



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK

ANNUAL BUDGET

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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

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



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
Award*

PRESENTED TO

**City of Rye
New York**

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

January 1, 2003

President

Executive Director

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**City of Rye, New York
List of Elected and Appointed Officials
December 31, 2003**

Elected Officials

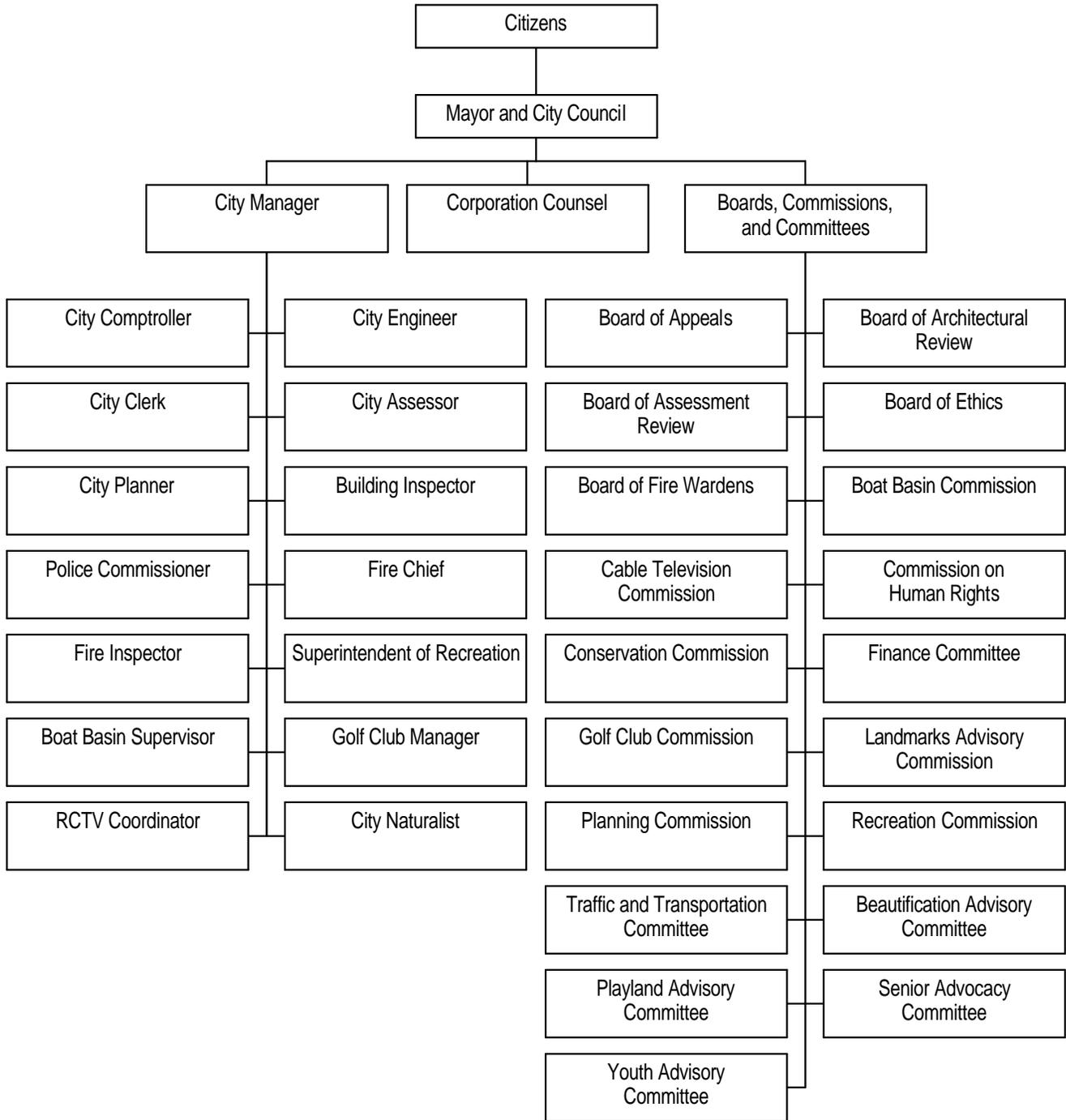
Steven Otis, Mayor

Franklin J. Chu, Council Member
Carolyn C. Cunningham, Council Member
Robert S. Cypher, Council Member
Robert H. Hutchings, Council Member
Rosamond Larr, Council Member
Douglas McKean, Council Member

