

# ***PART V***



## ***USER'S GUIDE***



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The "User's Guide" provides an explanation of how to use the Executive Budget documents and where to find particular types of information. It also contains some short, nontechnical and "user-friendly" descriptions of State government and the budget process, a guide on how to read certain budget tables, and definitions of financial terms as included in these budget documents.

Government budget documents can be difficult to read. They contain many numbers and tend to lapse into technical jargon. Even people with considerable government experience can be baffled by the numerous tables or find themselves uncertain about the meaning of specialized terms.

The User's Guide attempts to overcome this problem by providing simplified, nontechnical explanations and a description of how to use the budget documents. The User's Guide contains the following sections:

- The Executive Budget Documents
- The Structure of State Government
- The Budget Process
- Guide to the Tables
- Financial Terminology

## **THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET DOCUMENTS**

The 2000-2001 Executive Budget is presented in three volumes. The first volume includes the Budget Message, an overview which describes the major themes and initiatives contained within the budget and the fiscal and economic environment within which budget decisions were made, and a listing of the legislation necessary to implement the budget recommendations. This document also presents tables summarizing cash disbursements by agency.

This second volume (Appendix I) contains the more detailed agency budget presentations. These presentations generally follow a common format and provide information on the agencies' budgets, including operating, local aid and capital projects appropriations. This volume also contains presentations covering miscellaneous appropriations (including general state charges), State debt service and, as required by the Constitution, the requests of the Judiciary and the Legislature. Tables summarizing appropriations for all agencies can be found in Part IV immediately preceding this Guide.

A third volume (Appendix II) includes the State's Financial Plan Overview, the Capital Program and Financing Plan, the detailed Explanation of Receipt Estimates, and the economic, revenue and expenditure assumptions that form the basis of the Financial Plan.

It should be noted that this User's Guide describes only the "official" budget publications (the Executive Budget and the Executive Budget Appendix books). Other documents such as press releases and publicly released briefing materials may also be of help to those seeking to understand the budget.

## **THE STRUCTURE OF STATE GOVERNMENT**

The Executive Budget focuses on the programs and finances of State government. It should be kept in mind, however, that government in New York State also includes the governments of 62 counties (five of which are the five boroughs of New York City), 62 cities (including New York City), 932 towns and 553 villages. In addition, the State is divided into 706 school districts, including New York City.

Organizationally, the State follows the classic pattern of American government — with three independent branches. The legislative branch consists of a bicameral Legislature — a Senate of 61 members and an Assembly of 150 members. The judicial branch includes trial courts and appellate courts ranging from town and village courts to the State's highest court — the Court of Appeals. The Judiciary functions under a Unified Court System whose organization, administration and financing are prescribed by the State Constitution and the Unified Court Budget Act.

The executive branch of New York State government consists of 20 departments, the maximum number allowed under a constitutional ceiling. The limitation in the number of departments is traceable to the constitutional reforms of the mid-1920's which sought to make government more manageable by eliminating most of the independently elected executive officers and by inhibiting the creation of new departments. Although there have been several interim changes since the 1920's, in 1961 the maximum number of departments was set at 20, which at the present time are the following:

Agriculture and Markets	Health
Audit and Control	Insurance
Banking	Labor
Civil Service	Law
Correctional Services	Mental Hygiene
Economic Development	Motor Vehicles
Education	Public Service
Environmental Conservation	State
Executive	Taxation and Finance
Family Assistance	Transportation

To accommodate governmental functions added since the 1920's within the limits established by the Constitution, numerous agencies have been created within the Executive Department. At the time of the 1920's reorganization, this Department, headed by the Governor, consisted solely of such core functions as budgeting, central purchasing, State police, and military and naval affairs. However, over the years, as the State took on new responsibilities that did not fit logically into the framework of one of the other departments, the entities charged with providing those services became divisions or offices of the Executive Department.

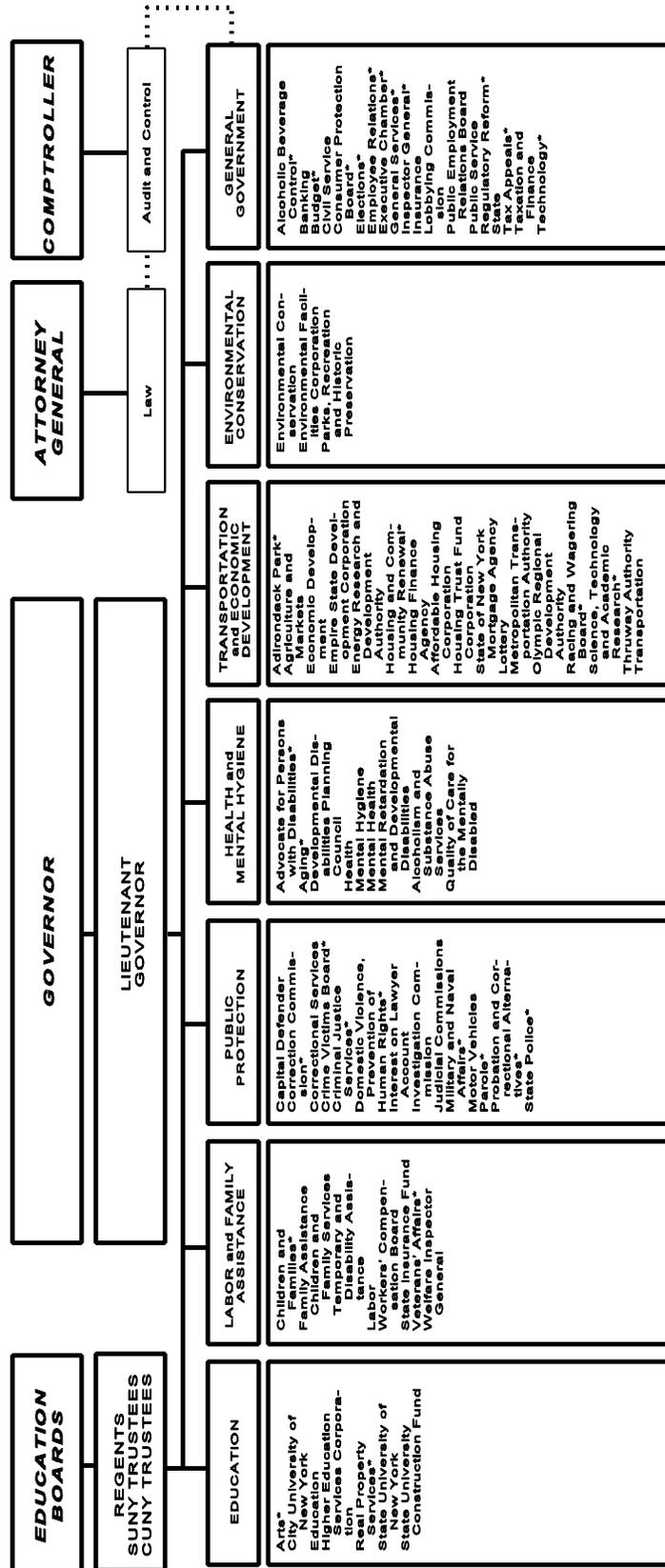
New York grants its Governor a comparatively broad range of executive power. Only two officers, in addition to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor (who are elected on a joint ballot), are directly elected by the people of the State: the State Comptroller, who heads the Department of Audit and Control, and the Attorney General, who heads the Department of Law. With a handful of exceptions, the Governor appoints the heads of all other departments and agencies of the executive branch.

The exceptions include the Commissioner of the State Education Department, whose head is appointed by, and serves at the pleasure of, the State Board of Regents. The State University of New York (SUNY), although technically a corporate entity within the State Education Department, is headed by a Chancellor who is appointed by a Board of Trustees. Likewise, the City University of New York (CUNY) is headed by a Chancellor, who is appointed by a Board of Trustees.

The departments and agencies whose heads report to the Governor are separate and distinct from one another. Conceptually, however, one may think of each department, board, commission, office or other entity as operating within the context of one of seven major functional areas.

An organization chart of the executive branch by functional areas is displayed on the following page. This chart depicts the current structure of the executive branch, and therefore does not reflect any reorganizations that are proposed in the Executive Budget. These are described elsewhere, particularly in the Agency Presentations section of this volume.

**FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF STATE AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH**  
January 1, 2000



\*Indicates agencies within the Executive Department

# **THE BUDGET PROCESS**

New York State's budget process is a prime example of an executive budget system. The Governor is required by the State Constitution to seek and coordinate requests from agencies of State government, develop a "complete" plan of proposed expenditures and the revenues available to support them (a "balanced budget"), and submit a budget to the Legislature along with the appropriation bills and other legislation required to carry out budgetary recommendations. The Governor is also required by the State Finance Law to manage the budget through administrative actions during the fiscal year.

The State's fiscal year begins April 1 and ends on March 31. However, the actual "budget cycle," representing the time between early budget preparation and last-minute disbursements, begins some nine months earlier and lasts approximately 27 months — until the expiration of the State Comptroller's authority to honor vouchers against the previous fiscal year's appropriations.

### **AGENCY BUDGET PREPARATION (JUNE—SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER)**

Preparation of budget requests varies among agencies reflecting their size, complexity and internal practice. Typically, budget development begins at the program or subdepartmental level, with staff preparing individual program requests guided by the instructions set forth by the Division of the Budget in the Budget Request Manual. The head of the agency or its top fiscal officer may hold internal hearings at which program managers outline their budgetary needs.

