	2,036	1,437	1,325	1,301	1,236
Debt Service	1,196	706	1,260	1,182	1,076
SUNY University Operations	998	996	1,001	997	997
Capital Projects	2,721	4,461	3,019	3,399	3,311
Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund	681	602	711	692	974
Dedicated Infrastructure Investment Fund	857	1,351	1,701	1,700	732
Management of Debt Issuances	0	1,300	(800)	(500)	0
Environmental Protection Fund	23	146	28	28	28
All Other Capital	1,160	1,062	1,379	1,479	1,577
ALL OTHER TRANSFERS	4,425	4,560	4,770	5,126	5,536
Mental Hygiene	3,195	3,284	3,512	3,882	4,288
Department of Transportation (MTA Payroll Tax)	331	333	334	334	335
SUNY - Medicaid Reimbursement	355	282	282	282	282
Judiciary Funds	107	107	107	107	107
SUNY - Hospital Operations	88	88	69	69	69
Dedicated Mass Transportation Trust Fund	63	63	66	66	66
Banking Services	52	52	53	53	53
Indigent Legal Services	30	35	35	35	35
Mass Transportation Operating Assistance	21	37	38	38	38
Alcoholic Beverage Control	15	0	0	0	0
Information Technology Services	8	2	2	2	2
Public Transportation Systems	15	15	16	16	16
Correctional Industries	11	11	11	11	11
Spinal Cord Injury	9	9	9	9	9
Medical Marijuana Fund	7	5	5	5	5
All Other	118	237	231	217	220

¹ Includes transfers related to the multi-year OPWDD disallowance repayments, including the use of monetary settlement funds for the \$850 million upfront repayment.

A significant portion of the capital and operating expenses of DOT and DMV are funded from DHBTf, which receives various dedicated tax and fee revenues, including statutory allocations of PBT, motor fuel tax, and highway use taxes. The Enacted Budget Financial Plan includes transfers from the General Fund that effectively subsidize the expenses of the DHBTf, as the cumulative expenses of the fund (DOT and DMV capital and operating expenses, and certain debt service on transportation bonds) exceed current and projected revenue deposits and bond proceeds.

General Fund transfers to other funds are expected to total \$12.2 billion in FY 2017, a \$784 million increase from FY 2016. This growth is primarily due to transfers and uses of settlement money.

Debt Service

The State pays debt service on all outstanding State-supported bonds. These include General Obligation bonds, for which the State is constitutionally obligated to pay debt service, as well as certain bonds issued by State public authorities, such as Empire State Development (ESD), DASNY, and the New York State Thruway Authority (NYSTA), subject to appropriation. Depending on the credit structure, debt service is financed by transfers from the General Fund, dedicated taxes and fees, and other resources such as patient income revenues.

DEBT SERVICE SPENDING PROJECTIONS (millions of dollars)									
	FY 2016 Results	FY 2017 Enacted	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
General Fund	1,196	706	-41.0%	1,260	78.5%	1,182	-6.2%	1,076	-9.0%
Other State Support	4,402	4,497	2.2%	4,997	11.1%	5,589	11.8%	6,156	10.1%
State Operating/All Funds Total	5,598	5,203	-7.1%	6,257	20.3%	6,771	8.2%	7,232	6.8%

Total State Operating/All Funds debt service is projected at \$5.2 billion in FY 2017, of which approximately \$706 million is paid from the General Fund via transfers, and \$4.5 billion from other State funds supported by dedicated tax receipts. The General Fund transfer finances debt service payments on General Obligation and service contract bonds. Debt service for the State's revenue bonds is paid directly from other State funds, subject to appropriation, including PIT and Sales Tax bonds, DHBTf bonds, and mental health facilities bonds. Additional information on the different types of State-supported bonds, including the sources of payment for debt service, is provided in the "Capital Program and Financing Plan" section of the AIS.

The FY 2017 Enacted Budget Financial Plan estimates for debt service spending reflect a number of factors, including bond sale results to date, assumed debt management savings, revised bond-financed capital spending estimates, and increased debt service costs associated with enacted additional capital commitment levels. Debt service spending in FY 2016 reflected prepayments of about \$710 million due during FY 2017, and FY 2017 debt service spending estimates assume the prepayment of \$60 million of debt service due during FY 2018.

Financial Plan Tables

The following tables present the multi-year projections for State Operating Funds and All Governmental Funds, as well as monthly cashflow detail for the General Fund. The Financial Plan projections for FY 2017 and thereafter, set forth in this AIS, reflect the savings that DOB estimates would occur if the Governor continues to propose, and the Legislature continues to enact, balanced budgets in future years that limit annual growth in State Operating Funds to no greater than 2 percent. The estimated savings are labeled in the Financial Plan tables as “Adherence to 2% Spending Benchmark.” Total disbursements in Financial Plan tables and discussion do not assume these savings. If the 2 percent State Operating Funds spending benchmark is not adhered to, the projected budget gaps would be higher.

State Financial Plan Projections
Fiscal Years 2017 Through 2020

CASH RECEIPTS ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FY 2017 THROUGH FY 2020 (millions of dollars)				
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
	Enacted	Projected	Projected	Projected
Taxes:				
Withholdings	38,356	39,802	41,056	43,158
Estimated Payments	16,106	17,805	17,194	18,244
Final Payments	2,720	2,891	3,034	3,168
Other Payments	1,358	1,397	1,457	1,521
Gross Collections	58,540	61,895	62,741	66,091
State/City Offset	(688)	(688)	(688)	(589)
Refunds	(8,388)	(9,452)	(10,319)	(11,759)
Reported Tax Collections	49,464	51,755	51,734	53,743
STAR (Dedicated Deposits)	0	0	0	0
RBTF (Dedicated Transfers)	0	0	0	0
Personal Income Tax	49,464	51,755	51,734	53,743
Sales and Use Tax	13,870	14,573	15,192	15,780
Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes	1,226	1,192	1,151	1,105
Motor Fuel Tax	494	491	486	483
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes	258	263	268	273
Medical Marihuana Excise Tax	4	4	4	4
Highway Use Tax	84	138	140	141
Auto Rental Tax	128	135	142	149
Taxicab Surcharge	70	70	70	70
Gross Utility Taxes and Fees	16,134	16,866	17,453	18,005
LGAC/STBF (Dedicated Transfers)	0	0	0	0
Consumption/Use Taxes	16,134	16,866	17,453	18,005
Corporation Franchise Tax	4,483	4,780	4,822	5,222
Corporation and Utilities Tax	738	732	744	754
Insurance Taxes	1,477	1,572	1,701	1,784
Bank Tax	203	190	143	71
Petroleum Business Tax	1,093	1,049	1,038	1,032
Business Taxes	7,994	8,323	8,448	8,863
Estate Tax	1,024	949	912	963
Real Estate Transfer Tax	1,138	1,204	1,258	1,308
Gift Tax	0	0	0	0
Real Property Gains Tax	0	0	0	0
Pari-Mutuel Taxes	18	18	18	18
Other Taxes	3	3	3	3
Gross Other Taxes	2,183	2,174	2,191	2,292
Real Estate Transfer Tax (Dedicated)	0	0	0	0
Other Taxes	2,183	2,174	2,191	2,292
Payroll Tax	1,353	1,416	1,485	1,562
Total Taxes	77,128	80,534	81,311	84,465
Licenses, Fees, Etc.	609	661	634	666
Abandoned Property	525	525	525	525
Motor Vehicle Fees	1,354	1,415	1,435	1,440
ABC License Fee	63	60	66	62
Reimbursements	298	298	280	303
Investment Income	10	13	8	8
Other Transactions	20,708	22,903	22,360	21,798
Miscellaneous Receipts	23,567	25,875	25,308	24,802
Federal Receipts	51,651	52,733	53,490	54,512
Total	152,346	159,142	160,109	163,779

Source: NYS DOB.

CASH FINANCIAL PLAN STATE OPERATING FUNDS BUDGET FY 2017 (millions of dollars)				
	General Fund	State Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	State Operating Funds Total
Opening Fund Balance	8,934	3,547	160	12,641
Receipts:				
Taxes	47,752	8,214	19,866	75,832
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,813	15,465	455	18,733
Federal Receipts	0	1	73	74
Total Receipts	<u>50,565</u>	<u>23,680</u>	<u>20,394</u>	<u>94,639</u>
Disbursements:				
Local Assistance Grants	45,957	18,932	0	64,889
Departmental Operations:				
Personal Service	6,054	6,787	0	12,841
Non-Personal Service	2,245	3,409	39	5,693
General State Charges	5,425	2,126	0	7,551
Debt Service	0	0	5,203	5,203
Capital Projects	0	3	0	3
Total Disbursements	<u>59,681</u>	<u>31,257</u>	<u>5,242</u>	<u>96,180</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers from Other Funds	18,411	7,853	3,262	29,526
Transfers to Other Funds	(12,160)	(698)	(18,325)	(31,183)
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	0	0	0
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>6,251</u>	<u>7,155</u>	<u>(15,063)</u>	<u>(1,657)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts and Other Financing Sources (Uses) Over Disbursements	<u>(2,865)</u>	<u>(422)</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>(3,198)</u>
Closing Fund Balance	<u>6,069</u>	<u>3,125</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>9,443</u>

Source: NYS DOB.

State Financial Plan Projections
Fiscal Years 2017 Through 2020CASH FINANCIAL PLAN
STATE OPERATING FUNDS BUDGET
FY 2018
(millions of dollars)

	General Fund	State Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	State Operating Funds Total
Receipts:				
Taxes	50,311	8,057	20,840	79,208
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,486	15,581	465	18,532
Federal Receipts	0	1	73	74
Total Receipts	52,797	23,639	21,378	97,814
Disbursements:				
Local Assistance Grants	49,086	18,799	0	67,885
Departmental Operations:				
Personal Service	6,097	6,803	0	12,900
Non-Personal Service	2,558	3,386	49	5,993
General State Charges	5,824	2,198	0	8,022
Debt Service	0	0	6,257	6,257
Capital Projects	0	2	0	2
Total Disbursements	63,565	31,188	6,306	101,059
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers from Other Funds	18,640	8,044	3,976	30,660
Transfers to Other Funds	(11,375)	(205)	(18,940)	(30,520)
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	0	0	0
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	7,265	7,839	(14,964)	140
Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance:				
Monetary Settlements	902	0	0	902
Programmed	902	0	0	0
Unbudgeted	0	0	0	0
Total Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance	902	0	0	902
Adherence to 2% Spending Benchmark*	2,956	0	0	2,956
Net Surplus (Deficit)	355	290	108	753

* Savings estimated from limiting annual spending growth in future years to 2 percent. Calculation based on current FY 2017 projections. The Governor is expected to propose, and negotiate with the Legislature to enact, budgets in each fiscal year that hold State Operating Funds spending growth to 2 percent. Assumes all savings from holding spending growth to 2 percent are made available to the General Fund. Total disbursements in Financial Plan tables and discussion do not reflect these savings. If the 2 percent State Operating Funds spending benchmark is not adhered to, the projected budget gaps would be higher.

Source: NYS DOB.

**CASH FINANCIAL PLAN
STATE OPERATING FUNDS BUDGET
FY 2019
(millions of dollars)**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>State Special Revenue Funds</u>	<u>Debt Service Funds</u>	<u>State Operating Funds Total</u>
Receipts:				
Taxes	50,679	8,128	21,182	79,989
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,455	15,809	461	18,725
Federal Receipts	0	1	73	74
Total Receipts	<u>53,134</u>	<u>23,938</u>	<u>21,716</u>	<u>98,788</u>
Disbursements:				
Local Assistance Grants	51,650	19,092	0	70,742
Departmental Operations:				
Personal Service	6,135	6,885	0	13,020
Non-Personal Service	2,364	3,452	49	5,865
General State Charges	6,033	2,269	0	8,302
Debt Service	0	0	6,771	6,771
Capital Projects	0	0	0	0
Total Disbursements	<u>66,182</u>	<u>31,698</u>	<u>6,820</u>	<u>104,700</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers from Other Funds	18,378	8,319	3,821	30,518
Transfers to Other Funds	(12,005)	(215)	(18,625)	(30,845)
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	0	0	0
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>6,373</u>	<u>8,104</u>	<u>(14,804)</u>	<u>(327)</u>
Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance:				
Monetary Settlements	1,200	0	0	1,200
Programmed	1,200	0	0	1,200
Unbudgeted	0	0	0	0
Total Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance	<u>1,200</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,200</u>
Adherence to 2% Spending Benchmark*	4,634	0	0	4,634
Net Surplus (Deficit)	<u>(841)</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>(405)</u>

* Savings estimated from limiting annual spending growth in future years to 2 percent. Calculation based on current FY 2017 projections. The Governor is expected to propose, and negotiate with the Legislature to enact, budgets in each fiscal year that hold State Operating Funds spending growth to 2 percent. Assumes all savings from holding spending growth to 2 percent are made available to the General Fund. Total disbursements in Financial Plan tables and discussion do not reflect these savings. If the 2 percent State Operating Funds spending benchmark is not adhered to, the projected budget gaps would be higher.

Source: NYS DOB.

State Financial Plan Projections
Fiscal Years 2017 Through 2020CASH FINANCIAL PLAN
STATE OPERATING FUNDS BUDGET
FY 2020
(millions of dollars)

	General Fund	State Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	State Operating Funds Total
Receipts:				
Taxes	52,943	8,188	22,011	83,142
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,318	15,651	459	18,428
Federal Receipts	0	1	73	74
Total Receipts	<u>55,261</u>	<u>23,840</u>	<u>22,543</u>	<u>101,644</u>
Disbursements:				
Local Assistance Grants	54,496	19,067	0	73,563
Departmental Operations:				
Personal Service	6,189	6,924	0	13,113
Non-Personal Service	2,451	3,421	49	5,921
General State Charges	6,417	2,319	0	8,736
Debt Service	0	0	7,232	7,232
Capital Projects	0	0	0	0
Total Disbursements	<u>69,553</u>	<u>31,731</u>	<u>7,281</u>	<u>108,565</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers from Other Funds	18,820	8,520	3,837	31,177
Transfers to Other Funds	(12,156)	(216)	(18,939)	(31,311)
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	0	0	0
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>6,664</u>	<u>8,304</u>	<u>(15,102)</u>	<u>(134)</u>
Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance:				
Monetary Settlements	731	0	0	731
Programmed	731	0	0	731
Unbudgeted	0	0	0	0
Total Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance	<u>731</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>731</u>
Adherence to 2% Spending Benchmark*	6,498	0	0	6,498
Net Surplus (Deficit)	<u>(399)</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>174</u>

* Savings estimated from limiting annual spending growth in future years to 2 percent. Calculation based on current FY 2017 projections. The Governor is expected to propose, and negotiate with the Legislature to enact, budgets in each fiscal year that hold State Operating Funds spending growth to 2 percent. Assumes all savings from holding spending growth to 2 percent are made available to the General Fund. Total disbursements in Financial Plan tables and discussion do not reflect these savings. If the 2 percent State Operating Funds spending benchmark is not adhered to, the projected budget gaps would be higher.

Source: NYS DOB.

**CASH FINANCIAL PLAN
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FY 2017
(millions of dollars)**

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Debt Service Funds	All Funds Total
Opening Fund Balance	8,934	3,607	(891)	160	11,810
Receipts:					
Taxes	47,752	8,214	1,296	19,866	77,128
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,813	15,681	4,618	455	23,567
Federal Receipts	0	49,416	2,162	73	51,651
Total Receipts	<u>50,565</u>	<u>73,311</u>	<u>8,076</u>	<u>20,394</u>	<u>152,346</u>
Disbursements:					
Local Assistance Grants	45,957	64,737	4,203	0	114,897
Departmental Operations:					
Personal Service	6,054	7,442	0	0	13,496
Non-Personal Service	2,245	4,635	0	39	6,919
General State Charges	5,425	2,445	0	0	7,870
Debt Service	0	0	0	5,203	5,203
Capital Projects	0	3	7,717	0	7,720
Total Disbursements	<u>59,681</u>	<u>79,262</u>	<u>11,920</u>	<u>5,242</u>	<u>156,105</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers from Other Funds	18,411	7,853	4,758	3,262	34,284
Transfers to Other Funds	(12,160)	(2,417)	(1,457)	(18,325)	(34,359)
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	0	609	0	609
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>6,251</u>	<u>5,436</u>	<u>3,910</u>	<u>(15,063)</u>	<u>534</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts and Other Financing Sources (Uses) Over Disbursements	<u>(2,865)</u>	<u>(515)</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>(3,225)</u>
Closing Fund Balance	<u>6,069</u>	<u>3,092</u>	<u>(825)</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>8,585</u>

Source: NYS DOB.

State Financial Plan Projections
Fiscal Years 2017 Through 2020CASH FINANCIAL PLAN
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FY 2018
(millions of dollars)

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Debt Service Funds	All Funds Total
Receipts:					
Taxes	50,311	8,057	1,326	20,840	80,534
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,486	15,797	7,127	465	25,875
Federal Receipts	0	50,567	2,093	73	52,733
Total Receipts	52,797	74,421	10,546	21,378	159,142
Disbursements:					
Local Assistance Grants	49,086	65,568	4,846	0	119,500
Departmental Operations:					
Personal Service	6,097	7,459	0	0	13,556
Non-Personal Service	2,558	4,594	0	49	7,201
General State Charges	5,824	2,522	0	0	8,346
Debt Service	0	0	0	6,257	6,257
Capital Projects	0	2	8,075	0	8,077
Total Disbursements	63,565	80,145	12,921	6,306	162,937
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers from Other Funds	18,640	8,044	3,148	3,976	33,808
Transfers to Other Funds	(11,375)	(2,081)	(1,506)	(18,940)	(33,902)
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	0	728	0	728
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	7,265	5,963	2,370	(14,964)	634
Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance:					
Community Projects Fund	0	0	0	0	0
Monetary Settlements	902	0	0	0	902
Programmed	902	0	0	0	902
Unbudgeted	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance	902	0	0	0	902
Adherence to 2% Spending Benchmark*	2,956	0	0	0	2,956
Net Surplus (Deficit)	355	239	(5)	108	697

* Savings estimated from limiting annual spending growth in future years to 2 percent. Calculation based on current FY 2017 projections. The Governor is expected to propose, and negotiate with the Legislature to enact, budgets in each fiscal year that hold State Operating Funds spending growth to 2 percent. Assumes all savings from holding spending growth to 2 percent are made available to the General Fund. Total disbursements in Financial Plan tables and discussion do not reflect these savings. If the 2 percent State Operating Funds spending benchmark is not adhered to, the projected budget gaps would be higher.

Source: NYS DOB.

**CASH FINANCIAL PLAN
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FY 2019
(millions of dollars)**

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Debt Service Funds	All Funds Total
Receipts:					
Taxes	50,679	8,128	1,322	21,182	81,311
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,455	16,025	6,367	461	25,308
Federal Receipts	0	51,326	2,091	73	53,490
Total Receipts	<u>53,134</u>	<u>75,479</u>	<u>9,780</u>	<u>21,716</u>	<u>160,109</u>
Disbursements:					
Local Assistance Grants	51,650	66,652	4,386	0	122,688
Departmental Operations:					
Personal Service	6,135	7,548	0	0	13,683
Non-Personal Service	2,364	4,639	0	49	7,052
General State Charges	6,033	2,597	0	0	8,630
Debt Service	0	0	0	6,771	6,771
Capital Projects	0	0	7,992	0	7,992
Total Disbursements	<u>66,182</u>	<u>81,436</u>	<u>12,378</u>	<u>6,820</u>	<u>166,816</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers from Other Funds	18,378	8,319	3,527	3,821	34,045
Transfers to Other Funds	(12,005)	(2,041)	(1,479)	(18,625)	(34,150)
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	0	531	0	531
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>6,373</u>	<u>6,278</u>	<u>2,579</u>	<u>(14,804)</u>	<u>426</u>
Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance:					
Monetary Settlements	1,200	0	0	0	1,200
Programmed	1,200	0	0	0	1,200
Unbudgeted	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance	<u>1,200</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,200</u>
Adherence to 2% Spending Benchmark*	4,634	0	0	0	4,634
Net Surplus (Deficit)	<u>(841)</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>(19)</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>(447)</u>

* Savings estimated from limiting annual spending growth in future years to 2 percent. Calculation based on current FY 2017 projections. The Governor is expected to propose, and negotiate with the Legislature to enact, budgets in each fiscal year that hold State Operating Funds spending growth to 2 percent. Assumes all savings from holding spending growth to 2 percent are made available to the General Fund. Total disbursements in Financial Plan tables and discussion do not reflect these savings. If the 2 percent State Operating Funds spending benchmark is not adhered to, the projected budget gaps would be higher.

Source: NYS DOB.

State Financial Plan Projections
Fiscal Years 2017 Through 2020CASH FINANCIAL PLAN
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FY 2020
(millions of dollars)

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Debt Service Funds	All Funds Total
Receipts:					
Taxes	52,943	8,188	1,323	22,011	84,465
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,318	15,867	6,158	459	24,802
Federal Receipts	0	52,292	2,147	73	54,512
Total Receipts	<u>55,261</u>	<u>76,347</u>	<u>9,628</u>	<u>22,543</u>	<u>163,779</u>
Disbursements:					
Local Assistance Grants	54,496	67,662	4,143	0	126,301
Departmental Operations:					
Personal Service	6,189	7,589	0	0	13,778
Non-Personal Service	2,451	4,627	0	49	7,127
General State Charges	6,417	2,648	0	0	9,065
Debt Service	0	0	0	7,232	7,232
Capital Projects	0	0	7,568	0	7,568
Total Disbursements	<u>69,553</u>	<u>82,526</u>	<u>11,711</u>	<u>7,281</u>	<u>171,071</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers from Other Funds	18,820	8,520	3,415	3,837	34,592
Transfers to Other Funds	(12,156)	(1,888)	(1,711)	(18,939)	(34,694)
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	0	365	0	365
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>6,664</u>	<u>6,632</u>	<u>2,069</u>	<u>(15,102)</u>	<u>263</u>
Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance:					
Monetary Settlements	731	0	0	0	731
Programmed	731	0	0	0	731
Unbudgeted	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use (Reservation) of Fund Balance	<u>731</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>731</u>
Adherence to 2% Spending Benchmark	6,498	0	0	0	6,498
Net Surplus (Deficit)	<u>(399)</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>200</u>

* Savings estimated from limiting annual spending growth in future years to 2 percent. Calculation based on current FY 2017 projections. The Governor is expected to propose, and negotiate with the Legislature to enact, budgets in each fiscal year that hold State Operating Funds spending growth to 2 percent. Assumes all savings from holding spending growth to 2 percent are made available to the General Fund. Total disbursements in Financial Plan tables and discussion do not reflect these savings. If the 2 percent State Operating Funds spending benchmark is not adhered to, the projected budget gaps would be higher.

Source: NYS DOB.

State Financial Plan Projections Fiscal Years 2017 Through 2020

Annual Information
Statement

**CASHFLOW
GENERAL FUND
FY 2017
(dollars in millions)**

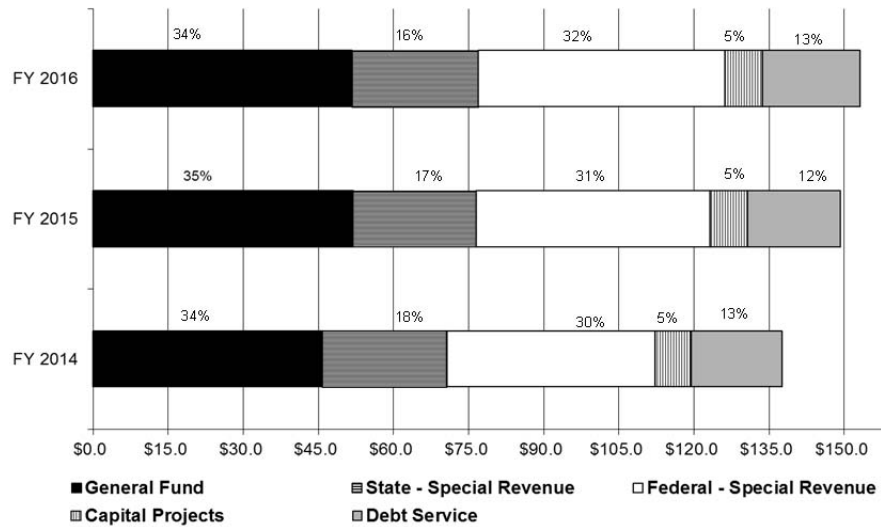
	2016 April Projected	May Projected	June Projected	July Projected	August Projected	September Projected	October Projected	November Projected	December Projected	2017 January Projected	February Projected	March Projected	Total
OPENING BALANCE	8,934	10,864	7,460	8,186	7,836	7,187	10,815	9,626	7,607	10,722	11,734	11,696	8,934
RECEIPTS:													
Personal Income Tax	4,764	1,778	3,455	1,960	2,286	3,782	1,684	1,947	3,726	3,217	2,605	2,666	33,870
Consumption/Use Taxes	541	528	670	571	544	684	554	555	715	584	468	673	7,087
Business Taxes	158	67	864	96	72	972	88	106	1,159	167	99	1,902	5,750
Other Taxes	74	88	89	88	89	89	89	88	88	88	88	87	1,045
Total Taxes	5,537	2,461	5,078	2,715	2,991	5,527	2,415	2,696	5,688	4,056	3,260	5,328	47,752
Abandoned Property	0	0	0	0	0	20	25	120	25	40	20	275	525
ABC License Fee	5	5	6	6	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	63
Investment Income	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(2)	10
Licenses, Fees, etc.	22	45	55	45	55	65	40	50	65	45	60	62	609
Motor Vehicle Fees	17	16	15	16	20	18	15	14	12	13	13	14	183
Reimbursements	8	2	55	10	8	55	3	20	50	14	30	43	298
Other Transactions	32	388	58	31	32	212	33	56	78	56	32	17	1,125
Total Miscellaneous Receipts	86	457	190	109	121	377	123	266	236	174	161	513	2,813
Federal Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PIT in Excess of Revenue Bond Debt Service	1,587	575	1,291	482	293	1,535	563	373	1,284	506	644	1,766	10,899
Tax in Excess of LGAC	243	71	476	254	210	313	251	251	332	264	3	200	2,868
Sales Tax Bond Fund	193	188	254	201	195	282	192	192	273	205	156	316	2,647
Real Estate Taxes in Excess of CW/CA Debt Service	84	74	69	73	83	89	89	78	81	93	79	59	951
All Other	5	35	1	1	1	54	6	1	1	36	99	806	1,046
Total Transfers from Other Funds	2,112	943	2,091	1,011	782	2,273	1,101	895	1,971	1,104	981	3,147	18,411
TOTAL RECEIPTS	7,735	3,861	7,359	3,835	3,894	8,177	3,639	3,857	7,895	5,334	4,402	8,988	68,976
DISBURSEMENTS:													
School Aid	754	3,140	1,616	127	998	1,208	924	1,702	1,881	814	482	7,455	21,101
Higher Education	19	6	654	249	134	192	350	46	210	40	362	769	3,031
All Other Education	52	182	541	235	39	294	119	30	187	45	105	488	2,317
Medicaid - DOH	1,008	1,088	1,067	774	1,075	577	1,074	1,284	721	959	986	2,070	12,683
Public Health	20	221	59	47	37	45	52	36	70	38	56	63	744
Mental Hygiene	3	1	241	2	2	234	2	1	264	12	53	181	996
Children and Families	27	97	231	97	97	231	97	97	231	97	129	237	1,668
Temporary & Disability Assistance	95	99	157	100	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	108	1,252
Transportation	0	24	10	0	24	0	0	24	11	0	13	0	106
Unrestricted Aid	0	11	389	0	0	98	7	0	186	0	0	63	754
All Other	10	(51)	222	41	46	39	(18)	196	185	201	199	235	1,305
Total Local Assistance Grants	1,988	4,818	5,187	1,672	2,551	3,017	2,706	3,515	4,045	2,305	2,484	11,669	45,957
Personal Service	475	465	597	454	454	541	458	595	470	456	454	624	6,054
Non-Personal Service	103	138	147	157	170	201	176	183	185	190	192	403	2,245
Total Departmental Operations	578	603	744	611	635	742	634	778	655	646	646	1,027	8,299
General State Charges	2,440	173	291	385	269	194	455	298	76	456	151	237	5,425
Debt Service	245	0	(3)	153	(3)	(71)	103	0	(2)	330	(20)	(26)	706
Capital Projects	162	293	(1)	602	487	498	179	431	(98)	405	1,013	590	4,461
State Share Medicaid	95	139	101	108	118	115	117	154	118	155	116	101	1,437
SUNY Operations	213	213	213	179	0	179	0	179	18	0	0	(1)	996
Other Purposes	84	1,026	101	475	486	54	634	521	86	25	50	1,018	4,560
Total Transfers to Other Funds	799	1,671	411	1,517	1,088	596	1,033	1,285	4	915	1,159	1,682	12,160
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	5,805	7,265	6,633	4,185	4,543	4,549	4,828	5,876	4,780	4,322	4,440	14,615	71,841
Excess/(Deficiency) of Receipts over Disbursements	1,930	(3,404)	726	(350)	(649)	3,628	(1,189)	(2,019)	3,115	1,012	(38)	(5,627)	(2,865)
CLOSING BALANCE	10,864	7,460	8,186	7,836	7,187	10,815	9,626	7,607	10,722	11,734	11,696	6,069	6,069

Source: NYS DOB.

Prior Fiscal Years

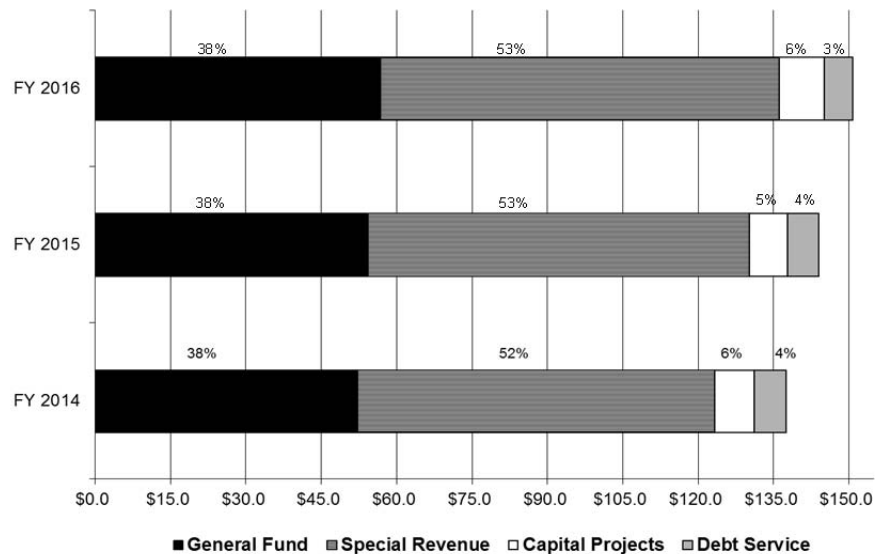
*The following six tables show the composition of the State’s governmental funds, State Operating Funds and the General Fund as of March 31, 2016. Following the tables is a summary of the cash-basis results for the State's three most recent fiscal years.

Governmental Funds Receipts
State Fiscal Years 2014, 2015 and 2016
(billions of dollars)



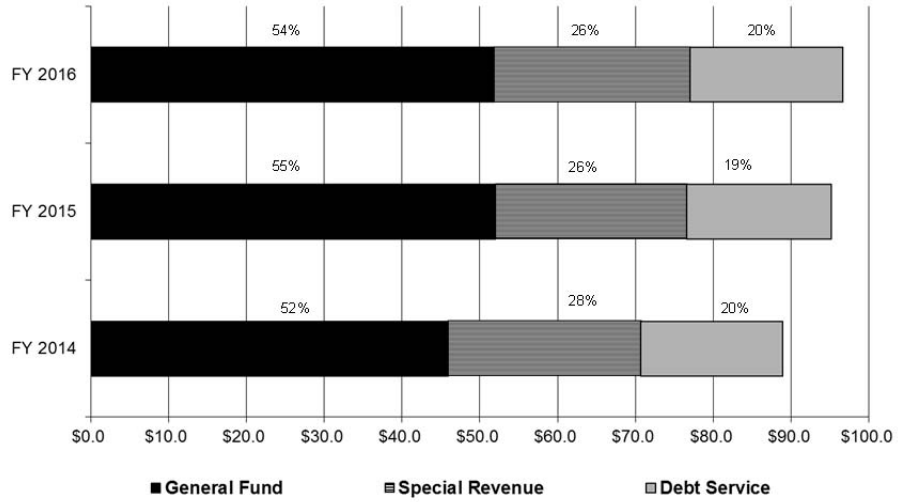
Note: Percentage total may not add due to rounding.