Appointed Officials

O. Paul Shew, City Manager
Michael A. Genito, City Comptroller
Kevin J. Plunkett, Corporation Counsel
George J. Mottarella, City Engineer
Susan Morison, City Clerk
Noreen Whitty, City Assessor
Christian Miller, City Planner
Vincenzo Tamburro, Building Inspector
William R. Connors, Police Commissioner
George Hogben, Fire Chief
James Dianni, Fire Inspector
William T. Rodriguez, Superintendent of Recreation
Peter Fox, Boat Basin Supervisor
Scott Yandrasevich, Golf Club Manager
James Kenny, RCTV Coordinator
Chantal Detlefs, City Naturalist

City of Rye, New York Organizational Chart



MISSION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF RYE

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

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

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

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

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

As chief administrative officer of the City, the City Manager is appointed by and is directly responsible to the City Council. The Manager supervises and coordinates the work of the City's 15 departments.

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

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

HOW TO USE THIS BUDGET DOCUMENT

This budget document is one of a series of financial plans and reports prepared annually by the City of Rye. It is a guide for the City Council and Rye's residents as we plan the activities of our city government.

The Table of Contents lists every subject in this document with its page number. As a further aid, the document is divided into the following sections:

1. Introduction includes a list of elected and appointed officials, an organizational chart, the mission and organization of the city, as well as an outline of this year's budget process and charter provisions concerning the annual budget.
2. Budget Message and Overview is the City Manager's transmittal message to the City Council. It summarizes the proposed 2003 Budget, highlighting significant trends and changes. Graphs and tables providing an overview of the budget are also included.
3. General Fund includes summary and detail information on various city departments and outside agencies receiving funding from the city.
4. Rye Cable Television Fund includes a description of the fund, budget summary, and department accomplishments and highlights.
5. KT Woods Permanent Fund includes a description of the fund and budget summary.
6. Debit Service includes a description of the fund, fund activity, and schedule of outstanding debt.
7. Capital Projects includes a description and summary of the cost of the city's capital projects in progress as well as those that will be funded in 2004.
8. DePauw Municipal Boat Basin includes a description of the fund, fee schedule, and department accomplishments and highlights.
9. Rye Golf Club includes a description of the fund, fee schedule, and department accomplishments and highlights.
10. Risk Retention includes a description of the fund and budget summary.
11. Building and Vehicle includes a description and budget summary, as well as a list of building and vehicle projects in progress and those that will be funded in 2004.
12. Personnel Information includes a summary of authorized positions, pay plans for the various employee pay groups, and a summary of salaries wages and benefits.
13. Debt Information includes a summary of authorized debt, schedule of estimated payments and information on the legal debt margin and charter bonding limits.
14. Tax Rates and Assessment includes historical information on the tax rate and assessed value of property.
15. Glossary contains terms used through this document.

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

O. PAUL SHEW
City Manager
City Hall
1051 Boston Post Road
Rye, New York 10580
pshew@ryeny.gov

THE BUDGET PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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

- 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
- 2002 Financial Trends Report
- 2004-2008 Capital Improvement Program
- 2003-2005 Technology Master Plan
- 2004-2006 Financial Forecast

CITY OF RYE

CHARTER PROVISIONS CONCERNING ANNUAL BUDGET

ARTICLE 21
Financial Procedures

§ C21-1. Fiscal year.

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

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

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

§ C21-3. Tentative budget.

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

§ C21-4. Council action on budget.

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

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

Financial Goals and Policies

Introduction

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

Financial Goals

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

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

Financial Policies

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

Budget Policy

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

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

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

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

revenues or the total proposed expenditures without the affirmative vote of at least five members of the Council.

- The Council shall adopt the proposed budget and determine the tax rate for the ensuing year on or before December 31 of the current fiscal year.
- The City Manager may at any time during the fiscal year transfer part or all of any available appropriation balance among programs or accounts within any fund. The Council may by resolution transfer part or all of any available appropriation balance among programs or accounts within and/or between any funds.
- No appropriation for debt service may be reduced or transferred, and no appropriation may be reduced below any amount required by law to be appropriated or by more than the amount of the available balance thereof.