Although agencies begin to analyze their budget needs as early as May or June, the formal budget cycle begins when the Budget Director issues a policy memorandum — the "call letter" — to agency heads. The call letter outlines, in general terms, the Governor's priorities for the coming year, alerts the agency heads to expected fiscal constraints and informs agencies of the schedule for submitting requests to the Division of the Budget. In short, the call letter signals the official start of the budget process.

By early fall, the final program package is assembled, reviewed for consistency with the call letter, and approved by the agency head.

### **DIVISION OF THE BUDGET REVIEW (SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER—DECEMBER)**

In accordance with a schedule outlined in the call letter, agencies typically submit their budget requests to the Division of the Budget in September or October, with copies provided to the legislative fiscal committees. Examination units within the Division then analyze the requests of agencies for which they have responsibility. Examiners may seek additional information from the agencies and may hold informal hearings or meetings with agency management to clarify agency requests and seek a more precise definition of agency priorities. By the end of October, examination units have also usually determined funding requirements to continue agency programs at current levels in the new year.

In November, the Budget Director conducts a series of constitutionally authorized "formal" budget hearings, giving agency heads an opportunity to present and discuss their budget requests and giving the staff of the Division of the Budget and the Governor's office an "on-the-record" opportunity to raise critical questions on program, policy and priorities. As provided in the Constitution, representatives of the Legislature may participate in the hearings.

To help expedite the budget process, the Legislature also participates in a series of meetings with executive staff to discuss the economic outlook, revenue forecasts, projected spending, the impact of State and Federal statutes, and any other relevant

matters. Through late November, the Division's examiners transform agency requests into preliminary budget and personnel recommendations which are reviewed in detail with the Director. The staff also prepare the appropriation bills and any other legislation required to carry out these recommendations. Concurrently, the Division of the Budget's fiscal staff is reassessing economic projections, investigating possible changes in the revenue structure, analyzing trends in Federal funding, and preparing the Financial Plan that describes and forecasts the State's fiscal condition. The Financial Plan is prepared both on a cash basis and according to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

By early December, the Division of the Budget will normally have completed its recommendations on both revenues and expenditures, and presented them to the Governor and the Governor's staff. Budget staff then prepare the tables and the narrative (the "budget story") that accompany each agency budget, and the descriptions and forecasts of individual revenue sources.

### ***THE GOVERNOR'S DECISIONS (NOVEMBER—JANUARY)***

The Governor and staff, who are also preparing the annual Message to the Legislature (the "State-of-the-State" message which the Governor presents to the Legislature when it convenes in January), are conversant with the budget throughout its development. The Governor is kept up-to-date on changing economic and revenue forecasts and confirms that Executive program priorities are accurately reflected in the budget. Based on the preliminary recommendations and the most current reading of the economic and fiscal environment, the final Executive Budget recommendations are formulated in a series of meetings between Division of the Budget staff and the Governor and his staff. These sessions focus on major fiscal and policy issues and may lead to significant revisions in agency budgets.

### ***LEGISLATIVE ACTION (JANUARY—MARCH)***

Typically, in mid-January — or, following a gubernatorial election year, by February 1 — the Governor submits the Executive Budget to the Legislature, along with the related appropriation, revenue and other budget bills concerning State operations, aid to localities, capital projects and debt service. The State's Five-Year Capital Program and Financing Plan is also submitted with the Executive Budget. Within 10 days, the Division of the Budget provides the Legislature with additional financial information supporting the Executive Budget. A three-year financial projection is submitted within 30 days following submission of the Executive Budget, although it can be submitted earlier.

Historically, the Legislature, primarily through its fiscal committees — Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means — analyzes the Executive spending proposals and revenue estimates, holds public hearings on major programs and seeks further information from the staffs of the Division of the Budget and other State agencies. Following that review, the Legislature acts on the appropriation bills submitted with the Executive Budget to reflect its decisions.

In 1998, for the first time ever, the Legislature adopted a Conference Committee process to organize its deliberations and reach bi-lateral agreement on a Budget. The process involved the creation of a General Budget Conference Committee to set overall priorities and manage the process, and several Conference Subcommittees to make budget recommendations for specific program areas. After a series of public meetings, the Committees developed joint spending and revenue recommendations which were then reflected in amended versions of the Governor's proposed appropriation bills and related legislation, and approved by both houses.

The legislature again used Conference Committees during its deliberations on the 1999-2000 Budget, and is generally expected to continue the practice to arrive at

decisions on the proposed 2000-2001 Executive Budget. The Senate and Assembly will continue to conduct an extensive analysis of the Budget and discuss their findings with the Executive, as has been done in the past. Upon completing its analysis, the Legislature often amends the appropriation bills and other budget-related bills before voting on them. These amended bills are available from the Senate and Assembly Document Rooms located in the Capitol and the Legislative Office Building, and on the Internet.

The appropriation bills, except for those items which were added by the Legislature and the appropriations for the Legislature and Judiciary, become law without further action by the Governor. The Governor must approve or disapprove all or parts of the appropriation bills covering the Legislature and Judiciary and may use the line item veto to disapprove items added by the Legislature while approving the remainder of the bill. As provided in the Constitution, the Legislature may override the Governor's veto by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each house. The passage of the appropriation bills provides a legal foundation for the disbursement of funds during the new fiscal year.

Upon passage of the appropriation bills, the Legislature must issue a summary of changes to the budget, and indicate how projected disbursements will be balanced by projected receipts. The Legislature must also issue a report describing appropriation changes and the effect of the enacted budget on State agency employment levels.

### ***BUDGET EXECUTION (APRIL—MARCH)***

At this point the budget process enters a new phase: budget execution. As a first step, the Division of the Budget approves "certificates of allocation" informing the State Comptroller that accounts may be established as specified in the certificates and that vouchers drawn against the accounts may be honored.

In addition, the Division of the Budget keeps a close watch throughout the year on the flow of revenue and the pattern of expenditures against its projections. This information is reflected in quarterly updates of the Financial Plan which are provided to the Legislature, as required by law, in April (or as soon as practicable after budget enactment), July, October and with the Executive Budget for the ensuing year. These serve as the basis of financial management during the fiscal year, and may alert both the Governor and the Legislature to potential problems in maintaining budget balance as the State fiscal year unfolds.

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## **A GUIDE TO THE TABLES**

One of the most daunting features of any budget document is the array of tables that accompanies each narrative. What does each table include? What is a "category"? Is it the same as a "program"? What are "all funds"? How do the tables account for transactions that have occurred during the current fiscal year and that may have changed the basis for year-to-year comparisons?

At first glance, the tables may appear to differ widely in appearance and content from one agency budget to another. Some agencies will have a limited number of programs, receive funding in only one category of appropriation — say, State Operations — and have no capital construction projects. Others may receive funding in all categories and many fund types, have a complex set of programs, and reflect numerous current-year adjustments. A closer look will reveal that each agency presentation uses a uniform set of tables in an identical sequence. It should be noted, however, that some agencies may not require one or more of the set. For example, the capital projects table will not be included for an agency that has no construction program.

All or most of the following tables accompany each agency presentation. The numbers of the tables (e.g., I, II,...X) have been included in this guide for ease of reference only. Although the titles of the tables are identical to those that appear in the agency presentations, the tables in the presentations are not numbered.

- I. ALL FUNDS — APPROPRIATIONS**
- II. ALL FUND TYPES — LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROGRAM — ANNUAL SALARIED POSITIONS**
- III. STATE OPERATIONS — ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY FUND TYPE — APPROPRIATIONS**
- IV. STATE OPERATIONS — ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAM — APPROPRIATIONS**
- V. STATE OPERATIONS — GENERAL FUND — SUMMARY OF PERSONAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES — 2000-2001 RECOMMENDED**
- VI. STATE OPERATIONS — GENERAL FUND — SUMMARY OF NONPERSONAL SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE UNDISTRIBUTED APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES — 2000-2001 RECOMMENDED**
- VII. STATE OPERATIONS — OTHER THAN GENERAL FUND — SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES — 2000-2001 RECOMMENDED**
- VIII. AID TO LOCALITIES — ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY FUND TYPE — APPROPRIATIONS**
- IX. AID TO LOCALITIES — ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAM — APPROPRIATIONS**
- X. CAPITAL PROJECTS — ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAM — APPROPRIATIONS**

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## I. ALL FUNDS — APPROPRIATIONS

This table shows the total recommended appropriations by category and grand total for the coming fiscal year compared with appropriations available for the current fiscal year for all funds. It also shows the total of current year and prior year appropriations which have been recommended for reappropriation for all funds in the Capital Projects category.

<b>1</b> ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS				
<b>2</b> Category	<b>3</b> Available 1999-00	<b>4</b> Appropriations Recommended 2000-01	Change	<b>5</b> Reappropriations Recommended 2000-01
State Operations .....	\$34,981,300	\$32,592,500	-\$2,388,800	.....
Aid To Localities .....	82,085,405	79,619,905	-2,465,500	\$3,100,000
Capital Projects .....	3,314,000	2,495,000	-819,000	96,557,000
Debt Service .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<u>\$120,380,705</u>	<u>\$114,707,405</u>	<u>-\$5,673,300</u>	<u>\$99,657,000</u>

**1** "All Funds" captures spending from all of the State's various revenue sources, including taxes, fees, fines, Federal grants, bond proceeds, lottery proceeds, and other miscellaneous receipts. This concept includes the four fund types which comprise the Governmental Funds Financial Plan: the General Fund (the repository for the majority of State-imposed taxes and fees), Special Revenue funds (including funds earmarked for specific purposes like lottery proceeds, fishing licenses, or Federal grants), Capital Projects funds and Debt Service funds. Another three fund types — Internal Service funds, Enterprise funds and Fiduciary funds — are included as well.