Governmental Funds Disbursements
State Fiscal Years 2014, 2015 and 2016
(billions of dollars)



Note: Percentage total may not add due to rounding.

State Operating Funds Receipts
State Fiscal Years 2014, 2015 and 2016
(billions of dollars)



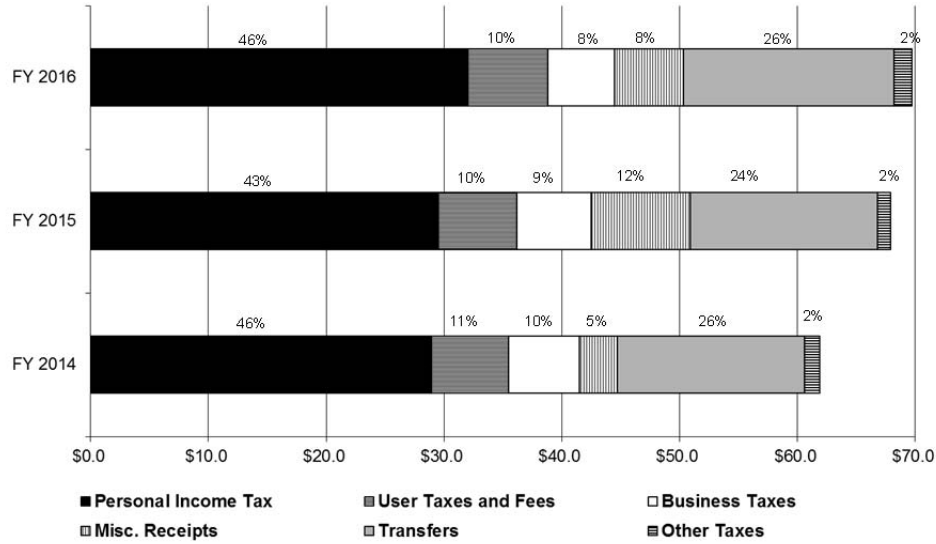
Note: Percentage total may not add due to rounding.

State Operating Funds Disbursements
State Fiscal Years 2014, 2015 and 2016
(billions of dollars)



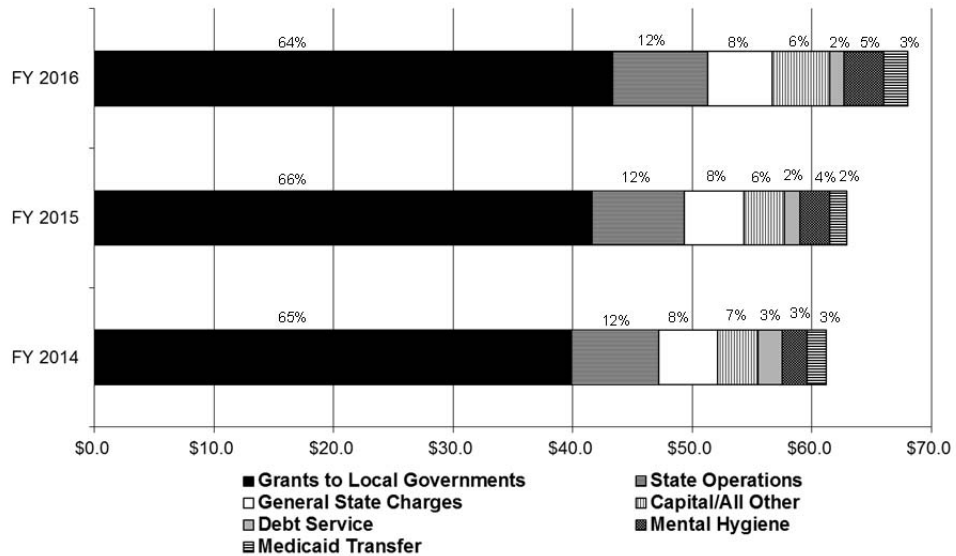
Note: Percentage total may not add due to rounding.

General Fund Receipts and Transfers by Source
State Fiscal Years 2014, 2015 and 2016
 (billions of dollars)



Note: Percentage total may not add due to rounding.

General Fund Disbursements and Transfers by Type
State Fiscal Years 2014, 2015 and 2016
 (billions of dollars)



Note: Percentage total may not add due to rounding.

The State reports its financial results on the cash basis of accounting, showing receipts and disbursements; and the GAAP basis (including modified accrual and full accrual), as prescribed by GAAP, showing revenues and expenditures. With the exception of FY 2016 financial results, the State's GAAP-basis financial results set forth in this section have been audited. Note that the FY 2016 financial results included in this AIS are preliminary and unaudited.

Cash-Basis Results for Prior Fiscal Years

General Fund FY 2014 Through FY 2016

The General Fund is the principal operating fund of the State and is used to account for all financial transactions, except those required by law to be accounted for in another fund. It is the State's largest single fund and receives most State taxes and other resources not dedicated to particular purposes. General Fund moneys are also transferred to other funds, primarily to support certain State share Medicaid payments, capital projects and debt service payments in other fund types. In some cases, the fiscal year results provided below may exclude certain timing-related transactions which have no net impact on operations.

In the cash basis of accounting, the State defines a balanced budget in the General Fund as (a) the ability to make all planned payments anticipated in the Financial Plan, including tax refunds, without the issuance of deficit bonds or notes or extraordinary cash management actions, (b) the restoration of the balances in the Tax Stabilization Reserve and Rainy Day Reserve (together, the "rainy day reserves") to a level equal to or greater than the level at the start of the fiscal year, and (c) maintenance of other designated balances, as required by law.

The State has allowed limited spending growth to meet the demand for services. In addition, rainy day reserve fund balances have been supported and maintained. The following table summarizes General Fund results for the prior three fiscal years.

**COMPARISON OF GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FY 2014 THROUGH FY 2016
(millions of dollars)**

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
OPENING FUND BALANCE	1,610	2,235	7,300
Personal Income Tax⁽¹⁾	28,864	29,485	31,957
Consumption/User Taxes:			
Sales and Use Tax ⁽²⁾	5,885	6,084	6,243
Cigarette and Tobacco Tax	426	356	322
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes	250	251	255
Subtotal	<u>6,561</u>	<u>6,691</u>	<u>6,820</u>
Business Taxes:			
Corporation Franchise Tax	3,245	2,990	3,763
Corporation and Utilities Taxes	615	577	594
Insurance Taxes	1,298	1,375	1,419
Bank Tax ⁽³⁾	888	1,323	(129)
Subtotal	<u>6,046</u>	<u>6,265</u>	<u>5,647</u>
Other Taxes:			
Estate and Gift Taxes	1,238	1,109	1,521
Pari-mutuel Tax	17	18	17
Other Taxes	1	1	1
Subtotal	<u>1,256</u>	<u>1,128</u>	<u>1,539</u>
Miscellaneous Receipts & Federal Grants	3,220	8,412	5,842
Transfers from Other Funds:			
PIT in excess of Revenue Bond debt service	8,822	8,659	10,159
Sales Tax in excess of Revenue Bond debt service	2,936	2,940	2,759
Sales Tax in Excess of LGAC Debt Service	2,568	2,632	2,729
All Other Transfers	1,595	1,709	2,224
Subtotal	<u>15,921</u>	<u>15,940</u>	<u>17,871</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>61,868</u>	<u>67,921</u>	<u>69,676</u>
Grants to Local Governments:			
School Aid	17,238	18,415	20,133
Medicaid	11,487	11,677	12,117
All Other Local Aid	11,215	11,500	11,065
State Operations:			
Personal Service	5,563	5,806	6,011
Non-Personal Service	1,746	1,858	1,944
General State Charges	4,899	4,999	5,397
Transfers to Other Funds:			
In Support of Debt Service	1,971	1,297	1,196
In Support of Capital Projects	1,436	1,264	2,721
State Share Medicaid	1,576	1,419	2,036
Mental Hygiene Facilities	2,135	2,504	3,195
SUNY Operations	971	980	998
All Other Transfers	1,006	1,137	1,229
Subtotal	<u>9,095</u>	<u>8,601</u>	<u>11,375</u>
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	<u>61,243</u>	<u>62,856</u>	<u>68,042</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts and Other Financing Sources over Disbursements and Other Financing Uses	625	5,065	1,634
CLOSING FUND BALANCE	<u>2,235</u>	<u>7,300</u>	<u>8,934</u>

Sources: NYS Office of the State Comptroller. Financial Plan categorical detail by NYS Division of the Budget.

(1) Excludes personal income tax receipts that flow into the Revenue Bond Tax Fund in the first instance and are then transferred to the General Fund after debt service obligation is satisfied.

(2) Excludes sales tax in excess of LGAC Debt Service and Sales Tax Revenue Bond Fund.

(3) Reflects repeal of the bank tax, as part of corporate tax reform, beginning in tax year 2015.

FY 2016

The State ended FY 2016 in balance on a cash basis in the General Fund. General Fund receipts, including transfers from other funds, totaled \$69.7 billion in FY 2016, an increase of \$1.8 billion (2.6 percent) from the prior fiscal year. General Fund disbursements, including transfers to other funds, totaled \$68.0 billion in FY 2016, an increase of \$5.2 billion (8.3 percent) from the prior fiscal year, including growth in the level of School Aid (\$1.7 billion), growth in General Fund transfers to support Capital Projects (\$1.5 billion), growth in local assistance for Medicaid combined with growth in the level of General Fund transfers to support other Medicaid funding (\$1.1 billion) and higher costs associated with operating mental hygiene facilities in lieu of reduced Federal revenue (\$691 million).

FY 2015

The State ended FY 2015 in balance on a cash basis in the General Fund. Aside from variances due to the timing of monetary settlements, General Fund receipts and disbursements in FY 2015 were close to planned levels. The State made the maximum allowable deposit to its rainy day reserves at the close of the year. General Fund receipts, including transfers from other funds, totaled \$67.9 billion in FY 2015, an increase of \$6.1 billion (9.8 percent) from the prior year, reflecting the one-time receipt of monetary settlements with financial institutions. General Fund disbursements, including transfers to other funds, totaled \$62.9 billion in FY 2015, an increase of \$1.6 billion (2.6 percent).

FY 2014

The State ended FY 2014 in balance on a cash basis in the General Fund, and maintained a closing balance of \$2.24 billion, consisting of \$1.1 billion in the Tax Stabilization Reserve, \$350 million in the Rainy Day Reserve, \$87 million in the Community Projects Fund, \$21 million in the Contingency Reserve, \$45 million reserved for potential retroactive labor settlements, \$58 million that has been transferred to a fiduciary fund to account for proceeds realized from a settlement between J.P. Morgan and the State, and \$543 million in an undesignated fund balance. The FY 2014 closing balance was \$625 million greater than the FY 2013 closing balance, reflecting an increase in the level of available resources to the State.

General Fund receipts, including transfers from other funds, totaled \$61.9 billion in FY 2014, an increase of \$3.1 billion (5.2 percent) from the prior fiscal year. Tax receipts, including the transfer of tax receipts to the General Fund after payment of debt service, were \$3.2 billion (5.8 percent) higher than in the prior fiscal year, reflecting an increase in all major tax categories. Miscellaneous receipts and Federal grants were \$347 million lower than the prior fiscal year, reflecting one-time receipts from settlements during FY 2013. Non-tax transfers were \$242 million greater than the prior fiscal year, due to the timing of certain transactions.

General Fund disbursements, including transfers to other funds, totaled \$61.2 billion in FY 2014, an increase of \$2.3 billion (3.9 percent) from the prior fiscal year. This reflects expected growth in various local assistance programs, including education and Medicaid; increased transfers in support of capital projects and debt service; partly offset by reduced costs for agency operations.

State Operating Funds FY 2014 Through FY 2016

State Operating Funds is composed of the General Fund, State special revenue funds and debt service funds. The State Operating Funds perspective is primarily intended as a measure of State-financed spending. Similar to the General Fund, spending growth in State Operating Funds in recent years has also been limited.

FY 2016

State Operating Funds receipts totaled \$96.6 billion in FY 2016, an increase of \$1.6 billion over the FY 2015 results. Disbursements totaled \$94.3 billion in FY 2015, an increase of \$1.9 billion from the FY 2015 results. The State ended FY 2016 with a State Operating Funds cash balance of \$12.6 billion.

FY 2015

State Operating Funds receipts totaled \$95.0 billion in FY 2015, an increase of \$6.1 billion over the FY 2014 results. Disbursements totaled \$92.4 billion in FY 2015, an increase of \$1.8 billion from the FY 2014 results. The State ended FY 2015 with a State Operating Funds cash balance of \$9.9 billion.

FY 2014

State Operating Funds receipts totaled \$88.9 billion in FY 2014, an increase of \$3.9 billion over the FY 2013 results. Disbursements totaled \$90.6 billion in FY 2014, an increase of \$1.8 billion from the FY 2013 results. The State ended FY 2014 with a State Operating Funds cash balance of \$4.8 billion. In addition to the \$2.2 billion General Fund balance described above, the State's special revenue funds had a closing balance of \$2.3 billion and the debt service funds had a closing balance of \$234 million. The special revenue fund balances are held in numerous funds and accounts that support a variety of programs including industry regulation, public health, and public safety. The fund balance in the debt service funds reflects the preservation of moneys needed for debt service payments to bond holders.

CASH RESULTS STATE OPERATING FUNDS BUDGET FY 2016 (millions of dollars)				
	General Fund	State Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	State Operating Funds Total
Opening Fund Balance	7,300	2,472	118	9,890
Receipts:				
Taxes	45,963	8,266	19,050	73,279
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,842	16,926	487	23,255
Federal Receipts	0	0	73	73
Total Receipts	<u>51,805</u>	<u>25,192</u>	<u>19,610</u>	<u>96,607</u>
Disbursements:				
Local Assistance Grants	43,314	19,339	0	62,653
Departmental Operations:				
Personal Service	6,011	6,970	0	12,981
Non-Personal Service	1,944	3,621	37	5,602
General State Charges	5,397	2,055	0	7,452
Debt Service	0	0	5,598	5,598
Capital Projects	0	2	0	2
Total Disbursements	<u>56,666</u>	<u>31,987</u>	<u>5,635</u>	<u>94,288</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers from Other Funds	17,871	8,631	4,007	30,509
Transfers to Other Funds	(11,376)	(761)	(17,940)	(30,077)
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	0	0	0
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>6,495</u>	<u>7,870</u>	<u>(13,933)</u>	<u>432</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts and Other Financing Sources (Uses) Over Disbursements	<u>1,634</u>	<u>1,075</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>2,751</u>
Closing Fund Balance	<u>8,934</u>	<u>3,547</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>12,641</u>

Source: NYS DOB.

CASH RESULTS
STATE OPERATING FUNDS
FY 2015
(millions of dollars)

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Total
Opening Fund Balance*	2,235	2,489	65	4,789
Receipts:				
Taxes	43,569	8,193	17,899	69,661
Miscellaneous Receipts	8,410	16,381	510	25,301
Federal Receipts	2	0	73	75
Total Receipts	<u>51,981</u>	<u>24,574</u>	<u>18,482</u>	<u>95,037</u>
Disbursements:				
Local Assistance Grants	41,592	19,460	0	61,052
Departmental Operations:				
Personal Service	5,806	6,744	0	12,550
Non-Personal Service	1,858	3,710	39	5,607
General State Charges	4,999	2,034	0	7,033
Debt Service	0	0	6,183	6,183
Capital Projects	0	1	0	1
Total Disbursements	<u>54,255</u>	<u>31,949</u>	<u>6,222</u>	<u>92,426</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers from Other Funds	15,940	7,767	4,681	28,388
Transfers to Other Funds	(8,601)	(871)	(16,888)	(26,360)
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	0	0	0
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>7,339</u>	<u>6,896</u>	<u>(12,207)</u>	<u>2,028</u>
Change in Fund Balance	<u>5,065</u>	<u>(479)</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>4,639</u>
Closing Fund Balance	<u>7,300</u>	<u>2,010</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>9,428</u>
Intra-Fund Transfers Adjustment	<u>0</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>462</u>
Closing Balance with Intra-Fund Transfers	<u>7,300</u>	<u>2,472</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>9,890</u>

*Note that the closing balance from FY 2014 for special revenue funds and debt service funds differs from the FY 2015 opening balance due to a fund reclassification, as the SUNY Dormitory Income Fund was reclassified from a debt service fund to a special revenue fund.

Source: NYS DOB.

CASH RESULTS				
STATE OPERATING FUNDS				
FY 2014				
(millions of dollars)				
	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Total
Opening fund balance	1,610	2,370	379	4,359
Receipts:				
Taxes	42,727	8,175	17,433	68,335
Miscellaneous receipts	3,219	16,603	699	20,521
Federal grants	0	0	71	71
Total receipts	<u>45,946</u>	<u>24,778</u>	<u>18,203</u>	<u>88,927</u>
Disbursements:				
Grants to local governments	39,940	19,462	0	59,402
State operations:				
Personal Service	5,563	6,737	0	12,300
Non-Personal Service	1,746	3,781	37	5,564
General State charges	4,899	2,059	0	6,958
Debt service	0	0	6,400	6,400
Capital projects	0	7	0	7
Total disbursements	<u>52,148</u>	<u>32,046</u>	<u>6,437</u>	<u>90,631</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers from other funds	15,921	8,350	5,211	29,482
Transfers to other funds	(9,094)	(1,132)	(17,122)	(27,348)
Bond and note proceeds	0	0	0	0
Net other financing sources (uses)	<u>6,827</u>	<u>7,218</u>	<u>(11,911)</u>	<u>2,134</u>
Change in fund balance	<u>625</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>(145)</u>	<u>430</u>
Closing fund balance	<u>2,235</u>	<u>2,320</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>4,789</u>
Source: NYS OSC (reflecting amounts published in the Cash Basis Report).				

All Funds FY 2014 Through FY 2016

The All Funds Financial Plan records the operations of the four governmental fund types: the General Fund, special revenue funds, capital projects funds, and debt service funds. It is the broadest measure of State governmental activity, and includes spending from Federal funds and capital projects funds.

FY 2016

All Funds tax receipts were \$3.6 billion higher than prior year results, including PIT collections (\$3.3 billion) due to growth in extension payments attributable to tax year 2014 and estimated FY 2015 tax year payments, withholding, and final returns; other taxes (\$572 million) from extraordinary growth in large estate tax payments and New York City real estate transfer tax payments; and consumption/use taxes (\$340 million) primarily from an increase in taxable auto sales and food and lodging establishments, partly offset by a large, non-recurring refund. An annual decline in business taxes (\$619 million) primarily reflects the first year of corporate tax reform. Miscellaneous receipts were \$2.2 billion below the prior year due mainly to a larger amount of settlement funds received in FY 2015 (\$1.3 billion) and a decline in SIF assessment reserves transferred to the State per the terms of legislation included in the FY 2014 Budget (\$750 million). The \$2.7 billion annual growth in Federal grants reflects the impact of spending variances, as described below, and other timing-related factors.

Through March 2016, All Funds spending is \$6.8 billion above the prior year, comprised of State Operating Funds (\$1.9 billion), Federal Operating Funds (\$3.5 billion), and Capital Projects Funds (\$1.4 billion). State Operating Funds local assistance growth includes increases in education (\$1.7 billion) mainly for school aid increases, health care (\$590 million), and social services (\$113 million); offset by decreases in Mental Hygiene agencies (\$277 million), DFS (\$143 million), higher education (\$137 million), and the impact of downward spending reclassifications to account for an increase in Medicaid payments to SUNY Hospitals (\$136 million). Higher agency operations' spending includes an additional institutional payroll (\$169 million) and higher PS costs in SUNY (\$123 million), State Police (\$47 million) and Judiciary (\$30 million), as well as budgeted fringe benefit cost increases for pension, health insurance, and litigation (\$419 million). The decline in debt service spending from the prior year (\$585 million) is largely due to the prepayment of FY 2016 costs in FY 2015. Federal spending growth includes increased spending for health care (\$3.7 billion), consistent with the impact of the ACA and new health care costs under the EP, and for education (\$472 million), partly offset by a spending decline in Homeland Security and Emergency Services due to lower disaster-related costs (\$519 million). Growth in capital projects spending is primarily attributable to the capital infrastructure projects funded with monetary settlement funds (\$723 million), ESD (\$240 million) for Buffalo Billion projects, and projects related to State and Municipal facilities (\$166 million).

FY 2015

All Funds tax receipts through March 2015 reflect annual growth in all major tax categories, including PIT (\$749 million), primarily due to growth in withholding and current estimated payments; consumption/use taxes (\$286 million) due to an increase in taxable purchases; business taxes (\$244 million) related to higher bank audits; and the payroll tax assessed on businesses located within the MTA region (\$66 million). The year-over-year increase of \$5.2 billion in miscellaneous receipts is largely attributable to \$4.1 billion in additional fines, penalties, and forfeitures (including one-time monetary settlements paid to the State from financial institutions); a \$741 million increase in business assessments (including \$750 million of SIF assessment reserves transferred to the State pursuant to legislation included in the FY 2014 Enacted Budget); higher bond proceeds receipts to finance Capital Projects (\$479 million); and higher abandoned property collections (\$120 million). These increases are offset by lower Tribal State Compact Revenue (\$321 million) due to the lump sum payments received from the tribal nations immediately following the FY 2014 agreements; a one-time FY 2014 receipt from the State of New York Mortgage Agency (SONYMA) (\$104 million) from excess Mortgage Insurance Fund reserves; and the continued phase-out of the temporary utility assessment (\$178 million). The \$4.8 billion increase in Federal grants is a result of increased Federal program spending, as described in greater detail below.

Through March 2015, All Funds spending increased by \$6.4 billion over the prior year, derived from a \$1.8 billion increase in State Operating Funds spending, a \$4.8 billion increase in Federal Operating Funds spending, and a \$204 million decrease in Capital Projects Funds spending. The increase in State Operating Funds spending is mainly due to \$1.6 billion in higher local assistance spending. The local assistance growth includes higher spending for education (\$1.3 billion) and health care (\$211 million). The \$368 million increase in operational spending is derived from growth in executive-controlled agencies (\$164 million), mainly attributable to the FY 2015 2 percent salary increase and higher correctional facility expenses, primarily overtime and inmate medical and prescription drug cost; higher fringe benefit costs (\$86 million); increased Judiciary spending (\$80 million); and higher SUNY spending (\$32 million). Lower debt service spending in FY 2015 is attributable to the continued practice of paying debt service obligations due in future years. The Federal Operating Funds spending increase is primarily attributable to \$5.2 billion in higher health care spending as a result of both expanded Medicaid coverage under the ACA, and DSRIP/IAAF payments associated with the recently approved Medicaid waiver. In addition, homeland security spending was \$437 million higher, due mainly to a lump-sum pass-through payment to LIPA. Spending declined in the areas of education (\$494 million), due to administrative delays in claims submitted by school districts (primarily New York City), and social welfare (\$213 million), mainly due to higher payments occurring in FY 2014. Lower Capital Projects spending occurred in the areas of health care (\$322 million); parks and environment (\$179 million), due mainly to the timing of payments to EFC for the State Revolving Fund Loan program; and higher education (\$166 million). This lower spending is partially offset by additional transportation spending (\$393 million).

The All Governmental Funds balance through March 2015 was \$9.4 billion, \$5.3 billion higher than the March 2014 balance. This higher balance is attributable to a combination of a higher opening balance (\$159 million), growth in receipts (\$11.4 billion), increased financing from other sources (\$131 million), and higher spending (\$6.4 billion).

FY 2014

All Funds receipts for FY 2014 totaled \$137.7 billion, an increase of \$4.5 billion over FY 2013 results. All Funds tax receipts during FY 2014 were \$3.4 billion higher than receipts collected during the prior year, with 80 percent of the growth attributable to higher PIT collections (\$2.7 billion), due largely to strength in withholding as a result of a strong bonus season in the financial sector, as well as higher extension payments due to taxpayers accelerating income into the 2012 tax year in order to avoid increased Federal rates in 2013. The overall gains in year-over-year PIT collections were partly offset by growth in refunds and other offsets related to tax year 2012. Other growth in tax receipts includes higher user tax collections (\$484 million) associated with recurring and non-recurring taxable purchases such as auto sales, entertainment activities, and expenses for post-Sandy repair work; and higher other taxes (\$375 million), which is attributable to growth in RETT liability (particularly in New York City) and growth in estate tax receipts, both in terms of volume and average amount. Decreased business tax receipts (\$205 million) were driven by lower gross collections for insurance and bank taxes due to weak 2013 liability payments. Growth in miscellaneous receipts are mainly attributable to the additional Tribal-State revenues pursuant to the recently settled compact agreements (\$482 million); partly offset by lower abandoned property collections (\$181 million) and the loss of Medicaid payments from Monroe County (\$151 million), which entered the State's Medicaid local cap program in February 2013, thereby eliminating the need for the State to intercept a portion of the county's sales tax collections in lieu of payment. The remaining growth in receipts is in Federal grants (\$946 million), and is generally a result of increased Federal program spending, as described in greater detail below.

All Funds disbursements for FY 2014 totaled \$137.5 billion, an increase of \$4.4 billion over FY 2013 results. More than half of the \$4.4 billion annual increase in All Funds spending during FY 2014 was attributable to higher Federal spending (\$2.4 billion), mainly in the areas of Medicaid (\$908 million), driven by typical growth factors and increased Federal spending due to the impact of the ACA that went into effect on January 1, 2014; disaster assistance (\$525 million) associated with Sandy-related storm recovery activities; public assistance programs (\$586 million) as a result of spend-out of higher prior year grant awards; and education (\$520 million), where payments assumed for FY 2013 were not paid until the early part of FY 2014.

Growth in State Operating Funds local assistance spending was driven mainly by budgeted spending growth in the areas of Medicaid (\$363 million) and school aid (\$257 million); as well as for transit operating aid costs (\$419 million) based on the timing of available resources; and for higher education spending (\$185 million) due to the timing of certain payments and increased support for CUNY fringe benefits. Partly offsetting the overall local spending growth was reduced annual costs associated with OPWDD payments (\$831 million), primarily reflecting the shifting of certain Medicaid-related program costs to DOH to be managed under the Global Cap; a shift which was integrated into the FY 2014 Enacted Budget in order to mitigate the impact of reduced Federal reimbursement rates for Medicaid eligible expenses incurred at OPWDD-operated facilities that went into effect April 1, 2013.

Agency operations spending growth reflects higher non-personal service costs (\$284 million) due largely to increased spending by SUNY as a result of the expansion of services being provided at campuses and teaching hospitals; and higher fringe benefits costs (\$521 million) generated by higher pension costs from a \$119 million prepayment in FY 2014 and a one percent increase in the State's amortization contribution rate. The debt service annual increase (\$262 million) reflects prepayment of FY 2015 debt costs in FY 2014 in order to generate savings. Capital projects spending increased by \$211 million from the prior year, which was attributable to growth associated with economic development initiatives; initial grants awarded for the State and Municipal Facilities program; the updating of mental hygiene facilities; the ongoing development of infrastructure within the mental hygiene provider community; and spending to remediate storm-related damage.

The State ended FY 2014 with an All Funds cash balance of \$4.0 billion. The \$4.8 billion State Operating Funds balance described above was partly offset by a negative capital project funds closing balance of roughly \$629 million. The negative balance in the capital projects fund results from outstanding intra-year loans from STIP used to finance capital projects costs prior to the receipt of bond proceeds.

CASH RESULTS
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FY 2016
(millions of dollars)

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Debt Service Funds	All Funds Total
Opening Fund Balance	7,300	2,661	(724)	118	9,355
Receipts:					
Taxes	45,963	8,266	1,394	19,050	74,673
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,842	17,117	3,822	487	27,268
Federal Receipts	0	49,105	2,146	73	51,324
Total Receipts	<u>51,805</u>	<u>74,488</u>	<u>7,362</u>	<u>19,610</u>	<u>153,265</u>
Disbursements:					
Local Assistance Grants	43,314	64,502	2,498	0	110,314
Departmental Operations:					
Personal Service	6,011	7,586	0	0	13,597
Non-Personal Service	1,944	4,994	0	37	6,975
General State Charges	5,397	2,342	0	0	7,739
Debt Service	0	0	0	5,598	5,598
Capital Projects	0	2	6,483	0	6,485
Total Disbursements	<u>56,666</u>	<u>79,426</u>	<u>8,981</u>	<u>5,635</u>	<u>150,708</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers from Other Funds	17,871	8,670	2,895	4,007	33,443
Transfers to Other Funds	(11,376)	(2,786)	(1,443)	(17,940)	(33,545)
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	0	0	0	0
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>6,495</u>	<u>5,884</u>	<u>1,452</u>	<u>(13,933)</u>	<u>(102)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts and Other Financing Sources (Uses) Over Disbursements	<u>1,634</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>(167)</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>2,455</u>
Closing Fund Balance	<u>8,934</u>	<u>3,607</u>	<u>(891)</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>11,810</u>

Source: NYS DOB.

CASH RESULTS					
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS					
FY 2015					
(millions of dollars)					
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>	<u>Capital Projects Funds</u>	<u>Debt Service Funds</u>	<u>All Funds Total</u>
Opening Fund Balance	2,235	2,364	(629)	65	4,035
Receipts:					
Taxes	43,569	8,193	1,373	17,899	71,034
Miscellaneous Receipts	8,410	16,557	3,961	510	29,438
Federal Receipts	2	46,531	2,030	73	48,636
Total Receipts	<u>51,981</u>	<u>71,281</u>	<u>7,364</u>	<u>18,482</u>	<u>149,108</u>
Disbursements:					
Local Assistance Grants	41,592	61,090	2,043	0	104,725
Departmental Operations:					
Personal Service	5,806	7,357	0	0	13,163
Non-Personal Service	1,858	5,080	0	39	6,977
General State Charges	4,999	2,338	0	0	7,337
Debt Service	0	0	0	6,183	6,183
Capital Projects	0	1	5,505	0	5,506
Total Disbursements	<u>54,255</u>	<u>75,866</u>	<u>7,548</u>	<u>6,222</u>	<u>143,891</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers from Other Funds	15,940	7,767	1,419	4,681	29,807
Transfers to Other Funds	(8,601)	(2,885)	(1,492)	(16,888)	(29,866)
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	0	162	0	162
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>7,339</u>	<u>4,882</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>(12,207)</u>	<u>103</u>
Change in Fund Balance	<u>5,065</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>(95)</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>5,320</u>
Closing Fund Balance	<u>7,300</u>	<u>2,661</u>	<u>(724)</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>9,355</u>

*Note that the closing balance from FY 2014 for special revenue funds and debt service funds differs from the FY 2015 opening balance due to a fund reclassification, as the SUNY Dormitory Income Fund was reclassified from a debt service fund to a special revenue fund.

Source: NYS DOB.

CASH RESULTS
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FY 2014
(millions of dollars)

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Debt Service Funds	Total
Opening fund balance	1,610	2,373	(486)	379	3,876
Receipts:					
Taxes	42,727	8,175	1,355	17,433	69,690
Miscellaneous receipts	3,219	16,776	3,540	699	24,234
Federal grants	0	41,405	2,313	71	43,789
Total receipts	45,946	66,356	7,208	18,203	137,713
Disbursements:					
Grants to local governments	39,940	56,387	2,242	0	98,569
State operations:					
Personal Service	5,563	7,394	0	0	12,957
Non-Personal Service	1,746	5,021	0	37	6,804
General State charges	4,899	2,381	0	0	7,280
Debt service	0	0	0	6,400	6,400
Capital projects	0	7	5,509	0	5,516
Total disbursements	52,148	71,190	7,751	6,437	137,526
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers from other funds	15,921	7,644	1,817	5,211	30,593
Transfers to other funds	(9,094)	(2,988)	(1,417)	(17,122)	(30,621)
Bond and note proceeds	0	0	0	0	0
Net other financing sources (uses)	6,827	4,656	400	(11,911)	(28)
Change in fund balance	625	(178)	(143)	(145)	159
Closing fund balance	2,235	2,195	(629)	234	4,035

Source: NYS OSC (reflecting amounts published in the Cash Basis Report).