Cash Management and Investment Policy

Scope

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

Objectives

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

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

Delegation of Authority

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

Prudence

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

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

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

Diversification

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

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

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

Instrument:

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

Maturity:

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

Internal Controls

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

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

Designation of Depositories

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

The Bank of New York
JPMorgan Chase Bank
Citibank, N.A.
Wachovia Bank, N.A.

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

Collateralizing of Deposits

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

1. By a pledge of eligible securities with an aggregate market value equal to the aggregate amount of deposits, from one of the following categories:
 - Obligations issued by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States government sponsored corporation or obligations fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States government sponsored corporation.
 - Obligations issued or fully guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank.
 - Obligations partially insured or guaranteed by any agency of the United States of America, at a proportion of the market value of the obligation that represents the amount of the insurance or guaranty.
 - Obligations issued or fully insured or guaranteed by New York State, obligations issued by a municipal corporation, school district or district corporation of New York State or obligations of any public benefit corporation which under a specific state statute may be accepted as security for deposit of public moneys.
 - Obligations issued by states (other than New York State) of the United States rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
 - Obligations of Puerto Rico rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
 - Obligations of counties, cities and other governmental entities of another state having the power to levy taxes that are backed by the full faith and credit of such governmental entity and rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
 - Obligations of domestic corporations rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
 - Any mortgage related securities, as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which may be purchased by banks under the limitations established by federal bank regulatory agencies.
 - Commercial paper and bankers' acceptances issued by a bank (other than the bank with which the money is being deposited or invested) rated in the highest short-term category by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization and having maturities of not longer than sixty days from the date they are pledged.
 - Zero-coupon obligations of the United States government marketed as "Treasury STRIPS".

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

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

<u>NRSRO</u>	<u>Long-Term Debt¹</u>	<u>Short-Term Debt²</u>
Moody’s Investor Services	A1 or better	P-1 or better
Standard & Poors	A+ or better	A-1 or better
Fitch	A+ or better	F-1 or better
Duff & Phelps	AA- or better	D-1 or better
IBCA	AA- or better	A1 or better
BankWatch (Banks)	B or better	TBW2 or better

¹ Securities with an original term of one year or longer, and for the claims-paying ability ratings issued by Moody's, Standard & Poors, and Duff & Phelps.

² Obligations usually defined as less than one year.

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

Safekeeping and Collateralization

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

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

The custodial agreement shall provide that securities held by the bank or trust company, as agent of and custodian for the City, will be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the custodial bank or trust company and will not, in any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposit or other liabilities. The agreement shall also

describe how the custodian shall confirm the receipt, substitution or release of the securities. The agreement shall provide for daily revaluation of eligible securities and for the substitution of securities when a change in the rating of a security may cause ineligibility. The agreement shall provide that the custodian will exercise the City's rights to the security or as instructed by the City. Such agreement shall include all provisions necessary to provide the City with a perfected interest in the securities.

Permitted Investments

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

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

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

Authorized Financial Institutions and Dealers

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

The Bank of New York
JPMorgan Chase Bank
Citibank, N.A.
Wachovia Bank, N.A.
MBIA Cooperative Liquid Asset Securities System (CLASS)

All financial institutions with which the City conducts business must meet the requirements of one of the nationally recognized statistical ratings organizations as heretofore described. Banks shall provide their most recent Consolidated Report of Condition (Call Report) at the request of the City. Security dealers not affiliated with a bank shall be required to be classified as reporting dealers affiliated with the New York Federal Reserve Bank, as primary dealers. The City Comptroller is responsible for evaluating the financial position and maintaining a listing of

proposed depositories, trading partners and custodians. Such listing shall be evaluated by the City Council at least annually.

Purchase of Investments

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

1. Directly, including through a repurchase agreement, from an authorized trading partner. Authorization for the purchase of repurchase agreements is subject to the limitations outlined in the section of this policy entitled “Repurchase Agreements”.
2. By participation in a cooperative investment program where such program meets all the requirements of the General Municipal Law, the diversification characteristics as outlined in the section of this policy entitled “Diversification”, and that otherwise meets the same standards as the City has for direct investments.
3. By utilizing an ongoing investment program with an authorized trading partner, pursuant to a contract authorized by the City Council.