**2** There are four major categories of spending: State Operations, Aid to Localities, Capital Projects and Debt Service.

**3** This column includes the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Adjustments, such as the recommended transfer of a program or an item to another fund or agency for the coming fiscal year, are included to provide for year-to-year comparability.

**4** This column displays the appropriations recommended to be made to the agency for 2000-01. As explained in the "Financial Terminology" section of this Guide, appropriations represent an authorization to incur spending obligations during the fiscal year, up to the specified amount. Cash payments for those obligations may occur during the fiscal year of the appropriation, or during the first part of the ensuing fiscal year.

**5** A reappropriation is a prior-year or current-year appropriation which will not have been fully expended by the end of the current fiscal year and which has been recommended for extension. For a further discussion of Capital Projects reappropriations see Note 2 of Table X.

**II. ALL FUND TYPES — LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROGRAM — ANNUAL SALARIED POSITIONS**

Level of Employment or Workforce, as reflected in this table, is on an "Average Fill Level" (AFL) basis and does not include nonannual salaried employees (e.g., employees hired on a seasonal or hourly basis). AFL is the number of annual salaried positions, expressed on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis, that can be filled on average throughout the fiscal year based on available funding.

**ALL FUND TYPES  
LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROGRAM  
ANNUAL SALARIED POSITIONS**

Program	2000-01 Recommended Average Fill Level				Change
	<b>1</b> Available 1999-00	<b>2</b> Personal Service (Regular)	<b>3</b> Maintenance Undistributed	<b>4</b> Total Recommended 2000-01	
Executive Management					
General Fund	60	56	....	56	-4
Administration and Fiscal Management					
General Fund	72	46	....	46	-26
Special Revenue Funds—Federal	19	40	....	40	+ 21
Special Revenue Funds—Other	50	....	59	59	+ 9
Prevention and Intervention					
General Fund	42	34	....	34	-8
Treatment and Rehabilitation					
General Fund	525	493	....	493	-32
Research, Planning and Development					
General Fund	122	96	....	96	-26
Subtotal, Direct Funded Programs	890	765	59	824	-66
<b>6</b> Suballocations:					
Special Revenue Funds—Federal	....			10	+ 10
Total	890			834	-56

**1** Available 1999-00 includes the combined total AFL available in this agency during the current year funded from three sources: Personal Service (Regular); Maintenance Undistributed; and suballocations of funding from sources outside the agency.

**2** AFL values shown in this column are funded from appropriations for Personal Service (Regular) and, if applicable, from capital appropriations in this agency.

**3** AFL values shown in this column are funded from Maintenance Undistributed appropriations made to this agency.

**4** This is the total of the values shown in the preceding two columns.

**5** This is the year to year change in AFL values, i.e., the values shown in the fourth column versus the values shown in the first column.

**6** AFL values shown in this row are funded from other sources, including suballocations from other agencies and other financing mechanisms. This table shows the addition of 10 positions from suballocated funds.

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The next five tables apply to the State Operations category. Each agency which has appropriations in this category will have some or all of these tables in its budget presentation.

### III. STATE OPERATIONS — ALL FUNDS REQUIREMENTS BY FUND TYPE — APPROPRIATIONS

This table shows the distribution of all appropriations within the State Operations category by fund type and shows a year-to-year comparison of the amounts available in the current fiscal year and those recommended for the coming fiscal year. See the next table for a distribution by program.

<b>STATE OPERATIONS ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY FUND TYPE APPROPRIATIONS</b>			
<b>1</b> Fund Type	Available 1999-00	Recommended 2000-01	Change
<b>2</b> General Fund . . . . .	\$31,388,300	\$27,704,200	-\$3,684,100
Special Revenue Funds—Federal . . . . .	1,043,000	1,694,100	+ 651,100
Special Revenue Funds—Other . . . . .	2,550,000	3,194,200	+ 644,200
Total . . . . .	<u>\$34,981,300</u>	<u>\$32,592,500</u>	<u>-\$2,388,800</u>
<b>3</b> Adjustments:			
Transfer(s) From:			
All State Departments and Agencies			
General Fund . . . . .	-235,800		
Transfer(s) To:			
Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, Office of			
General Fund (Aid to Localities) . . . . .	+ 50,800		
Appropriated 1999-00 . . . . .	<u>\$34,796,300</u>		

**1** The State Finance Law defines and mandates the use of seven fund types: General, Special Revenue, Capital Projects, Debt Service, Enterprise, Internal Service and Fiduciary.

**2** Because of the difference between the State's fiscal year (April 1 through March 31) and the Federal fiscal year (October 1 through September 30), State fiscal year appropriations of most Federal grants generally include spending from portions of two Federal fiscal years. The amounts discussed throughout the Executive Budget represent the totals of spending from different grants, that are expected to occur during the State fiscal year.

**3** Adjustments in the amounts available for the current year may occur for a number of reasons. As discussed below, they may anticipate changes that are being recommended in the budget for the new fiscal year or reflect transactions occurring during the course of the current year:

- Most commonly, the adjustment is included to make the amounts available in the current year more comparable to those recommended for the upcoming year. For example, if the Executive Budget is recommending that an item, which has been appropriated in the current year's budget as a State Operations item, be included in the upcoming year in Aid to Localities, the dollar amount of the item would be deducted from the amount available in the current year for State Operations to achieve year-to-year comparability. A similar amount would be added to the amount available this year for Aid to Localities.

- In other cases, including the example shown in the table above, the amount shown reflects an adjustment that has actually taken place during the current year. In the example, the amount of \$235,800 was transferred to this agency from an appropriation made to "All State Departments and Agencies" which is included among the Miscellaneous appropriations elsewhere in the Executive Budget. During budget execution, such Miscellaneous All State Department and Agency appropriations (e.g., to fund a salary increase or some other across-the-board adjustment) are divided and transferred to the appropriations of individual agencies to be expended (see the explanation of "lump sum appropriations" included in the "Financial Terminology" section). The adjustment made in this case enables the reader to compare the amount actually available to the agency under this category during the current fiscal year with that appropriated by the Legislature for the year.

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**IV. STATE OPERATIONS — ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAM — APPROPRIATIONS**

This table shows the amounts available for State Operations for the current fiscal year and those that have been recommended for the coming fiscal year by program and, within each program, by fund type.

<b>STATE OPERATIONS ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS</b>			
<b>1</b> Program	Available 1999-00	Recommended 2000-01	Change
Executive Management			
General Fund . . . . .	\$1,990,900	\$1,858,200	-\$132,700
Administration and Fiscal Management			
General Fund . . . . .	3,624,800	2,604,700	-1,020,100
Special Revenue Funds—Federal . . . . .	1,043,000	1,694,100	+ 651,100
Prevention and Intervention			
General Fund . . . . .	1,678,000	1,404,500	-273,500
Treatment and Rehabilitation			
General Fund . . . . .	19,670,400	18,239,500	-1,430,900
Special Revenue Funds—Other . . . . .	2,550,000	3,194,200	+ 644,200
Research, Planning and Development			
General Fund . . . . .	4,424,200	3,597,300	-826,900
Total . . . . .	<u>\$34,981,300</u>	<u>\$32,592,500</u>	<u>-\$2,388,800</u>

**1** Each agency has a program structure which is described in its narrative presentation. Each of the agency's activities falls within a program, and each program may have appropriations from one or more fund types.

**V. STATE OPERATIONS — GENERAL FUND — SUMMARY OF PERSONAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES — 2000-01 RECOMMENDED**

This table shows the amounts recommended for personal service for each program supported from the General Fund. Personal service is one of four "major objects" of expenditure in use in New York State budgeting. The other major objects — nonpersonal service, grants and capital projects — are discussed in the tables that follow.

**STATE OPERATIONS—GENERAL FUND  
SUMMARY OF PERSONAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES  
2000-01 RECOMMENDED**

Program	1		3		4	
	Total Personal Service		Personal Service Regular (Annual Salaried)		Temporary Service (Nonannual Salaried)	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Executive Management . . . . .	\$1,716,300	-\$130,900	\$1,690,200	-\$118,900	\$23,100	-\$12,000
Administration and Fiscal Management . . . . .	1,434,300	-811,600	1,427,300	-803,600	. . . . .	-8,000
Prevention and Intervention . . . . .	1,025,900	-244,100	1,009,900	-244,100	10,000	. . . . .
Treatment and Rehabilitation . . . . .	15,121,200	-979,900	14,867,000	-969,900	61,100	-10,000
Research, Planning and Development . . . . .	2,865,600	-780,800	2,848,600	-780,800	9,000	. . . . .
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$22,163,300</b>	<b>-\$2,947,300</b>	<b>\$21,843,000</b>	<b>-\$2,917,300</b>	<b>\$94,200</b>	<b>-\$30,000</b>

Program	5	
	Holiday/Overtime Pay (Annual Salaried)	
	Amount	Change
Executive Management . . . . .	\$3,000	. . . . .
Administration and Fiscal Management . . . . .	7,000	. . . . .
Prevention and Intervention . . . . .	6,000	. . . . .
Treatment and Rehabilitation . . . . .	193,100	. . . . .
Research, Planning and Development . . . . .	17,000	. . . . .
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$226,100</b>	<b>. . . . .</b>

1 The total amount recommended for Personal Service is the sum of the amounts recommended for Personal Service Regular (Annual Salaried), Temporary Service (Nonannual Salaried) and Holiday/Overtime Pay (Annual Salaried). It includes funding for annual-salaried personnel (see table entitled "All Fund Types — Levels of Employment By Program — Annual Salaried Positions") and nonannual salaried personal services costs, and includes adjustments to account for savings expected to result from vacancies occurring throughout the year.