GAAP-Basis Results for Prior Fiscal Years

The Comptroller prepares Basic Financial Statements and Other Supplementary Information on a GAAP basis for governments as promulgated by the GASB. The Basic Financial Statements and Other Supplementary Information, released in July each year, include a management discussion and analysis (“MD&A”); the Statements of Net Position and Activities; the Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for the Governmental Funds; the Statements of Net Position, Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position and Cash Flows for the Enterprise Funds; the Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position; the Combining Statements of Net Position and Activities for Discretely Presented Component Units; required Supplementary Information (unaudited) and Other Supplementary Information which includes individual fund combining statements. These statements are audited by independent certified public accountants. The State expects to issue the Basic Financial Statements for FY 2016 by July 29, 2016. The Comptroller also prepares and issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (“CAFR”), which, in addition to the components referenced to above, also includes an introductory section and a statistical section.

The following table summarizes recent governmental funds results on a GAAP basis.

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL GAAP-BASIS OPERATING RESULTS SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) (millions of dollars)						
Fiscal Year Ended	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	All Governmental Funds	Accum. General Fund Surplus/(Deficit)
March 31, 2015	6,619	356	(697)	181	6,459	6,052
March 31, 2014	172	806	369	(146)	1,201	(567)
March 31, 2013	1,129	(308)	(186)	(499)	136	(739)

SUMMARY OF NET POSITION (millions of dollars)			
Fiscal Year Ended	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government
March 31, 2015	32,554	771	33,325
March 31, 2014	27,838	(841)	26,997
March 31, 2013	26,271	(922)	25,349

The CAFR for FY 2015 and CAFRs related to prior fiscal years can be obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12236 or at the Office of the State Comptroller's website at www.osc.state.ny.us. The Basic Financial Statements can also be accessed through the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board’s Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system website at www.emma.msrb.org.

Economics and Demographics

The demographic and statistical data in this section, which have been obtained from the sources indicated, do not represent all of the factors which may have a bearing on the State's fiscal and economic affairs. Further, such information requires economic and demographic analysis in order to assess its significance, and may be interpreted differently by individual experts. Note that DOB has chosen to provide certain economic and demographic analysis updated through the date of this AIS, although continuing disclosure requirements for this AIS require analysis only through March 31, 2016.

The U.S. Economy

The U.S. economy has been struggling in recent months, as those industries most exposed to global forces counteract the positive momentum of more domestically-oriented sectors. The slide in both oil and equity market prices reached a bottom in the middle of February 2016. The national economy, as measured by real U.S. GDP, grew 0.8 percent in the first quarter of calendar year 2016, following 1.4 percent growth in the fourth quarter of calendar year 2015. Both growth rates were well below the average rate of growth over the life of the economic expansion to-date. Moreover, the most recent data suggest that second quarter growth will likely improve but remain well below 3 percent. Consumer spending growth has slowed, export and investment growth remains weak, corporate profits are in virtual recession, and the 10-year Treasury yield remains below 2 percent. As indicated in the following table, which provides a broad overview of recent economic trends, DOB is now projecting economic growth of 1.8 percent for calendar year 2016.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR THE UNITED STATES (calendar year)						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹
Gross Domestic Product						
Nominal (\$ billions)	\$15,517.9	\$16,155.3	\$16,663.2	\$17,348.1	\$17,947.0	\$18,473.5
Percent Change	3.7	4.1	3.1	4.1	3.5	2.9
Real (\$ billions)	\$15,020.6	\$15,354.6	\$15,583.3	\$15,961.7	\$16,348.9	\$16,648.8
Percent Change	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.4	1.8
Personal Income						
(\$ billions)	\$13,254.5	\$13,915.1	\$14,068.4	\$14,694.2	\$15,350.7	\$15,980.1
Percent Change	6.2	5.0	1.1	4.4	4.5	4.1
Nonagricultural Employment						
(millions)	131.9	134.2	136.4	138.9	141.8	144.5
Percent Change	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.9
Unemployment Rate (%)						
	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.8
Consumer Price Index						
(1982-84=100)	224.9	229.6	233.0	236.7	237.0	239.6
Percent Change	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.1
Sources: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Table reflects revisions by source agencies to figures for prior years.						
¹ As projected by the NYS DOB, based on National Income and Product Account data through March 2016.						

The Federal Reserve may have injected some volatility into equity and commodity markets with its first interest rate hike in almost 10 years. The U.S. dollar had been strengthening in anticipation of that increase while central banks around the world were moving in the opposite direction, but the dollar's strengthening intensified following the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) decision to increase interest rates in mid-December 2015, reaching values unseen since the end of 2002. Consistent with the strong dollar and concerns over global growth, oil prices fell below \$30 in mid-January 2016. Equity prices declined along with oil prices, falling 13 percent between December 1, 2015, and February 11, 2016; oil hit its low point of \$26.19 on the same day. Both have rebounded since, but the volatility likely dampened both consumer and financial market activity.

Although the national labor market has decelerated since the second half of 2015, it provides the most compelling evidence that, despite the recent volatility, the U.S. economic expansion remains on track. Monthly private sector job gains averaged a healthy 183,000 over the first four months of 2016, though down from 229,000 over the last six months of 2015. However, the labor market's solid performance has been shown to be consistent with relatively weak output growth. Total nonagricultural employment growth is expected to exhibit a still-healthy 1.9 percent for 2016, though this is a deceleration from 2.1 percent growth in 2015. However, a continued healthy pace of job growth does not necessarily translate into strong real GDP growth.

Household spending appears to be staging a healthy second quarter rebound, following a very weak start to 2016. However, consistent with decelerating labor market growth, household spending growth is expected to slow, going forward. Light vehicle sales appear to have peaked in the fall of last year, averaging 17.3 million on an annualized basis over the first four months of 2016 compared with an average of 17.9 million over the final six months of last year. Moreover, households have been saving a larger percentage of their disposable income since the beginning of 2016. As a result, real growth in household consumption of 2.5 percent is projected for 2016, following 3.1 percent growth in 2015.

Although the current economic expansion is expected to extend beyond its seventh year, those areas of the U.S. economy that are the most exposed to global demand or to the decline in energy prices remain very weak. These include the nation's manufacturing sector outside of autos and the energy mining and extraction industries. Based on the most recent ISM Purchasing Managers' Index data, U.S. manufacturing activity is no longer in recession, but growth remains weak given continued sluggish global growth. The possibility of stronger growth later in 2016 has emerged with the recent decline in the value of the dollar, down about 5 percent from its January 2016 peak. Nevertheless, real growth in U.S. exports has been revised down to 0.9 percent for 2016, though the weaker dollar enhances the outlook for later in 2016 and 2017.

Consistent with a weaker dollar, oil prices rose above \$40 per barrel in March 2016 and has recently been hovering close to the \$50 mark. But the March U.S. oil rig count was 55 percent lower compared with the same month last year, and real investment in structures related to mining exploration and shafts and wells continues to fall. Moreover, equipment investment in mining, oilfield and gas field machinery is also in decline. DOB estimates that real growth in non-residential fixed investment will weaken further to 1.0 percent in 2016, following 2.8 percent growth in 2015.

Despite slowing elsewhere in the economy, the housing market has remained resilient, with revised data indicating strength in 2015. Housing starts exhibited monthly average growth of 1.2 percent over the course of 2015, a further improvement from the 0.9 percent increase observed for 2014. However, multi-family construction has continued to outpace single-family starts, implying more tepid spillover effects to the rest of the economy than observed in prior housing cycles. DOB projects real residential investment growth of 8.5 percent for 2016, following 8.9 percent growth in 2015.

With energy prices up substantially from their first quarter lows, inflation expectations appear to be rising as well. DOB now estimates consumer price inflation of 1.1 percent for 2016. But with a more subdued outlook for both domestic and global growth, inflation expectations are expected to remain below the Federal Reserve Board's target rate over the medium-term. With weaker than expected domestic demand, significant risks from the global economy, average wage growth only beginning to improve, and the 10-year Treasury yield remaining stubbornly below 2 percent, the Federal Reserve is now likely to implement only two federal funds rate hikes during 2016.

There are significant risks to the DOB forecast. The impact on the U.S. economy of the recent U.K. vote to exit the European Union remains highly uncertain. Although the mechanics of the separation will take place gradually over time, the impact on financial markets and trade flows could materialize relatively quickly, with a substantial and prolonged strengthening of the dollar negatively affecting equity markets, energy prices, and export growth. If a reduction in trade flows weakens the euro-area and Chinese economies further than expected, corporate profits growth could be even more sluggish than reflected in this forecast, and even weaker investment, hiring, and equity market growth could follow. If the labor market should slow significantly and domestic demand decelerate further than anticipated, the current expansion's growth engine could run out of power and thereby constitute an even more significant drag on the national economy than the drag from abroad. The U.S. presidential election adds yet one more layer of uncertainty. In contrast, if the actions of central banks around the globe to stimulate their economies, which have included negative interest rates and expanding fiscal policy, are more effective than expected, export, profits, and equity market growth could be stronger than projected. Finally, when the expansion eventually strengthens, the response of both domestic and global financial markets to the unwinding of the Federal Reserve's unprecedentedly accommodative policies will continue to pose a risk, particularly given the lack of experience upon which to draw.

The New York Economy

The State's private sector labor market has continued to outperform expectations despite a softening national and global backdrop. The most recent detailed data indicate continued robust growth in professional and business services, transportation and warehousing, construction and real estate services, education, and health care. The DOB outlook for private sector job growth for 2016 is 1.6 percent, following strong growth of 2.2 percent for 2015. Total employment growth for both 2015 and 2016 are expected to be 1.9 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively.

Continued strong job growth has also led to an upward revision to non-bonus wage growth to 5.0 percent for FY 2016, the strongest since the start of the State's most recent recession. However, the equity market correction that began late in 2015 is estimated to have weighed even more heavily on bonus payouts for the 2015-16 bonus season than originally thought. As a result, estimated finance and insurance sector bonus growth for FY 2016 has been revised down to a decline of 6.3 percent. On balance, overall wage growth for FY 2016 has been revised up to 4.6 percent with strong non-bonus wage growth more than compensating for the large decline in bonuses. Finance and insurance sector bonuses are projected to grow 3.7 percent for FY 2017, with overall wage growth projected at 4.3 percent.

The performance of the State's private-sector labor market remains robust, but there are significant risks to the forecast. All of the risks to the U.S. forecast apply to the State forecast as well, particularly those associated with the U.K.'s vote to exit the European Union, though as the nation's financial capital, both the volume of financial market activity and the volatility in equity markets pose a disproportionately large degree of uncertainty for New York. If equity market growth proves to be weaker than anticipated, bonus payouts for the 2016-17 bonus season could be much lower than anticipated. Moreover, under the still evolving regulatory environment, the pattern of Wall Street bonus payouts continues to shift, with payments now more widely dispersed throughout the year. Taxable payouts can represent both current-year awards and deferred payments from prior years, with the deferral ratio itself proving to be unstable. As a result, the uncertainty surrounding bonus projections continues to mount. Recent events also have demonstrated how sensitive financial markets can be to shifting expectations surrounding energy prices, Federal Reserve policy, and global growth. Financial market gyrations are likely to have a larger impact on the State economy than on the nation as a whole. Should financial and real estate markets be either weaker or stronger than DOB expects, both bonuses and taxable capital gains realizations could be correspondingly affected.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR NEW YORK STATE (calendar year)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ¹
Personal Income					
(\$ billions)	\$1,050.4	\$1,055.8	\$1,098.1	\$1,142.5	\$1,193.8
Percent Change	4.3	0.5	4.0	4.0	4.5
Nonagricultural Employment					
(thousands)	8,531.5	8,658.3	8,819.0	8,990.2	9,114.8
Percent Change	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.5	7.7	6.3	5.3	5.0
Sources: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; NYS Department of Labor. Table reflects revisions by source agencies to data for prior years.					
¹ As projected by Division of the Budget, based on National Income and Product Account data and employment data available through March 2016.					

New York is the fourth most populous state in the nation¹⁵ and has a relatively high level of personal wealth. The State's economy is diverse, with a comparatively large share of the nation's financial activities, information, education, and health services employment, and a very small share of the nation's farming and mining activity. The State's location and its air transport facilities and natural harbors have made it an important link in international commerce. Travel and tourism constitute an important part of the economy. Like the rest of the nation, New York has a declining proportion of its workforce engaged in manufacturing, and an increasing proportion engaged in service industries.

Manufacturing: Manufacturing employment continues to decline as a share of total State employment, as in most other states, and as a result New York's economy is less reliant on this sector than in the past. However, it remains an important sector of the State economy, particularly for the upstate region, which hosts high concentrations of manufacturers of transportation and other types of equipment.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities: As defined under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector accounts for the second largest component of State nonagricultural employment, but only the fifth largest when measured by wage share. This sector accounts for proportionally less employment and wages for the State than for the nation as a whole.

Financial Activities: New York City is the nation's leading center for banking and finance and, as a result, this is a far more important sector for the State than for the nation as a whole. Although this sector accounts for less than one-tenth of all nonagricultural jobs in the State, it contributes more than one-fifth of total wages.

¹⁵ Based on 2015 U.S. Census Bureau data, New York is the fourth most populous state in the nation, after California, Texas and Florida.

Other Service Sectors: The remaining service-producing sectors include information, professional and business services, private education and healthcare, leisure and hospitality services, and other services. These industries combined account for half of all nonagricultural jobs in New York. Information, education and health, and other services account for a higher proportion of total State employment than for the nation as a whole.

Agriculture: Farming is an important part of the economy in rural areas, although it constitutes only about 0.2 percent of total State output. Principal agricultural products of the State include milk and dairy products, greenhouse and nursery products, fruits, and vegetables. New York ranks among the nation's leaders in the production of these commodities.

Government: Federal, State, and local governments together comprise the third largest sector in terms of nonagricultural jobs, with the bulk of the employment accounted for by local governments. Public education is the source of about 40 percent of total State and local government employment.

THE 2015 COMPOSITION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES				
(percent)				
	Employment		Wages	
	State	United States	State	United States
Natural Resources and Mining	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.2
Construction	3.9	4.5	4.0	4.9
Manufacturing	4.9	8.7	4.8	10.3
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	17.0	19.0	12.2	15.9
Information	2.9	1.9	4.9	3.4
Financial Activities	7.6	5.7	20.7	9.4
Professional and Business Services	13.7	13.9	18.1	17.8
Educational and Health Services	20.4	15.5	14.0	13.2
Leisure and Hospitality	9.7	10.7	4.7	4.8
Other Services	4.3	4.0	3.0	3.2
Government	15.6	15.5	13.6	16.1

Source: NYS Department of Labor; US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The importance of the different sectors of the State's economy relative to the national economy is shown in the above table, which compares nonagricultural employment and wages by sector for the State and the nation as a whole. Construction accounts for smaller shares of employment for the State than for the nation, while the combined service industries account for a larger share. The financial activities sector share of total wages is particularly large for the State relative to the nation. Thus, the State is likely to be less affected than the nation as a whole during an economic recession that is concentrated in manufacturing and construction, but likely to be more affected by any economic downturn that is concentrated in the services sector.

Economic and Demographic Trends

In calendar years 1990 through 1998, the State's rate of economic growth was somewhat slower than that of the nation. In particular, during the 1990-91 recession and post-recession period, the economies of the State and much of the rest of the Northeast were more heavily damaged than the nation as a whole and were slower to recover. However, the situation subsequently improved. In 1999, for the first time in 13 years, State employment growth surpassed that of the nation, and in 2000 the rates were essentially the same. In 2001, the September 11th attack resulted in a downturn in New York that was more severe than for the nation as a whole. In contrast, the State labor market fared better than that of the nation as a whole during the most recent downturn that began in 2008, though New York experienced a historically large wage decline in 2009. The State unemployment rate was higher than the national rate from 1991 to 2004, but the gap between them closed by the middle of 2006, with the State rate falling below that of the nation for much of the Great recession, and remaining below through the end of 2011. The State unemployment rate rose above the national rate in early 2012, but fell below yet again in May 2015, where it has remained for much of the period since.

The following table compares population change in the State and in the United States since 1960.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION FIGURES					
	State			US	
	Total Population (000s)	% Change from Preceding Period	Percentage of U.S. Population	Total Population (000s)	% Change from Preceding Period
1960	16,782	13.2	9.4	179,323	18.5
1970	18,241	8.7	9.0	203,302	13.4
1980	17,558	(3.7)	7.8	226,546	11.4
1990	17,990	2.5	7.2	248,710	9.8
2000	18,976	5.5	6.7	281,422	13.2
2010	19,378	2.1	6.3	308,746	9.7
2015	19,796	2.2	6.2	321,419	4.1

Source: US Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Total State nonagricultural employment has declined as a share of national nonagricultural employment. The following historical table compares these levels and the rate of unemployment for the State and the nation.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES

	Employment (000s)		State as Percent of US Employment	Unemployment Rate (%)	
	State	US		State	US
1960	6,182	54,296	11.4	N/A	5.5
1970	7,156	71,006	10.1	N/A	4.9
1980	7,207	90,533	8.0	7.5	7.1
1990	8,203	109,527	7.5	5.3	5.6
2000	8,625	132,024	6.5	4.5	4.0
2010	8,544	130,361	6.6	8.6	9.6
2015	9,246	141,865	6.5	5.3	5.3

Source: US Department of Labor.

Note: Nonagricultural employment and unemployment rates are generated from separate surveys.

State per capita personal income has historically been significantly higher than the national average, although the ratio has varied substantially over time. Because New York City is an employment center for a multi-state region, State personal income measured on a residence basis understates the relative importance of the State to the national economy and the size of the base to which State taxation applies. The following table compares per capita personal incomes for the State and the nation.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (income in dollars)

	NYS	US	Ratio NYS/US
1960	\$2,868	\$2,323	1.23
1970	\$4,935	\$4,196	1.18
1980	\$10,997	\$10,153	1.08
1990	\$23,994	\$19,591	1.22
2000	\$35,328	\$30,602	1.15
2010	\$49,283	\$40,277	1.22
2015	\$57,705	\$47,669	1.21

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.



Capital Program and Financing Plan

The DOB prepares a Multi-Year Capital Program and Financing Plan with the Executive Budget and updates it following enactment of the budget (the “Enacted Capital Plan”). The Enacted Capital Plan outlines the anticipated capital spending over a five-year period, the way it will be financed, the impact on debt measures, and the anticipated debt issuances required to support the planned capital spending. The Enacted Capital Plan can be obtained by contacting the Division of the Budget, State Capitol, Albany, NY 12224, (518) 474-8282, or at www.budget.ny.gov.

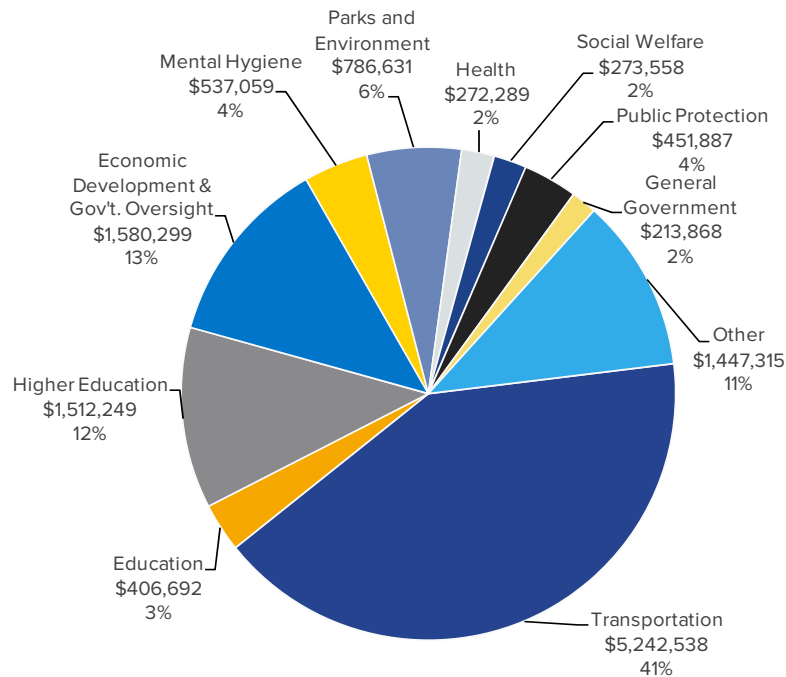
Capital Plan

The FY 2017 Enacted Capital Plan outlines the anticipated capital spending over a five-year period. The total commitment and disbursement levels reflect, among other things, projected capacity under the State's statutory debt limit, anticipated levels of Federal aid, and the timing of capital activity based on known needs and historical patterns. The following capital projects information relates to the current fiscal year.

FY 2016 Capital Projects Spending

Spending on capital projects is projected to total \$12.7 billion in FY 2017, which includes \$803 million in “off-budget spending” directly from the proceeds of bonds issued by public authorities. Overall, capital spending in FY 2017 is projected to increase by \$3.2 billion (33 percent) from FY 2016.

**FY 2017 Capital Spending by Function
(thousands of dollars)**



In FY 2017, transportation capital spending is projected to total \$5.2 billion, which represents 41 percent of total capital spending, with economic development comprising the next largest share at 13 percent. Higher education capital spending represents 12 percent of total capital spending and capital spending for parks and the environment represents 6 percent of total capital spending. Other capital spending, which includes Special Infrastructure Account investments, accounts for 11 percent of total capital spending. The remaining 17 percent of total capital spending is comprised of spending for health, mental hygiene, social welfare, public protection, education, and general government.

Transportation capital spending is projected to increase by \$724 million (16 percent) in FY 2017 due to the implementation of the new DOT capital plan as well as disbursements made by the MTA from the previous transit capital plan.

Parks and environment capital spending will increase \$106 million (16 percent) in FY 2017 reflecting spending from additional capital authority provided in the SPIF, Hazardous Waste Remediation Fund, and EPF; as well as spending for drinking water and clean water infrastructure upgrades.

Economic development and government oversight capital spending is projected to increase by \$844 million (115 percent). This spending reflects the continued implementation of programs created to promote regional economic development including spending for the Buffalo Billion, Upstate Revitalization Initiative, Regional Economic Development Councils, construction of the Nano Utica facility, and SUNY and CUNY 2020 Challenge Grants.

Capital spending for health care is projected to increase by \$165 million (154 percent) in FY 2017. The increase is due to initial grant awards for the Health Care Restructuring Program, expected in FY 2017, as well as the phase-in of spending related to the Health Care Facility Transformation Program.

Capital spending for social welfare is projected to increase by \$123 million (81 percent) due, primarily, to the implementation of the new Affordable and Homeless Housing Program.

Education capital spending is projected to increase by \$361 million (782 percent) in FY 2017. The increase is due to initial spending from the Smart Schools Bond Act, which was approved by voters in November 2014.

Higher education capital spending is projected to increase by \$110 million (8 percent). This growth is primarily driven by additional maintenance investments in senior and community college projects.

Capital spending for public protection is projected to increase by \$30 million (7 percent) in FY 2017, which is mainly attributable to spending on correctional facilities.

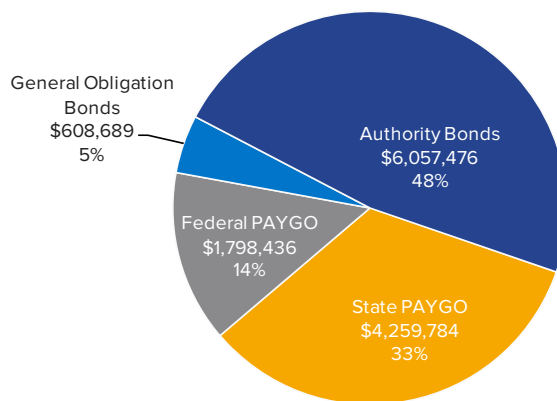
Mental hygiene capital spending is anticipated to increase by \$201 million (60 percent). The increase is attributable to the reclassification of \$82 million in existing personal service and fringe benefit costs of employees whose duties relate to the maintenance and preservation of capital assets at State operated mental hygiene facilities and programs, as well as the ongoing costs related to the reconstruction of the South Beach Psychiatric Center in Staten Island.

General governmental capital spending is projected to increase by \$12 million, which is attributable to an increase in OGS infrastructure projects, as well as development of IT systems for the Workers' Compensation Board.

Capital spending for agencies in the All Other category is projected to increase by \$501 million (53 percent). The increase is related to projected spending on Special Infrastructure Account investments, including a sizable contribution to the ongoing construction of the New NY Bridge and other capital projects for the State Thruway.

Financing FY 2017 Capital Projects Spending

FY 2017 Capital Spending by Financing Source
(thousands of dollars)



In FY 2017, the State plans to finance 53 percent of capital projects spending with long-term bonds, most of which will be issued on behalf of the State through public authorities (48 percent) and the remainder of which will be issued as General Obligation bonds (5 percent). This measure of authority bonds does not include debt issued by authorities backed by their own non-State resources or on behalf of private clients. Federal aid is expected to fund 14 percent of the State's FY 2017 capital spending, primarily for transportation. State cash resources, including monetary settlements, will finance the remaining 33 percent of capital spending. Year-to-year, total PAYGO support is projected to increase \$825 million, with State PAYGO increasing by \$1.1 billion and Federal PAYGO support decreasing by \$239 million. Bond-financed spending is projected to increase by \$2.4 billion, with authority bond spending increasing by \$1.8 billion and General Obligation bond spending increasing by \$550 million.

Financing Plan

New York State is one of the largest issuers of municipal debt, ranking second among the states, behind California, in the amount of debt outstanding. The State ranks sixth in the U.S. in state debt per capita, behind Connecticut, Massachusetts, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Washington¹⁶. As of March 31, 2016, total State-related debt outstanding totaled \$52.1 billion excluding capital leases and mortgage loan commitments, equal to approximately 4.6 percent of New York personal income. The State's debt levels are typically measured by DOB using two categories: *State-supported debt* and *State-related debt*.

State-supported debt represents obligations of the State that are paid from traditional State resources (i.e., tax revenue) and have a budgetary impact. It includes General Obligation debt, to which the full faith and credit of the State has been pledged, and lease purchase and contractual obligations of public authorities and municipalities, where the State's legal obligation to make payments to those public authorities and municipalities is subject to and paid from annual appropriations made by the Legislature. These include the State PIT Revenue Bond program and the State Sales Tax Revenue Bond program. Since 2002, the State has financed most of its capital program with PIT Revenue Bonds, a revenue bond program that has reduced its cost of borrowing and created efficiencies by permitting the consolidation of bond sales. Prior to 2002, the State had primarily financed its capital spending with lower-rated lease purchase and contractual service obligations of public authorities. The State has transitioned to using only three credits – General Obligation bonds, PIT Revenue Bonds, and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds.

State-related debt is a broader measure of State debt which includes all debt that is reported in the State's GAAP-basis financial statements, except for unamortized premiums and accumulated accretion on capital appreciation bonds. These financial statements are audited by external independent auditors and published by OSC on an annual basis. The debt reported in the GAAP-basis financial statements includes General Obligation debt, other State-supported debt as defined in the State Finance Law, debt issued by the Tobacco Securitization Finance Corporation, certain debt of the Municipal Bond Bank Agency (MBBA) issued to finance prior year school aid claims and capital leases and mortgage loan commitments. In addition, State-related debt reported by DOB includes State-guaranteed debt, moral obligation financings and certain contingent-contractual obligation financings, where debt service is paid from non-State sources in the first instance, but State appropriations are available to make payments if necessary. These numbers are not reported as debt in the State's GAAP-basis financial statements.

The State's debt does not encompass, and does not include, debt that is issued by, or on behalf of, local governments and secured (in whole or in part) by State local assistance aid payments. For example, certain State aid to public schools paid to school districts or New York City has been pledged by those local entities to help finance debt service for locally-sponsored and locally-determined financings. Additionally, certain of the State's public authorities issue debt supported by non-State resources (i.e., NYSTA toll revenue bonds, Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority (TBTA) or MTA revenue bonds or DASNY dormitory facilities revenue bonds) or issue debt on behalf of private clients (i.e., DASNY's bonds issued for not-for-profit colleges,

¹⁶ Based on data made available by Moody's Investor Service, Inc. for other states.

universities, and hospitals). This debt, however, is not treated by DOB as either State-supported debt or State-related debt because it (i) is not issued by the State (nor on behalf of the State), and (ii) does not result in a State obligation to pay debt service. Instead, this debt is accounted for in the respective financial statements of the local governments or other entity responsible for the issuance of such debt and is similarly treated.

The issuance of General Obligation debt and debt of the New York Local Government Assistance Corporation (LGAC) is undertaken by OSC. All other State-supported and State-related debt is issued by the State's financing authorities (known as "Authorized Issuers" in connection with the issuance of PIT and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds) acting under the direction of DOB, which coordinates the structuring of bonds, the timing of bond sales, and decides which programs are to be funded in each transaction. The Authorized Issuers for PIT Revenue Bonds are NYSTA, DASNY, ESD, the Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC), and the New York State Housing Finance Agency (HFA) and the Authorized Issuers for Sales Tax Revenue Bonds are NYSTA, DASNY, and ESD. Prior to any issuance of new State-supported debt and State-related debt, approval is required by the State Legislature, DOB, the issuer's board, and in certain instances, the Public Authorities Control Board (PACB) and the State Comptroller.

The State has never defaulted on any of its General Obligation indebtedness, PIT Revenue Bonds, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, or its obligations under lease purchase or contractual obligation financing arrangements. The following table summarizes the State's outstanding debt obligations for each of the past three fiscal years.

OUTSTANDING STATE-SUPPORTED AND STATE-RELATED DEBT ¹			
(millions of dollars)			
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
State-Supported Debt	52,460	51,867	50,229
Personal Income Tax Revenue Bonds	28,776	29,848	31,268
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	960	1,998	4,254
General Obligation	3,191	3,018	2,727
Local Government Assistance Corporation	2,592	2,345	2,058
Service Contract & Lease Purchase	7,583	6,551	5,488
Other Revenue Bonds	9,358	8,107	4,434
Contingent-Contractual Obligation Financings	2,404	2,049	1,635
DASNY/MCFFA - Secured Hospital Program	351	304	257
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation	2,053	1,745	1,378
Moral Obligation Financings	7	2	2
Housing Finance Agency	7	2	2
Other State Financings	584	565	509
MBBA Prior Year School Aid Claims	281	263	234
Capital Leases	232	232	206
Mortgage Loan Commitments	71	70	69
State Guaranteed Debt			
Job Development Authority	12	9	6
TOTAL STATE-RELATED DEBT ²	55,467	54,492	52,381

Source: NYS DOB. Except Mortgage Loan Commitments which are taken from the CAFR for FY 2014 and FY 2015. Mortgage Loan Commitments and Capital Leases are estimated by DOB for FY 2016.

¹Amounts outstanding reflect original par amounts or original gross proceeds in the case of capital appreciation bonds. Amounts do not reflect accretion of capital appreciation bonds or premiums received.

²Capital leases and mortgage loan commitments are included in all figures and references to State-related debt in this AIS unless otherwise specifically noted.

State-Supported Debt Outstanding

State-supported debt represents obligations of the State that are paid from traditional State resources and have a budgetary impact. It includes General Obligation debt, State PIT Revenue Bonds, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, LGAC bonds and lease purchase and service contract obligations of public authorities and municipalities. Payment of all obligations, except for General Obligation debt, is subject to annual appropriations by the State Legislature, but the State's credits have different security features, as described in this section. The Debt Reform Act of 2000 limits the amount of new State supported debt issued since April 1, 2000.

State PIT Revenue Bond Program

Since 2002, the PIT Revenue Bond Program has been the primary financing vehicle used to fund the State's capital program. Legislation enacted in 2001 provided for the issuance of State PIT Revenue Bonds by the State's Authorized Issuers. The legislation requires 25 percent of State PIT receipts (excluding refunds owed to taxpayers) to be deposited into the RBTF for purposes of

making debt service payments on these bonds, with the excess amounts returned to the General Fund. The first State PIT Revenue Bonds were issued on May 9, 2002, and since that time, all of the Authorized Issuers have issued State PIT Revenue Bonds.

Legislation enacted in 2007 increased the amount of PIT receipts to be deposited into the RBTF by removing an exclusion for PIT amounts deposited to the STAR Fund. In the event that (a) the State Legislature fails to appropriate amounts required to make all debt service payments on the State PIT Revenue Bonds or (b) having been appropriated and set aside pursuant to a certificate of the Director of the Budget, financing agreement payments have not been made when due on the State PIT Revenue Bonds, the legislation requires that PIT receipts continue to be deposited to the RBTF until amounts on deposit in the Fund equal the greater of (i) 25 percent of annual PIT receipts or (ii) \$6 billion. Debt service on State PIT Revenue Bonds is subject to legislative appropriation, as part of the annual debt service bill.