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

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements are authorized subject to the following restrictions:

- All repurchase agreements must be entered into subject to a Master Repurchase agreement providing for the terms outlined below and satisfactory to the Corporation Counsel
- The City may only be the initial purchaser in such agreements
- Trading partners are limited to banks or trust companies meeting the rating requirements of one of the nationally recognized rating organizations as heretofore described or primary reporting dealers approved by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York
- Obligations shall be limited to obligations of the United States of America and obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America
- No substitution of securities will be allowed
- The custodian of the purchased securities shall be a party other than the trading partner, satisfactory to the City
- Tenor of the repurchase agreement should be no longer than 3 months
- Tenor of the securities to be purchased should be no longer than 10 years
- The market value of the securities purchased shall exceed the purchase funds by the margins shown below; and, the securities shall be revalued daily, and these margins should be maintained by the initial seller during the life of the transaction:
 - For bills or bonds less than 3 years tenor, 3%;
 - For bills or bonds of 3 years to 10 years, 4 1/2%;
 - No one repurchase agreement may exceed \$2,000,000, and,

- The City retains the right to terminate the agreement and sell the securities outside the repurchase agreement if any of the above items are not met after adequate notice to the initial seller.

Capital Asset Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Capital assets associated with the operation of enterprise funds will be recorded in those funds. Capital assets associated with general government operations, with the exception of infrastructure assets, will be recorded in the appropriate internal service fund(s). Infrastructure assets will not be recorded in a governmental or proprietary fund, but the City Comptroller will

establish and maintain the record keeping system necessary to allow for the accounting, auditing, and reporting of such assets, including depreciation.

Useful Lives and Thresholds of Capital Assets

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

Debt Management Policy

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

- Long-term debt will be issued only for objects or purposes having a period of probable usefulness of at least ten years under New York State Local Finance Law.
- Short-term debt may be issued to finance current operating expenditures only in the event of extreme financial emergency. Short-term debt may be issued whenever appropriate for

objects or purposes having a period of probable usefulness of at least five years under New York State Local Finance Law.

- Whenever appropriate, we should seek to issue debt that can be repaid from special assessments, enterprise fund revenues, or other sources other than a general levy of real property taxes.
- Debt maturity will not exceed the lesser of: the useful life (as established by the City Comptroller), or the period of probable usefulness (as defined in New York State Local Finance Law), of the object or purpose so financed.
- The annual operating budgets of all funds will be maintained so as to ensure the full and timely repayment of debt principal and interest due that year.
- As required under New York State Local Finance Law §104, our total amount of outstanding debt will not exceed 7% of our 5-year average full valuation.
- As required under our City Charter §C21-9:
 - A mandatory referendum is required for the approval of debt that exceeds 10% of the 3-year average annual adopted operating budgets of our City;
 - A permissive referendum is required for the approval of debt that exceeds 5% but is less than 10% of the 3-year average annual adopted operating budgets of our City, provided that the aggregate of the proposed debt issue and the principal balance remaining on debt issued previously by permissive referendum does not exceed this 10% limitation;
 - The City Council may adopt a resolution for the issuance of debt that does not exceed 5% of the 3-year average annual adopted operating budgets of our City, provided that the aggregate of the proposed debt issue and the principal balance remaining on debt issued previously by council resolution does not exceed this 5% limitation; and,
 - Exceptions to these limitations include the payment of judgments or claims, or compromised or settled claims against the City, or, for the payment of awards or sums payable by the City pursuant to a determination by a court, or an officer, body or agency in an administrative or quasi-judicial capacity, or, for obligations sold to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation or any successor thereto.
- Debt limits established by law and policy will be calculated at least once each year, and whenever otherwise requested or appropriate.
- Good communications will be maintained with bond rating agencies, bond counsel, banks, financial advisors and others involved in debt issuance and management.
- Our comprehensive annual financial reports and official statements will reflect our commitment to full and open disclosure concerning our debt.