2 The amounts shown under "Change" represent the difference (+/-) between the appropriations available in the current fiscal year and the amounts recommended for the coming year.

3 The bulk of the State's permanent work force is funded through the Personal Service Regular appropriation and is generally paid on the basis of an annual salary. Personal Service Regular, Temporary Service and Holiday/Overtime Pay are "subobjects" of expenditure within Personal Service, the major object.

4 As noted above, Temporary Service is a subobject of expenditure within Personal Service, the major object. It includes appropriations recommended to pay for employees hired on a seasonal or short-term basis who are generally paid according to an hourly wage scale, and includes amounts to cover Holiday/Overtime Pay for such nonannual salaried employees.

- 5 As also noted above, Holiday/Overtime Pay is a subobject of expenditure within Personal Service, the major object. It includes recommended appropriations to compensate annual salaried employees eligible to receive payment for work performed on holidays or beyond normal duty hours. Eligibility for such payment is established by Civil Service Rules and Regulations and by contracts resulting from collective bargaining with employee organizations. The provisions of both the Civil Service Rules and Regulations and contracts with employee organizations must meet the standards set forth in the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act which governs State overtime policies.

**VI. STATE OPERATIONS — GENERAL FUND — SUMMARY OF  
NONPERSONAL SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE UNDISTRIBUTED  
APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES — 2000-01 RECOMMENDED**

Nonpersonal Service (NPS) is one of the major objects of expenditure in use in New York State budgeting. This table shows the amounts recommended for appropriation from the General Fund in the coming year by program and NPS subobject and by program for Maintenance Undistributed. As in the case of the Personal Service table, it also shows the "change," or the difference (+/-) between the amounts available during the current fiscal year and the amounts recommended for appropriation in the coming year.

**STATE OPERATIONS—GENERAL FUND  
SUMMARY OF NONPERSONAL SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE UNDISTRIBUTED  
APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES  
2000-01 RECOMMENDED**

Program	Total		Supplies and Materials <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</span>	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Executive Management . . . . .	\$141,900	-\$1,800	\$20,200	-\$300
Administration and Fiscal Management . . . . .	1,170,400	-208,500	83,600	-50,700
Prevention and Intervention . . . . .	378,600	-29,400	6,000	-18,600
Treatment and Rehabilitation . . . . .	3,118,300	-451,000	1,816,300	+ 43,000
Research, Planning and Development . . . . .	731,700	-46,100	82,200	. . . . .
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$5,540,900</b>	<b>-\$736,800</b>	<b>\$2,008,300</b>	<b>-\$26,600</b>

Program	Travel <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</span>		Contractual Services <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</span>	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Executive Management . . . . .	\$51,000	. . . . .	\$70,700	-\$1,500
Administration and Fiscal Management . . . . .	66,800	. . . . .	995,700	-44,500
Prevention and Intervention . . . . .	54,500	. . . . .	318,100	-10,800
Treatment and Rehabilitation . . . . .	105,600	-\$98,200	966,400	-95,800
Research, Planning and Development . . . . .	34,100	. . . . .	615,400	-46,100
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$312,000</b>	<b>-\$98,200</b>	<b>\$2,966,300</b>	<b>-\$198,700</b>

Program	Equipment <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</span>		Maintenance Undistributed <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</span>	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Executive Management . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Administration and Fiscal Management . . . . .	\$24,300	-\$113,300	. . . . .	. . . . .
Prevention and Intervention . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Treatment and Rehabilitation . . . . .	30,000	-100,000	\$200,000	-\$200,000
Research, Planning and Development . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$54,300</b>	<b>-\$213,300</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>-\$200,000</b>

1 The subobject Supplies and Materials constitutes one of four subobjects of expenditure within the major object, Nonpersonal Service. Supplies and Materials include such items as institutional food, clothing, household supplies and office supplies. The mix of items purchased will, of course, vary widely from agency to agency and program to program.

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- 2** Included within the subobject Travel are public transportation, meals and lodging, reimbursement for the use of personal cars, and the costs associated with the operation and maintenance of State-owned cars.
- 3** The subobject Contractual Services includes the payment of leases, the rental of data processing and other equipment, and a variety of services provided to the State on an occasional or regular basis by outside vendors. Some examples are printing, accounting, legal, consulting and medical services.
- 4** The subobject Equipment includes the amounts recommended for such items as vehicles, office machines and furniture, and highway equipment.
- 5** Maintenance Undistributed is not a subobject within Nonpersonal Service. It contains one or more lump sum appropriations for specific purposes or programs. As appropriated, it does not distinguish between major objects or subobjects. Under the State Finance Law, before an agency can use these funds a segregation ("certificate") must be issued by the Director of the Budget to specify the amounts available within the lump sum for major objects (Personal Service, Nonpersonal Service) and for various subobjects (e.g., Personal Service Regular, Travel, Equipment). Copies of the certificate are filed with the Comptroller and the legislative fiscal committees.

**VII. STATE OPERATIONS — OTHER THAN GENERAL FUND — SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES — 2000-01 RECOMMENDED**

This table shows the amounts recommended to support State Operations from funds other than the General Fund. It shows totals for amounts recommended by program for the major objects Personal Service and Nonpersonal Service and for Maintenance Undistributed, but does not distribute the major objects into subobjects. It also shows the change, or difference (+ /-), between the amounts available in the current fiscal year and those recommended for appropriation in the coming year.

**STATE OPERATIONS—OTHER THAN GENERAL FUND 1  
SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND CHANGES  
2000-01 RECOMMENDED**

<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Personal Service</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>
Administration and Fiscal Management . . . . .	\$1,694,100	+ \$651,100	\$1,546,100	+ \$856,300
Treatment and Rehabilitation . . . . .	3,194,200	+ 644,200	. . . . .	. . . . .
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$4,888,300</b>	<b>+ \$1,295,300</b>	<b>\$1,546,100</b>	<b>+ \$856,300</b>

<u>Program</u>	<u>Nonpersonal Service</u>		<u>Maintenance Undistributed</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>
Administration and Fiscal Management . . . . .	. . . . .	-\$230,200	\$148,000	+ \$25,000
Treatment and Rehabilitation . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,194,200	+ 644,200
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>. . . . .</b>	<b>-\$230,200</b>	<b>\$3,342,200</b>	<b>+ \$669,200</b>

1 Other-than-General Fund appropriations include Federal funds; Internal Service funds, such as the Centralized Services Fund through which individual agencies purchase telecommunications and other support services from the Office of General Services; Special Revenue funds, such as the State Special Revenue Fund; Debt Service funds; Fiduciary funds, such as the Common Retirement fund; and Enterprise funds.

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The next two tables apply to the Aid to Localities category. Each agency which has appropriations in this category will have these two tables in its budget presentation.

**VIII. AID TO LOCALITIES — ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY FUND TYPE — APPROPRIATIONS**

This table shows the distribution of all appropriations for this agency within the Aid to Localities category by fund type and shows a year-to-year comparison of the amounts available in the current year with those recommended for the coming fiscal year. See the next table for the distribution by program.

**AID TO LOCALITIES  
ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY FUND TYPE  
APPROPRIATIONS**

Fund Type	Available 1999-00	Recommended 2000-01	Change
General Fund . . . . .	\$46,146,800	\$44,311,300	-\$1,835,500
Special Revenue Funds—Federal . . . . .	35,938,605	35,308,605	-630,000
Total . . . . .	<u>\$82,085,405</u>	<u>\$79,619,905</u>	<u>-\$2,465,500</u>
Adjustments:			
Transfer(s) To:			
Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, Office of General Fund (State Operations) . . . . .	+ 50,800		
Appropriated 1999-00 . . . . .	<u>\$82,136,205</u>		

**IX. AID TO LOCALITIES — ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAM — APPROPRIATIONS**

This table shows for Aid to Localities the amounts that are available for the current fiscal year and those that have been recommended for the coming fiscal year by program and, within each program, by fund type.

**AID TO LOCALITIES  
ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAM  
APPROPRIATIONS**

Program	Available 1999-00	Recommended 2000-01	Change
Community Alcoholism Services			
<b>1</b> General Fund . . . . .	\$46,146,800	\$44,311,300	-\$1,835,500
Special Revenue Funds—Federal . . . . .	35,938,605	35,308,605	-630,000
Total . . . . .	<u>\$82,085,405</u>	<u>\$79,619,905</u>	<u>-\$2,465,500</u>

**1** The amounts available or recommended for each program are shown by fund type. As pointed out elsewhere, other programs may include a different mix of fund types.

The next table applies to the Capital Projects category. Each agency which has appropriations in this category will have this table in its budget presentation.

**X. CAPITAL PROJECTS — ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAM — APPROPRIATIONS**

This table shows the amounts that are available for Capital Projects for the current fiscal year and those that have been recommended for the coming fiscal year by Comprehensive Construction Program and, within such program, by fund or account. It also shows recommended reappropriations for the coming year.

<b>CAPITAL PROJECTS ALL FUNDS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS</b>				
<u>Comprehensive Construction Programs</u> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1</span>	Available 1999-00	Recommended 2000-01	Change	Reappropriations 2000-01 <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">2</span>
Institutional Services Program <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">3</span>				
Capital Projects Fund	\$365,000	.....	-365,000	\$763,000
Mental Hygiene Capital Improvement Fund - 389	1,885,000	\$1,449,000	-436,000	38,159,000
Community Services Program				
Capital Projects Fund	.....	500,000	+ 500,000	3,500,000
Mental Hygiene Capital Improvement Fund - 389	822,000	546,000	-276,000	51,375,000
Design and Construction Supervision				
Mental Hygiene Capital Improvement Fund - 389 <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">4</span>	242,000	.....	-242,000	2,760,000
Total	<u>\$3,314,000</u>	<u>\$2,495,000</u>	<u>-819,000</u>	<u>\$96,557,000</u>

1 Programs in the Capital Projects category are known as Comprehensive Construction Programs (CCP).

2 A reappropriation continues for the coming year all or part of the undisbursed balance of an appropriation from a prior fiscal year. Reappropriations are used extensively in capital programs because construction or major rehabilitation projects usually require more than one fiscal year from their inception to completion.