As of March 31, 2016, approximately \$31.3 billion of State PIT Revenue Bonds were outstanding. The projected PIT Revenue Bond coverage ratios, noted below, are based upon estimates of PIT receipts deposited into the RBTF and include projected debt issuances. Assuming average issuances of approximately \$4.4 billion annually over the next four years, PIT coverage is expected to decline from 3.8 times in FY 2017 to 2.9 times in FY 2020. The projected PIT Revenue Bond coverage ratios assume that projects previously financed through the Mental Health Revenue Bond program and the DHBTF Revenue Bond program will be issued under the PIT Revenue Bond program or the Sales Tax Revenue Bond Program. Revenues that would have been dedicated to bonds issued under the old programs are transferred to the RBTF to offset debt service costs for projects financed with PIT Revenue bonds or Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, but are not counted towards debt service coverage. While DOB routinely monitors the State's debt portfolio across all State-supported credits for refunding opportunities, no future refunding transactions are reflected in the projected coverage below.

PROJECTED PIT REVENUE BOND COVERAGE RATIOS				
FY 2017 THROUGH 2020				
(thousands of dollars)				
	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>
Projected RBTF Receipts	12,366,232	12,938,732	12,933,538	13,435,750
Projected New PIT Bonds Issuances	2,592,602	5,705,407	4,823,236	4,548,791
Projected Total PIT Bonds Outstanding	32,292,307	36,312,999	39,202,789	41,548,505
Projected Maximum Annual Debt Service	3,285,833	3,757,016	4,181,916	4,596,699
Projected PIT Coverage Ratio	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9

Sales Tax Revenue Bond Program

Legislation enacted in 2013 created a new Sales Tax Revenue Bond program. This new bonding program replicates certain credit features of PIT and LGAC revenue bonds and is expected to continue to provide the State with increased efficiencies and a lower cost of borrowing.

The legislation created the Sales Tax Revenue Bond Tax Fund, a sub-fund within the General Debt Service Fund that will provide for the payment of these bonds. The Sales Tax Revenue Bonds are secured by dedicated revenues consisting of one cent of the State's four cent sales and use tax. With a limited exception, upon the satisfaction of all of the obligations and liabilities of LGAC, this will increase to 2 cents of sales and use tax receipts. Such sales tax receipts in excess of debt service requirements are transferred to the State's General Fund.

The Sales Tax Revenue Bond Fund has appropriation-incentive and General Fund "reach back" features comparable to PIT and LGAC bonds. A "lock box" feature restricts transfers back to the General Fund in the event of non-appropriation or non-payment. In addition, in the event that sales tax revenues are insufficient to pay debt service, a "reach back" mechanism requires the State Comptroller to transfer moneys from the General Fund to meet debt service requirements.

The legislation also authorized the use of State Sales Tax Revenue Bonds and PIT Revenue Bonds to finance any capital purpose, including projects that were previously financed through the State's Mental Health Facilities Improvement Revenue Bond program and the DHBTf program. This allowed the State to transition to the use of three primary credits – PIT Revenue Bonds, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds and General Obligation bonds to finance the State's capital needs.

The first Sales Tax Revenue Bonds were issued on October 24, 2013 and it is anticipated that the Sales Tax Revenue Bonds are used interchangeably with PIT Revenue Bonds to finance State capital needs. As of March 31, 2016, \$4.3 billion of Sales Tax Revenue Bonds were outstanding. Assuming average issuances of approximately \$1.3 billion annually over the next four years, Sales Tax coverage based only upon the 1 cent pledge is expected to decline from 5.0 times in FY 2017 to 3.9 times in FY 2020, as shown in the following chart. While DOB routinely monitors the State's debt portfolio across all State-supported credits for refunding opportunities, no future refunding transactions are reflected in the projected coverage below.

PROJECTED SALES TAX REVENUE BOND COVERAGE RATIOS				
FY 2017 THROUGH 2020				
(thousands of dollars)				
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Projected Sales Tax Receipts	3,240,531	3,408,125	3,554,625	3,692,875
Projected New Sales Tax Bonds Issuances	1,250,561	1,288,078	1,326,720	1,366,521
Projected Total Sales Tax Bonds Outstanding	5,152,128	6,041,736	6,958,195	8,040,927
Projected Maximum Annual Debt Service	641,833	744,089	829,224	952,867
Projected Sales Tax Coverage Ratio	5.0	4.6	4.3	3.9

General Obligation Financings

With limited exceptions for emergencies, the State Constitution prohibits the State from undertaking a long-term General Obligation borrowing (i.e., borrowing for more than one year) unless it is authorized in a specific amount for a single work or purpose by the Legislature. There is no constitutional limitation on the amount of long-term General Obligation debt that may be so authorized and subsequently incurred by the State. However, the Debt Reform Act imposed statutory limitations on all new State-supported debt issued on and after April 1, 2000. The State Constitution provides that General Obligation bonds, which can be paid without an appropriation, must be paid in equal annual principal installments or installments that result in substantially level or declining debt service payments, mature within 40 years after issuance, and begin to amortize not more than one year after the issuance of such bonds. However, general obligation housing bonds must be paid within 50 years after issuance, with principal commencing no more than three years after issuance. The Debt Reform Act limits the maximum term of State-supported bonds, including General Obligation bonds, to 30 years, and the State currently has no bonds outstanding with a remaining final maturity that is more than 30 years.

General Obligation debt is currently authorized for transportation, environment, housing and education purposes. Transportation-related bonds are issued for State and local highway and bridge improvements, mass transportation, rail, aviation, canal, port and waterway programs and projects. Environmental bonds are issued to fund environmentally sensitive land acquisitions, air and water quality improvements, municipal non hazardous waste landfill closures and hazardous waste site cleanup projects. Education-related bonds are issued to fund enhanced education technology in schools, with eligible projects including infrastructure improvements to bring high-speed broadband to schools and communities in their school district and the purchase of classroom technology for use by students. Additionally, these bonds will enable long-term investments in full-day pre-kindergarten through the construction of new pre-kindergarten classroom space.

Most General Obligation debt-financed spending in the Enacted Capital Plan is authorized under ten previously approved bond acts (five for transportation, four for environmental and recreational programs and one for education purposes). The majority of projected general obligation bond-financed spending supports authorizations for the 2005 Rebuild and Renew New York Bond Act and the \$2 billion Smart Schools Bond Act, which was approved by voters in November 2014. DOB projects that spending authorizations from the remaining bond acts will be virtually depleted by the end of the Enacted Capital Plan.

As of March 31, 2016, approximately \$2.7 billion of General Obligation bonds were outstanding. See “Exhibit B — State-Related Bond Authorizations” for information regarding the levels of authorized, authorized but unissued, and outstanding General Obligation debt by bond act.

The State Constitution permits the State to undertake short-term General Obligation borrowings without voter approval in anticipation of the receipt of (i) taxes and revenues, by issuing general obligation tax and revenue anticipation notes (TRANS), and (ii) proceeds from the sale of duly authorized but unissued General Obligation bonds, by issuing bond anticipation notes (BANs). General Obligation TRANS must mature within one year from their date of issuance and cannot

be refunded or refinanced beyond such period. However, since 1990, the State's ability to issue general obligation TRANS that mature in the same State fiscal year in which they were issued has been limited due to the enactment of the fiscal reform program which created LGAC. BANS may only be issued for the purposes and within the amounts for which bonds may be issued pursuant to General Obligation authorizations, and must be paid from the proceeds of the sale of bonds in anticipation of which they were issued or from other sources within two years of the date of issuance or, in the case of BANS for housing purposes, within five years of the date of issuance. In order to provide flexibility within these maximum term limits, the State had previously used the BANS authorization to conduct a commercial paper program to fund disbursements eligible for General Obligation bond financing.

New York Local Government Assistance Corporation

In 1990, as part of a State fiscal reform program, legislation was enacted creating LGAC, a public benefit corporation empowered to issue long-term obligations to fund certain payments to local governments that had been traditionally funded through the State's annual issuance of general obligation TRANS that mature in the same State fiscal year that they are issued ("seasonal borrowing"). The legislation also dedicated revenues equal to one cent of the State's four cent sales and use tax to pay debt service on these bonds. As of July 1995, LGAC had issued State-supported bonds and notes to provide net proceeds of \$4.7 billion, completing the program. The issuance of these long-term obligations is amortized over a period of no more than 30 years from the dates of their original issuance, with the final debt service payment on April 1, 2025. As of March 31, 2016, approximately \$2.1 billion of LGAC bonds were outstanding.

The LGAC legislation eliminated seasonal borrowing except in cases where the Governor and the legislative leaders have certified the need for additional seasonal borrowing, based on emergency or extraordinary factors, or factors unanticipated at the time of adoption of the budget, and provide a schedule for eliminating it over time. Any seasonal borrowing is required by law to be eliminated by the fourth fiscal year after the limit was first exceeded (i.e., no seasonal borrowing in the fifth year). The provision limiting the State's seasonal borrowing practices was included as a covenant with LGAC's bondholders in the General Bond Resolution and General Subordinate Lien Bond Resolution authorizing such bonds. No restrictions were placed upon the State's ability to issue deficit TRANS (issued in one year and maturing in the following year).

The LGAC changes, as well as other changes in revenue and spending patterns, have allowed the State to meet its cash flow needs throughout the fiscal year without relying on seasonal borrowings. However, the State has taken extraordinary measures in the past to manage its cash flow, including payment deferrals and permitting the State to borrow from other funds of the State (i.e., non-General Fund) for a limited period.

Legislation enacted in 2003 requires LGAC to certify, in addition to its own cash needs, \$170 million annually to provide an incentive for the State to seek an annual appropriation to provide local assistance payments to New York City or its assignee. In May 2004, LGAC amended its General Bond Resolution and General Subordinate Lien Bond Resolution to make clear that any failure to certify or make payments to the City or its assignee has no impact on

LGAC's own bondholders; and that if any such act or omission were to occur with respect to any bonds issued by the City of New York or its assignee, that act or omission would not constitute an event of default with respect to LGAC bonds. The Enacted Budget includes a local assistance appropriation of \$170 million from the Local Government Assistance Tax Fund to the City.

State-Supported Lease-Purchase and Other Contractual-Obligation Financings

Prior to the 2002 commencement of the State's PIT Revenue Bond program, public authorities or municipalities issued other lease purchase and contractual-obligation debt. These types of debt, where debt service is payable from moneys received from the State and is subject to annual State appropriation, are not general obligations of the State.

Debt service payable to certain public authorities from State appropriations for such lease-purchase and contractual obligation financings may be paid from general resources of the State or from dedicated tax and other sources (i.e., personal income taxes, motor vehicle and motor fuel related-taxes, and patient income). Although these financing arrangements involve a contractual agreement by the State to make payments to a public authority, municipality or other entity, the State's obligation to make such payments is expressly made subject to appropriation by the Legislature and the actual availability of money to the State for making the payments.

Legislation first enacted in FY 2011, and extended through FY 2017, authorizes the State to set aside moneys in reserve for debt service on general obligation, lease-purchase, and service contract bonds. Pursuant to a certificate filed by the Director of the Budget with the State Comptroller, the Comptroller is required to transfer from the General Fund such reserved amounts on a quarterly basis in advance of required debt service payment dates. The State currently has no plans to issue lease-purchase or other contractual-obligation financings.

Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund Bonds

DHBTF bonds were issued for State transportation purposes and are backed by dedicated motor fuel, gas and other transportation related taxes and fees, subject to appropriation. As of March 31, 2016, approximately \$2.5 billion of DHBTF bonds were outstanding. The State currently has no plans to issue additional DHBTF bonds.

Mental Health Facilities Improvement Bonds

Mental Health Facilities Improvement bonds were issued to support capital projects to preserve and maintain both State and community-based facilities operated and/or licensed by OMH, OPWDD, and OASAS. As of March 31, 2016, approximately \$1.1 billion of Mental Health Facilities Improvement bonds were outstanding. The State currently has no plans to issue additional Mental Health Facilities Improvement bonds.

A major source of patient revenues for these bonds are Federal Medicaid payments for services delivered by OPWDD. Debt service coverage for FY 2017 is currently projected at approximately 6.6 times for existing Mental Health Facilities Improvements Revenue Bonds. As noted previously, the Federal CMS engaged the State regarding claims for services provided to

individuals in developmental centers operated by OPWDD. In addition to the reduction in rates that commenced on April 1, 2013, on February 8, 2013, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Inspector General, at the direction of the Federal CMS, began a review to determine the allowability of Medicaid costs for services provided in prior years to the Medicaid population in New York State-Operated Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities (ICF/DD). As a result of this review, in July 2014, CMS issued the State a disallowance notification in the amount of \$1.26 billion. On March 20, 2015, the State and CMS entered into a settlement agreement that resolves the \$1.26 billion pending disallowance for FY 2011, and all related payment disputes for State-operated services prior to April 1, 2013, including home and community-based waiver services. Pursuant to the agreement, the State has adjusted and will continue to adjust the Federal/State share of future Medicaid costs to reimburse the Federal government \$850 million in April 2015, and \$100 million annually for each of the next 11 years beginning in FY 2017. The State used \$850 million in monetary settlement payments previously set aside for financial risks, to finance the FY 2016 cost of the Federal disallowance settlement.

SUNY Dormitory Facilities Bonds

Legislation enacted in 2013 changed the method of paying debt service on outstanding SUNY Dormitory Facilities Lease Revenue Bonds (the "Lease Revenue Bonds") and established a new revenue-based financing credit, the SUNY Dormitory Facilities Revenue Bonds (the "Facilities Revenue Bonds") to finance the SUNY residence hall program in the future. The Facilities Revenue Bonds, unlike the Lease Revenue Bonds, will not include a SUNY general obligation pledge, thereby eliminating any recourse to the State with respect to the payment of the Facilities Revenue Bonds. The legislation also provided for the assignment of the revenues derived from the use and occupancy of SUNY's dormitory facilities (the "Dormitory Facilities Revenues") for the payment of debt service on both the Lease Revenue Bonds and the Facilities Revenue Bonds from SUNY to DASNY. As a result, annual debt service on the outstanding Lease Revenue Bonds is no longer supported by a State appropriation, except under extraordinary circumstances (i.e., the generation of insufficient Dormitory Facilities Revenues implicating the need for SUNY payments from sources other than Dormitory Facilities Revenues for debt service on the Lease Revenue Bonds). DOB is not aware of such an extraordinary circumstance having ever occurred in the past and does not anticipate that it would occur in the future. However, since the outstanding Lease Revenue Bonds were incurred as State-supported debt, until these are defeased or are paid off to maturity, DOB will continue to count these bonds as outstanding State-supported debt for purposes of the Debt Reform Act caps and has included these bonds as State-supported debt in all figures, tables and charts in this AIS. In recognition of the fact that debt service payments on the Lease Revenue Bonds are no longer supported by an appropriation, the debt service payments on such Lease Revenue Bonds in the approximate annual amount of \$60 million is not included in State debt service payments reported in this AIS. Annual debt service related to the Lease Revenue Bonds was \$94 million in FY 2016. As of March 31, 2016, approximately \$682 million of Lease Revenue Bonds were outstanding, which relate to projected annual debt service payments of \$65 million in FY 2017, \$61 million in FY 2018, \$56 million in FY 2019, and \$51 million in FY 2020.

State-Related Debt Outstanding

State-related debt is a broader measure of debt that includes State-supported debt, as discussed above, and contingent-contractual obligations, moral obligations, State-guaranteed debt and other debt.

Contingent-Contractual Obligation Financing

Contingent-contractual debt, included in State-related debt, is debt where the State enters into a statutorily authorized contingent-contractual obligation via a service contract to pay debt service in the event there are shortfalls in revenues from other non-State resources pledged or otherwise available to pay the debt service. As with State-supported debt, except for General Obligation bonds, all payments are subject to annual appropriation. The bankruptcy and deteriorating financial conditions of certain hospitals in the Secured Hospitals Program (described below) resulted in the State paying approximately \$19 million of debt service payments in FY 2016.

Secured Hospital Program

Under the Secured Hospital Program, the State entered into service contracts to enable certain financially distressed not-for-profit hospitals to issue debt. The contracts obligate the State to pay debt service, subject to annual appropriations by the Legislature, on bonds issued by the New York State Medical Care Facilities Financing Agency (MCFFA) and by DASNY through the Secured Hospital Program. In the event there are shortfalls in revenues from other sources, which include hospital payments made under loan agreements between DASNY and the hospitals, and certain reserve funds held by the applicable trustees for the bonds, the State is liable for the debt service. As of March 31, 2016, there was approximately \$257 million of bonds outstanding for this program. See “Financial Plan Overview — Other Matters Affecting the Financial Plan — Secured Hospital Program” for more information.

Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (TSFC)

Legislation enacted in 2003 authorized the State to securitize all of its tobacco settlement payments through the TSFC, a corporation created under the legislation that is a subsidiary of the MBBA, through an asset-backed securitization transaction. To lower costs, the legislation authorized the State to enter into contingency contracts obligating the State to pay debt service, subject to annual appropriations, on the TSFC bonds in the event that tobacco receipts and bond reserves are insufficient. To reduce the chance that the State’s contractual payments will be required, the TSFC bonds were structured to meet or exceed all rating agency tobacco bond stress tests. The \$4.2 billion of upfront payments received by the State from the securitization were used to help restore State budget balance in FY 2004 (\$3.8 billion) and FY 2005 (\$400 million).

The bonds carry a final nominal maturity of 19 years and have an expected final maturity of 13 years, based on optional redemptions (i.e., an expected final maturity in calendar year 2018). The expected final maturity may deviate due to the optional nature of the redemptions and adjustments to tobacco settlement payments due from participating manufacturers. Various

manufacturers, including the original participating manufacturers, made reduced payments annually starting in 2006 to states and territories, or have deposited payments into a special disputed payments account. The amounts deposited into the special disputed payments account have been on average ten percent of annual tobacco settlement payments due to the State. On September 11, 2013, an arbitration panel found that the State was “diligent” in enforcing its qualifying statute relating to the first payment that was withheld. As a result of the arbitration decision, the State received approximately \$50 million in April 2014. On October 20, 2015, the State and the participating manufacturers announced a settlement of all outstanding disputes between them concerning NPM Adjustments and related deposits in the disputed payment account relating to all prior sales years under the MSA. As a result of the settlement, the State received approximately \$300 million in April 2016, which will be used to redeem outstanding tobacco bonds. Going forward, the settlement results in a discount to annual payments tied to total in-state sales of cigarettes manufactured and sold on Native American reservations to New York consumers. The settlement eliminates future deposits into the special disputed payments account and eliminates any arbitration proceedings. DOB does not expect the discount related to the settlement to affect the repayment of the TSFC bonds. As of March 31, 2016, approximately \$1.4 billion of TSFC bonds were outstanding. DOB does not anticipate that the State will be called upon to make any payment, pursuant to the contingency contract in FY 2017.

Moral Obligation Financings

Moral obligation financing generally involves the issuance of debt by a public authority to finance a revenue producing project or other activity. The debt is secured, in the first instance, by project revenues, but includes statutory provisions requiring the State, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, to make up any deficiencies which may occur in the issuer’s debt service reserve fund. There has never been a payment default on any moral obligation debt of any public authority. DOB does not expect the State to increase statutory authorizations for moral obligation bond programs. From 1976 through 1987, the State was called upon to appropriate and make payments totaling \$162.8 million to make up deficiencies in the debt service reserve funds of HFA pursuant to moral obligation provisions. In the same period, the State also expended additional funds to assist the Project Finance Agency, Urban Development Corporation (UDC) and other public authorities which had moral obligation debt outstanding. The State has not been called upon to make any payments pursuant to any moral obligations since FY 1987 and no such requirements are anticipated during FY 2017. As of March 31, 2016, approximately \$2 million of moral obligation debt was outstanding.

State-Guaranteed Financings

Pursuant to specific constitutional authorization, the State may also directly guarantee certain public authority obligations. Payments of debt service on State guaranteed bonds and notes are legally enforceable obligations of the State. The only current authorization provides for the State guarantee of the repayment of certain borrowings for designated projects of the New York State Job Development Authority (JDA). The State has never been called upon to make any direct payments pursuant to any such guarantees.

Due to concerns regarding the economic viability of its programs, JDA's loan and loan guarantee activities were suspended in 1995. JDA resumed its lending activities in 1997 under a revised set of lending programs and underwriting guidelines. In April 2004, JDA issued approximately \$42 million of State-guaranteed bonds to refinance certain of its outstanding bonds and notes in order to restructure and improve JDA's capital finances. As of March 31, 2016, JDA had approximately \$6 million of bonds outstanding. DOB does not anticipate that the State will be called upon to make any payments pursuant to the State guarantee in FY 2017.

Other State Financings

Other State financings relate to the issuance of debt by a public authority, including capital leases, mortgage loan commitments and MBBA prior year school aid claims. Regarding the MBBA prior year school aid claims, the municipality assigns specified State and local assistance payments it receives to the issuer or the bond trustee to ensure that debt service payments are made. The State has no legal obligation to make any debt service payments or to continue to appropriate local assistance payments that are subject to the assignment.

Borrowing Plan

STATE DEBT ISSUANCES BY FINANCING PROGRAM					
(millions of dollars)					
	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>
Personal Income Tax Revenue Bonds	2,194	2,593	5,705	4,823	4,549
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	936	1,251	1,288	1,327	1,367
General Obligation Bonds	0	609	728	531	365
Total Issuances	<u>3,131</u>	<u>4,452</u>	<u>7,722</u>	<u>6,681</u>	<u>6,280</u>
Source: NYS DOB.					

Debt issuances totaling \$4.5 billion are planned to finance new capital project spending in FY 2017, an increase of \$1.3 billion (42 percent) from FY 2016, that includes large capital programs for healthcare and the Smart Schools Bond Act that are expected to begin spending in FY 2017. It is anticipated that the State will finance capital projects through PIT Revenue Bonds, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds and General Obligation bonds in FY 2017. PIT and Sales Tax issuances are expected to include capital projects previously financed through the DHBTB Bonds credit and Mental Health Facilities Improvement Revenue Bonds credit.

The bond issuances are expected to finance capital commitments for transportation infrastructure (\$1.3 billion), education (\$1.3 billion), mental hygiene and health care facilities (\$533 million), economic development (\$732 million), the environment (\$283 million), and State facilities and equipment (\$287 million).

Over the next four years, new debt issuances are projected to total \$25.1 billion. New issuances are primarily for transportation infrastructure (\$7.4 billion), education facilities (\$7.3 billion), economic development (\$4.1 billion), the environment (\$1.6 billion), mental hygiene and health care facilities (\$3.0 billion), and State facilities and equipment (\$1.6 billion).

The State expects to finance all of its bond-financed capital needs in FY 2017 through only three highly-rated programs – PIT Revenue Bonds, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, and General Obligation bonds. Assuming an issuance plan consistent with the prior table, the State projects debt outstanding levels through FY 2020 to be as follows:

PROJECTED DEBT OUTSTANDING BY CREDIT					
(millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Personal Income Tax Revenue Bonds	31,268	32,292	36,313	39,203	41,549
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	4,254	5,152	6,042	6,958	8,041
General Obligation Bonds	2,727	3,071	3,535	3,802	3,891
Local Government Assistance Corp.	2,058	1,758	1,466	1,241	900
Other Revenue Bonds	4,434	4,042	3,677	3,296	2,858
Service Contract & Lease Purchase	5,488	4,776	3,946	3,259	2,734
TOTAL STATE-SUPPORTED	50,229	51,092	54,979	57,759	59,973

Source: NYS DOB.

State-Related Debt Service Requirements

The following table presents the current and projected debt service (principal and interest) requirements on State related debt. State-related debt service is projected at \$5.7 billion in FY 2017, a decrease of \$463 million (7.5 percent) from FY 2016. This is due, in large part, to debt service prepayments which result in higher debt service requirements in FY 2016, when the payments occurred, and lower debt service costs in FY 2017. The State is contractually required to make debt service payments prior to bondholder payment dates in most instances, and may also elect to make payments earlier than contractually required. In FY 2017 and beyond, the State expects to use three principal bonding programs -- Personal Income Tax Revenue Bonds, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, and General Obligation Bonds -- to fund all bond-financed capital spending. Other bonding programs are expected to be phased out over time.

ESTIMATED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ON EXISTING STATE-RELATED DEBT BY CREDIT STRUCTURE ^{1,2}						
(millions of dollars)						
	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>Total</u>
Personal Income Tax Revenue Bonds	2,699	2,859	3,356	3,835	4,303	17,052
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	362	593	688	752	682	3,077
General Obligation Bonds	413	381	397	422	450	2,063
Local Government Assistance Corporation	390	370	289	394	394	1,837
Other State-Supported Bonds	1,716	974	1,513	1,354	1,388	6,945
Tobacco Bonds ³	447	399	398	248	0	1,493
All Other State-Related Bonds ⁴	107	94	83	80	79	443
Total Debt Service	<u>6,134</u>	<u>5,671</u>	<u>6,723</u>	<u>7,085</u>	<u>7,297</u>	<u>32,910</u>

Source: NYS DOB.

¹ Estimates as of FY 2017 Enacted Budget Financial Plan.

² Reflects existing debt service on debt issued as of March 31, 2016 and projected debt service on assumed new debt issuances. Estimated debt service requirements are calculated based on swap rates in effect for all bonds that were synthetically fixed under an interest rate exchange agreement. Debt service requirements for variable rate bonds for which there are no related interest rate exchange agreements were calculated at assumed rates, which average 2.25%.

³ Estimated debt service numbers are based on available information as of March 31, 2016. Since 2006, certain monies expected to flow to the State under the Master Settlement Agreement have been withheld and placed in a Dispute Payment Account. On October 20, 2015, a settlement was reached between the State and the participating manufacturers that released approximately \$300 million in disputed MSA payments to the State in April 2016.

⁴ Excludes Mortgage Loan Commitments and Capital Leases.

Interest Rate Exchange Agreements and Net Variable Rate Obligations

Chapter 81 of the Laws of 2002 authorized issuers of State-supported debt to issue a limited amount of variable rate debt instruments and to enter into a limited amount of interest rate exchange agreements. The current limit on debt instruments which result in a net variable rate exposure (i.e., both variable rate debt and interest rate exchange agreements) is no more than 15 percent of total outstanding State-supported debt. Interest rate exchange agreements are also limited to a total notional amount of no more than 15 percent of total outstanding State-supported debt. The outstanding State-supported debt of \$50.2 billion as of March 31, 2016 results in a cap on variable rate exposure and a cap on interest rate exchange agreements of about \$8 billion each (15 percent of total outstanding State-supported debt). As discussed below, as of March 31, 2016, both the amount of outstanding variable rate debt instruments and interest rate exchange agreements were less than the authorized totals of 15 percent of total outstanding State-supported debt.

Interest Rate Exchange Agreements

As of March 31, 2016, the State's Authorized issuers have a notional amount of \$1.8 billion in interest rate exchange agreements. The following table shows the amount of outstanding interest rate exchange agreements which are subject to the statutory cap. Overall, the State's swap exposure is expected to decline from 3.6 percent in FY 2016 to 2.2 percent in FY 2020.

INTEREST RATE EXCHANGE CAP (millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Interest Rate Exchange Cap	7,534	7,664	8,247	8,664	8,996
Notional Amounts of Interest Rate Exchange Agreements	1,818	1,682	1,547	1,457	1,325
Percent of Interest Rate Exchange Agreements to Debt Outstanding	3.6%	3.3%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%

Currently the State's swaps portfolio is comprised of synthetic fixed rate swaps. A synthetic fixed swap includes two separate transactions: (1) a variable rate bond is sold to bondholders, and (2) an interest rate exchange agreement between the State and a counterparty is executed. The interest rate exchange agreement results in the State paying a fixed interest rate (i.e., synthetic fixed rate) to the counterparty and the counterparty agrees to pay the State a variable rate (65 percent of the London InterBank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for all State swaps). If the variable rate the State pays to bondholders and the variable rate the State is receiving from the counterparty off-set each other, the State is left with the synthetic fixed rate payment. The two variable rate components do not always precisely offset each other, which may result in an amount owed by the State in addition to the synthetic fixed rate payment. The synthetic fixed rate was less than the fixed rate the State would have paid to issue traditional fixed rate bonds at the time of issuance.

The State has no plans to increase its swap exposure.

Net Variable Rate Obligations

The State's net variable rate exposure (including a policy reserve) is projected to average 1.3 percent of outstanding debt from FY 2016 through FY 2020. The debt that is charged against the variable rate cap represents the State's unhedged variable rate bonds. The variable rate bonds that are issued in connection with a swap - \$1.8 billion - are not included in the variable rate cap, as discussed previously in the "Interest Rate Exchange Agreements" section.

The State's current policy is to count 35 percent of the notional amount of outstanding 65 percent of LIBOR fixed rate swaps in its variable rate exposure. This policy reserve accounts for the potential that tax policy or market conditions could result in significant differences between payments owed on the bonds and the amount received by the State under its 65 percent of LIBOR swaps, and that the factors affecting such payments can be consistent with variable rate exposure.

VARIABLE RATE EXPOSURE (millions of dollars)					
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Variable Rate Exposure Cap	7,534	7,664	8,247	8,664	8,996
Current Unhedged Variable Rate Obligations	182	173	161	150	140
Additional Planned Variable Rate Exposure	0	0	0	0	0
Total Net Variable Rate Exposure	182	173	161	150	140
Net Variable Rate Exposure to Debt Outstanding	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Current Policy Reserve for LIBOR Swaps	636	589	541	510	464
Net Variable Rate Exposure (with Policy Reserve)	818	761	702	660	604
Net Variable Rate Exposure (with Policy Reserve) to Debt Outstanding	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%

The State has no plans to issue additional variable rate debt at this time.

State Bond Caps and Debt Outstanding

Bond caps are legal authorizations to issue bonds to finance the State's capital projects. The caps can authorize bond financing of capital appropriations. As the bond cap for a particular programmatic purpose is reached, subsequent legislative changes are required to raise the statutory cap to the level necessary to meet the bondable capital needs, as permitted by a single or multi-year appropriation. In the FY 2017 Enacted Budget, statutory bond authorizations on State-supported debt were raised by \$8.7 billion across multiple programmatic purposes. The bonded indebtedness (and related capital spending) from the new authorizations is expected to occur over many years, and is counted against the State's statutory debt caps only when bonds are actually issued.

Debt authorizations for capital programs are either approved or enacted at one time, expected to be fully issued over time, or enacted annually by the Legislature and are usually consistent with bondable capital projects appropriations. Authorization does not, however, indicate intent to sell bonds for the entire amount of those authorizations, because capital appropriations often include projects that do not materialize or are financed from other sources. The amount of bonds authorized may be increased or decreased from time to time by the Legislature. In the case of General Obligation debt, increases in the authorization must be approved by the voters. See "Exhibit B - State Related Bond Authorizations" herein for additional information.

For More Information

Additional information on the State's debt portfolio is available on DOB's public website (www.budget.ny.gov). The Investor's Guide section of the site contains information on New York State bonds including: the State's bond issuance schedule which is updated periodically; swap and variable rate capacity reports; variable rate trading activity; and State PIT Revenue Bond and Sales Tax Revenue Bond debt service and debt outstanding.

Authorities and Localities

Public Authorities

For the purposes of this section, “authorities” refer to public benefit corporations or public authorities, created pursuant to State law, which are reported in the State’s CAFR. Authorities are not subject to the constitutional restrictions on the incurrence of debt that apply to the State itself and may issue bonds and notes within the amounts and restrictions set forth in legislative authorization. The State’s access to the public credit markets through bond issuances constituting State-supported or State-related debt issuances by certain of its authorities could be impaired and the market price of the outstanding debt issued on its behalf may be materially and adversely affected if these authorities were to default on their respective State-supported or State-related debt issuances.

The State has numerous public authorities with various responsibilities, including those which finance, construct and/or operate revenue-producing public facilities. These entities generally pay their own operating expenses and debt service costs from revenues generated by the projects they finance or operate, such as tolls charged for the use of highways, bridges or tunnels; charges for public power, electric and gas utility services; tuition and fees; rentals charged for housing units; and charges for occupancy at medical care facilities. In addition, State legislation also authorizes several financing structures, which may be utilized for the financings.

There are statutory arrangements that, under certain circumstances, authorize State local assistance payments otherwise payable to localities to be made instead to the issuing public authorities in order to secure the payment of debt service on their revenue bonds and notes. However, the State has no constitutional or statutory obligation to provide assistance to localities beyond amounts that have been appropriated therefor in any given year. Some public authorities also receive monies from State appropriations to pay for the operating costs of certain programs.

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As of December 31, 2015 (with respect to Job Development Authority or “JDA” as of March 31, 2015), each of the 19 authorities listed in the following table had outstanding debt of \$100 million or more, and the aggregate outstanding debt, including refunding bonds, was approximately \$179 billion, only a portion of which constitutes State-supported or State-related debt. The following table summarizes the outstanding debt of these authorities.