Expenditure/Expense Policy

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

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

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

Operating Position Policy

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

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

- General Fund unreserved and undesignated fund balances should be used for capital or emergency expenditures.
- The City will prepare a cash-flow analysis of all funds on a regular basis. Disbursements, collections and investments will be managed to provide sufficient cash for daily financial needs.

The City will prepare quarterly financial reports of the financial position and results of operations, and an analysis thereof, for the General Fund, special revenue funds, Debt Service Fund, and proprietary funds.

Purchasing Policy

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

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

- All purchases will be sufficiently documented. “Sufficiently documented” means that a person unfamiliar with the transaction would understand the transaction, including but not limited to, the nature and purpose of the transaction, parties involved, goods or services ordered and delivered, itemized and total costs, accounts charged, person(s) who authorized the purchase, person(s) who confirmed receipt of the goods or services, and the date of each material event in the purchasing process.
- The justification and reasons for any variance from this policy, including but not limited to, the selection of a vendor who is not the lowest responsible bidder or the failure to obtain sufficient competitive quotes, will be documented and made a part of the purchasing record.
- The city council and all city department heads will review this policy periodically and at least annually. Comments, questions, and proposed changes should be addressed to the city comptroller.
- The unintentional failure to comply with this purchasing policy or the provisions of GML §104-b shall not be grounds to void action taken or give rise to a cause of action against the city or any officer or employee of the city.

Revenue Policy

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

- A process to review diversified and stable revenues will be maintained to shelter us from short-run fluctuations in any one revenue source.
- Each year and whenever appropriate, existing revenues will be re-examined and possible new sources of revenues will be explored to ensure that we are maximizing our revenue potential.
- Each year, major revenues will be projected for at least the next three years.
- Legally restricted revenues will be avoided when they adversely affect the short or long-term financial health of our government.
- We will strive to be informed and aware of all grants and other aid that may be available to us. All potential grants and other aid shall be carefully examined for matching requirements (both dollar and level-of-effort) and restrictive covenants, to ensure that our participation in such grants will be beneficial and cost-effective.
- Each year and whenever appropriate, intergovernmental revenues will be reviewed to determine their short and long-term stability, to minimize the impact of any adverse changes. Intergovernmental revenues shall be used as legally prescribed or otherwise set forth by policy.
- A balance will be sought in the revenue structure between elastic and inelastic revenues, to minimize any adverse effects caused by inflationary or economic changes.
- One-time revenues will be used for capital improvements or as legally restricted to a specific purpose.
- We will carefully and routinely monitor any amounts due to us. An aggressive policy of collection will be followed for all receivables, including property taxes.

- General Fund recreation user charges and fees will be set to recover approximately 35% of total costs generated by General Fund recreation programs.
- Proprietary funds will generate revenue sufficient to support the full direct and indirect costs of these funds.
- Revenue forecasts shall be conservative, using generally accepted forecasting techniques and appropriate data.
- Each year and whenever appropriate, we will review our schedule of fees and related administrative procedures.

Periodic Review

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



CITY OF RYE

Office of the City Manager

1051 BOSTON POST ROAD RYE, NY 10580-2996
TEL: (914) 967-5400 FAX: (914) 967-4604

November 5, 2003

Honorable Mayor and Council Members
City of Rye, New York

Dear Council Members,

The City of Rye is a premier community in the State of New York. The City boasts a long list of amenities both developed and natural. Parks, schools, seascapes, a boat basin, nature center, and the Rye golf course all complement a community that is well educated and expects quality municipal services.

The history of this community reflects a focus on the quality of life. Many businesses downtown have second stores in communities similar to Rye, such as Scarsdale and Greenwich. There is an expectation reflected with these businesses, and that expectation carries over to the broader community, the schools, the housing stock, and ultimately, the local government.

CONTEXT

Media reports approximate that 47 of the 50 State governments are running at a deficit. The State of New York reports a \$4 billion deficit. This condition merits recitation since it overshadows many of the responsible things done both by the State and by other governments on a daily basis.

This is offered by way of observation since it is a part of the context, or society within which we work. While the City of Rye is a stable community, it is a part of a State and a national economy that may not reflect that stability. These circumstances serve as prologue in the creation of this budget.