3 The program titles in the Capital Projects category usually differ from the program titles used in the State Operations and Aid to Localities categories. Some CCP's represent broad categories, such as General Maintenance and Improvements, while others may correspond to specific agency programs.

4 The number shown (in this case, 389) is assigned by the State Comptroller to identify the particular fund. It is used in the Comptroller's records and in the appropriation bill.

# **FINANCIAL TERMINOLOGY**

This section provides a comprehensive overview of financial terms used throughout the Executive Budget and in other financial and budgetary documents. Many of the terms are generic; others reflect definitions set forth in New York State law, regulations issued by State financial control agencies, or historical usage in State government. The terms have been grouped under 9 major headings:

1. Budgets
2. Financial Plan
3. Fund Structure
4. Appropriations and Expenditures
5. Budget Execution and Control
6. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
7. Accountability, Audit and Internal Controls
8. Debt and Capital Financing
9. Other Miscellaneous Terms

## **1. BUDGETS**

**Executive Budget** refers to the structure and process of the constitutional system of budgeting in New York State which vests in the Governor primary authority and responsibility for budget formulation, presentation and execution. More specifically, it refers to the Governor's constitutionally mandated annual submission to the Legislature containing his plan of recommended **appropriations**, **expenditures** and **cash disbursements** (see below) necessary to carry out programs, along with estimates of **revenues** and **cash receipts** (see below) expected to be available to support these expenditures and disbursements for the forthcoming **fiscal year** (see below). The State Constitution requires explicit recommendations for making changes to the current revenue structure and legislation to implement such recommendations (see **Financial Plan** below).

Pursuant to the Constitution, the Governor's Executive Budget must incorporate the appropriations requests of the Judiciary and the Legislature as they are received from these bodies, although they are not part of the executive branch of State government. While the Governor may not alter their requests, the Governor may comment on them and recommend changes.

The Constitution requires submission of the Budget on or before the third Tuesday after the first Monday in January, except in years following gubernatorial elections when it must be submitted by February 1.

**Amendments to the Budget:** The State Constitution permits the Governor to amend or supplement the Executive Budget within 30 calendar days after its submission or, with the consent of the Legislature, at any time before the close of the legislative session. Such revisions, additions or deletions, conveyed to the heads of the fiscal committees in a memorandum, reflect necessary corrections or responses to new situations or conditions arising after the preparation of the Executive Budget.

**Legislative action on the Executive Budget:** The Legislature and its fiscal committees — Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means — analyze the budget, holding public hearings on major programs and seeking further information from the staffs of the Division of the Budget and other State agencies. Except for the budgets of the Legislature and the Judiciary, the Legislature may not alter an appropriation bill except to eliminate or reduce the amount of an item recommended therein. It may, however, add items separate and distinct from those included in the original bill submitted by the Governor.

The appropriations passed by the Legislature, except for those which added items or provided funds for the Legislature and Judiciary, become law without further action by the Governor. The Governor must approve or disapprove all or parts of the appropriation bills covering the Legislature and Judiciary and may disapprove, by line item veto, items added to his original bills. As provided in the Constitution, the Legislature may override the Governor's veto by a vote of two-thirds of those elected to each house.

**Other Appropriation Measures:** An appropriation bill may also be submitted through the regular legislative process (i.e., it may be introduced by one or more legislators or by a legislative committee). However, the Legislature must act upon the Governor's constitutionally mandated appropriation bills before it acts on any other appropriation bills (unless the Governor certifies the need for immediate passage of another appropriation bill, pursuant to the Governor's constitutional authority to issue a "Message of Necessity"). Appropriation measures initiated by the Legislature are subject to veto in whole or in part by the Governor.

**Fiscal Years:** A fiscal year is the accounting period on which a budget is based. The State fiscal year runs from April 1 through March 31. The Federal fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30. The fiscal year for all New York counties and towns and for most cities is the calendar year. New York City and the City University of New York, and independent school districts in the State operate on July 1 through June 30 fiscal years. For most villages, the fiscal year runs from June 1 through May 31. Other cities and villages in New York State have varying fiscal years (see the State Comptroller's annual *Special Report on Municipal Affairs*).

## **2. FINANCIAL PLAN**

A financial plan is a comprehensive outline of a government's financial resources and spending requirements.

Appropriation bills and State laws together provide the necessary legal framework for the State to collect money and spend it on the operations of State agencies, aid to local governments and school districts, and for capital projects and debt service. However, the tax laws do not contain estimates of how much income the State will generate from each levy — these amounts must be estimated. Similarly, estimates must be made of spending, based on an evaluation of each State program and its attendant costs and eligibility requirements. Together these projections of income and spending constitute the Financial Plan.

As set forth in law, the Budget Director is designated to act on specific matters on behalf of the Governor in exercising the Governor's constitutionally prescribed responsibilities. The Division of the Budget, headed by the Budget Director, prepares a Financial Plan for each fiscal year. The Financial Plan presented with the budget reflects the receipts and disbursements that would result from legislative adoption of the Executive Budget recommendations. A revised Financial Plan must be submitted as soon as practicable after the Executive Budget, as amended, is enacted. This plan becomes the basis for administration of the State's finances and must be updated quarterly.

The Financial Plan includes results for one or more funds that are managed by the State, displayed on a cash or GAAP basis, and projects closing balances at the completion of a fiscal period (e.g., a fiscal year). See Section 6 below for a discussion of GAAP and cash-based accounting.

## **3. FUND STRUCTURE**

### **Governmental Funds**

- a) **General Fund:** This is the major operating fund of the State. It receives all State income not earmarked for a particular program or activity and not specified by law to be deposited in another fund. State income for financial plan purposes consists of moneys deposited to the credit of the General Fund during the fiscal year from current revenues (taxes, fees, and miscellaneous receipts including certain repayments of State advances) and transfers. General Fund income finances disbursements from its two operating accounts — the Local Assistance Account and the State Purposes Account — and transfers to other funds.

The **Local Assistance Account** finances:

- State grants to, or State expenditures on behalf of, counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts and other local entities;
- certain contractual payments to localities;
- certain advances for reimbursable costs (see **advances**, below); and
- certain financial assistance to, or on behalf of, individuals and not-for-profit organizations.

The **State Purposes Account** finances:

- salaries and non-wage compensation for most State employees;
- other operating costs of State departments and agencies, the Legislature and the Judiciary;
- General State Charges, which are 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; Social Security payments on behalf of State employees; unemployment insurance benefits; employee benefit programs; court judgments and settlements; assessments for local improvements; and taxes on public lands;
- certain contractual payments, including some contractual payments to localities and State lease-purchase payments for **certificates of participation** (see below);
- certain financial assistance to individuals and not-for-profit organizations;
- certain advances for reimbursable costs; and
- interest payments on **tax and revenue anticipation notes (TRANS)**, **bond anticipation notes (BANs)** and BANs issued in the form of commercial paper.

In addition to the above accounts, the General Fund includes the following funds:

- **Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund (TSRF):** This fund receives any General Fund cash surpluses existing at year-end up to a maximum contribution of two-tenths of one percent of total General Fund disbursements. The reserve fund cannot exceed 2 percent of General Fund disbursements for the fiscal year. Any General Fund surplus after the reserve contribution may be used for State tax reduction or may be carried over into the succeeding fiscal year. In the event of a deficit in the General Fund at the close of the fiscal year, a loan may be made from the TSRF to the extent of the deficit or the funds available in the TSRF whichever is lower, provided such loans will be repaid in three equal annual installments within a period of six years from the date the loan was made. Cash assets of the TSRF can be loaned to the Local Assistance Account or the State Purposes Account during the fiscal year, but must be repaid, in cash, by March 31 of any fiscal year.
- **Contingency Reserve Fund:** This fund was created in legislation accompanying the 1993-94 budget to provide a reserve to fund extraordinary needs arising from litigation actions against the State. Use of this fund is restricted to litigation cases of \$25 million or more, and requires an appropriation to access.

- **Community Projects Fund:** This fund was created in legislation accompanying the 1996-97 Budget to provide a fund to track various community projects.
- **Debt Reduction Reserve Fund:** This fund was created in legislation accompanying the 1998-99 Budget to reduce State debt.

The General Fund, as reported by the State Comptroller in his annual GAAP financial statements, also includes the revenues and expenditures of funds budgeted as **Internal Service Funds** and **Enterprise Funds** and of certain **Special Revenue Funds** (see below).