OUTSTANDING DEBT OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES⁽¹⁾			
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015⁽²⁾			
(millions of dollars)			
Authority	State-Related Debt Bonding	Authority and Conduit Bonding	Total
Dormitory Authority ⁽³⁾	28,400	19,732	48,132
Metropolitan Transportation Authority	218	27,356	27,574
Port Authority of NY & NJ	0	24,929	24,929
Housing Finance Agency	502	13,485	13,987
UDC/ESD	11,973	837	12,810
Thruway Authority	6,085	4,924	11,009
Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority	0	8,334	8,334
Long Island Power Authority ⁽⁴⁾	0	7,371	7,371
Job Development Authority ⁽²⁾	9	6,637	6,646
Environmental Facilities Corporation	324	5,763	6,087
Energy Research and Development Authority	0	3,127	3,127
State of New York Mortgage Agency	0	2,496	2,496
Local Government Assistance Corporation	2,058	0	2,058
Power Authority	0	1,562	1,562
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation	1,378	0	1,378
Battery Park City Authority	0	1,009	1,009
Municipal Bond Bank Agency	234	240	474
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	0	122	122
Bridge Authority	0	104	104
TOTAL OUTSTANDING	51,181	128,028	179,209

Source: Compiled by the Office of the State Comptroller from data submitted by the Public Authorities. Debt classifications by DOB.

⁽¹⁾ Includes only authorities with \$100 million or more in outstanding debt which are reported as component units or joint ventures of the State in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). Includes short-term and long-term debt. Reflects original par amounts for bonds and financing arrangements or original gross proceeds in the case of capital appreciation bonds. Amounts outstanding do not reflect accretion of capital appreciation bonds or premiums received.

⁽²⁾ All Job Development Authority (JDA) debt outstanding reported as of March 31, 2015. This includes \$6.6 billion in conduit debt issued by JDA's blended component units consisting of \$6.1 billion issued by New York Liberty Development Corporation (\$1.2 billion of which is also included in the amount reported for Port Authority of NY and NJ) and \$510 million issued by the Brooklyn Arena Local Development Corporation. In addition, JDA has \$9 million in State-guaranteed bonds outstanding.

⁽³⁾ Includes debt previously issued by New York State Medical Care Facilities Finance Agency, which was consolidated with the Dormitory Authority on September 1, 1995.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes \$2.92 billion of Utility Debt Securitization Authority (UDSA) bonds. Chapter 173 of the Laws of 2013 established UDSA for the sole purpose of retiring certain outstanding indebtedness of the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) through the issuance of restructuring bonds. UDSA is reported as a blended component unit of LIPA in LIPA's audited financial statements.

Localities

While the fiscal condition of New York City and other local governments in the State is reliant, in part, on State aid to balance their annual budgets and meet their cash requirements, the State is not legally responsible for their financial condition and viability. Indeed, the provision of State aid to localities, while one of the largest disbursement categories in the State budget, is not constitutionally obligated to be maintained at current levels or to be continued in future fiscal years and the State Legislature may amend or repeal statutes relating to the formulas for and the apportionment of State aid to localities.

The City of New York

The fiscal demands on the State may be affected by the fiscal condition of New York City, which relies in part on State aid to balance its budget and meet its cash requirements. It is also possible that the State's finances may be affected by the ability of New York City, and its related issuers, to market securities successfully in the public credit markets. The official financial disclosure of the City of New York and its related issuers is available by contacting Jay Olson, Investor Relations, (212) 788-5874, or contacting the City Office of Management and Budget, 255 Greenwich Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10007. The State assumes no liability or responsibility for any financial information reported by the City of New York. The following table summarizes the debt of New York City and its related issuers.

DEBT OF NEW YORK CITY AND RELATED ENTITIES ⁽¹⁾							
AS OF JUNE 30 OF EACH YEAR							
(millions of dollars)							
Year	General Obligation Bonds	Obligations of TFA ⁽¹⁾	Obligations of STAR Corp. ⁽²⁾	Obligations of TSASC, Inc.	Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation	Other ⁽³⁾ Obligations	Total
2006	35,844	12,233	2,470	1,334	0	3,500	55,381
2007	34,506	14,607	2,368	1,317	2,100	3,394	58,292
2008	36,100	14,828	2,339	1,297	2,067	2,556	59,187
2009	39,991	16,913	2,253	1,274	2,033	2,442	64,906
2010	41,555	20,094	2,178	1,265	2,000	2,444	69,536
2011	41,785	23,820	2,117	1,260	2,000	2,590	73,572
2012	42,286	26,268	2,054	1,253	3,000	2,493	77,354
2013	41,592	29,202	1,985	1,245	3,000	2,394	79,418
2014	41,665	31,038	1,975	1,228	3,000	2,334	81,240
2015	40,460	33,850	2,035	1,222	3,000	2,222	82,789

Source: Office of the State Comptroller, The City of New York Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

(1) Includes amounts for Building Aid Revenue Bonds (BARBS), the debt service on which will be funded solely from future State Building Aid payments that are subject to appropriation by the State and have been assigned by the City of New York to the Transitional Finance Authority (TFA).

(2) A portion of the proceeds of the Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation (STARC) Bonds were used to retire outstanding Municipal Assistance Corporation bonds. The debt service on STARC bonds will be funded from annual revenues to be provided by the State, subject to annual appropriation. These revenues have been assigned to the STARC by the Mayor of the City of New York.

(3) Includes bonds issued by the Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation, the New York City Educational Construction Fund, the Industrial Development Agency and, beginning in 2010, the New York City Tax Lien Collateralized Bonds. Also included are bonds issued by the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York for education, health, and court capital projects and other long-term leases which will be repaid from revenues of the City or revenues that would otherwise be available to the City if not needed for debt service.

The staffs of the Financial Control Board for the City of New York (FCB), the Office of the State Deputy Comptroller (OSDC), the City Comptroller and the Independent Budget Office issue periodic reports on the City's financial plans. Copies of the most recent reports are available by contacting: FCB, 123 William Street, 23rd Floor, New York, NY 10038, Attention: Executive Director; OSDC, 59 Maiden Lane, 29th Floor, New York, NY 10038, Attention: Deputy Comptroller; City Comptroller, Municipal Building, 6th Floor, One Centre Street, New York, NY 10007-2341, Attention: Deputy Comptroller for Budget; and IBO, 110 William Street, 14th Floor, New York, NY 10038, Attention: Director.

Other Localities

Certain localities other than New York City have experienced financial problems and have requested and received additional State assistance during the last several State fiscal years. While a relatively infrequent practice, deficit financing by local governments has become more common in recent years. State legislation enacted post-2004 includes 26 special acts authorizing bond issuances to finance local government operating deficits, most recently for the Village of Suffern. Included in this figure are special acts that extended the period of time related to prior authorizations and modifications to issuance amounts previously authorized. When local governments are authorized to issue bonds to finance operating deficits, the local government generally is subject to certain additional fiscal oversight during the time the bonds are outstanding, including an annual budget review by OSC. In addition to deficit financing authorizations, the State has periodically enacted legislation to create oversight boards in order to address deteriorating fiscal conditions within a locality.

The Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority exercised Control Period powers with respect to the City of Buffalo since Buffalo's 2004 fiscal year, but transitioned to Advisory Period powers commencing on July 1, 2012.

In January 2011, the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (NIFA) declared that it was entering a Control Period, citing the "substantial likelihood and imminence" that Nassau County would incur a major operating funds deficit of 1 percent or more during the County's 2011 fiscal year. Nassau County challenged NIFA's determination and authority to impose a Control Period in State Supreme Court but did not prevail. NIFA is now exercising Control Period powers over Nassau County.

Erie County has a Fiscal Stability Authority, the City of New York has a Financial Control Board, and the City of Troy has a Supervisory Board, all of which presently perform certain review and advisory functions. The City of Newburgh operates under fiscal monitoring by the State Comptroller pursuant to special State legislation. The potential impact on the State of any future requests by localities for additional oversight or financial assistance is not included in the projections of the State's receipts and disbursements for the State's FY 2015 or thereafter.

The City of Yonkers ("Yonkers") no longer operates under an oversight board but must adhere to a Special Local Finance and Budget Act. The Yonkers City School District (the "Yonkers School District") is fiscally dependent upon Yonkers as it lacks taxing authority. In January 2014,

the Yonkers Board of Education identified an improper accrual of State aid that resulted in an unanticipated shortfall in available funds for operation of the Yonkers School District. In response, the Yonkers City School District Deficit Financing Act was enacted, which authorized Yonkers, subject to certain requirements, to issue serial bonds, not to exceed \$45 million by March 31, 2015, to liquidate current deficits in the Yonkers School District's general fund as of June 30, 2014. Subject to certain conditions that were satisfied, the FY 2015 Enacted Budget provided an additional \$28 million to Yonkers over other education aid provided by the State for the support of the Yonkers School District for Yonkers fiscal year 2015. Legislation enacted in 2015, provides another \$25 million to Yonkers for the support of the Yonkers School District for Yonkers fiscal year ending 2017, subject to Yonkers submitting a comprehensive financial plan that provides for continuity of current educational services and receiving approval of that plan from the Director of the Budget. That plan has been submitted and approved by the State Director of the Budget.

Legislation enacted in 2013 created the Financial Restructuring Board for Local Governments (the "Restructuring Board"). The Restructuring Board consists of ten members, including the State Director of the Budget, who is the Chair, the Attorney General, the State Comptroller, the Secretary of State and six members appointed by the Governor. The Restructuring Board, upon the request of a "fiscally eligible municipality", is authorized to perform a number of functions including reviewing the municipality's operations and finances, making recommendations on reforming and restructuring the municipality's operations, proposing that the municipality agree to fiscal accountability measures, and making available certain grants and loans. To date, the Restructuring Board is currently reviewing or has completed reviews for seventeen municipalities. The Restructuring Board is also authorized, upon the joint request of the fiscally eligible municipality and a public employee organization, to resolve labor impasses between municipal employers and employee organizations for police, fire and certain other employees in lieu of binding arbitration before a public arbitration panel.

OSC implemented its Fiscal Stress Monitoring System (the "Monitoring System") in 2013. The Monitoring System utilizes a number of fiscal and environmental indicators with the goal of providing an early warning to local communities about stress conditions in New York's local governments and school districts. Fiscal indicators consider measures of budgetary solvency while environmental indicators consider measures such as population, poverty, and tax base trends. Individual entities are then scored according to their performance on these indicators. An entity's score on the fiscal components will determine whether or not it is classified in one of three levels of stress: significant, moderate or susceptible. Entities that do not meet established scoring thresholds are classified as "No Designation".

A total of 69 local governments (12 counties, 14 cities, 21 towns, 22 villages) and 90 school districts have been placed in a stress category based on financial data for their fiscal years ending in 2014. The vast majority of entities scored (93 percent) are classified in the "No Designation" category.

Like the State, local governments must respond to changing political, economic and financial influences over which they have little or no control, but which can adversely affect their financial condition. For example, the State or Federal government may reduce (or, in some cases, eliminate) funding of local programs, thus requiring local governments to pay these expenditures using their own resources. Similarly, past cash flow problems for the State have resulted in delays in State aid payments to localities. In some cases, these delays have necessitated short-term borrowing at the local level.

Other factors that have had, or could have, an impact on the fiscal condition of local governments and school districts include: the loss of temporary Federal stimulus funding; recent State aid trends; constitutional and statutory limitations on the imposition by local governments and school districts of property, sales and other taxes; and for some communities, the significant upfront costs for rebuilding and clean-up in the wake of a natural disaster. Localities may also face unanticipated problems resulting from certain pending litigation, judicial decisions and long range economic trends. Other large scale potential problems, such as declining urban populations, declines in the real property tax base, increasing pension, health care and other fixed costs, or the loss of skilled manufacturing jobs, may also adversely affect localities and necessitate requests for State assistance.

Ultimately, localities as well as local public authorities may suffer serious financial difficulties that could jeopardize local access to the public credit markets, which may adversely affect the marketability of notes and bonds issued by localities within the State.

The following table summarizes the debt of New York City and its related issuers, and other New York State localities, from 1980 to 2014.

DEBT OF NEW YORK LOCALITIES⁽¹⁾ (millions of dollars)						
Locality Fiscal Year Ending	Combined New York City Debt ⁽²⁾		Other Localities Debt ⁽³⁾		Total Locality Debt ⁽³⁾	
	Bonds	Notes	Bonds ⁽⁴⁾	Notes ⁽⁴⁾	Bonds ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Notes ⁽⁴⁾
1980	12,995	0	6,835	1,793	19,830	1,793
1990	20,027	0	10,253	3,082	30,280	3,082
2000	39,244	515	19,082	4,005	58,326	4,520
2005	54,421	0	29,245	4,832	83,666	4,832
2006	55,381	0	30,753	4,755	86,134	4,755
2007	58,192	100	32,271	4,567	90,463	4,667
2008	59,120	67	33,569	5,474	92,689	5,541
2009	64,873	33	34,522	6,908	99,395	6,941
2010	69,536	0	36,103	7,361	105,639	7,361
2011	73,572	0	36,230	7,312	109,802	7,312
2012	77,354	0	36,663	7,178	114,017	7,178
2013	79,418	0	36,299	7,318	115,717	7,318
2014	81,240	0	35,365	6,970	116,605	6,970

Source: Office of the State Comptroller; The City of New York Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

NOTE: For localities other than New York City, the amounts shown for fiscal years ending in 1990 may include debt that has been defeased through the issuance of refunding bonds.

⁽¹⁾ Because the State calculates locality debt differently for certain localities (including New York City), the figures above may vary from those reported by such localities. In addition, this table excludes indebtedness of certain local authorities and obligations issued in relation to State lease-purchase arrangements.

⁽²⁾ Includes bonds issued by New York City and its related issuers, the Transitional Finance Authority, STAR Corporation, TSASC, Inc., the Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corporation, and Treasury obligations (as shown in the table "Debt of New York City and Related Entities" in the section of this document entitled "Authorities and Localities - The City of New York"). Also included are the bonds of the Fiscal Year 2005 Securitization Corporation, the Industrial Development Agency, the Municipal Assistance Corporation, the Samurai Funding Corporation, the New York City Educational Construction Fund, and the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York for education, health and court capital projects, and other long-term leases which will be repaid from revenues of the City or revenues which would otherwise be available to the City if not needed for debt service and, beginning in 2010, the New York City Tax Lien Collateralized Bonds.

⁽³⁾ Includes bonds issued by the localities and certain debt guaranteed by the localities and excludes capital lease obligations (for localities other than New York City), assets held in sinking funds and certain amounts available at the start of a fiscal year for redemption of debt. Starting in 2001, debt for other localities includes installment purchase contracts.

⁽⁴⁾ Amounts reflect those set forth on Annual Update Documents provided to OSC by New York State localities. Does not include the indebtedness of certain localities that did not file Annual Update Documents (financial reports) with the State Comptroller.

State Government Employment

As of March 31, 2016, the State had approximately 180,200 FTE annual salaried employees funded from all funds including some part-time and temporary employees, independently-elected agencies and university systems, but excluding seasonal, legislative and judicial employees. The workforce is now substantially smaller than it was in 1990, when it peaked at approximately 230,000 positions. The State workforce is projected to total 180,557 positions at the end of FY 2017. The State workforce subject to direct Executive control is expected to total 118,590 full time equivalent positions at the end of FY 2017.

The State Public Employment Relations Board defines negotiating units for State employees. Governor's Office of Employee Relations (GOER) conducts collective bargaining negotiations with the State's unions, with the exception of employees of the Judiciary, public authorities, CUNY and the Legislature. Such negotiations include terms and conditions of employment, except pension benefits. The State has reached multi-year collective bargaining agreements beyond FY 2016 with two unions -- the State Police Troopers and Commissioned and Noncommissioned Officers -- both represented by the Police Benevolent Association of the New York State Troopers (NYSPPA). These agreements provided members with a 2 percent general salary increase at the start of FY 2015 and FY 2016, respectively, and a 1.5 percent annual general salary increase that will commence at the start of FY 2017 and FY 2018, respectively. The State is in active negotiations with all other employee unions.

The State recently reached a one-year retroactive labor agreement, and subsequently a pay bill was passed by the Legislature, to provide a 2 percent annual salary increase to members of the New York State Public Employees Federation (PEF) for the period April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016. This agreement brings PEF in line with most other State union contracts which have salary increases that concluded in FY 2016, including the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA), United University Professions (UUP), the New York State Correctional Officers and Police Benevolent Association (NYSCOPBA), Council 82, District Council 37 (DC-37 Housing) and the Graduate Student Employees Union (GSEU). Negotiations also continue with the Police Benevolent Association of New York State (PBANYS; last salary increase at the end of FY 2015) and with the New York State Police Investigators Association (last salary increase at the end of FY 2011).

The State is prepared to negotiate fiscally responsible successor agreements with all of these unions. The State Operating Funds cost of providing a 1 percent general salary increase effective in FY 2017 for PEF, PBANYS, CSEA, UUP, NYSCOPBA, Council 82, DC-37 Housing and GSEU and unrepresented management/confidential (M/C) employees is approximately \$131 million annually.

While approximately 94 percent of the State workforce is unionized, the remainder of the workforce is designated as "managerial" or "confidential" (M/C) and is excluded from collective bargaining. The results of collective bargaining negotiations have historically been applied to all State employees within the Executive Branch. However, general salary increases were withheld from M/C employees in FY 2010 and FY 2011. Under the State's Taylor Law, the general statute governing public employee-employer relations in the State, employees are prohibited from striking. A strike against the State last occurred in 1979 by employees of DOCCS.

**HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH
ANNUAL SALARIED FTEs
ALL FUNDS**

Date	Subject to Direct Executive Control	Grand Total
3/31/2008	137,680	195,239
3/31/2009	136,495	195,329
3/31/2010	131,741	191,195
3/31/2011	125,787	183,921
2/29/2012*	119,579	179,598
3/31/2013	119,756	180,802
3/31/2014	118,492	180,041
3/31/2015	117,807	179,620
3/31/2016	117,863	180,221

*Reflects a payroll prior to fiscal year-end due to concurrent implementation of the State's Statewide Financial System (SFS) which resulted in anomalies to the accounting of FTEs with the actual FY 2012 year-end payroll.

WORKFORCE SUMMARY			
ALL FUNDS			
FY 2015 THROUGH FY 2017			
	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
	Actuals	Actuals	Estimate
	(03/31/15)	(03/31/16)	(03/31/17)
Major Agencies			
Children and Family Services, Office of	2,986	2,842	2,954
Corrections and Community Supervision, Department of	28,673	29,094	29,089
Education Department, State	2,643	2,700	2,692
Environmental Conservation, Department of	2,869	2,900	2,946
Financial Services, Department of	1,334	1,351	1,382
General Services, Office of	1,588	1,643	1,873
Health, Department of	4,839	4,898	5,169
Information Technology Services, Office of	3,592	3,596	3,585
Labor, Department of	3,111	2,880	2,992
Mental Health, Office of	14,528	14,391	14,318
Motor Vehicles, Department of	2,153	2,163	2,149
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Office of	1,747	1,751	1,735
People with Developmental Disabilities, Office of	18,528	18,963	18,400
State Police, Division of	5,667	5,435	5,608
Taxation and Finance, Department of	4,395	4,249	4,267
Temporary and Disability Assistance, Office of	1,946	1,868	1,953
Transportation, Department of	8,559	8,419	8,255
Workers' Compensation Board	1,130	1,093	1,165
Subtotal - Major Agencies	110,288	110,236	110,532
Minor Agencies	7,519	7,627	8,058
Subtotal - Subject to Direct Executive Control	117,807	117,863	118,590
University Systems			
City University of New York	13,703	13,681	13,645
State University Construction Fund	145	143	152
State University of New York	43,692	44,250	43,668
Subtotal - University Systems	57,540	58,074	57,465
Independently Elected Agencies			
Audit and Control, Department of	2,526	2,508	2,663
Law, Department of	1,747	1,776	1,839
Subtotal - Independently Elected Agencies	4,273	4,284	4,502
Grand Total	179,620	180,221	180,557
Source: NYS DOB, as provided with the FY 2017 Enacted Budget Report published in May 2016.			

State Retirement System

THE INFORMATION THAT FOLLOWS UNDER THIS HEADING HAS BEEN PREPARED SOLELY BY OSC, AND DOB HAS NOT UNDERTAKEN ANY INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION OF SUCH INFORMATION.

General

This section summarizes key information regarding the New York State and Local Retirement System (“NYSLRS” or the “System”) and the Common Retirement Fund (“CRF”). The System was established as a means to pay benefits to the System’s participants. The CRF comprises a pooled investment vehicle designed to protect and enhance the long-term value of the System’s assets.

Greater detail, including the independent auditor’s report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2015, is included in NYSLRS’ Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (“NYSLRS’ CAFR”) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 and is available on the OSC website at the following link: www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the System’s audited Financial Statements will be available on the OSC website by July 31, 2016 and the NYSLRS’ CAFR and Asset listing will be available by September 30, 2016.

The Annual Reports to the Comptroller on Actuarial Assumptions from the Retirement System’s Actuary - the contents of which explain the methodology used to determine employer contribution rates to the System - issued from 2007 through 2015 and benefit plan booklets describing how each of the System’s tiers works are all available and can be accessed at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/.

The State Comptroller is the administrative head of NYSLRS, which has the powers and privileges of a corporation and comprises the New York State and Local Employees’ Retirement System (“ERS”) and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (“PFRS”). The State Comptroller promulgates rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the System. Pursuant to the State’s Retirement and Social Security Law and Insurance Law, NYSLRS is subject to the supervision of the Superintendent of the New York State Department of Financial Services.

The State Comptroller is also the trustee and custodian of the CRF, a trust created pursuant to the Retirement and Social Security Law to hold the System’s assets, and, as such, is responsible for investing the assets of the System. Consistent with statutory limitations affecting categories of investment, the State Comptroller, as trustee of the CRF, establishes a target asset allocation and approves policies and procedures to guide and direct the investment activities of the Division of Pension Investment and Cash Management of the Office of the State Comptroller (“Division”). Division employees, outside advisors, consultants and legal counsel provide the State Comptroller with advice and oversight of investment decisions. Outside advisors and internal investment staff are part of the chain of approval that must recommend all investment decisions before final action by the State Comptroller. The Investment Advisory Committee and the Real Estate Advisory Committee, both made up of outside advisors, assist the State Comptroller in his investment duties. The Investment Advisory Committee advises the State Comptroller on investment policies relating to the CRF, reviews the portfolio of the CRF and

makes such recommendations as the Committee deems necessary. The Real Estate Advisory Committee reviews and must approve mortgage and real estate investments for consideration by the State Comptroller.

The System engages an independent auditor to conduct an audit of the System's annual financial statements. Furthermore, an Actuarial Advisory Committee meets annually to review the actuarial assumptions and the results of the actuarial valuation of the System. The Actuarial Advisory Committee is composed of current or retired senior actuaries from major insurance companies or pension plans. The System also engages the services of an outside actuarial consultant to perform a statutorily required quinquennial review. At least once every five years, NYSLRS is also examined by the New York State Department of Financial Services ("DFS"). The Comptroller has established within the Retirement System, the Pension Integrity Bureau, the purpose of which is to identify and prevent errors, fraud and abuse. The State Comptroller has also established an Office of Internal Audit to provide the Comptroller with independent and objective assurance and consulting services for the programs and operations of the Office of the State Comptroller, including programs and operations of NYSLRS. The Comptroller's Advisory Audit Committee, established in compliance with DFS regulations, meets three times per year to review the System's audited financial statements and the NYSLRS' CAFR, and to discuss a variety of financial and investment-related activities. Pursuant to DFS regulations, the System is currently undergoing a fiduciary review for the three year period ended March 31, 2015.

The System

The System provides pension benefits to public employees of the State and its localities (except employees of New York City, and public school teachers and administrators, who are covered by separate plans). State employees made up about 32 percent of the membership during FY 2015. There were 3,029 other public employers participating in the System, including all cities and counties (except New York City), most towns, villages and school districts (with respect to non-teaching employees), and many public authorities.

As of March 31, 2015, 643,178 persons were members of the System and 430,308 pensioners or beneficiaries were receiving pension benefits. Article 5, section 7 of the State Constitution considers membership in any State pension or retirement system to be "a contractual relationship, the benefits of which shall not be diminished or impaired."

Comparison of Benefits by Tier

The System's members are categorized into six tiers depending on date of membership. As of March 31, 2015, approximately 74 percent of ERS members were in Tiers 3 and 4 and approximately 82 percent of PFRS members were in Tier 2. Tier 5 was enacted in 2009 and included significant changes to the benefit structure for ERS members who joined on or after January 1, 2010 and PFRS members who joined on or after January 9, 2010. Tier 6 was enacted in 2012 and included further changes to the benefit structure for ERS and PFRS members who joined on or after April 1, 2012.

Benefits paid to members vary depending on tier. Tiers vary with respect to vesting, employee contributions, retirement age, reductions for early retirement, and calculation and limitation of “final average salary” – generally the average of an employee’s three consecutive highest years’ salary (for Tier 6 members, final average salary is determined by taking the average of an employee’s five consecutive highest years’ salary). ERS members in Tiers 3 and 4 can begin receiving full retirement benefits at age 62, or at age 55 with at least 30 years of service. The amount of the benefit is based on years of service, age at retirement and the final average salary earned. The majority of PFRS members in Tier 2 are in special plans that permit them to retire after 20 or 25 years regardless of age. Charts comparing the key benefits provided to members of ERS and PFRS in most of the tiers of the System can be accessed at <http://www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/employers/tier-6/index.php>.

Contributions and Funding

Contributions to the System are provided by employers and employees. Employers contribute on the basis of the plan or plans they provide for members. All ERS members joining from mid-1976 through 2009 were required to contribute 3 percent of their salaries. A statutory change in 2000, however, limited the contributions to the first 10 years of membership, but did not authorize refunds where contributions had already exceeded 10 years. All ERS members joining after 2009 and prior to April 1, 2012, and all PFRS members joining after January 9, 2010 and prior to April 1, 2012, are members of Tier 5. All Tier 5 ERS members and 84 percent of the approximately 1,600 Tier 5 PFRS members are required to contribute 3 percent of their salaries for their career. Members joining on or after April 1, 2012 are in Tier 6, and are required to pay contributions throughout their career on a stepped basis relative to each respective member’s wages. Members in Tier 6 of both ERS and PFRS earning \$45,000 or less are required to contribute 3 percent of their gross annual wages; members earning between \$45,001 and \$55,000 are required to contribute 3.5 percent; members earning between \$55,001 and \$75,000 are required to contribute 4.5 percent; members earning between \$75,001 and \$100,000 will contribute 5.75 percent; and, those earning in excess of \$100,000 are required to contribute 6 percent of their gross annual salary.

In order to protect employers from potentially volatile contributions tied directly to the value of the System’s assets held by the CRF, the System utilizes a multi-year smoothing procedure. One of the factors used to calculate employer contribution requirements is the assumed investment rate of return used by the System’s Actuary, which is currently 7.0 percent.¹⁷

The current actuarial smoothing method recognizes annual gains and losses (investment returns above or below the 7.0 percent assumed return) over a 5-year period. The significant investment losses in FY 2009 substantially caused the increase in contribution rates for FY 2011, FY 2012,

¹⁷ During 2015, the Retirement System’s Actuary conducted the statutorily required quinquennial actuarial experience study of economic and demographic assumptions. The assumed investment rate of return is an influential factor in calculating employer contribution rates. In addition, the Chief Investment Officer conducted an asset allocation study. The resulting asset allocation and long-term asset allocation policy informed the Actuary’s recommendation regarding the revision of the investment rate of return (discount rate). On September 4, 2015, the Comptroller announced the NYSLRS employer contribution rates decreased for fiscal year 2017 and the assumed rate of return for NYSLRS would be lowered from 7.5 percent to 7 percent.

FY 2013 and FY 2014. However, rates decreased for FY 2015, FY 2016 and FY 2017 due, in part, to investment gains in years following 2009.

The amount of future annual employer contribution rates will depend, in part, on the value of the assets held by the CRF as of each April 1, as well as on the present value of the anticipated benefits to be paid by the System as of each April 1. Final contribution rates for FY 2017 were released in September 2015. The average ERS rate decreased by 14.3 percent from 18.2 percent of salary in FY 2016 to 15.6 percent of salary in FY 2017, while the average PFRS rate decreased by 2.0 percent from 24.7 percent of salary in FY 2016 to 24.2 percent of salary in FY 2017. Information regarding average rates for FY 2017 may be found in the 2015 Annual Report to the Comptroller on Actuarial Assumptions which is accessible at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications.

Legislation enacted in May 2003 realigned the System's billing cycle to match participating local governments' budget cycles and also instituted a minimum annual payment of at least 4.5 percent of payroll every year. Chapter 260 of the Laws of 2004 authorized employers to amortize over ten years, at 5 percent interest, a portion of their annual bill for FY 2005, FY 2006 and FY 2007. As of March 31, 2015, the amortized amount receivable, including accrued interest, pursuant to Chapter 260 from the State is \$1.9 million and from participating employers is \$8.7 million.

Legislation enacted in 2010 authorized the State and participating employers to amortize a portion of their annual pension costs during periods when actuarial contribution rates exceed thresholds established by the statute. The legislation provided employers with an optional mechanism intended to reduce the budgetary volatility of employer contributions. Amortized amounts must be paid by the State and participating employers in equal annual installments over a ten-year period, and employers may prepay these amounts at any time without penalty. Employers are required to pay interest on the amortized amounts at a rate determined annually by the State Comptroller that is comparable to taxable fixed income investments of a comparable duration. The interest rate on the amount an employer chooses to amortize in a particular year is fixed for the duration of the ten-year repayment period. Should the employer choose to amortize in the next rate year, the interest rate on that amortization will be the rate set for that year. For amounts amortized in FY 2011, FY 2012, FY 2013, FY 2014 and FY 2015, the interest rates are 5 percent, 3.75 percent, 3 percent, 3.67 percent, and 3.15 percent respectively. The first payment is due in the fiscal year following the decision to amortize pension costs. When contribution rates fall below legally specified levels and all outstanding amortizations have been paid, employers that elected to amortize will be required to pay additional monies into reserve funds, specific to each employer, which will be used to offset their contributions in the future. These reserve funds will be invested separately from pension assets. Over time, OSC expects that this will reduce the budgetary volatility of employer contributions. As of March 31, 2015, the amortized amount receivable, including accrued interest, for the 2011 amortization is \$164.7 million from the State and \$27.7 million from 45 participating employers; the amortized amount receivable, including accrued interest, for the 2012 amortization is \$416.5 million from the State and \$152.6 million from 118 participating employers; the amortized amount receivable, including accrued interest, for the 2013 amortization is \$642.2 million from the State and \$302.2 million from 136 participating employers; and the amortized amount receivable, including

accrued interest, for the 2014 amortization is \$860.3 million for the State and \$200 million from 110 participating employers; and the amortized amount receivable including accrued interest, for the 2015 amortization is \$715.0 million from the State and \$152.1 million from 86 participating employers.

The FY 2014 Enacted Budget included an alternate contribution program (the “Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program”) that provides certain participating employers with a one-time election to amortize slightly more of their required contributions than would have been available for amortization under the 2010 legislation. In addition, the maximum payment period was increased from ten years to twelve years. The election is available to counties, cities, towns, villages, BOCES, school districts and the four public health care centers operated in the counties of Nassau, Westchester and Erie. The State is not eligible to participate in the Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program. As of March 31, 2015, the amortized amount receivable, including interest, from 29 participating employers for the 2014 amortization is \$234.1 million and the amortized amount receivable, including interest, from 26 participating employers for the 2015 amortization is \$196.5 million.

Eligible employers had a one-time only option to elect to participate in the Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program, which began with FY 2014. For those eligible employers electing to participate in the Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program, the graded contribution rate for fiscal years ending 2014 and 2015 is 12 percent of salary for ERS and 20 percent of salary for PFRS. Thereafter, the graded contribution rate will increase one half of one percent per year towards the actuarially required rate. Electing employers may amortize the difference between the graded rate and the actuarially required rate over a twelve year period at an interpolated twelve year U.S. Treasury Security rate (3.76 percent for FY 2014 and 3.50 percent for FY 2015). As with the original Contribution Stabilization Program, when contribution rates fall below legally specified levels and all outstanding amortizations have been paid, employers that elect to amortize under the alternate program will be required to pay additional monies into reserve funds, specific to each employer, which will be used to offset their contributions in the future.