We like to think of our community as 'our house'. We have been moving steadily toward issues not of 'our house', but issue that are *in* our house. State Pension Funds are one example. Actions taken outside the boundaries of Rye are now intimate fixtures in 'our house' and in this budget. Regulatory issues, environment, consent orders and public safety issues are all governed in part by those outside our traditional boundaries. Our exclusive jurisdiction that was envisioned 100 years ago by 60 residents has changed dramatically.¹

¹ Marcia Dalphin. *Fifty Years of Rye: 1904-1954*. (The Rye Chronicle Press 1955.) The Rye Village Improvement Association papers were reported as drawn and signed on January 2, 1904.

Despite these changed conditions, the City of Rye continues to be in sound financial shape and enjoys the ‘triple A’ rating that it has held for many years. Rye is in stable financial condition, but the environment surrounding it is in flux.

Fiscal prudence is a part of maintaining good bond ratings. The City Council had made it abundantly clear that double-digit tax increases were not acceptable. This budget is prepared with that philosophy in mind, and we have endeavored to make it transparent in both content and presentation.

Professional staff has been trained and is accustomed by preference to produce budgets that reflect both the letter of the Charter and the spirit of the City Council. Residents may not be aware of the small percentage of taxes that go to the City.

OUTSIDE AGENCIES/ CONTRACT SERVICES/ ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The City has business relationships with several agencies that include: the Rye Youth Council, Rye Town Park, the Rye-Rye Brook-Portchester Volunteer Ambulance Corps, the Rye Historical Society, the Friends of Rye Nature Center and the Rye Free Reading Room. The various relationships with these outside agencies are dynamic; they are subject to review and to annual change.

The City of Rye periodically reviews the relationship of the agencies to the municipality at large and makes appropriate policy changes. The City does not administer staff or otherwise exercise control over these agencies. The City Council also reserves the right to increase or decrease a contract.

In this budget we suggest that the routine review continue, particularly with regard to agencies that increase their dependency on tax dollars for support. If the policy of the City is to provide quality services and at the same time to limit taxes, the growing dependence of outside agencies on tax dollars must be regarded with the parsimony applied to government-provided services.

The policy parameters used in construction of this budget were to examine alternate revenue possibilities; examine all expense items; consider dropping any services not necessary, or shifting them to outside agencies to make any tax increase as modest as possible. This same approach was used in analysis with outside agencies/contracts.

Two of our operations are entirely self-sufficient but provide multi-million dollar yearly services for residents. The Boat Basin and the Rye Golf Club provide ongoing services to residents without any funds coming from tax dollars. In both cases, these agencies have also improved their quality of service over time.

ISSUES, PROBLEMS, OPPORTUNITIES

The City of Rye resident population has remained constant for several years, but during that time the City has added new parks, amenities, and features to improve the quality of life. New playing fields are now under construction, new infrastructure has been mandated, and the new Damiano

facility is being developed. These are examples of new responsibilities and costs without population change.

These facilities require care, maintenance, and resources. They also carry with them municipal insurances and coverage, and they add to the administrative task in oversight. They require a police presence, fire, EMS, and public works, and each comes at a cost. Staffing levels in this budget have not been increased.

All policy issues cannot be fully addressed in this budget but should be deliberated in the upcoming year. Each item brings with it the full spectrum of issues, problems and opportunities. Some of them for 2004 are:

Fire Study- The City has commissioned a management Fire Study, which is not completed at this writing. Such a study will need careful consideration, but includes a section on management of fire services. Anecdotal discussions with fire personnel support a need for coordination of fire services.

Among other items, there is an expressed need to encourage volunteerism and to make good use of existing full-time personnel and volunteers. Once this report is received and digested, a more specific course of action can be decided. The Rye Fire Chiefs have also indicated a strong support for greater youth involvement in the provision of fire services.

RFRR Funding - The Rye Free Reading Room is an independent association that provides contract services to the City. The City Council does not own or control any aspect of the RFRR. This budget provides for an increase in funding to RFRR, an increase that is greater than one provided other outside agencies.

The funding structure for RFRR requires further examination if the goals of the City Council are to remain intact. It may be appropriate for the City Council to assist RFRR in finding institutional mechanisms they can utilize. Because RFRR has expanded its organization it may require its own new financial resources.