- b) **Special Revenue Funds:** These funds account for State receipts from specific revenue sources and are legally restricted to disbursement for specified purposes. This governmental fund type is divided into two classifications in New York State — **Special Revenue Funds-Other** and **Special Revenue Funds-Federal**. An example of a Special Revenue Fund-Other is the Conservation Fund, which finances a number of State environmental programs. An example of a Special Revenue Fund-Federal is the Health and Human Services Fund where, for instance, Federal Medicaid reimbursements are received and disbursed. Although any earmarked revenue fund is treated as a Special Revenue Fund-Other for cash-basis budgeting and reporting purposes, it is combined with the General Fund for purposes of reporting on the basis of GAAP.
- c) **Capital Projects Funds:** These funds finance such capital construction costs as:
- planning, land acquisition, design, construction, construction management and supervision, and equipment costs attributable to: highway, parkway and rail preservation projects; outdoor recreation and environmental conservation projects; and buildings and other capital facilities required by various State departments and agencies;
  - aid payments to local governmental units and public authorities to help finance the following types of capital programs: highway, parkway, bridge, mass transportation, aviation, economic development, port development, community college, community and State mental health, outdoor recreation, State-assisted housing and environmental quality; and
  - advances for capital construction costs reimbursable by public authorities, instrumentalities of the State, the Federal government or local governments.

Sources of revenue for this fund type include transfers from other State funds including the General Fund, dedicated taxes and other revenues, reimbursement of advances, bond proceeds, and Federal capital grants.

- d) **Debt Service Funds:** All tax-financed State debt service on long-term debt and payments on certain lease-purchase or other contractual obligations are paid from debt service funds. These account for the accumulation of money for, and the payment of principal and interest on, general long-term debt and certificates of participation. Lease-purchase payments for State University, Health and Mental Hygiene facilities, and for highway construction, reconstruction, reconditioning and preservation under contractual agreements with public authorities are also paid from funds classified as debt service funds. Debt service on highway bonds supported by dedicated highway revenues is also reflected in this fund type. Sources of revenue for this fund type include transfers from the General Fund, dedicated taxes and other revenues.

### ***Proprietary Funds***

- a) **Internal Service Funds:** These funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services supplied by one State agency to other State agencies or governmental units on a cost reimbursement basis.

- b) **Enterprise Funds:** These funds are used to account for operations that operate similarly to private business enterprises.

The Internal Service Funds and Enterprise Funds are treated as Proprietary Funds for cash-basis budgeting and reporting purposes, and are combined with the General Fund for purposes of reporting on a GAAP basis.

### ***Fiduciary Funds***

- a) **Expendable Trust Funds:** These funds are used to account for funds held by the State in a trust capacity whose principal and income may be spent for designated operations.
- b) **Non-Expendable Trust Funds:** These funds are used to account for funds held by the State in a trust capacity whose principal must remain intact.

## **4. APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES**

An **appropriation** is a statutory authorization against which expenditures may be made during a specific State fiscal year, and from which **disbursements** (see below) may be made, for the purposes designated, up to the stated amount of the appropriation. Under the Constitution, an appropriation may be made for no longer than a two-year period (also see **reappropriation**, below).

Appropriations are authorizations, rather than mandates, to spend. **Expenditures** and **disbursements** (see below) need not, and generally do not, equal the amount of the appropriation from which they were made, since less than the full amount of the appropriation is usually spent within the fiscal year to which it pertains (see **carryover**, below). An appropriation thus represents maximum spending authority unless a lower maximum has been set by a **disbursement ceiling** (see below). When authorized by statute an appropriation may be **suballocated** (that is, moved) from one agency to another agency for the purpose of incurring obligations and making disbursements in the agency which receives the suballocation. (The term suballocation should not be confused with **allocation** which is defined in section 5).

In New York, all appropriations are classified in one of the four following categories:

- **State Operations.** This category relates to appropriations for the operation of State agencies, regardless of fund source. For example, an agency may have appropriations in several different funds (or accounts within funds), and all these appropriations would be categorized as "State Operations." Also included in this category, although authorized by appropriation bills separate and distinct from those for the executive branch, are the appropriations for the operation of the Legislature and the Judiciary. (See also **personal service** and **nonpersonal service** defined below.)
- **Aid to Localities.** This category includes all appropriations for aid to localities, regardless of fund source.
- **Capital Projects.** When used as a category of appropriation, "Capital Projects" includes all appropriations for capital construction projects, regardless of fund source. (It should not be confused with the Capital Projects Fund or the Federal Capital Projects Fund).
- **Debt Service.** This category includes all appropriations for tax-financed State debt service on long-term debt; contractual-obligation and lease-purchase arrangements with several public authorities and municipalities; and lease-purchase payments for State University, Health and Mental Hygiene facilities, and for various highway projects (construction, reconstruction, reconditioning and preservation projects undertaken through contractual agreements with public authorities). This also includes appropriations for interest rate exchange and similar agreements.

A **deficiency appropriation** is used to meet actual or anticipated obligations not foreseen when the annual budget and any supplemental budgets were enacted and for which the costs would exceed available spending authorizations. It might add to a previously authorized appropriation anticipated to be inadequate, or provide a new appropriation to finance an existing or anticipated liability for which no appropriation exists. A deficiency appropriation usually applies to the fiscal year during which it is made.

Section 53 of the State Finance Law authorizes the enactment of a **special emergency appropriation** which may be allocated by the Governor to various funds. As set forth in the statute, allocations to the General Fund, the Capital Projects Fund and funds receiving Federal moneys are subject to the prior approval of the chairpersons of the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means committees.

**Personal service** represents an appropriation for salaries and non-wage compensation for State employees and certain payments to non-State employees.

**Nonpersonal service** represents an appropriation for such items as contractual services, equipment and supplies.

**Maintenance undistributed** is an appropriation which does not define the amounts to be available for personal and nonpersonal service. Such an appropriation allows flexibility in the management of a program. The terms **lump sum** and maintenance undistributed are often used synonymously, although they are not equivalent.

A **lump-sum appropriation** is one made for personal service, nonpersonal service or maintenance undistributed; or for local assistance or capital projects for all State agencies, or to an agency alone or on behalf of itself and one or more other agencies. A lump sum is appropriated for a stated purpose without specifying maximum amounts that may be spent for specific activities or individual objects of expenditure. Such an appropriation cannot be obligated and expended without an **allocation** (see below, section 5).

A **reappropriation** is a legislative enactment that continues all or part of the undisbursed balance of an appropriation that would otherwise lapse (see **lapsed appropriation**, below). Reappropriations are commonly used in the case of federally funded programs and capital projects, where the funding amount is intended to support activities that may span several fiscal years. For example, funds for capital projects are customarily recommended and appropriated in amounts sufficient to cover the total estimated cost of each phase of a specific project (such as land acquisition, design, construction and equipping). As contracts within each phase are established, portions of the capital construction appropriation are allocated. However, disbursements are made only to meet the actual costs incurred as each phase of the project progresses. In ensuing years, the balances not disbursed are reappropriated to cover the costs of subsequent construction phases in the project.

An **obligation** is a commitment (such as a contract or purchase order) to spend against a given appropriation. An **encumbrance** provides a mechanism for reserving all or a portion of an appropriation for future expenditure. Entering into a contract usually requires an encumbrance, although the funds will be expended or disbursed over a period of several months. Encumbrance accounting enables management to avoid spending in excess of authorized appropriations.

A **carryover** is the balance of an appropriation that remains at the end of the fiscal year for which it was appropriated (and where it has not been repealed or reappropriated), against which liabilities were incurred (i.e., an obligation exists) but for which cash payments were not disbursed before the end of the fiscal year. Disbursements may be made against a carryover balance through June 30 of the following fiscal year to liquidate any such liabilities for State operations, or through September 15 for aid to localities, capital projects, and debt service.

A **lapsed appropriation** is an appropriation which has expired and against which obligations can no longer be incurred, nor payment made. An appropriation lapses, and is no longer available to authorize any encumbrance or cash payments, on June 30 for State operations and on September 15 for aid to localities, capital projects, and debt service.

### 5. BUDGET EXECUTION AND CONTROL

**Certificates** of several types are issued by the Budget Director to authorize various fiscal actions. Copies of all certificates must be sent to the State Comptroller and to the chairpersons of the two legislative fiscal committees.

For State Operations, and in some cases Aid to Localities, a **certificate of approval** issued by the Budget Director formally authorizes certain financial transactions. These transactions include **allocations** or **segregations**, **apportionments** and **interchanges**:

- An **allocation** or a **segregation** authorizes expenditures from appropriated funds for specified purposes, activities or objects. It is used as a control device for appropriated funds (e.g., quarterly allocations) and to distribute lump-sum appropriations within State agencies.
- An **apportionment** transfers part of an appropriation from certain lump-sum "all State departments and agencies" appropriations to specific agencies.
- An **interchange** is the movement of funds by certificate to increase or decrease the funds for any item within the same program or purpose appropriation schedule. Currently, in accordance with the State Finance Law, within a given Fund, the amounts appropriated to a department or agency may also be interchanged among such schedules, subject to the following formula (with the exclusion of the State University of New York, the City University of New York, and other specific appropriations as may be noted in the various appropriation bills): the total amount appropriated for any given program or purpose may not, in aggregate, be increased or decreased via interchanges by more than 5 percent of the first \$5 million, 4 percent of the second \$5 million and 3 percent of amounts in excess of \$10 million.

A **certificate of transfer** authorizes the transfer of appropriation authority and/or positions between agencies and/or funds. All such transfers must be specifically authorized in statute. Transfers of appropriation authority must be distinguished from operating transfers which move moneys (cash) between funds or accounts.

For **Capital Projects**, the appropriation format differs somewhat from the program structure found in State Operations and Aid to Localities. Capital Projects appropriations are structured as follows:

- one or more **comprehensive construction programs (CCPs)**, which may or may not relate to agency programs or other organizational arrangements;
- **a grouping of appropriations into one or more purposes within CCPs**, which purposes may or may not relate to other agency organizational structures; and
- **one or more appropriations or projects in each purpose**. Some appropriations have "project schedules" that list institutions or projects for which construction work will be done.