The total State payment (including Judiciary) due to NYSLRS for FY 2016 was approximately \$2.476 billion. The State (including Judiciary) opted to amortize the maximum amount permitted, which reduced the required March 1, 2016 payment by \$356.1 million.

The total State payment (including Judiciary) due to NYSLRS for FY 2017 is approximately \$2.263 billion. Multiple prepayments to date, including interest credit, have reduced the outstanding balance to be paid on March 1, 2017 to \$0. The maximum amount eligible for amortization for FY 2017 is \$55.5 million. Amounts amortized are treated as receivables for purposes of calculating assets of the CRF as further described below under “Pension Assets and Liabilities.”

The Enacted Budget authorized the State, as an amortizing employer, to prepay to NYSLRS the total amount of principal due for its annual amortization installment or installments for a given fiscal year prior to the expiration of a ten-year amortization period.

Pension Assets and Liabilities

The System's assets are held by the CRF for the exclusive benefit of members, pensioners and beneficiaries. Investments for the System are made by the State Comptroller as trustee of the CRF. The System reports that the net position restricted for pension benefits as of March 31, 2015 was \$189.4 billion (including \$6.3 billion in receivables, which consist of employer contributions, amortized amounts, member contributions, member loans, accrued interest and dividends, investment sales and other miscellaneous receivables), an increase of \$8.1 billion or 4.5 percent from the FY 2014 level of \$181.3 billion. The increase in net position restricted for pension benefits from FY 2014 to FY 2015 reflects, in large part, equity market performance.¹⁸ The System's audited Financial Statement reports an investment rate of return of 7.16 percent for FY 2015.

Consistent with statutory limitations affecting categories of investment, the State Comptroller, as trustee of the CRF, establishes a target asset allocation and approves policies and procedures to guide and direct the investment activities of the Division of Pension Investment and Cash Management. The purpose of this asset allocation strategy is to identify the optimal diversified mix of assets to meet the requirements of pension payment obligations to members. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, an asset liability analysis was completed and a long-term policy allocation was adopted. The current long-term policy allocation seeks a mix that includes 51 percent equities (38 percent domestic and 13 percent international); 20 percent bonds, cash and mortgages; 2 percent inflation indexed bonds and 27 percent alternative investments (10 percent private equity, 8 percent real estate, 3 percent absolute return or hedge funds, 3 percent opportunistic and 3 percent real assets). Since the implementation of the long-term policy allocation will take several years, transition targets have been established to aid in the asset rebalancing process.¹⁹

The System reports that the present value of anticipated benefits for current members, retirees, and beneficiaries increased from \$216.4 billion on April 1, 2014 to \$225.7 billion (including \$107.7 billion for current retirees and beneficiaries) on April 1, 2015. The funding method used by the System anticipates that the plan net position, plus future actuarially determined contributions, will be sufficient to pay for the anticipated benefits of current members, retirees and beneficiaries. The valuation used by the Retirement Systems Actuary was based on audited net position restricted for pension benefits as of March 31, 2015. Actuarially determined contributions are calculated using actuarial assets and the present value of anticipated benefits. Actuarial assets differed from plan net position on April 1, 2015 in that the determination of actuarial assets utilized a smoothing method that recognized 20 percent of the unexpected loss for FY 2015, 40 percent of the unexpected gain for FY 2014, 60 percent of the unexpected gain for FY 2013, and 80 percent of the unexpected gain for FY 2012²⁰. The asset valuation method smoothes

¹⁸ On June 13, 2016, the State Comptroller released a statement indicating that the value of the System's invested assets posted a 0.19 percent return for the State fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. This report reflects unaudited data for assets invested for the System. The value of invested assets changes daily.

¹⁹ More detail on the CRF's asset allocation as of March 31, 2015, long-term policy allocation and transition target allocation can be found on page 88 of the NYSLSRS' CAFR for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2015.

²⁰ The current actuarial smoothing method spreads the impact of gains or losses above or below the 7.0 percent assumed investment rate of return over a 5-year period.

gains and losses based on the market value of all investments. Actuarial assets increased from \$171.7 billion on April 1, 2014 to \$184.2 billion on April 1, 2015. The ratio of the fiduciary net position to the total pension liability for ERS, as of March 31, 2015, calculated by the System's Actuary, was 97.9 percent. The ratio of the fiduciary net position to the total pension liability for PFRS, as of March 31, 2015, calculated by the System's Actuary, was 99.0 percent²¹.

In June 2012, GASB approved two related Statements that change the accounting and financial reporting of pensions by state and local governments and pension plans. These statements impact neither the System's actuarial funding method nor the calculation of rates.

Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, addresses financial reporting for state and local government pension plans, and replaced the requirements of Statement No. 25, Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans, for most public employee pension plans and Statement No. 50, Pension Disclosures. Statement No. 67 mandates more extensive note disclosure and required supplementary information. The implementation of Statement No. 67 will have no impact on the System's Statement of Fiduciary Net Position, which measures the System's net position, restricted for pension benefits or Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The System adopted Statement No. 67 in the March 31, 2015 Financial Statements.

Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, replaced the requirements of Statement No. 27, Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers, and Statement No. 50, Pension Disclosures. Statement No. 68 establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for governments that provide their employees with pensions. Statement No. 68 requires employers participating in the plans to report expanded information concerning pensions in their financial statements, as well as their proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. The Net Pension Liability is a measure of the amount by which the Total Pension Liability exceeds a pension system's Fiduciary Net Position.

As noted above, Statement No. 68 impacts neither the actuarial funding method nor the calculation of rates. The standards for employers were effective for fiscal years that began after June 15, 2014. For example, it would be effective for the State's fiscal year ending March 31, 2016. The System provided employers with the information required to comply with Statement No. 68 in August 2015, based on the System's measurement date of March 31, 2015. The Net Pension Liability is allocated to participating employers and reported pursuant to both Statements 67 and 68. Employers now have to recognize their proportionate share of the collective Net Pension Liability in their financial statements, as well as pension expense and deferred inflows and outflows.

²¹ The System previously disclosed a funded ratio in accordance with GASB Statements 25 and 27, which, as discussed herein, have been amended by GASB Statements 67 and 68. The GASB Statements 67 and 68 amendments had the effect, among other things, of no longer requiring the disclosure of a funded ratio. GASB now requires the disclosure of the ratio of the fiduciary net position to the total pension liability. This ratio is not called a funded ratio and is not directly comparable to the funded ratio disclosed in prior years.

Detailed “Schedules of Employer Allocation” and “Schedules of Pension Amounts by Employer” can be found on the OSC website at the following link:

<https://www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/about-us/financial-statements-index.php#cafr>.

The GASB 68 “Schedules of Employer Allocation” and “Schedules of Pension Amounts by Employer” as of March 31, 2016 will be posted to the OSC website by July 31, 2016.

The tables that follow show net assets, benefits paid and the actuarially determined contributions that have been made over the last ten years. See also "State Retirement System – Contributions and Funding" above.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS					
NEW YORK STATE AND LOCAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM⁽¹⁾					
(millions of dollars)					
Fiscal Year Ended	Contributions Recorded				Total Benefits Paid⁽³⁾
	All Participating Employers⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Local Employers⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	State⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Employees	
March 31					
2006	2,782	1,714	1,068	241	6,073
2007	2,718	1,730	988	250	6,432
2008	2,649	1,641	1,008	266	6,883
2009	2,456	1,567	889	273	7,265
2010	2,344	1,447	897	284	7,719
2011	4,165	2,406	1,759	286	8,520
2012	4,585	2,799	1,786	273	8,938
2013	5,336	3,385	1,950	269	9,521
2014	6,064	3,691	2,373	281	9,978
2015	5,797	3,534	2,263	285	10,514

Sources: State and Local Retirement System.

⁽¹⁾ Contributions recorded include the full amount of unpaid amortized contributions.

⁽²⁾ The actuarially determined contribution (ADC) include the employers' normal costs, the Group Life Insurance Plan amounts, and other supplemental amounts.

⁽³⁾ Includes payments from Group Life Insurance Plan, which funds the first \$50,000 of any death benefit paid.

**NET POSITION RESTRICTED FOR PENSION BENEFITS OF THE
NEW YORK STATE AND LOCAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM ⁽¹⁾**
(millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year Ended	Net Assets	Percent Increase/ (Decrease) From Prior Year
March 31		
2006	142,620	11.4
2007	156,625	9.8
2008	155,846	(0.5)
2009	110,938	(28.8)
2010	134,252	21.0
2011	149,549	11.4
2012	153,394	2.6
2013	164,222	7.0
2014	181,275	10.4
2015	189,412	4.5

Sources: State and Local Retirement System.

⁽¹⁾ Includes relatively small amounts held under Group Life Insurance Plan.
Includes some employer contribution receivables. Fiscal year ending March
31, 2015 includes approximately \$6.3 billion of receivables.

Litigation and Arbitration

General

The legal proceedings listed below involve State finances and programs and other claims in which the State is a defendant and the potential monetary claims against the State are deemed to be material, meaning in excess of \$100 million or involving significant challenges to or impacts on the State's financial policies or practices. As explained below, these proceedings could adversely affect the State's finances in FY 2017 or thereafter. The State intends to describe newly initiated proceedings which the State deems to be material and existing proceedings which the State has subsequently deemed to be material, as well as any material and adverse developments in the listed proceedings, in quarterly updates and/or supplements to this AIS.

For the purpose of this Litigation and Arbitration section of the AIS, the State defines "material and adverse developments" as rulings or decisions on or directly affecting the merits of a proceeding that have a significant adverse impact upon the State's ultimate legal position, and reversals of rulings or decisions on or directly affecting the merits of a proceeding in a significant manner, whether in favor of or adverse to the State's ultimate legal position, all of which are above the \$100 million materiality threshold described above. The State intends to discontinue disclosure with respect to any individual case after a final determination on the merits or upon a determination by the State that the case does not meet the materiality threshold described above.

The State is party to other claims and litigation, with respect to which its legal counsel has advised that it is not probable that the State will suffer adverse court decisions, or which the State has determined do not, considered on a case by case basis, meet the materiality threshold described in the second paragraph of this section. Although the amounts of potential losses, if any, resulting from these litigation matters are not presently determinable, it is the State's position that any potential liability in these litigation matters is not expected to have a material and adverse effect on the State's financial position in FY 2016 or thereafter. The Basic Financial Statements for FY 2016, which OSC expects to issue by July 29, 2016, is expected to report possible and probable awarded and anticipated unfavorable judgments against the State.

Adverse developments in the proceedings described below, other proceedings for which there are unanticipated, unfavorable and material judgments, or the initiation of new proceedings could affect the ability of the State to maintain a balanced FY 2017 Financial Plan. The State believes that the FY 2017 Enacted Budget includes sufficient reserves to offset the costs associated with the payment of judgments that may be required during FY 2017. These reserves include (but are not limited to) amounts appropriated for Court of Claims payments and projected fund balances in the General Fund. In addition, any amounts ultimately required to be paid by the State may be subject to settlement or may be paid over a multi-year period. There can be no assurance, however, that adverse decisions in legal proceedings against the State would not exceed the amount of all potential FY 2017 Enacted Budget resources available for the payment of judgments, and could therefore adversely affect the ability of the State to maintain a balanced FY 2017 Enacted Budget.

THE INFORMATION THAT FOLLOWS UNDER THIS HEADING HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY THE STATE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND DOB HAS NOT UNDERTAKEN ANY INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION OF SUCH INFORMATION.

Real Property Claims

There are several cases in which Native American tribes have asserted possessory interests in real property or sought monetary damages as a result of claims that certain transfers of property from the tribes or their predecessors-in-interest in the 18th and 19th centuries were illegal.

In *Oneida Indian Nation of New York v. State of New York*, 74-CV-187 (NDNY), the plaintiff, alleged successors-in-interest to the historic Oneida Indian Nation, sought a declaration that they hold a current possessory interest in approximately 250,000 acres of lands that the tribe sold to the State in a series of transactions that took place between 1795 and 1846, money damages, and the ejectment of the State and Madison and Oneida Counties from all publicly-held lands in the claim area. In 1998, the United States intervened in support of plaintiff.

During the pendency of this case, significant decisions were rendered by the United States Supreme Court and the Second Circuit Court of Appeals which changed the legal landscape pertaining to ancient land claims: *City of Sherrill v. Oneida Indian Nation of New York*, 544 U.S. 197 (2005), and *Cayuga Indian Nation of New York v. Pataki*, 413 F.3d 266 (2d Cir. 2005), cert. denied, 547 U.S. 1128 (2006). Taken together, these cases have made clear that the equitable doctrines of laches, acquiescence, and impossibility can bar ancient land claims.

Relying on these decisions, in *Oneida Indian Nation et al. v. County of Oneida et al.*, 617 F.3d 114 (2d Cir. 2010), the Second Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed the Oneida land claim. On October 17, 2011, the United States Supreme Court denied plaintiffs' petitions for certiorari to review the decision of the Second Circuit. See 132 S. Ct. 452 (2011).

The Oneidas thereafter petitioned the US government to have the Department of the Interior (DOI) take lands into trust that it had purchased on the open market, which lie within the bounds of the former reservation. An administrative decision by the DOI granted this request, taking about 17,000 acres into trust. This administrative action was thereafter challenged in an affirmative federal Administrative Procedure Act (APA) action, *State of New York v. Jewell*, No. 08-cv-644 (N.D.N.Y.), by the State, the Counties, local governments, and some citizen's groups in a number of consolidated APA lawsuits. On May 16, 2013, the State, Madison and Oneida Counties, and the Oneida Indian Nation signed a settlement agreement covering many issues. As pertinent here, the agreement places a cap on the amount of land the tribe could reacquire and have taken into trust for its benefit by the United States. The agreement has been approved by the State Legislature, and was approved by the Federal Court on March 4, 2014 in *State of New York v. Jewell*, No. 08-cv-644, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 27042 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 4, 2014).

There are three cases challenging the settlement agreement. In *Matter of Town of Verona, et al. v. Cuomo, et al.* (Sup. Ct., Albany Co.), the plaintiffs are citizen taxpayers, voters, and two towns. The defendants answered and moved for summary judgment which was granted in a

Decision/Order/Judgment on June 27, 2014 dismissing all claims in the complaint and denying plaintiffs' cross-motion to amend. Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal on March 17, 2015. In an opinion and order entered December 17, 2015, the Appellate Division, Third Department affirmed Supreme Court's judgment upholding the settlement agreement and dismissing the action. On March 1, 2016, the Appellate Division, Third Department denied plaintiffs' motion for reargument or leave to appeal. Plaintiffs thereafter moved in the Court of Appeals for leave to appeal. After unsuccessfully seeking leave to appeal from the Appellate Division, plaintiffs made a motion in the Court of Appeals for leave to appeal. The Court of Appeals denied Plaintiff's motion for leave to appeal, with costs, on June 9, 2016.

In *Schulz v. New York State Executive, et al.*, (Sup. Ct., Albany Co.), plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment that the New York Gaming Act, the New York Tax Free Zones Act, and the Oneida, St. Regis Mohawk and Seneca Nation settlement agreements violate various provisions of the State Constitution. In a decision, order and judgment dated April 10, 2014, the court disposed of some of the constitutional challenges to the statutes and ordered that plaintiff serve the tribes and the Counties of Madison and Oneida within thirty days. The counties dispute whether they were properly served and the tribes appear to have invoked immunity from suit such that none of those parties answered the amended complaint by June 16, 2014 as directed by the court. On November 5, 2014, the court dismissed the remainder of the action in its entirety.

The petitioner appealed. By opinion and order entered April 7, 2016, the Appellate Division, Third Department affirmed the dismissal of the action. On May 2, 2016, petitioner appealed to the Court of Appeals, asserting a significant constitutional question. On June 23, 2016, the Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal on the ground that no substantial constitutional question is directly involved.

In *Kaplan v. State of New York* (Sup. Ct., Oneida Co), plaintiff is a citizen taxpayer and voter who claims that the settlement agreement violates the State Constitution by delegating the State's taxing power. On July 16, 2015, the State filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on several grounds, including laches, comity and failure to state a claim. Defendants' motion to dismiss was fully briefed and argued on September 16, 2015. The Oneida Supreme Court dismissed the plaintiff's claims and issued declaratory judgment in favor of the State on February 19, 2016, finding that the State did not violate the State Constitution by contracting away its power to tax when it entered into the Oneida Settlement Agreement. On March 17, 2016, plaintiff filed a notice of appeal.

In *Canadian St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians, et al. v. State of New York, et al.* ("NDNY"), plaintiffs seek ejectment and monetary damages for their claim that approximately 15,000 acres in Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties were illegally transferred from their predecessors-in-interest. The defendants' motion for judgment on the pleadings, relying on the decisions in *Sherrill*, *Cayuga*, and *Oneida* was granted in great part through decisions on July 8, 2013 and July 23, 2013, holding that all claims are dismissed except for claims over the area known as the Hogsburg Triangle and a right of way claim against Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, which will now proceed through discovery and additional motion practice.

On May 21, 2013, the State, Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties, and the tribe signed an agreement resolving a gaming exclusivity dispute, which agreement provides that the parties will work towards a mutually agreeable resolution of the tribe's land claim. The land claim has been stayed through at least September 13, 2016 to allow for settlement negotiations.

On May 28, 2014, the State, the New York Power Authority and St. Lawrence County signed a memorandum of understanding with the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe endorsing a general framework for a settlement, subject to further negotiation. The memorandum of understanding does not address all claims by all parties and will require a formal written settlement agreement. Any formal settlement agreement will also require additional local, State and Congressional approval.

In *Shinnecock Indian Nation v. State of New York, et al.* (EDNY), plaintiff seeks ejectment, monetary damages, and declaratory and injunctive relief for its claim that approximately 3,600 acres in the Town of Southampton were illegally transferred from its predecessors-in-interest. On December 5, 2006, the District Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss, based on the *Sherrill* and *Cayuga* decisions. Plaintiff moved for reconsideration before the District Court and also appealed to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The *Shinnecock* appeal to the Second Circuit was reinstated and, on October 28, 2015, the Second Circuit affirmed the District Court's decision dismissing plaintiff's claim. On March 25, 2016, plaintiff filed a petition for a writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court from the Second Circuit's decision. On June 27, 2016, the Supreme Court denied plaintiff's petition for certiorari.

School Aid

In *Maisto v. State of New York* (formerly identified as *Hussein v. State of New York*), plaintiffs seek a judgment declaring that the State's system of financing public education violates § 1 of article 11 of the State Constitution, on the ground that it fails to provide a sound basic education (SBE). In a decision and order dated July 21, 2009, Supreme Court, Albany County, denied the State's motion to dismiss the action. On January 13, 2011, the Appellate Division, Third Department, affirmed the denial of the motion to dismiss. On May 6, 2011, the Third Department granted defendants leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals. On June 26, 2012, the Court of Appeals affirmed the denial of the State's motion to dismiss.

The trial commenced on January 21, 2015 and was completed on March 12, 2015. The parties submitted their proposed findings of fact on October 28, 2015. Plaintiffs' memorandum of law was filed on November 27, 2015 and defendants' memorandum of law was filed on January 25, 2016. Plaintiffs' reply memorandum was submitted on February 9, 2016.

In *Aristy-Farer, et al. v. The State of New York, et al.* (Sup. Ct., N.Y. Co.), commenced February 6, 2013, plaintiffs seek a judgment declaring that the provisions of L. 2012, Chapter 53 and L. 2012, Chapter 57, Part A § 1, linking payment of State school aid increases for 2012-2013 school year to submission by local school districts of approvable teacher evaluation plans violates, among other provisions of the State Constitution, Article XI, § 1, because implementation of the statutes would prevent students from receiving a sound basic education. Plaintiffs moved for a preliminary injunction enjoining the defendants from taking any actions to carry out the

statutes to the extent that they would reduce payment of State aid disbursements referred to as General Support for Public Schools (“GSPS”) to the City of New York pending a final determination. The State opposed this motion. By order dated February 19, 2013, the Court granted the motion for preliminary injunction. The State appealed. On May 21, 2013, the Appellate Division, First Department, denied plaintiffs motion for a stay pending appeal. As a result, plaintiffs have agreed to vacate their preliminary injunction and the State will withdraw its appeal. On April 7, 2014, Supreme Court denied the State's motion to dismiss. The State's appeal is pending. The Answer to the Second Amended Complaint was filed on February 2, 2015.

By decision dated August 12, 2014, Supreme Court, New York County, granted a motion to consolidate *Aristy-Farer*, discussed in the preceding paragraph, with *New Yorkers for Student Educational Rights v. New York*, discussed below.

In *New York State United Teachers, et al. v. The State of New York, et al.* (Sup. Ct., Albany Co.), commenced February 20, 2013, plaintiffs seek a judgment declaring that the provisions of Education Law § 2023-a (the “Tax Cap Law”), which imposes a 60 percent super-majority requirement on school districts which seek to raise their tax levies above the previous year's levy by the lesser of 2 percent or the rate of inflation violates, among other provisions of the State Constitution, Article XI, § 1, because implementation of the statute would interfere with local control of education financing and impair the right of plaintiffs to substantially control school district finances. Plaintiffs also seek injunctive relief barring application of the statutory tax cap to local education funding. Defendants moved to dismiss the First Amended Complaint and plaintiffs moved to further file and serve a Second Amended Complaint to add a challenge to newly enacted Education Law § 2023-b (“Tax Freeze Law”).

On September 23, 2014, Supreme Court Justice McGrath issued a Decision and Order which (1) granted defendants' motion to dismiss the First Amended Complaint which challenged the constitutionality of the Tax Cap Law; and (2) granted the plaintiffs' leave to serve a Second Amended Complaint to add a challenge to Tax Freeze Law. Defendants then moved to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint and, by order to show cause, plaintiffs have moved for a preliminary injunction, but not a temporary restraining order, seeking to enjoin enforcement of the Tax Cap Law and the Tax Freeze Law. Both motions were argued on February 24, 2015. By Decision and Order dated March 16, 2015, Supreme Court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint, and denied the plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction.

Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal to the Third Department on March 24, 2015. The case has been fully briefed and was argued in the January 2016 term. By opinion and order entered May 5, 2016, the Appellate Division, Third Department (with one judge concurring in part and dissenting in part) affirmed the dismissal of the complaint. On May 25, 2016, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals. That Court is currently considering whether the appeal involves a substantial constitutional question to warrant retention of the appeal.

In *New Yorkers for Students Educational Rights v. New York*, the organizational plaintiff and several individual plaintiffs commenced a new lawsuit on February 11, 2014, in Supreme Court, New York County, claiming that the State is not meeting its constitutional obligation to fund schools in New York City and throughout the State to provide students with an opportunity for a sound basic education. Plaintiffs specifically allege that the State is not meeting its funding obligations for New York City schools under the Court of Appeals decision in *Campaign for Fiscal Equity ("CFE") v. New York*, 8 N.Y.3d 14 (2006), and -- repeating the allegations of *Aristy-Farer* -- challenge legislation conditioning increased funding for New York City schools on the timely adoption of a teacher evaluation plan. With regard to other school districts throughout the State, plaintiffs allege that the State is not providing adequate Statewide funding, has not fully implemented certain 2007 reforms to the State aid system, has imposed gap elimination adjustments decreasing State aid to school districts, and has imposed caps on State aid increases, and on local property tax increases unless approved by a supermajority. Finally, they allege that the State has failed to provide assistance, services, accountability mechanisms, and a rational cost formula to ensure that students throughout the State have an opportunity for a sound basic education.

Plaintiffs seek a judgment declaring that the State has failed to comply with CFE, that the State has failed to comply with the command of State Constitution Article XI to provide funding for public schools across the State, and that the gap elimination adjustment and caps on State aid and local property tax increases are unconstitutional. They seek an injunction requiring the State to eliminate the gap elimination adjustments and caps on State aid and local property tax increases, to reimburse New York City for the funding that was withheld for failure to timely adopt a teacher evaluation plan, to provide greater assistance, services and accountability, to appoint an independent commission to determine the cost of providing students the opportunity for a sound basic education, and to revise State aid formulas.

On May 30, 2014, the State filed a motion to dismiss all claims. On June 24, 2014, plaintiffs moved for a preliminary injunction seeking to restrain defendants from enforcing three of the four statutory provisions challenged in the underlying action. Specifically, plaintiffs seek to enjoin defendants from enforcing: (1) the gap elimination adjustment set forth in N.Y. Education Law § 3602(17); (2) the cap on state aid increases set forth in N.Y. Education Law § 3602(1)(dd); and (3) the requirements regarding increases in local property tax levies set forth in N.Y. Education Law § 3602(1)(dd) & 18. On July 8, 2014, defendants moved by Order to Show Cause to change the venue of the preliminary injunction application, as well as the entire action, to Albany County, pursuant to CPLR 6311(1). By Decision and Order dated August 8, 2014, the Court granted defendants' motion to transfer the preliminary injunction application to Albany County, but denied that part of the motion which sought to transfer the entire action.

By letter dated October 27, 2014, plaintiffs withdrew their motion for a preliminary injunction. By order dated November 17, 2014, Supreme Court, New York County, denied defendants' motion to dismiss. By separate order dated November 17, 2014, Supreme Court, New York County also granted the motion of the City of Yonkers to intervene as a plaintiff in the proceeding. Defendants filed Notices of Appeal of both November 17, 2014 decisions on December 15, 2014. Defendants filed Answers to the Amended Complaint and to Yonkers' Intervenor Complaint on

February 2, 2015. The appeals of both November 17, 2014 decisions, along with the appeal in *Aristy-Farer*, were heard by the First Department on February 24, 2016.

Plaintiffs moved for partial summary judgment, pre-discovery, on May 29, 2015. Defendants filed opposition papers and cross-moved for partial summary judgment on July 31, 2015. Defendants also moved for a stay of the litigation pending the outcomes of the pending appeals. Oral argument was held on the cross-motions for partial summary judgment and the motion for a stay on November 4, 2015. The court denied both parties' motions for partial summary judgment on November 20, 2015. The court also denied defendants' motion for a stay on November 20, 2015. The court held a preliminary conference on February 3, 2016. On April 5, 2016, following the submission of a stipulation by the parties, the court stayed the case pending the outcome of the appeal before the First Department.

Medicaid Nursing Home Rate Methodology

In *Kateri Residence v. Novello* (Sup. Ct., New York Co.) and several other cases, the plaintiffs challenge several nursing home rate methodologies, including the "reserve bed patient day adjustment", which regulates payments to nursing homes when long term care patients are receiving off-site care. Supreme Court, New York County, granted partial summary judgment to plaintiffs in *Kateri*, holding that the reserve bed patient day adjustment rate methodology was improper. The Appellate Division, First Department affirmed Supreme Court's partial summary judgment decision on interlocutory appeal and remanded the case to Supreme Court for further proceedings. The Court of Appeals denied leave to appeal on the grounds that the decision was not final. Supreme Court directed the defendant to re-compute Medicaid rates for the plaintiff's facilities, and that re-computation was completed in October 2013. The parties are presently conducting discovery. Plaintiffs brought a motion, returnable March 5, 2014, to compel payment of the impacted Medicaid rates computed thus far by Department of Health staff, resulting from application of the reserve bed day methodology. On June 3, 2014, the court granted this motion to the extent of directing payment of \$6.5 million out of the \$49 million sought by plaintiff. The State has filed both a notice of appeal and a motion to renew or reargue that motion. Plaintiffs also brought a motion to consolidate over two hundred additional Medicaid rate cases into the present case, which was returnable May 16, 2014. The motion has been granted and the State has filed a notice of appeal.

In April and May 2015, the Supreme Court, New York County, administratively consolidated many of the reserved bed day *Kateri* matters under the new caption of *Bayberry, et al.* With respect to a portion of the newly consolidated cases, at the end of April 2015, as ordered, DOH performed additional rate calculations that incorporated Petitioners' reserved bed day interpretation and similar calculations by DOH for additionally consolidated cases, referred to under the heading of the Lead Petitioner (Cabrini), were also performed by DOH. Document discovery closed on July 1, 2015; a court status conference has been adjourned to March 2, 2016, pending ongoing settlement negotiations.

In March 2016, over 600 nursing home facilities, including all of the *Kateri* plaintiffs, entered a "universal settlement" with the State, resolving all issues concerning nursing home rate

reimbursement unless specifically excluded from the settlement by agreement of the parties. The *Kateri* plaintiffs and the State agreed to exclude one issue, called “facility specific rebasing claims,” and agreed to cap potential liability for that issue at no more than \$15 million inclusive of all fees and costs. The parties filed a stipulation on June 22, 2016 setting forth a proposed briefing schedule for a motion to determine that issue with all papers due by August 12, 2016, and the next scheduled court conference adjourned to September 21, 2016. Pending settlement discussions of the remaining “facility specific rebasing claims” issue, the parties anticipate agreeing to defer the briefing schedule by an additional two weeks, but the next court date remains September 21, 2016.

Family Assistance

In *Velez v. Roberts* (Sup. Ct., New York Co.), plaintiffs allege violations of Social Services Law § 350(1)(a) and the State Administrative Procedure Act and seek judgment that the New York State Office of Temporary Disability Assistance is failing to meet its statutory obligation to provide an adequate shelter allowance because that allowance and the Family Eviction Prevention Supplement (FEPS), used to supplement shelter allowance benefits, have not been increased since 2005 and 2004, respectively. On February 16, 2016, the State defendants moved to dismiss the State Administrative Procedure Act claims on statute of limitations grounds and three of the four requests for declaratory relief based on lack of justiciability and separation of powers. The State defendants also have sought joinder of the New York City Human Resources Administration as a necessary party. The motion was fully submitted to Supreme Court on May 4, 2016. On May 30, 2016, plaintiffs served their first documents requests and interrogatories.

Sales Tax

There are several cases challenging the State’s authority to collect taxes on cigarettes sold on Indian reservations.

In *Oneida Indian Nation of New York v. Paterson, et al.* (and four consolidated cases), the tribal plaintiffs seek judgments declaring that Chapters 134 and 136 of the Laws of 2010, which enacted amendments to the Tax Law regarding collection of excise taxes on reservation cigarette sales to non-tribal members, violate their rights under Federal law, and enjoining the State from enforcing those laws. In four of the five cases, the District Court for the Western District of New York denied plaintiffs’ motions for preliminary injunctions but granted a stay of enforcement pending plaintiffs’ appeal. In the fifth case, the District Court for the Northern District of New York granted the plaintiff’s motion for a preliminary injunction. On May 9, 2011, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the Western District’s orders denying the plaintiffs’ motions for preliminary injunctions, and vacated the Northern District’s order granting the motion for a preliminary injunction, vacated all stays pending appeal, and remanded the cases to the District Courts for further proceedings consistent with the Court’s opinion. The State has moved for summary judgment in the Northern and Western District cases. The plaintiffs have moved for voluntary dismissal without prejudice in these cases. The motions were taken on submission in the Northern District on November 25, 2011 and argued in the Western District on December 20, 2011. On January 9, 2012, the District Court for the Northern District of New York

granted plaintiff's motion for voluntary dismissal without prejudice and denied the State defendants' motion for summary judgment as moot.

Insurance Department Assessments

In *New York Insurance Association, Inc. v. State (Sup. Ct., Albany Co.)*, several insurance companies and an association of insurance companies seek a declaration that certain assessments issued against the plaintiff insurance companies by the Insurance Department pursuant to Insurance Law § 332 violate the Insurance Law and the State and Federal Constitutions. The plaintiff insurance companies argue, among other things, that these assessments constitute an unlawful tax because they include amounts for items that are not the legitimate direct and indirect costs of the Insurance Department. By decision and order dated March 25, 2015, plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment was denied, defendant's motion for summary judgment was granted, and plaintiffs' third amended complaint was dismissed. On March 27, 2015, the State received plaintiffs' notice of appeal. The appeal is fully perfected and will be argued in the fall of 2016 before the Appellate Division, Third Department.

The State has entered into a settlement with the intervenor-plaintiffs pursuant to which it has agreed to reduce the amount of the challenged assessments by \$120 million over the next ten years. On May 14, 2015, a stipulation of discontinuance of the action by the intervenor plaintiffs was filed.

Canal System Financing

American Trucking Association v. New York State Thruway Authority, 13-CV-8123 (SDNY), is a purported class action by a trucking industry trade association and three trucking companies against the Thruway Authority, the Canal Corporation and individual officers and board members of both entities, claiming violations of the Commerce Clause and the Privileges and Immunities Clauses of the United States Constitution because of the Thruway Authority's use of revenues from Thruway Authority tolls to maintain and improve the State's canal system. The District Court granted defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint for failure to join the State as a necessary party. On August 4, 2015, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the District Court dismissing the complaint and remanded the case to District Court for further proceedings.