Rye Nature Center- This service is now relegated to a part of the recreation budget, a more appropriate location for the services provided to residents. With similar standards in recreation, we would anticipate an effort to recover greater amounts of the overall cost over longer time periods. We expect to recover 35% of overall costs in 2004 as a cost center in the General Fund with this operation.

Rye Golf Club/Boat Basin - Both of these are enterprise operations and receive no taxpayer support. However, there have been questions regarding optimizing municipal return on investments. This should be examined during the course of 2004 to see if any greater return is appropriate or possible.

We have examined the basis of what the Golf Club and Boat Basin would pay if they were privately owned and contributed taxes. Research now indicates that they are paying to the City a comparable amount of monies were they taxed as private sector companies.

Square House- The City owns and maintains this historic structure, and under an agreement the Rye Historical Society operates and makes any alterations appropriate to their use. The 2003 budget allocated nearly \$68k for this purpose. In talking with the staff at the Square House, there is a constant inquiry as to funding resources and for ways in which to better sustain that historic facility. The City will continue to work with them to improve their position.

The Rye Historical Society archives records of the City and serves as a custodian of the original meeting place of the community. It has a unique relationship to the City, and defers costs that the municipality might otherwise incur through that role. Even in the case of the Rye Historical Society, the City Council reserves its right to determine what level of support, if any, it affords outside agencies.

CHALLENGES

In recognition that a budget is a planning tool, we are providing certain ‘challenge’ funds for community needs to serve as seed money, or matching funds if adequate funding is raised by means other than local taxes. These funds are the ‘last in’. In other words, the funds are used if and only if all other funds are already in place. Examples are:

- ◆ A municipal skateboard park - \$37.5k
- ◆ Friends Meeting House improvements - \$25k
- ◆ Other opportunities (including possible business improvement district, the arts, volunteerism, quality of life) - \$40k

Through the course of 2004, the City Council will receive written proposals for any of the above categories for funding, and these funds will be set aside for Council determination on the topics as they are presented. Unused funds are returned to the General Fund.

Challenge grants have proven to be successful for creating opportunities that might not have otherwise existed and which have benefited residents. They also inspire meaningful dialogue even when projects may not come to fruition.

PUBLIC SERVICE

A final piece of context is one of public service. Civic duty has long played a role in the history of Rye. Chief Executives to assistants have lived and served in the City of Rye as volunteers in all offices. They have all worked and toiled and contributed their time and talents to the community. It is critical for Rye to keep that kind and quality of civic participation.

One example of civic pride is the building in which we are presenting the budget this evening. This building was donated to the City by one of the former elected officials who developed a strong affection for the community and to Rye history. It serves as a reminder of public service.

Not everyone can donate a building, but there are constant donations of time, talent and energy, which are gladly received. Those donations come from residents and employees alike.

The City of Rye adopted a form of government that allows for maximum public participation while applying business skills to the operation of local government. That civic partnership requires a good sense of mutual respect and trust between the City Council and employees. We understand one of the goals is to keep that sense of trust intact, so that Rye can continue to be the premiere community.

Attracting and retaining quality public employees is a key ingredient to keeping the 'Rye Difference'. We have made provisions in this budget to treat employees fairly, which we believe to be consistent with your policy guidelines. Appropriate changes are made to administrative group pay scales to keep competitive since all other employees are covered under collective bargaining agreements. Our goal is to keep the City of Rye competitive and attractive to new and existing employees.

THE BOTTOM LINE

- ◆ The FY04 budget provides for a 9.9% property tax rate increase.
- ◆ For every tax dollar spent in property taxes, only 18¢ goes to the City. The remaining 82¢ is consumed by other entities.
- ◆ The City would retain an undesignated fund balance of over 8% with a tax rate increase of only 9.9%, providing sufficient resources to meet the needs of our municipality next year. No new positions are added, and one that exceeded approved staffing levels was reduced.

IN CLOSING...

Eighteen cents on the dollar provides everything you have heard here.

No new positions are added to a manning table despite an increase in responsibilities and an expansion of facilities.