For Capital Projects, a **certificate of approval of availability** issued by the Budget Director in accordance with an appropriation authorizes the State Comptroller to encumber, expend and disburse funds to the extent required for specific projects or phases of projects.

Capital Projects Funds **interchanges or transfers** must be accompanied by a certification of need and availability of funds and may be made as follows:

In the case of **interchanges**, which are movements of funds by certificate between items within an appropriation "project schedule," no certification is required when the appropriation states that schedule amounts are estimates and are interchangeable among the various projects; all other interchanges require the certification of need and availability.

In the case of transfers, a **certificate of transfer** authorizes the transfer of a specified sum of money, within available limits, from an appropriation for a given capital project to an appropriation for another capital project within the same CCP and agency. However, the Budget Director cannot authorize any Capital Projects Fund transfer which would increase or decrease the total of appropriations (including reappropriations) for projects sharing the same purpose by an amount exceeding the following percentages of the total amount of the original appropriation for the project: 25 percent of the first

\$5 million, 20 percent of the second \$5 million, 15 percent of the third \$5 million, and 10 percent of any amount in excess of \$15 million.

## **6. GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (GAAP)**

**Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)** for governments are uniform minimum standards and guidelines for financial accounting and reporting as promulgated by authoritative national standard-setting bodies, primarily the National Council on Governmental Accounting (NCGA); its successor, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB); and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). NCGA's *Statement One — Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Principles*, published in 1979, succeeding statements by NCGA (reaffirmed by GASB), and statements promulgated by GASB are the most widely recognized sources for authoritative guidance. New York presents its State financial plan and Executive Budget on both a cash basis and in accordance with GAAP. Projected operating results in the General Fund as measured on the cash basis of accounting differ from projections measured in accordance with GAAP. Generally, these differences are caused by the inclusion of certain funds in the GAAP General Fund which are outside the cash basis General Fund plus the recognition of differences between cash and GAAP. The conversion tables show these differences classified into the following major categories:

- "Perspective Differences" represent the projected cash basis operating results of two funds, the Miscellaneous State Special Revenue Fund and the Infrastructure Trust Fund, which are treated as part of the General Fund in the GAAP basis financial plan, but as part of the Special Revenue Fund in the cash basis financial plan. The Miscellaneous State Special Revenue Fund includes dozens of individual accounts which finance the operation of agencies and programs from sources other than General Fund tax dollars.
- "Entity Differences" represent the projected cash basis operating results of the proprietary funds (Internal Service Funds and Enterprise Funds) which are treated as part of the General Fund in the GAAP basis financial plan. On a cash basis the proprietary funds are reported separately and are not part of the all governmental funds financial plan.
- "Changes in Accruals" result from timing differences between the recognition of individual accounting transactions on a cash basis vs. recognition of the same items under generally accepted accounting principles. On a cash basis, receipts are recorded when moneys are deposited in the State Treasury, and disbursements are recorded when a check is drawn from the Treasury. Under GAAP, however, revenues are recorded when they are measurable and available, and expenditures are recorded when the State incurs an obligation to pay. It is in this column that revenues and expenditures are attributed to the appropriate fiscal year. For example, positive numbers in this column reflect the accrual of revenues which are owed to the State but not yet received, and obligations of the State for which payment has not yet been made. Negative entries generally reflect the reduction of receipts or disbursements which are attributed under GAAP to a different fiscal period.
- "Eliminations" exclude activity related to State advances and the repayment of such advances, which are treated as receipts and disbursements in the cash basis financial plan. On a GAAP basis, the repayment is not a revenue, and the advance is not an expenditure unless it is determined to be uncollectible. This category also includes transactions related to the elimination of SUNY/CUNY Senior College operations, which are no longer considered part of the governmental fund structure on a GAAP basis.

- "Intra-fund Eliminations" remove any transactions which occur between two funds in the same fund type, in order to avoid counting such transactions twice.
- "Reclassifications" show the movement of transactions from one category of the financial plan to another, and do not impact the operating results of a given fund.

### **GAAP Basis Reporting Differences**

In general, the General Fund revenue and expenditure projections contained in this Budget reflect the application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as applied by the State Comptroller in his audited 1998-99 financial statements. There is an exception to this policy. Activity related to public authorities has not been reclassified as operating transfers. These reclassifications do not affect operating results and only further complicate the differences between cash basis financial plans and GAAP basis financial plans. Accordingly, these reclassifications have not been included.

### **GAAP Revenues**

A separate volume provides tax-by-tax descriptions of the cash-based estimates of tax receipts underlying the cash-based financial plans. This section deals with estimates of GAAP revenues that are included in the GAAP financial plan. The following is a brief description of how such estimates are generated, what factors are considered in their preparation, and how such estimates differ from those prepared on the cash basis.

In general, cash-based estimates are forecasts of the deposits of cash (net of refund payments) that will occur during the fiscal year. Estimates of GAAP revenue attempt to more closely measure what the State actually "earned" during the period, regardless of when the cash transactions that represent those earnings occur. The State, of course, "earns" money when taxpayers incur liability for taxes, for example, by receiving money subject to income taxes or purchasing goods or services subject to the sales or excise levies, or by wagering on horse races in betting pools subject to the pari-mutuel tax. Taxpayers may discharge that liability in a variety of ways. For example, in the case of the sales tax they often pay the money directly to an authorized agent of the State who must then transmit it to the State, sometimes in a period different from that in which the actual liability was incurred and discharged by the taxpayer. In the case of the personal income tax, they may be subject to withholding by their employer (another agent of the State) or make estimated and final tax payments directly to the State. Some taxpayers overpay their liability and are due refunds for a given liability period. Such refunds or final payments are usually paid in years (or accounting periods) different from those to which the transaction relates.

In their most pure sense, GAAP revenue estimates attempt to gather all the (actual or estimated) transactions that apply to tax liabilities earned in a given State fiscal year, regardless of the year in which the related cash transaction occurs, to appropriately "measure" what the State has earned. In practice, given the limits of both information systems and time, some accommodations are made in the development of these "earnings" estimates. During any one fiscal year the State will receive money earned in the current year and in any of several prior years (and sometimes money not yet earned). Estimates of those prior-year earnings are not changed each time a new transaction is disclosed and so GAAP revenue estimates are not "pure."

However, for any given tax, GAAP revenue estimates should attempt to measure (as an increase in revenue, or a receivable) how much the State is owed, but has not yet received, from taxpayers for the activity during a State fiscal year. Similarly, they must reflect (as a reduction in revenue, or a payable) any amounts that the State has received but must refund (in some future period) as a result of overpayments of liability by taxpayers.

In some sources, the receivable and payable amounts are relatively trivial and do not change materially from year to year. In others, the accruals are large and variable. GAAP revenue estimates differ from cash receipt estimates by how much the receivable and payable balances change from year to year. If receivables are growing relative to payables in a particular source (i.e., if the net amount owed to the State is larger at the end of the year than at the beginning of the year), estimated GAAP revenues will exceed forecasted cash receipts. Should payables rise faster than receivables, the opposite relationship will exist.

### **GAAP Expenditures**

As previously mentioned, GAAP measures expenditures when the State incurs a liability to pay, rather than when a check is written against the Treasury. The Comptroller generally applies a 12-month recognition rule — if the liability is determined to exist and will be disbursed in the 12 months following the close of the fiscal year, the expenditure will be recorded in that fiscal year. Thus, the GAAP basis financial plan includes liabilities projected to be incurred during a given fiscal year for which actual payments will not be made for up to 12 months following the close of such fiscal year.

The most significant of these liabilities occur in the categories of local assistance and State operations. The GAAP basis financial plan reflects:

- Amounts owed to local governments for Medicaid, public health, criminal justice and court-ordered handicapped programs which are all reimbursed on a lag basis.
- Employee salaries remaining unpaid at the close of each fiscal year, and the related fringe benefits.

## **7. ACCOUNTABILITY, AUDIT AND INTERNAL CONTROL**

**Internal controls** are the measures an organization adopts to: encourage adherence to agency policies and procedures; promote operational efficiency and effectiveness; safeguard assets; and ensure the reliability of accounting data. Internal controls encompass both internal administrative controls and internal accounting controls.

**Internal administrative controls** are the measures (e.g., organization plan, policies, procedures and records) which ensure that transactions are authorized consistent with managerial intent. They include mission and policy statements, organization charts, procedure manuals, duties descriptions, training programs, information systems, filing systems, and other tools used to control program operations.

**Internal accounting controls** are the measures which safeguard assets and ensure the reliability of financial records. They include authorization procedures for financial transactions, use of generally accepted accounting principles to record financial transactions, limited access to assets and periodic inventories of assets.

**Internal audit** is an independent appraisal of operations, conducted under the direction of agency management, to assess the effectiveness of internal administrative and accounting controls and help ensure conformance with managerial policies.

**Vulnerability Assessment (VA)** is an assessment by an agency of its potential susceptibility to unintentional and intentional operational breakdowns which could lead to inadequate or inappropriate program outcomes, including waste of resources. The VA analyzes the overall organizational and administrative environment, the potential for failures and the seriousness of such occurrences. Identifying each function's level of risk helps the agency schedule the timing and frequency of more extensive reviews of operations. The VA may also identify internal control weaknesses which can be immediately corrected.

**Internal Control Review (ICR)** is a detailed evaluation of the degree to which the organization has designed, established, documented and followed the policies and

procedures necessary to achieve specific functional goals and objectives and avoid unwanted outcomes. The ICR focuses upon how well procedures operate for a given function rather than the broader, common controls assessed through the vulnerability assessment.