Following the Second Circuit's remand, plaintiffs filed a motion for partial summary judgment on December 9, 2015. Defendants filed an opposition and cross-motion for summary judgment on February 15, 2016. Briefing on the motion and cross-motion were fully submitted as of April 1, 2016.

Exhibit A to AIS - Selected State Government Summary

State Government Organization

The State has a centralized administrative system with most executive powers vested in the Governor. The State has four officials elected in statewide elections, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General. These officials serve four-year terms that next expire on December 31, 2018.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Party Affiliation</u>	<u>First Elected</u>
Andrew M. Cuomo	Governor	Democrat	2010
Kathleen C. Hochul	Lieutenant Governor	Democrat	2014
Thomas P. DiNapoli	Comptroller	Democrat	2007
Eric T. Schneiderman	Attorney General	Democrat	2010

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly. The Comptroller and Attorney General are chosen separately by the voters during the election of the Governor. The Governor appoints the heads of most State departments, including the Director of the Budget (the current Director is Robert F. Mujica Jr.). DOB is responsible for preparing the Governor's Executive Budget, negotiating that budget with the State Legislature, and implementing the budget once it is adopted, which includes updating the State's fiscal projections quarterly. DOB is also responsible for coordinating the State's capital program and debt financing activities. The Comptroller is responsible for auditing the disbursements, receipts and accounts of the State, as well as for auditing State departments, agencies, public authorities and municipalities. The Comptroller is also charged with managing the State's General Obligation debt and most of its investments (see "Appropriations and Fiscal Controls" and "Investment of State Moneys" below). The Attorney General is the legal advisor to State departments, represents the State and certain public authorities in legal proceedings and opines upon the validity of all State General Obligation bonds and notes.

The State Legislature is presently composed of a 63-member Senate and a 150-member Assembly, all elected from geographical districts for two-year terms, expiring December 31, 2016. Both the Senate and the Assembly operate on a committee system. The Legislature meets annually, generally for about six months, and remains formally in session the entire year. In recent years there have been special sessions, as well. The current Coalition co-Leaders in the Senate are President Pro Tempore and Majority Leader John Flanagan (Republican) and co-Leader Jeffrey Klein (Independent Democratic Conference). Carl Heastie (Democrat) is the Speaker of the Assembly. The minority leaders are Andrea Stewart-Cousins (Democrat) in the Senate and Brian Kolb (Republican) in the Assembly.

Appropriations and Fiscal Controls

The State Constitution requires the Comptroller to audit the accrual and collection of State revenues and receipts and to audit vouchers before payment and all official accounts. Generally, no State payment may be made unless the Comptroller has audited it. Additionally, the State Constitution requires the Comptroller to prescribe such methods of accounting as are necessary for the performance of the foregoing duties.

Disbursements from State funds are limited to the level of authorized appropriations. Disbursements from Federal funds must be appropriated in accordance with appropriate legal authority, are limited to the amounts anticipated from Federal programs and may not be made in the absence of appropriate certifications from the Director of the Budget. Generally, most State contracts for disbursements in excess of \$50,000 (or \$85,000 in the case of the Office of General Services) require prior approval by the Comptroller. However, certain contracts, primarily of SUNY and CUNY, and those established as a centralized contract through the Office of General Services, are not subject to approval by the Comptroller, and certain other contracts are subject to higher thresholds. In most cases, State agency contracts depend upon the existence of an appropriation and the availability of that appropriation as certified by the Director of the Budget. The Budget Director must review all applications for State participation in continuing grant- or contract-supported programs, with specified exceptions. Certain legislative leaders have the opportunity to make recommendations on the applications. In addition, the Comptroller has the discretion to identify and review certain public authority contracts valued at \$1.0 million or greater that are either awarded without competition or which are paid using State-appropriated funds.

Appropriations may be increased or decreased in accordance with statutory authority under certain circumstances by transfer, interchange or otherwise. In addition, appropriations may be increased or decreased by statutory amendment or by supplemental appropriations. Moneys or other financial resources from one fund may also be loaned to another fund where there is specific statutory authorization to do so. In addition, moneys or other financial resources of a fund may be temporarily loaned to the General Fund, but only if such loan is repaid in full within four months, or the end of the fiscal year, whichever occurs first. Pursuant to authority contained in most State operations appropriations for FY 2016, the Director of the Budget is also allowed to interchange, transfer, or suballocate such appropriation authority to other agencies in order to achieve the consolidation and realignment of certain State operations.

In addition, the Governor has traditionally exercised substantial authority in administering the State Financial Plan by limiting certain disbursements after the Legislature has enacted appropriation bills and revenue measures. The Governor may, primarily through DOB, limit certain spending by State departments, and delay construction projects to control disbursements using the Director of the Budget's certification process. An important limitation of the Governor's ability to restrict disbursements is that local assistance payments, which typically make up close to 70 percent of General Fund disbursements (including operating transfers to other funds), are generally mandated by statute. The State Court of Appeals has held that, even in an effort to maintain a balanced Financial Plan, neither the Governor nor the Director of the Budget has the authority to refuse to make a local assistance disbursement mandated by law.

Investment of State Moneys

The Comptroller is responsible for the investment of substantially all State moneys. By law, such moneys may be invested only in obligations issued or guaranteed by the Federal government or the State, obligations of certain Federal agencies that are not guaranteed by the Federal government, certain general obligations of other states, direct obligations of the State's municipalities and obligations of certain public authorities, certain short-term corporate obligations, certain bankers' acceptances, and certificates of deposit secured by legally qualified governmental securities. All securities in which the State invests moneys held by funds administered within the State Treasury must mature within twelve years of the date they are purchased. Money impounded by the Comptroller for payment of TRANs may only be invested, subject to the provisions of the State Finance Law, in (i) obligations of the Federal government, (ii) certificates of deposit secured by such obligations, or (iii) obligations of or obligations guaranteed by agencies of the Federal government as to which the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the Federal government.

The Comptroller invests General Fund moneys, bond proceeds, and other funds not immediately required to make payments through STIP, which is comprised of joint custody funds (Governmental Funds, Internal Service Funds, Enterprise Funds and Private Purpose Trust Funds), as well as several sole custody funds including the Tobacco Settlement Fund. The interest earnings accrued are allocated and deposited to the credit of those funds with positive balances that contribute to the overall invested STIP pool.

The Comptroller is authorized to make temporary loans from STIP to cover temporary cash shortfalls in certain funds and accounts resulting from the timing of receipts and disbursements. The Legislature authorizes the funds and accounts that may receive loans each year, based on legislation submitted with the Executive Budget. Loans may be granted only for amounts that the Director of the Budget certifies are "receivable on account" or can be repaid from the current operating receipts of the fund (i.e., loans cannot be granted in expectation of future revenue enhancements). The General Fund is authorized to receive temporary loans from STIP for a period not to exceed four months or the end of the fiscal year, whichever is shorter.

The State Comptroller repays loans from the first cash receipts into the borrowing fund or account. Fund balances outside the General Fund are presented on a net basis, i.e., they are reduced by the amount of outstanding temporary loans from STIP. Some sources of the State's temporary loans include timing-related delays in the receipt from Federal funds and the sale of bonds used to finance capital projects, and unreimbursed costs related to the Office of Information Technology Services (ITS) Internal Service Funds. The total outstanding balance of loans from STIP at March 31, 2016 was \$2.749 billion, an increase of \$444 million from the outstanding loan balance of \$2.305 billion at March 31, 2015.

Accounting Practices, Financial Reporting and Budgeting

Historically, the State has accounted for, reported and budgeted its operations on a cash basis. Under this form of accounting, receipts are recorded at the time money or checks are deposited in the State Treasury, and disbursements are recorded at the time a check or electronic payment is released. As a result, actions and circumstances, including discretionary decisions by certain governmental officials, can affect the timing of payments and deposits and therefore can significantly affect the cash amounts reported in a fiscal year. Under cash-basis accounting, all estimates and projections of State receipts and disbursements relating to a particular fiscal year are of amounts to be deposited in or disbursed from the State Treasury during that fiscal year, regardless of the fiscal period to which particular receipts or disbursements may otherwise be attributable.

The State also has an accounting and financial reporting system based on GAAP and currently formulates a GAAP financial plan. GAAP for governmental entities requires use of the accrual basis of accounting for the government-wide financial statements which includes governmental and business-type activities and component units. Revenues are recorded when they are estimated to have been earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is estimated to have been incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Governmental fund financial statements are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under modified accrual procedures, revenues are recorded when they become both measurable and available within 12 months of the end of the current fiscal period to finance expenditures; expenditures are recorded in the accounting period for which the liability is incurred to the extent it is expected to be paid within the next 12 months with the exception of expenditures such as debt service, compensated absences, and claims and judgments. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met. Non-exchange grants and subsidies such as local assistance grants and public benefit corporation subsidies are recognized as expenditures when all requirements of the grant and or subsidy have been satisfied.

**Exhibit B to AIS -
State Related Bond Authorizations**

Exhibit B - State Related Bond Authorizations

Bond authorizations reflected in the following tables represent authorizations where there are remaining amounts authorized, but unissued, or where there is debt outstanding.

STATE-RELATED DEBT					
FY 2017 BOND CAPS AND DEBT OUTSTANDING					
(millions of dollars) ⁽¹⁾					
Type of Cap	Program	FY 2017 Bond Caps	Authorized But Unissued ⁽²⁾	Debt Outstanding ⁽³⁾	As of 3/31/16
(Gross or Net)*					
Education:					
Gross	SUNY Educational Facilities (4)	11,663	990	8,400	
Net	SUNY Dormitory Facilities (5)	1,561	68	682	
Net	SUNY Upstate Community Colleges (5)	861	148	837	
Gross	CUNY Educational Facilities (6)	7,588	735	4,727	
Net	State Ed Department Facilities (7)	0	0	35	
Net	SUNY Athletic Facilities	22	0	11	
Net	RESCUE	195	0	32	
Net	University Facilities (Jobs 2000)	48	1	1	
Net	School District Capital Outlay Grants	140	40	0	
Net	Judicial Training Institute	16	0	6	
Net	Transportation Transition Grants	80	12	0	
Net	Public Broadcasting Facilities	15	0	1	
Net	Higher Education Capital Matching Grants	240	98	57	
Net	EXCEL	2,600	69	1,867	
Net	Library Facilities	159	33	79	
Net	Cultural Education Storage Facilities	79	69	8	
Net	State Longitudinal Data System	20	10	4	
Net	SUNY 2020 Challenge Grants	550	490	48	
Net	Private Special Education	5	5	0	
Environment:					
Net	Environmental Infrastructure Projects (8)	2,108	984	760	
Net	Hazardous Waste Remediation	2,200	1,390	592	
Net	Riverbank State Park	78	18	29	
Net	Water Pollution Control (SRF)	840	134	162	
Net	Pipeline for Jobs (Jobs 2000)	34	2	0	
Net	Long Island Pine Barrens	15	0	1	
Net	Pilgrim Sewage Plant	11	0	0	
State Facilities:					
Net	Empire State Plaza	133	13	0	
Net	State Capital Projects (Attica)	200	0	88	
Net	Division of State Police Facilities	168	49	101	
Net	Division of Military & Naval Affairs	27	9	13	
Net	Alfred E. Smith Building	89	0	50	
Net	Sheridan Ave. (Elk St.) Parking Garage	25	0	16	
Net	State Office Buildings and Other Facilities	510	213	228	
Net	Judiciary Improvements	38	1	19	
Net	OSC State Buildings	52	0	20	
Net	Albany Parking Garage (East)	41	0	22	
Net	OGS State Buildings and Other Facilities (9)	140	26	81	
Net	Equipment Acquisition (COPs) (10)	784	106	162	
Net	Food Laboratory	40	0	34	
Net	OFT Facilities	21	18	2	
Net	Courthouse Improvements	76	27	33	
Gross	Prison Facilities	7,425	583	4,236	
Net	Homeland Security	197	38	124	
Gross	Youth Facilities	647	231	184	
Net	NYRA Land Acquisition/VLT Construction	355	0	29	
Net	Storm Recovery Capital	450	450	0	
Net	Information Technology	365	293	59	
Net	Nonprofit Infrastructure Capital Investment Program	100	100	0	
Health/Mental Hygiene:					
Net	Department of Health Facilities (inc. Axelrod)	495	3	242	
Gross	Mental Health Facilities	8,022	1,117	3,577	
Net	HEAL NY Capital Program	750	95	429	
Net	Capital Restructuring Program	2,400	2,400	0	
Transportation:					
Gross	Consolidated Highway Improvement Program (CHIPS)	9,147	1,357	4,032	
Net	Dedicated Highway & Bridge Trust	16,500	2,677	6,609	
Net	High Speed Rail	22	16	5	
Net	Albany County Airport	40	1	0	
Net	Transportation Initiatives	3,065	2,912	128	
Net	MTA Transportation Facilities	1,520	1,520	0	
N/A	MTA Service Contract	2,005	0	1,567	
Net	Transportation (TIFIA)	750	750	0	

Exhibit B - State Related Bond Authorizations

Annual Information Statement

STATE-RELATED DEBT FY 2017 BOND CAPS AND DEBT OUTSTANDING (millions of dollars) ⁽¹⁾						
Type of Cap	Program	FY 2017	Authorized	Debt		
		Bond Caps	But Unissued ⁽²⁾	Outstanding ⁽³⁾	As of 3/31/16	
(Gross or Net)*						
Economic Development:						
Gross	Housing Capital Programs	4,697	1,885	1,460		
Net	Community Enhancement Facilities (CEFAP)	424	43	30		
Net	University Technology Centers (incl. HEAT) (11)	248	13	14		
Gross	Onondaga Convention Center	40	0	13		
Net	Sports Facilities	145	0	36		
Net	Child Care Facilities	30	1	8		
Net	Bio-Tech Facilities	10	10	0		
Net	Strategic Investment Program	216	20	16		
Net	Regional Economic Development (Fund 002) (12)	1,190	32	186		
Net	NYS Economic Development (2004) (13)	346	0	145		
Net	Regional Economic Development (2004) (14)	243	221	8		
Net	High Technology and Development	249	73	93		
Net	Regional Economic Development/SPUR	90	27	13		
Net	Buffalo Inner Harbor	50	0	36		
Net	Jobs Now	14	1	0		
Net	Economic Development 2006 (Various) (15)	2,310	337	1,376		
Net	Javits Convention Center	1,350	1,350	0		
Net	Queens Stadium (Mets)	75	0	37		
Net	Bronx Stadium (Yankees)	75	0	44		
Net	NYS Ec Dev Stadium Parking (16)	75	69	5		
Net	State Modernization Projects (RIOC Tram, etc.)	50	15	7		
Net	Int. Computer Chip Research and Dev. Center	300	0	78		
Net	2008 and 2009 Economic Development Initiatives	1,269	249	572		
Net	H.H. Richardson Complex/Darwin Martin House	84	8	57		
Net	Economic Development Initiatives	4,672	3,801	757		
Net	State and Municipal Facilities	1,540	1,514	24		
LGAC	Net	Local Government Assistance Corporation	4,700	0	2,058	
GO	Gross	General Obligation (16)	19,185	2,747	2,727	
Total State-Supported Debt		131,404	32,717	50,229		
Other State Financings:						
					1,378	
					234	
					275	
					265	
Total State-Related Debt (19)					52,381	

* Gross caps include cost of issuance fees. Net caps do not.

Source: NYS DOB

⁽¹⁾ Includes only authorized programs that are active at March 31, 2016 or have outstanding program balances or both.

⁽²⁾ Amounts issued may exceed the stated amount authorized by premiums, by providing for the cost of issuance, reserve fund requirements and, in certain circumstances, refunding bonds. In some cases, Authorized but Unissued bond cap amounts have been reduced by the higher of (i) net bond proceeds available to fund program, or (ii) par amount of bonds issued.

⁽³⁾ Amounts outstanding reflect original par amounts or original gross proceeds in the case of capital appreciation bonds.

⁽⁴⁾ Authorization also includes any amount necessary to refund outstanding Housing Finance Agency State University Construction Bonds, all of which have been refunded.

⁽⁵⁾ Authorization applies to bonds issued after March 31, 2002, prior to that date there was no limit.

⁽⁶⁾ The amount outstanding includes CUNY Community Colleges bonds for which the State pays debt service. The total amount authorized for CUNY Senior Colleges was unlimited for resolutions adopted prior to 7/1/85 and limited to \$7.588 billion for both CUNY Senior and CUNY Community Colleges for resolutions adopted after 7/1/85.

⁽⁷⁾ Legislation enacted in May 2002 prohibits further issuance of bonds for this purpose, except for refunding purposes.

⁽⁸⁾ Includes bonds issued for West Valley, DEC Environmental Infrastructure Projects, Environmental Protection Fund, Onondaga Lake, and the Office of Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation.

⁽⁹⁾ Includes debt outstanding for Office of General Services Buildings: 44 Holland Ave., 50 Wolf Rd., 625 Broadway Ave., Hampton Plaza, and DOT Region 1.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Authorized amounts includes Certificates of Participation, which have been issued as bonds after March 31, 2003.

⁽¹¹⁾ Includes authorizations for Science and Technology Center (Syracuse), Super Computer Center (Cornell), Center for Telecommunications (Columbia), HEAT, Center for Industrial Innovation (City of Troy), Center for Advanced materials (Clarkson), Center for Electro-Optic (Rochester), Center for Neural Sciences (NYU) and Center for Incubator Facilities.

⁽¹²⁾ Includes bonds issued for Community Capital Assistance Program (CCAP), Rebuilding the Empire State Through Opportunities in Regional Economies Program (RESTORE), Empire Opportunity Fund (EOF), Generating Employment Through New York Science Program (Gen*NY*sis), Multi-Modal Transportation Program, and Center of Excellence Program (Laws of 2002).

⁽¹³⁾ Includes bonds to be issued for economic development projects outside cities of 1 million or more in population.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Includes bonds issued for the EOF, RESTORE and CCAP.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Includes bonds to be issued for economic development and environmental projects.

⁽¹⁶⁾ The FY 2015 Enacted Budget authorized a \$2 billion general obligation bond act for Smart Schools, which was approved by voters in November 2014.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Estimated.

⁽¹⁸⁾ Includes bonds issued for Secured Hospital Program, HFA Moral Obligation Bonds, and the JDA State-guaranteed bonds.

⁽¹⁹⁾ Capital leases and mortgage loan commitments are included in all figures and references to State-related debt in this AIS unless otherwise specifically noted.

STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT¹ as of March 31, 2016 (millions of dollars)			
Purpose/Year Authorized	Total Authorized	Authorized but Unissued	Total Debt Outstanding²
Transportation Bonds:			
Rebuild and Renew New York Transportation Bonds (2005)			
Highway Facilities/Other Transportation (Excluding MTA)			
Highway Facilities	Note 3	Note 3	\$ 802
Mass Transit - DOT	Note 3	Note 3	6
Rail & Port	Note 3	Note 3	80
Canals & Waterways	Note 3	Note 3	15
Aviation	Note 3	Note 3	49
Subtotal Highway Facilities/Other Transportation (Excluding MTA)	\$ 1,450	\$ 100	952
Mass Transit - Metropolitan Transportation Authority	1,450	386	838
Accelerated Capacity and Transportation			
Improvements of the Nineties (1988)			
	3,000	20	107
Rebuild New York Through Transportation			
Infrastructure Renewal (1983)			
Highway Related Projects	1,064	21	1
Ports, Canals, and Waterways	49	-	-
Rapid Transit, Rail and Aviation Projects	137	-	6
Energy Conservation Through Improved Transportation (1979)			
Local Streets and Highways	100	-	-
Rapid Transit and Rail Freight	400	-	3
Rail Preservation (1974)	250	-	Note 4
Transportation Capital Facilities (1967)			
Highways	1,250	-	-
Mass Transportation	1,000	-	Note 5
Aviation	250	-	6
Total Transportation Bonds	10,400	527	1,913
Environmental Bonds:			
Clean Water/Clean Air (1996)			
Air Quality	230	30	3
Safe Drinking Water	355	-	-
Clean Water	790	62	403
Solid Waste	175	3	37
Environmental Restoration	200	23	79
Environmental Quality (1986)			
Land and Forests	250	1	15
Solid Waste Management	1,200	49	179
Environmental Quality (1972)			
Air	150	12	Note 6
Land and Wetlands	350	7	7
Water	650	2	30
Outdoor Recreation Development (1966)	200	Note 7	-
Pure Waters (1965)	1,000	20	31
Park and Recreation Land Acquisition (1960 and 1962)	100	1	Note 8
Total Environmental Bonds	5,650	210	784
Education Bonds:			
SMART Schools Bond Act (2014)			
	2,000	2,000	-
Total Education	2,000	2,000	-
Housing Bonds:			
Low-Income Housing (through 1958)			
Middle-Income Housing (through 1958)	960	8	16
Urban Renewal (1958)	150	1	14
	25	1	-
Total Housing Bonds	1,135	10	30
TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT	\$ 19,185	\$ 2,747	\$ 2,727
Source: Office of the State Comptroller			
(1) This table reflects General Obligation Bond Acts where there is a remaining authorized but unissued amount and/or a remaining debt outstanding balance.			
(2) Reflects unaudited amounts.			
(3) The Legislature did not provide any limitation on bonds to be issued for specific project categories or programs authorized within the Highway Facilities/Other Transportation (excluding MTA) Purpose.			
(4) This amount rounds to zero, but there was a debt outstanding balance of \$297,438.64 at March 31, 2016.			
(5) This amount rounds to zero, but there was a debt outstanding balance of \$38,669.77 at March 31, 2016.			
(6) This amount rounds to zero, but there was a debt outstanding balance of \$494,853.29 at March 31, 2016.			
(7) This amount rounds to zero, but there was an authorized but unissued balance of \$230,000 at March 31, 2016.			
(8) This amount rounds to zero, but there was a debt outstanding balance of \$6,351.45 at March 31, 2016.			

**Exhibit C to AIS - GAAP-Basis
Financial Plan**

The State Budget is required to be balanced on a cash basis, which is DOB's primary focus in preparing and implementing the State Financial Plan. State Finance Law also requires the Financial Plan be presented for informational purposes on a GAAP basis. The GAAP-basis plans follow, to the extent practicable, the accounting principles applied by OSC in preparation of the annual Financial Statements. In practice, this means the GAAP-basis Financial Plans reflect the accrual methodology and fund classification rules used by OSC. A table reflecting GAAP basis General Fund Financial Plan projections is provided below.

In FY 2017, the General Fund GAAP Financial Plan shows total projected revenues of \$52.2 billion, total projected expenditures of \$65.0 billion, and net other financing sources of \$9.3 billion, resulting in a projected operating deficit of \$3.5 billion.

Please see "Prior Fiscal Years — GAAP-Basis Results for Prior Fiscal Years" for a summary of recent audited operating results.

GAAP FINANCIAL PLAN GENERAL FUND FY 2017 THROUGH FY 2020 (millions of dollars)				
	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Projected	FY 2019 Projected	FY 2020 Projected
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Personal Income Tax	33,082	35,753	34,996	37,546
Consumption/Use Taxes	6,801	7,141	7,427	7,696
Business Taxes	5,776	5,988	6,155	6,413
Other Taxes	1,044	970	933	983
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,526	5,015	4,992	4,488
Federal Receipts	0	0	0	0
Total Receipts	52,229	54,867	54,503	57,126
Expenditures:				
Local Assistance Grants	46,437	49,908	52,655	55,345
Departmental Operations	12,452	12,706	12,648	12,718
General State Charges	6,129	7,876	8,188	8,611
Debt Service	0	0	0	0
Capital Projects	0	0	0	0
Total Disbursements	65,018	70,490	73,491	76,674
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers From Other Funds	18,979	19,429	19,148	19,455
Transfers To Other Funds	(9,716)	(5,676)	(6,089)	(6,128)
Proceeds From Financing Arrangements/ Advance Refundings	0	0	0	0
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	9,263	13,753	13,059	13,327
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	(3,526)	(1,870)	(5,929)	(6,221)
<p>*FY 2018 through FY 2020 operating deficits do not reflect the impact of the State's adherence to the two percent spending benchmark, which would reduce expenditures from the current forecasted levels.</p> <p>Source: NYS DOB.</p>				

Exhibit D to AIS - Principal State Taxes and Fees

Personal income taxes are imposed on the New York source income of individuals, estates and trusts. Personal income taxes accounted for roughly 63 percent of All Government Funds tax receipts during FY 2016. The State tax adheres closely to the definitions of adjusted gross income and itemized deductions used for Federal PIT purposes, with certain modifications. Receipts from this tax are sensitive to changes in economic conditions in the State and to taxpayers' responses to Federal and State law changes. Beginning tax year 2013 and continuing through 2017, New York tax brackets and standard deduction amounts are indexed to the CPI. For Tax Year 2016, New York allows a standard deduction of \$15,950 for married couples filing jointly, with lower deductions for the other types of filers. New York also allows a \$1,000 exemption for dependents. The current rate structure, which includes eight brackets with rates ranging between 4 percent and 8.82 percent, had been set to expire following tax year 2014, but FY 2014 Budget legislation extended these rates for an additional three years. After tax year 2017, the tax rate schedule remains the same as the 2017 schedule except that 1) the 8.82 percent top rate bracket expires and 2) middle class tax rate cuts are phased in between tax years 2018 and 2025.

Taxpayers with incomes above \$1 million are limited to deducting 50 percent of their Federal charitable contributions as their only New York itemized deduction. For tax years 2010 through 2017, taxpayers with incomes above \$10 million may deduct only 25 percent of their Federal charitable contributions deductions as their only itemized deduction. New York also allows several credits against the tax. Significant credits include the: Empire State Child Credit (generally equal to one-third of the Federal child tax credit), household credit, credit for taxes paid to other states, investment tax credit, various Empire Zone and Excelsior Jobs Program credits, Brownfields credits, child and dependent care credit, real property tax circuit breaker credit, earned income tax credit, long-term care insurance credit, and college tuition credit.

For tax years 2014 through 2016, qualifying taxpayers are able to claim the Family Tax Relief Credit, which provides a credit of \$350 to resident taxpayers with 1) positive liability, 2) at least one dependent under the age of 17, and 3) adjusted gross income between \$40,000 and \$300,000.

Legislation enacted as part of the FY 2015 budget provides a "real property tax freeze credit" to taxpayers who are STAR recipients or otherwise would be STAR-eligible. The credit is applicable against school district and municipal taxes levied outside of the City of New York by jurisdictions that keep property tax growth at or below the State property tax cap. Credits against school tax increases were first provided for the 2014-15 school year and will be provided again for the 2015-16 school year. Credits against all other municipal taxes will be provided in 2015 and 2016. The freeze credit is sent as an advance payment, with the majority of payments occurring in the Fall of each year.

A property tax relief credit was enacted during the 2015 legislative session, applying to tax years 2016 through 2019. Eligibility for the credit is limited to STAR-eligible tax filers with less than \$275,000 in qualified gross income. In tax year 2016, the credit is equal to either \$130 for households within the metropolitan commuter transportation district, or \$185 for all other New York households. For all other tax years, the credit is equal to a percentage of the benefits provided by the existing STAR homeowner's exemption.

The FY 2017 Enacted Budget included legislation that provided a cut in middle-class tax rates phased in over an eight-year period beginning in tax year 2018, and converted the New York City STAR credit into a New York State credit. Other FY 2017 Enacted Budget legislation converted, for new homeowners in the State and existing homeowners that relocate, the existing STAR homeowners' exemption benefit into a personal income tax credit.

In 2001, legislation was enacted to provide for the issuance of State PIT Revenue Bonds, which has become the primary financing vehicle for a broad range of existing State-supported debt programs previously secured by service contract or lease-purchase payments. The first bonds were issued in May 2002. The legislation provided that 25 percent of PIT receipts (excluding refunds owed to taxpayers and deposits to the STAR Fund) be deposited to the RBTF for purposes of making debt service payments on the bonds, with excess amounts transferred to the General Fund. Legislation enacted with the FY 2008 Budget provided that the RBTF will be calculated based on 25 percent of PIT receipts (excluding refunds owed to taxpayers, but before deposits to the STAR fund).

In the event that (i) the State Legislature fails to appropriate amounts required to make all debt service payments on the State PIT Revenue Bonds or (ii) having been appropriated and set aside pursuant to a certificate of the Director of the Budget, financing agreement payments have not been made when due on the bonds, the legislation requires that PIT receipts continue to be deposited to the RBTF until amounts on deposit in the Fund equal the greater of 25 percent of annual PIT receipts or \$6 billion.

User taxes and fees consist of several taxes on consumption, the largest of which is the State sales and compensating use tax. The *sales and use tax* is imposed, in general, on the receipts from the sale of all tangible personal property unless specifically exempted, and all services are exempt unless specifically enumerated. The current State sales tax rate is 4 percent, of which 50 percent of receipts is deposited in the General Fund, 25 percent is deposited in the Local Government Assistance Tax Fund and 25 percent is deposited in the Sales Tax Revenue Bond Fund. Receipts in excess of debt service requirements are transferred back to the General Fund.

Although there are numerous exemptions, the most significant are: food; clothing and footwear items costing less than \$110 (also see discussion below); drugs; medicine and medical supplies; residential energy; capital improvements and installation charges; machinery and equipment used in manufacturing; trade in allowances; and goods sold to Federal, State or local governments. The following discussion summarizes significant revenue actions taken since 2008.

Legislation enacted in 2009 expanded the definition of "affiliate nexus," imposed the sales tax on certain transportation services and narrowed the exemption for commercial aircraft and the use tax exemption for motor vehicles and vessels.

Legislation enacted in 2010 temporarily eliminated the State sales and use tax exemption on items of clothing and footwear priced under \$110 for the period October 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011. From April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012, the State exemption was \$55; thereafter, the \$110 exemption was reinstated. Additional legislation clarified that hotel room remarketers were

required to collect sales and use tax, repealed the vendor credit for monthly filers, repealed provisions allowing private label credit cards to claim a credit for uncollectible debts, narrowed affiliate nexus provisions, and exempted certain New York City livery services from the tax.

Legislation enacted in 2011, and extended in 2012 and 2013, authorized various tax modernization initiatives.

Legislation enacted in 2013 provided for the suspension or restriction of a NYS driver's license for certain tax delinquencies; placed restrictions on certain Industrial Development Agencies (IDA) projects and included a claw-back benefit provision; and established the START-UP NY program.

Legislation enacted in 2014 increased the exemption threshold for certain items purchased from vending machines from \$0.75 to \$1.50.

Legislation passed in 2015 capped the tax on the sale or use of a vessel at the first \$230,000 of purchase price, and made such tax due at the time of DMV registration (90-days); exempted private aircraft; provided for a transition period for certain dissolutions resulting directly from Federal Dodd-Frank regulatory requirements; expanded the exemption for alcoholic beverage tastings to include additional alcohol types and permissible off-premises tastings; clarified that taxable pre-paid mobile purchases are sourced to the location of the sale; and provided an exemption for certain solar panel purchase agreements.

Legislation enacted in 2016 conformed the State Tax Law to Federal Aviation Administration regulations regarding taxes on aviation fuel, required motor fuel wholesalers to register and file informational returns with the State, provided an exemption for commercial fuel cell electricity generating systems and the electricity they provide, and simplified the taxation of remarketed rooms.

The State imposes a *tax on cigarettes* at the rate of \$4.35 per package of 20 cigarettes and imposes a *tax on other tobacco products* equal to 75 percent of the wholesale price. The tax on cigarettes was raised from \$2.75 to \$4.35 per pack on July 1, 2010. The revenue derived from the tax is split, with 24 percent of receipts deposited in the General Fund and the balance deposited in the Tobacco Control and Insurance Initiatives Pool established by the Health Care Reform Act of 2000. In 2008, certain tobacco products were converted from price-based to weight-based taxes. The tobacco products tax was raised from 37 percent of the wholesale price to 46 percent in April 2009, and to 75 percent in August 2010. Legislation enacted in 2011 changed the annual fees imposed on retailers from a graduated structure based on gross sales to a flat \$300 per retailer (\$100 per vending machine). Legislation enacted in 2013 increased the penalty for the possession of unstamped or illegally stamped cigarettes from \$150 per carton to \$600 per carton to reflect increases in the tax rate that have occurred since this penalty was last increased.

Motor fuel and *diesel motor fuel* taxes are levied at 8 cents per gallon upon the sale, generally for highway use, of gasoline and diesel fuel. All motor fuel taxes have been deposited in the dedicated transportation funds since April 1, 2001. Legislation enacted in 2011 modernized motor fuel, diesel motor fuel and e-85 definitions to reflect changes in the fuels marketplace. Legislation passed in 2013 moved the incidence of diesel motor fuel taxation to the fuel terminal

rack to essentially conform to the method used by the Federal government and 25 other states. Legislation enacted in 2016 required motor fuel wholesalers to register and file informational returns with the State.

The State imposes *alcoholic beverage excise taxes* at various rates on liquor, beer, wine and specialty beverages. Legislation enacted in 2009 increased the tax rate on beer to 14 cents per gallon and increased the tax rate on wine to 30 cents per gallon. Legislation enacted in 2012 removed an unconstitutional exemption provided to certain small beer brewers, and replaced the benefit with personal and business tax credits that yield similar tax relief to small brewers that produce in New York State.

Revenue from the *highway use tax* is derived from three sources: the truck mileage tax, related highway use permit fees and the fuel use tax. The truck mileage tax is levied on commercial vehicles, at rates graduated by vehicle weight, based on miles traveled on State highways. Highway use registration certificates (original or renewed) are \$15. The fuel use tax is an equitable complement to the State's motor fuel tax and sales tax paid by those who purchase fuel outside but consume it in New York. It is levied on commercial vehicles having three or more axles or a gross vehicle weight of more than 26,000 pounds. Currently, all collections from the highway use tax are deposited in the DHBTF. Legislation enacted in 2009 reauthorized the Commissioner of the Department of Taxation and Finance to require highway use tax decals on the exterior of all vehicles, and increased the decal renewal fee from \$4 to \$15 per vehicle. Legislation passed in 2013 clarified that the highway use tax exemption for fuel used by farmers applies also to certain entities related to such farmers so long as they are actually engaged in farming. Legislation enacted in 2016 reduced the registration and decal fees from \$19 to \$1.50 per vehicle.

The State imposes an *auto rental tax* on charges for the rental or use in this State of a passenger car with a gross vehicle weight of 9,000 pounds or less. Receipts are deposited in the DHBTF. Legislation enacted in 2009 increased this tax rate from 5 percent to 6 percent and also imposed a supplemental tax of 5 percent in the MCTD. Monies from this supplemental tax are deposited in the MTA Aid Trust Account of the MTA Financial Assistance Fund.

The State imposes a *medical marijuana tax* on registered organizations that dispense medical marijuana. This excise tax of 4 percent is levied on gross receipts from medical marijuana and is entirely deposited into the medical marijuana trust fund. This tax became effective for January 2016.

Business taxes include a general business corporation franchise tax as well as specialized franchise taxes on insurance companies, certain transportation and transmission companies, and a cents per gallon based levy on businesses engaged in the sale or importation for sale of various petroleum products. The discussion below describes each tax and summarizes recent significant enacted legislation.

The *corporation franchise tax* is the largest of the business taxes, and the State's third largest source of revenue. It is imposed on all domestic general business corporations and foreign general business corporations which do business or conduct certain other activities in the State.

The tax is imposed, generally, at a rate of 6.5 percent (effective January 1, 2016) of taxable income allocated to New York. Taxable income is defined as Federal taxable income with certain modifications. The tax includes two other bases: the capital and fixed dollar minimum. The taxpayer must pay under the base which produces the highest tax.

Legislation enacted in 2009 made changes to the tax treatment of captive insurance companies by providing special rules for overcapitalized captive insurance companies. Additionally, for-profit Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) were taxed under the insurance tax. Previously they were taxed under the corporation franchise tax.

In 2010, legislation was enacted that deferred certain business related tax credits by requiring taxpayers to defer tax credits greater than \$2 million for tax years 2010 through 2012. Taxpayers are eligible to claim the deferred tax credits starting with tax year 2013. The Excelsior Jobs Program was established to provide incentives based on job creation, investment and research and development expenditures in New York State.

Legislation enacted in 2011 enhanced the Excelsior Jobs Program and created the Economic Transformation and Facility Redevelopment Program to provide tax credits to businesses that moved into communities impacted by correctional and youth facility closures.

Legislation enacted in 2013 made technical corrections to address a royalty income loophole; provided a phased-in manufacturing tax rate reduction of 25 percent when fully phased in effective tax year 2018; created a refundable tax credit for the hiring of unemployed veterans released from active duty after September 11, 2001; created a refundable tax credit for Tax Years 2014 through 2018 for a portion of the minimum wage paid to students age 16-19; extended and expanded the Youth Works Tax Credit at \$6 million per year for four years through 2017; and created the New York Innovation Hot Spots Program for start-up businesses. Legislation enacted in 2013 also created the Charge NY Electric Vehicle Recharging Equipment tax credit by allowing a credit up to \$5,000 per station for electric recharging or alternative fuel vehicle refueling equipment. The film tax credit was extended to provide an additional \$420 million per year, allocated for tax years 2015 through 2019. The post-production portion of this allocation was increased from \$7 million to \$25 million. The film tax credit legislation also included an upstate credit enhancement, inclusion of relocated variety or talk shows, a visual effects and animation post-production enhancement, and additional reporting requirements to increase accountability and transparency. Additionally, the START-UP NY program was established at the end of the 2013 legislative session. This program generally provided tax free operation for businesses that locate within tax-free NY areas and additional employee tax benefits for ten years.

In 2014, legislation was enacted to implement comprehensive corporate tax reform for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015. Corporate tax reform modernized and simplified the corporate tax structure, merged the bank tax with the corporate franchise tax, reduced the corporate tax rate on entire net income from 7.1 percent to 6.5 percent and phases out the capital base tax over six years beginning for tax years on or after January 1, 2016. The corporate tax rate for manufacturers is reduced to zero percent beginning for tax years on or after January 1, 2014. A real property tax credit is established for manufacturers, a new musical theater tax credit is established as well as a tax credit for businesses that employ individuals with developmental

disabilities, four correctional facilities slated for closure in July 2014 are eligible to participate in the START-UP NY program and the MTA surcharge is made permanent.

In 2015, legislation was enacted to enhance the Excelsior Jobs Program by allowing certain entertainment companies to be eligible for tax credits under the program. Additionally, the production or post-production of video games and music production are qualified activities eligible for the Excelsior Jobs Program. The Employer Training Incentive Program (ETIP) Tax Credit was created that allows for up to \$5 million in tax credits from the Excelsior Jobs Program funding. Tax credits under the Urban Youth Jobs Program (formerly known as the Youth Works Tax Credit Program) were expanded by \$10 million per year for allocation years 2015 through 2017 and two regional airports are now eligible to participate in the START-UP NY program.

In 2016, legislation was enacted that extended several existing tax credits (the Empire State Commercial Production, Low Income Housing, Hire-A-Vet, Excelsior Jobs Program and the Credit for Companies that Provide Transportation to Individuals with Disabilities). The Urban Youth Jobs Program tax credit was enhanced by increasing the annual allocation from \$20 million to \$50 million for hiring years 2016 and 2017 and the Special Additional Mortgage Recording Tax (SAMRT) credit was made refundable for certain taxpayers effective January 1, 2015. Previously, the SAMRT credit was non-refundable.

Receipts from the *corporation and utilities taxes* are primarily attributable to taxes imposed on transportation and transmission companies, utility services and telecommunication services.

Legislation enacted in 2011 replaced the expiring Power for Jobs Program with the “Recharge New York” program. At the end of the 2013 legislative session, the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) was restructured. As part of the restructuring, LIPA is not required, effective January 1, 2014, to remit a gross receipts payment under Tax Law Section 186. LIPA continues to be required to remit the MTA surcharge under Section 186-b. Legislation in 2014 repealed the Section 185 tax on agricultural co-operatives for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and eliminates the organization tax (Section 180) and the license and maintenance fees (Section 181) as part of corporate tax reform.

Legislation enacted in 2015 increased the rate on wireless telecommunication companies under Tax Law Section 186-e from 2.5 percent to 2.9 percent and the MTA surcharge rate from 0.595 percent to 0.721 percent. This incremental increase was necessary to preserve revenue as Section 184 of the Tax Law ceased to apply to these companies.

Insurance taxes are imposed on insurance corporations, insurance brokers and certain insurers that operate in New York State. Non-life insurers are subject to a premiums tax. Accident and health premiums are taxed at the rate of 1.75 percent and all other premiums are taxed at the rate of 2 percent. The insurance tax on life insurers ranges from 1.5 percent to 2 percent of premiums after taking into account the tax on income allocated to New York State. Other taxes are imposed on certain brokers and independently procured insurance.

In 2009, legislation was enacted that clarified that captive insurance companies receiving 50 percent or less of their gross receipts from insurance premiums must file a combined return with their closest affiliated taxpayer, and imposed a 1.75 percent premiums tax on for-profit HMOs. Previously, for-profit HMOs were taxed under the corporate franchise tax.

Legislation enacted in 2011 conformed the taxes on executive lines and direct writings with requirements enacted in the 2010 Federal Dodd-Frank financial reform legislation.

The State imposed a *franchise tax on banking corporations* at a basic tax rate of 7.1 percent of entire net income with certain exclusions, and subject to special rates for institutions with three other tax bases similar to the *corporate franchise tax* until December 31, 2014. Beginning with tax years on and after January 1, 2015, all former bank taxpayers are now subject to tax under the corporate franchise tax.

The State imposes a *petroleum business tax* on the privilege of operating a petroleum business in the State. This tax is measured by the quantity of various petroleum products imported into the State for sale or use. The tax is imposed at various cents per gallon rates depending on the type of petroleum product. The cents per gallon tax rates are indexed to reflect petroleum price changes but are limited to changes of no more than 5 percent of the tax rate in any one year. Legislation enacted in 2011 modernized fuel definitions to adapt the petroleum business taxes to Federal and State statutory and regulatory changes that address certain environmental concerns. Legislation enacted in 2013 provided volunteer ambulance and volunteer fire departments with a reimbursement of the PBT paid on motor fuel and diesel motor fuel purchased for use in their vehicles. Legislation enacted in 2015 clarified that qualifying farmers purchasing taxable diesel can claim a refund if the fuel is ultimately used for an exempt purpose (i.e., farming). Legislation enacted in 2016 conformed the State Tax Law to Federal Aviation Administration regulations regarding taxes on aviation fuel, and required motor fuel wholesalers to register and file informational returns with the State.

Other tax revenues include taxes on pari-mutuel wagering, the estate tax, taxes on real estate transfers, the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation Mobility Tax, certain other minor taxes, and residual receipts following the repeal of the real property gains tax and the gift tax.

The State imposes an *estate tax* on the estates of deceased New York residents, and on that part of a nonresident's net estate made up of real and tangible personal property located within New York State. Legislation enacted in 2014 comprehensively reforms the estate tax to decouple from Federal law. The unified threshold of \$1 million is increased to \$5,250,000 in the form of credit in four phases by April 1, 2017. The basic threshold will equal the Federal basic threshold amount with annual indexing for those dying on or after January 1, 2019. The applicable credit is reduced for New York taxable estates exceeding the basic threshold amount and equals zero for those exceeding one hundred five percent of such amount. Gifts taxable under Section 2053 of the Internal Revenue Code that were not otherwise included in Federal Gross Estate and that were made during the three years ending on the date of death must be added to the New York Gross Estate. However, gifts made while the decedent was a nonresident of New York State and gifts made prior to April 1, 2014, or after January 1, 2019, are not included. Reflecting the

composition of many decedents' estates in New York, collections of this tax are influenced at least in part by fluctuations in the value of common stock.

The *real estate transfer tax* applies to each real property conveyance, subject to certain exceptions, at a rate of \$2 for each \$500 of consideration or fraction thereof. The FY 2011 Enacted Budget reduced the statutorily fixed deposit to the EPF from \$199.3 million to \$119.1 million. The remaining receipts are deposited in the Clean Water/Clean Air (CW/CA) Debt Service Fund.

The Metropolitan Commuter Transportation Tax (MCTMT) is imposed on certain employers and self-employed individuals engaging in business within the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District (MCTD). The MCTD consists of New York City and the counties of Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester. Revenues generated from the mobility tax are directed to the Mobility Tax Trust Account of the MTA Financial Assistance Funds. For self-employed individuals, the MCTMT applies at a rate of 0.34 percent against self-employment earnings that are allocated to the MCTD. Individuals with annual self-employment income below \$50,000 are exempt. The tax rate for employers varies between 0.11 percent and 0.34 percent, depending on quarterly payroll size. Employer payroll exemptions exist for 1) employers with quarterly payroll below \$312,500; 2) elementary schools and secondary schools; and 3) instrumentalities of the United States, the United Nations and interstate agencies or public corporations created under an agreement or compact with another state or Canada. FY 2016 Enacted Budget legislation includes an additional exemption for all public and free association libraries.

The State levies *pari mutuel taxes* on wagering activity conducted at horse racetracks, simulcast theaters and off track betting parlors throughout the State. Legislation enacted in 2008, and extended annually since, reinstated lower 2005 pari-mutuel tax rates. In addition to pari mutuel taxes, a 4 percent tax is levied on the charge for admissions to racetracks and simulcast theaters, and a 3 percent tax is levied on gross receipts from boxing and wrestling exhibitions, including receipts from broadcast and motion picture rights.

Miscellaneous receipts and other revenues include various fees, fines, tuition, license revenues, lottery revenues, investment income, assessments on various businesses (including healthcare providers), and abandoned property. Miscellaneous receipts also include minor amounts received from the Federal government and deposited directly in the General Fund. Effective April 1, 2010, OSC classified motor vehicle and alcohol license fees as miscellaneous receipts. Legislation enacted in 2009 increased the real property transfer fee, the 18-A utility assessment, and the notification fee for asbestos projects; expanded the bottle deposit; and authorized the New York Lottery to enter more than one multi-jurisdictional lottery association. Legislation enacted in 2010 reduced dormancy periods on undelivered goods and money orders and increased various civil court filing fees, made the New York Lottery's authorization to operate the Quick Draw lottery game permanent, removed the restrictions on the number of hours Quick Draw could be operated, removed the sunset on the VLG Program, increased the hours that VLTs may be operated to 20 hours from 16 hours (but no later than 4 a.m.) and reduced the vendor commission by one percent of net machine income. Legislation enacted in 2011 reduced the dormancy period on 14 items from five or six years to three, authorized VLG facilities to

provide free game credits that are excluded from net machine income (“free-play”) as a marketing tool capped at 10 percent of the net machine income at that facility, increased the number of instant games with a 75 percent prize pay-out from three to five new games per year, allowed the New York Lottery to have up to a 55 percent prize-payout on multi-jurisdictional games, and allowed the New York Lottery to offer progressive jackpots (a cash prize that grows larger until won) for certain VLGs. Legislation enacted in 2012 removed the restriction that at least 25 percent of an establishment’s revenue be from food sales in order to host the Quick Draw lottery game. Legislation enacted in 2013, and annually since, extended the operator’s commission rate at Monticello for a one-year period. Legislation enacted in 2013 also authorized up to four commercial gaming facilities in several Upstate regions. In addition to licensing fees, a commercial gaming tax applies to slot machine net drop at a tax rate commensurate with the existing VLT facility in the same statutory gaming region, and a rate on table game net wins of 10 percent Statewide. Legislation enacted in 2014, and annually since, extended the VLG Vendor’s Capital Awards Program for one year. Legislation enacted in 2014 accelerated the phase-out of the 18-a temporary assessment, Legislation enacted in 2015 authorized electronic table games. Legislation enacted in 2016 allowed the Resorts World VLT facility to host VLT machines on behalf of the Nassau Off Track Betting Corporation.

Alcohol license fees are imposed on those who sell alcoholic beverages in New York. The fees vary depending on the type and location of the establishment or premises operated by the licensee, as well as the class of beverage for which the license is issued.

Motor vehicle fees are derived from a variety of sources, including motor vehicle registration fees and driver licensing fees, which together account for most motor vehicle fee revenue. Legislation enacted in 2008 implemented the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) which offered Federally-compliant driver’s licenses and non-driver ID cards. Legislation enacted in 2009 included increases of approximately 25 percent for vehicle registrations and licenses. Legislation enacted in 2011 clarified that non-dedicated motor vehicle fees include assessments and fines. Legislation enacted in 2014 simplifies the fund distribution of motor vehicle fee receipts. This simplification has no revenue impact on any funds involved.

Exhibit E to AIS - Glossary of Financial Terms

The following glossary, which is an integral part of this AIS, includes certain terms that are used herein and are intended for use only in connection with the entire AIS.

Appropriation: An appropriation is a statutory authorization against which liabilities may be incurred during a specific year, and from which disbursements may be made, up to a stated amount, for the purposes designated. Appropriations generally are authorizations, rather than mandates, to spend, and disbursements from an appropriation need not, and generally do not, equal the amount of the appropriation. An appropriation represents maximum spending authority. Appropriations may be adopted at any time during the fiscal year.

Bond Anticipation Note or BANs: A bond anticipation note is a short-term obligation, the principal of which is paid from the proceeds of the bonds in anticipation of which such note is issued.

Business-type Activities: “Business-type activities” describe those operations that 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 and include the Lottery, Unemployment Insurance Benefit, SUNY and CUNY senior colleges.

Capital Projects Funds: Capital Projects Funds, one of the four GAAP-defined governmental fund types, account for financial resources of the State to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by Special Revenue Funds (SRFs), Proprietary Funds and Fiduciary Funds).

Cash Basis Accounting: Accounting, budgeting and reporting of financial activity on a cash basis results in the recording of receipts at the time money or checks are deposited in the State Treasury and the recording of disbursements at the time a check is drawn, regardless of the fiscal period to which the receipts or disbursements relate.

Community Projects Fund: The State created this fund within the General Fund in 1996 to finance certain community projects for the Legislature and the Governor. The State transfers moneys from other General Fund accounts into the Community Projects Fund, as provided by law. Spending out of the Community Projects Fund is governed by specific appropriations for each account in the Fund, but cannot exceed the cash balance for that account.

Contingency Reserve Fund: This fund was established in 1993 to assist the State in financing the costs of any extraordinary known or anticipated litigation. Deposits to this fund are made from the General Fund.

Contractual-Obligation Financing: Contractual-obligation financing is an arrangement pursuant to which the State makes periodic payments to a public benefit corporation under a contract having a term not less than the amortization period of debt obligations issued by the public benefit corporation in connection with such contract. Payments made by the State are used to pay debt service on such obligations and are subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature and the availability of moneys to the State for the purposes of making contractual payments.

Debt Reduction Reserve Fund or DRRF: The State created the DRRF in 1998 to accumulate surplus revenues to pay debt service costs on State-supported bonds, retire or defease such bonds, and to finance capital projects. Use of DRRF funds requires an appropriation.

Debt Service: Debt service refers to the payment of principal and interest on bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, including interest on BANs and TRANS, in accordance with the respective terms thereof.

Debt Service Funds: DSFs, one of the four GAAP-defined governmental fund types, account for the accumulation of resources (including receipts from certain taxes, transfers from other funds and miscellaneous revenues, such as dormitory room rental fees, which are dedicated by statute for payment of lease-purchase rentals) for the payment of general long-term debt service and related costs and payments under lease-purchase and contractual-obligation financing arrangements.

Disbursement: A disbursement is a cash outlay and in the General Fund includes transfers to other funds.

Executive Budget: The Executive Budget is the Governor's constitutionally mandated annual submission to the Legislature which contains his recommended program for the forthcoming fiscal year. The Executive Budget is an overall plan of recommended appropriations. It projects disbursements and expenditures needed to carry out the Governor's recommended program and receipts and revenues expected to be available for such purpose. The recommendations contained in the Executive Budget serve as the basis for the State Financial Plan (defined below) which is adjusted after the Legislature acts on the Governor's submission. Under the State Constitution, the Governor is required each year to propose an Executive Budget that is balanced on a cash basis.

Expenditure: An expenditure, in GAAP terminology, is a decrease in net financial resources as measured under the modified accrual basis of accounting. In contexts other than GAAP, the State uses the term expenditure to refer to a cash outlay or disbursement.

Expenses: Expenses, in GAAP terminology, are a decrease in net financial resources as measured in the government-wide financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting.

Fiduciary Funds: Fiduciary Funds refers to a GAAP-defined fund type which accounts for assets held by the State in a trustee capacity or as agent for individuals, private organizations and other governmental units and/or other funds. These funds are custodial in nature and do not involve the measurement of operations. Although the Executive Budget for a fiscal year generally contains operating plans for Fiduciary Funds, and their results are included in the Comptroller's GAAP-based financial statements, they are not included in the State Financial Plan.

Financial Plan: see State Financial Plan.

Fiscal Year: The State's fiscal year commences on April 1 and ends on March 31. The term fiscal year refers to the fiscal year of the State unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Fund Accounting: The accounts of the State are presented on the basis of GAAP funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise the fund's assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures, or expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

GAAP: GAAP refers to generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments, which are the uniform minimum standards of and guidelines for financial accounting and reporting prescribed by GASB. GAAP requires that the government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the Enterprise Funds, Component Units and the Fiduciary Funds financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Governmental fund financial statements are prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. The modified accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenues when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures. Expenditures and related liabilities are recognized in the accounting period they are incurred to the extent they are expected to be paid within the next 12 months, under the modified accrual basis of accounting.

General Fund: The General Fund, one of the four GAAP-defined governmental fund types, is the major operating fund of the State and receives all receipts that are not required by law to be deposited in another fund, including most State tax receipts and certain fees, transfers from other funds and miscellaneous receipts from other sources.

General Obligation bonds: Long-term obligations of the State, used to finance capital projects. These obligations must be authorized by the voters in a general election, are issued by the Comptroller, and are backed by the full faith and credit of the State. Under current provisions of the Constitution, only one bond issue may be put before the voters at each general election, and it must be for a single work or purpose. Debt service must be paid from the first available taxes whether or not the Legislature has enacted the required appropriations for such payments.

General State Charges: Costs mandated by statute or court decree or by agreements negotiated with employee unions for which the State is liable, including: pensions; health, dental and optical benefits; payments on behalf of State employees for Social Security; unemployment insurance benefits; employee benefit programs; court judgments and settlements; assessments for local improvements; and taxes on public lands.

Governmental Activities: Governmental activities describes those operations that are generally financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues and are reported in the governmental funds.

Governmental Funds: Governmental funds refers to a category of GAAP-defined funds which account for most governmental functions and which, for the State, include four GAAP-defined governmental fund types: the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Funds, and

Capital Projects Funds. The State's projections of receipts and disbursements in the governmental funds comprise the State Financial Plan.

Interfund Transfers: Under GAAP fund accounting principles, each fund is treated as a separate fiscal and accounting unit with limitations on the kinds of disbursements to be made. To comply with these limitations, moneys are moved from one fund to another to make them available for use in the proper fund, and are accounted for as "interfund transfers".

Lease-Purchase Financing: Lease-purchase financing is an arrangement pursuant to which the State leases facilities from a public benefit corporation or municipality for a term not less than the amortization period of the debt obligations issued by the public benefit corporation or municipality to finance acquisition and construction, and pays rent which is used to pay debt service on the obligations. At the expiration of the lease, title to the facility vests in the State in most cases. Generally, the State's rental payments are expressly subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature and availability of moneys to the State for the purposes thereof.

Local Assistance: Disbursements of State grants to counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts and other local entities, certain contractual payments to localities, and financial assistance to, or on behalf of, individuals and not-for-profit organizations.

Moral obligation debt: Long-term bonds issued by certain State public benefit corporations which are essentially supported by their own revenues. Moral obligation debt is not incurred pursuant to a referendum, is not State-supported debt, and is not backed by the full faith and credit of the State. However, the authorities selling such obligations have been allowed to establish procedures where, under certain conditions, the State may be requested to meet deficiencies in debt service reserve funds supporting such bonds. An appropriation must be enacted by the Legislature to meet any such request.

Official Statement: A disclosure document prepared to accompany an issuance of bonds, notes and certificates of participation offered for sale by the State or its public authorities. Its primary purpose is to provide prospective bond or note purchasers sufficient information to make informed investment decisions. It describes, among other things, the issuer, the project or program being financed and the security behind the bond issue.

PAYGO financing: The use of current State resources (as opposed to bonds or other borrowing) to finance capital projects. Also referred to as "hard dollar" financing.

Rainy Day Reserve Fund: This fund was created in 2007 to enhance the State's fiscal reserves. The fund, which may have a maximum balance equal to 3 percent of General Fund spending, may be used to respond to an economic downturn or catastrophic event, as defined by the enabling statute.

Receipts: Receipts consist of cash actually received during the fiscal year and in the General Fund include transfers from other funds.

Revenue Accumulation Fund: This fund holds certain tax receipts temporarily before their deposit into other funds.

Revenues: Revenues, in GAAP terminology, are an increase in net financial resources, as measured for the government-wide financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting and for the governmental funds under the modified accrual basis of accounting. In contexts other than GAAP, the State uses the term revenues to refer to income or receipts.

Short-Term Investment Pool or STIP: The combination of available cash balances in funds within the State Treasury on a daily basis for investment purposes.

Special Revenue Funds: SRFs, one of the four GAAP-defined governmental fund types, account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects), such as Federal grants, that are legally restricted to specified purposes.

State Financial Plan: The State Financial Plan sets forth projections of State receipts and disbursements in the governmental fund types for each fiscal year and is prepared by the Director of the Division of Budget, based initially upon the recommendations contained in the Executive Budget. After the budget is enacted, the State Financial Plan is adjusted to reflect revenue measures, appropriation bills and certain related bills enacted by the Legislature. It serves as the basis for the administration of the State's finances by the Director of the Budget, and is updated quarterly, or more frequently as necessary, during the fiscal year.

State Funds: "State funds" refer to a category of funds which includes the General Fund and all other State-controlled moneys, excluding Federal grants. This category captures all governmental disbursements except spending financed with Federal grants.

State-guaranteed debt: Debt authorized by the voters to be sold by three public authorities: the Job Development Authority, the New York State Thruway Authority, and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. State-guaranteed bonds issued for the Thruway Authority and the Port Authority were fully retired on July 1, 1995 and December 31, 1996, respectively. Such debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the State.

State Operations: Operating costs of State departments and agencies, the Legislature and the Judiciary, including salaries and other compensation for most State employees.

State-related debt: In this broad category, DOB combines all forms of debt for which the State is liable, either directly or on a contingent basis, including all State-supported debt and State-guaranteed and moral obligation debt.

State-supported debt: This category includes all obligations for which the State appropriates money that is used to pay debt service, including General Obligation debt, lease-purchase and contractual-obligation debt, including PIT Revenue Bonds, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, LGAC and certificates of participation. While tax supported debt (obligations supported by State taxes) represents the majority of obligations in this category, obligations supported by other State revenues (such as dormitory fees or patient revenues) are also included.

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes or TRANS: Notes issued in anticipation of the receipt of taxes and revenues, direct or indirect, for the purposes and within the amounts of appropriations theretofore made.

Tax Refund Reserve Account: The tax refund reserve account is used to hold moneys available to pay tax refunds. During a given fiscal year, the deposit of moneys in the account reduces receipts and the withdrawal of moneys from the account increases receipts. There is no requirement that moneys withdrawn from this account be replaced.

Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund: This fund was created to hold surplus revenue that can be used in the event of any unanticipated General Fund deficit. Amounts within this fund can be borrowed to cover any year-end deficit and must be repaid within six years in no less than three equal annual installments. The fund balance cannot exceed two percent of General Fund disbursements for the fiscal year; contributions are limited to two-tenths of one percent of General Fund disbursements in that year.

Exhibit F to AIS - Glossary of Acronyms

AAA	Area Agencies on Aging
ACA	Affordable Care Act
ACT	Assertive Community Treatment
ADW	Advanced Deposit Wagering
AG	Attorney General
AIG	American International Group, Inc.
AIM	Aid and Incentives for Municipalities
ALICO	American Life Insurance Company
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
AMTAP	Additional Mass Transportation Assistance Program
APCD	All-Payer Claims Database
ARC	Annual Required Contribution
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
AXA	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company
BAN	Bond Anticipation Note
BARBS	Building Aid Revenue Bonds
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BHP	Basic Health Plan
BIP	Balancing Incentive Program
BNPP	BNP Paribas, S.A., New York Branch
BOCES	Boards of Cooperative Educational Services
BofA	Bank of America
BSA	Bank Security Act
BTMU	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.
CHIPs	Consolidated Local Street & Highway Improvement Program
CHP	Child Health Plus
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
COLA	Cost of Living Adjustment
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSEA	Civil Service Employees Association
CUNY	City University of New York
DA	District Attorney
DAB	Departmental Appeals Board
DANY	New York County District Attorney
DASNY	Dormitory Authority of the State of New York
DC-37	District Council-37
DCJS	Department of Criminal Justice Services
DDPC	Developmental Disabilities Planning Council
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
DelAm	Delaware American Life Insurance Company
DFS	Department of Financial Services
DHBTF	Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund
DIIF	Dedicated Infrastructure Investment Fund
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles
DOB	Division of the Budget
DOCCS	Department of Corrections and Community Supervision
DOH	Department of Health
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRP	Deficit Reduction Plan
DRRF	Debt Reduction Reserve Fund
DS	Debt Service
DSHP	Designated State Health Program
DSP	Division of State Police
DSRIP	Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment

DTF	Department of Taxation and Finance
EFC	Environmental Facilities Corporation
EI	Early Intervention
EPF	Environmental Protection Fund
EPIC	Elderly Pharmaceutical Insurance Coverage
ERS	Employees' Retirement System
ESD	Empire State Development
ESPRI	Empire State Poverty Reduction Initiative
ETIP	Employee Training Incentive Program
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHP	Family Health Plus
FPG	Fortis Property Group
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GASB	Governmental Accounting Standards Board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEA	Gap Elimination Adjustment
GLIP	Group Life Insurance Plan
GOER	Governor's Office of Employee Relations
GPHW	General Public Health Work
GSCs	General State Charges
GSEU	Graduate Student Employees Union
HCRA	Health Care Reform Act
HESC	Higher Education Services Corporation
HHS	Health & Human Services
IAAF	Interim Access Assurance Fund
ICF/IID	Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities
ICF/DD	Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities
IPO	Initial Public Offering
IT	Information Technology
LGAC	Local Government Assistance Corporation
LICH	Long Island College Hospital
LIPA	Long Island Power Authority
LLC	Limited Liability Company
MA	Medicaid
MCTD	Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District
MMTOA	Metropolitan Mass Transportation Operating Assistance Account
MP-2014	Mortality Improvement Scale - MP-2014
MRT	Medicaid Redesign Team
MTA	Metropolitan Transportation Authority
MTACIF	Metropolitan Transit Assistance for Capital Investment Fund
NPS	Non-Personal Service
NYC	New York City
NYPA	New York Power Authority
NYRA	New York Racing Association
NYS	New York State
NYSAGI	New York State Adjusted Gross Income
NYSCOPBA	New York State Correctional Officers and Police Benevolent Association
NYSHIP	New York State Health Insurance Program
NYSLRS	New York State & Local Retirement System
NYSOH	New York State of Health
NYSPBA	The Police Benevolent Association of the New York State Troopers, Inc.
NYSTA	New York State Thruway Authority
NYU	New York University
OASAS	Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

OCA	Office of Court Administration
OCFS	Office of Children and Family Services
OMH	Office of Mental Health
OPEB	Other Post-Employment Benefits
OPWDD	Office for People with Developmental Disabilities
OSC	Office of the State Comptroller
OTDA	Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance
PAYGO	Pay-As-You-Go
PBA	Police Benevolent Association
PBANYS	Police Benevolent Association of New York State
PBT	Petroleum Business Tax
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
PEF	Public Employees Federation
PFRS	Police and Fire Retirement System
PI	Personal Income
PIT	Personal Income Tax
PS	Personal Service
RBTF	Revenue Bond Tax Fund
RFP	Request for Proposals
SCB NY	Standard Chartered Bank, New York Branch
SEIT	Special Education Itinerant Teacher
SFY	School Fiscal Year
SHIN-NY	Statewide Health Information Network for New York
SIF	State Insurance Fund
SOF	State Operating Funds
SOFA	State Office for the Aging
SONYMA	State of New York Mortgage Agency
SPIF	State Parks Infrastructure Fund
SRO	State Special Revenue
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
STAR	School Tax Relief
STARC	Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Math
STIP	Short-Term Investment Pool
SUNY	State University of New York
SY	School Year
TA	Transit Authority
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TAP	Tuition Assistance Program
TIAA	Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association - College Retirement Equities Fund
TSCR	Tribal State Compact Revenue
UDSA	Utility Debt Securitization Authority
U.S.	United States
UUP	United University Professions
VLG	Video Lottery Gaming
VLT	Video Lottery Terminal
WCB	Workers' Compensation Board