**Testing** (sometimes called compliance testing) is that part of an internal control review which assesses whether actual practice follows, or complies with, prescribed policies and procedures. The assessment is made by interviewing or observing staff, following a transaction through the process, or sampling documentation of transactions to determine if required steps are executed.

**Corrective Action Plan** is a step-by-step plan of action and schedule for resolving the internal control weaknesses identified by a vulnerability assessment or internal control review.

**Certification** is the annual affirmation by each agency that it is in conformance with the requirements of the Internal Control Act of 1987, as extended in 1999, which prescribed the establishment and maintenance of a system of internal controls and a program of internal control review by State agencies and certain public authorities. Agencies may submit a plan to achieve compliance with the Act in lieu of a certification.

**Annual Internal Control Review Report** is a report by each covered organization describing certain aspects of its internal control system. It may include procedures, schedules and follow-up on vulnerability assessments, internal control reviews and education and training efforts. The report is a companion to and supports the latest Internal Control Act certification from the agency.

## 8. DEBT AND CAPITAL FINANCING

**Appropriation-backed bonds** refers to long-term obligations sold by the State's public authorities under a variety of financial arrangements — primarily **lease-purchase and contractual service agreements**. Debt service on such obligations is appropriated annually by the State, although the State has no legal obligation to continue to make such appropriations. This form of debt represents an important source of financing for capital projects in the State's transportation, criminal justice, mental hygiene, education, health, and housing programs.

**Bond anticipation notes (BANs)** are short-term notes which occasionally may be sold by the Comptroller to finance capital expenditures until long-term bonds are sold. Since these obligations are outstanding for no more than two years (with certain exceptions), the interest rates paid on such obligations are typically lower than that for long-term bonds.

**Bondable capital spending** refers to disbursements for capital purposes which, by statute, may be financed by the proceeds of bonds or other debt obligations.

**Certificates of Participation** represent shares of lease-purchase payments for personal or real property made by State agencies. These tax-exempt certificates are sold publicly or privately to investors by the Comptroller, pursuant to Article 5-A of the State Finance Law. These payments are not State debt under Article VII of the State Constitution and are subject to annual appropriation.

**Commercial paper** refers to a form of short-term obligation sold by the State and issued by the Comptroller. These are general obligations of the State and are outstanding for only short periods — sometimes only days — and, therefore, have much lower interest rates than do long-term bonds. Obligations can be sold up to a statutory maximum of \$500 million, but must be replaced within two years with long-term bonds. As a result, a portion of a general obligation bond sale may be used to "**take-out**" commercial paper which has been outstanding the maximum two years, rather than to directly reimburse a capital expenditure.

A **credit rating** is assigned by a non-governmental agency serving the financial market (such as Standard & Poors, Moody's Investor Service, and Fitch), and represents the relative security behind a given debt. The ratings indicate the relative likelihood of repayment of debt service liabilities by a specific issuer.

**General obligation bonds** refer to 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. The amount of general obligation bond or note proceeds which the State expects to issue in a given fiscal year is shown in the Capital Projects fund-type of the Governmental Funds Financial Plan in the Other Financing Sources category. Debt service must be paid from the first available taxes whether or not the Legislature has enacted the required appropriations for such payments.

**Impoundment** is the term used to describe the setting aside, in a separate account, of income necessary to pay principal and interest on obligations. The specific method of impoundment — including the timing and amounts — is generally specified by State law for each obligation, and is an integral element of the security behind any obligation.

**Moral obligation debt** refers to long-term bonds issued by certain State public authorities, also known as public benefit corporations, which are essentially supported by their own revenues. Moral obligation debt is not incurred pursuant to a referendum, is not considered State 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 called upon to meet deficiencies in debt service reserve funds supporting such bonds. An appropriation must be enacted by the Legislature to meet any such obligation.

An **official statement** is a disclosure document prepared to accompany each issuance of bonds, notes and publicly sold certificates of participation offered for sale by the State or its public authorities. This statement is prepared by the issuer and describes the issuer, the project or program being financed and the security behind the bond issue. In addition, where payment of debt service is made primarily with State moneys, this statement discloses information regarding the State, including recent and projected fiscal and economic trends and developments that bear reasonably on the credit strength of the issue. It discusses potential legal, fiscal or economic problems facing the issuer, State government and other relevant major governmental jurisdictions. Its primary purpose is to provide prospective bond or note purchasers sufficient information to make informed decisions on the creditworthiness of the issue.

**Pay-as-you-go** financing refers to the use of current State resources (as opposed to bonds) to finance capital projects.

**Spring borrowing** refers to the short-term borrowing historically undertaken by New York following passage of the budget. This borrowing was traditionally necessary because the State's disbursements during the first quarter of the fiscal year exceeded scheduled receipts. Short-term notes were issued annually to finance the imbalance, and were repaid within the same State fiscal year. The Omnibus Fiscal Reform Act of 1990 created the **New York Local Government Assistance Corporation** (LGAC) to help the State eliminate its spring borrowing by replacing it with LGAC's long-term obligations. In addition, the legislation established a "cap" to be set in bond covenants, which would thereafter limit the size of the State's annual spring borrowing. The initial cap was set at \$4.7 billion, with provision that the cap be reduced by one dollar for each dollar of LGAC bonds sold. With the completion of all LGAC borrowings in 1995-96, the State no longer requires a spring borrowing.

**State-guaranteed debt** refers to 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. Such debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the State.

**State-related debt** includes all State-supported debt, as well as State guaranteed, and moral obligation debt. This broad category combines all forms of debt for which the State is directly or contingently liable.

**State-supported debt** includes general obligation and appropriation-backed debt, and certificates of participation. This category includes all obligations for which the State appropriates and pays debt service. 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 (TRANS)** refer to short-term obligations of the State. The notes must be redeemed within one-year of issuance. Notes are generally sold to address short-term cashflow imbalances, such as the spring borrowing, but may also be issued to address a year-end deficit.

### 9. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS TERMS

An **account** is a subdivision of a fund and refers to a classification by which information on particular financial transactions and financial resources is recorded and arranged.

An **advance** is a payment by the State on behalf of an agency, an authority, a fund, a public benefit corporation, or the Federal government that must be reimbursed by such entity. Certain advances are made from the Capital Projects Fund for prefinancing the cost of capital projects undertaken by public authorities, State agencies or localities.

**All Governmental Funds** is a term referring to all State government funds within the following fund types: General, Special Revenue, Capital Projects, and Debt Service. In a discussion of appropriations rather than cash figures (e.g., in the Appendix I tables described earlier in this Guide), **All Funds** includes All Governmental Funds appropriations *plus* appropriations made from the non-governmental (Proprietary and Fiduciary) fund types.

**Annualization** refers to the expected full-year financial implications of a revenue item or an expenditure item initially budgeted for only part of a fiscal year.

**Attrition** refers to a method of achieving a reduction in personnel by not refilling positions that are vacated through resignation, reassignment, transfer, retirement, or means other than layoffs.

**Average Fill Level (AFL)** is the number of annual-salaried positions, expressed on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis, that can be filled on average throughout a fiscal year based on available funding.

**Cap** refers to an absolute dollar limit placed on spending and/or borrowing for a designated activity or program. The term is sometimes used to refer to the limitation of a disbursement for the current and/or forthcoming fiscal year(s) to the level of the preceding fiscal year or to some other predetermined level.

**Chargeback** refers to an assessment levied by the State on another government or other entity (e.g., a public authority, a private-sector enterprise, a trade association, or a nonprofit organization) for payment of costs incurred by the State in administering an activity or program on behalf of such government or entity. It may also refer to an assessment by one State agency against another.

A **deficit**, for purposes of the cash-basis financial plan, is an excess of disbursements over receipts at the end of a fiscal year. On a GAAP basis, a deficit is an excess of expenditures or expenses over revenues at the end of a fiscal year.

**Fixed assets** are assets of a long-term character, such as land, buildings, machinery, equipment and improvements other than buildings, that are intended to continue to be held or used. **General fixed assets** include all fixed assets not accounted for in proprietary funds or in trust and agency funds. Under GAAP, general fixed assets are recorded

in an **account group** (which does not involve the measurement of results of operations), rather than in a fund, and the recording of "infrastructure" assets and depreciation is not required.

A **joint-custody fund** is held within the State Treasury by both the State Comptroller and the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance (see **sole-custody fund**).

**Line item veto.** The Governor of New York State has the power of line item veto. The State Constitution authorizes the Governor to veto individual appropriations for the Legislature and Judiciary, and appropriations added by the Legislature, contained within any multiple appropriation bill passed by the Legislature.

A **margin**, or **positive margin**, is a temporary excess of receipts over disbursements. When disbursements temporarily exceed receipts, a **negative margin** exists. A positive margin is not a surplus, nor is a negative margin a deficit, until the fiscal year ends.

A **matching formula** is a formula applied under an intergovernmental grant program which requires a recipient to match from its own funds a specified percentage of each dollar granted by one or more higher level(s) of government.

**Nonrecurring receipts** are receipts in a given fiscal year that are not normally expected to recur in subsequent fiscal years. **Recurring receipts** are normally derived from an income stream that is expected to continue from one fiscal year to the next.

An **offset fund** is an appropriated fund, usually of the Special Revenue Fund type, which is used to reimburse expenditures charged in the first instance to the General Fund.

**Save harmless** refers to a provision of law under which the State protects another entity against any decrease from a previous level of funding under a given State program.

**Shortfall** refers to a situation where actual revenues collected are less than those that had been projected.

A **sole-custody fund** is administered by an individual State agency official and is not under the joint custody of the State Comptroller and the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance. Sole-custody funds are usually fiduciary in nature. Examples include assets held for wards of the State.