This budget has been achieved by limited application of fund balance to certain capital expenditures:

- ◆ Keeping within the municipal staffing table with no new hires (and reduction of a position that was outside that table)
- ◆ By eliminating preferred items and granting essential items
- ◆ By reduction of a very large request from a contract agency to a more modest request consistent with municipal departments

This budget will require that certain policy positions be taken. It invites a healthy review of those endeavors which should be continued or stopped; which are most important, and which are of the greatest responsibility and priority.

The challenge portion of this budget recognizes:

- ◆ The dynamic nature of being a City Council Member
- ◆ That one potential vehicle for funding is private sector contribution
- ◆ That challenge funds are returned to the General Fund if unused
- ◆ That opportunity often requires flexibility

The City of Rye has an excellent staff, and we will want to avail ourselves of every opportunity to attract, retain and inspire employees who wish to excel. Many regard Rye as a ‘preferred’ community in which to live and work. With your assistance in a civic partnership that status can be preserved.

We encourage your consideration and acceptance of this budget. It recognizes that teamwork between and among the Council, staff and residents produces superior results.

A particular thanks should to be expressed to both the City Council and all those who helped in producing a budget in the timeframe allocated. Without their help and advice, it would not come together. While declining recognition, special insight was provided by Ms. Morison and Mr. Genito.

Thank you,

O. Paul Shew
City Manager



CITY OF RYE FINANCE MEMORANDUM

Date: December 18, 2003
To: Readers of the Fiscal 2004 City of Rye, New York Budget Document
From: Michael A. Genito, City Comptroller
Re: Changes from the Tentative Budget to the Adopted Budget

Please note that the 2004 Tentative Budget was presented by the City Manager to the City Council on November 5, 2003. On November 19, 2003 the 2004 Tentative Budget was adopted by the City Council without any amendments as the 2004 Preliminary Budget. A public hearing was held on the 2004 Preliminary Budget beginning on December 3, 2003, adjourned to and concluded on December 17, 2003.

On December 3, 2003 the City Council adopted the following amendments to the 2004 Preliminary Budget:

- ❖ Decrease the following appropriation accounts in the General Fund:
 - Planning Contractual Costs \$10,000
 - City Manager Equipment \$40,000
 - City Manager Materials and Supplies \$1,200
- ❖ Increase the following appropriation accounts in the General Fund:
 - Rye Youth Council \$7,500
 - Rye Free Reading Room \$140,500
- ❖ Increase the following estimated revenue accounts in the General Fund:
 - Building Department Licenses and Permits \$166,500. The following permit fees are amended to reflect this increase: Demolition Permits will increase from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each; all other Building Department Permits will increase approximately 3%.
 - Recreation Programs Charges for Services \$8,000
 - Parks and Playgrounds Charges for Services \$5,000
- ❖ Defer the following projects and related debt to be issued in the Capital Projects Fund:
 - Theall Road Reconstruction \$850,000
 - Central Business District Project \$140,000
- ❖ Defer the Larger Morehead Footbridge Project in the Capital Projects Fund and related transfer in from General Fund \$50,000.
- ❖ Cancel the Smaller Morehead Footbridge Project in the Capital Projects Fund, which had been funded in a previous year, and transfer the \$20,000 available back to the General Fund.
- ❖ Decrease the Annual Sidewalks and Curbs Project in the Capital Projects Fund and related transfer of funds from the General Fund \$50,000.
- ❖ Decrease the DPW Fuel Management Project in the Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund, and related transfers in from the General Fund \$58,000.
- ❖ Defer the following projects and related debt in the Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund:
 - Police Building Addition \$560,000
 - Purchase of a Fire Pumper Truck \$395,000
 - Purchase of a DPW Loader \$90,000

Finance Memorandum

- ❖ Amend the Friends Meeting House Project in the Building and Vehicle Fund, decreasing transfers in from the General Fund \$25,000; decreasing gifts and donations estimated revenues \$25,000, and increasing State Aid estimated revenues \$50,000.

On December 17, 2003 the City Council adopted the fiscal 2004 Budget with one amendment to change the Mooring Permit Fee from \$150 for boats over 18 feet and \$75 for boats 18 feet or less, to \$150 per mooring permit for boats, rafts or floats of any size.

Details concerning the resolutions adopting the above amendments may be found in the official minutes of the City Council for December 3, 2003 and December 17, 2003.

- Michael A. Genito
City Comptroller

COMBINED BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS

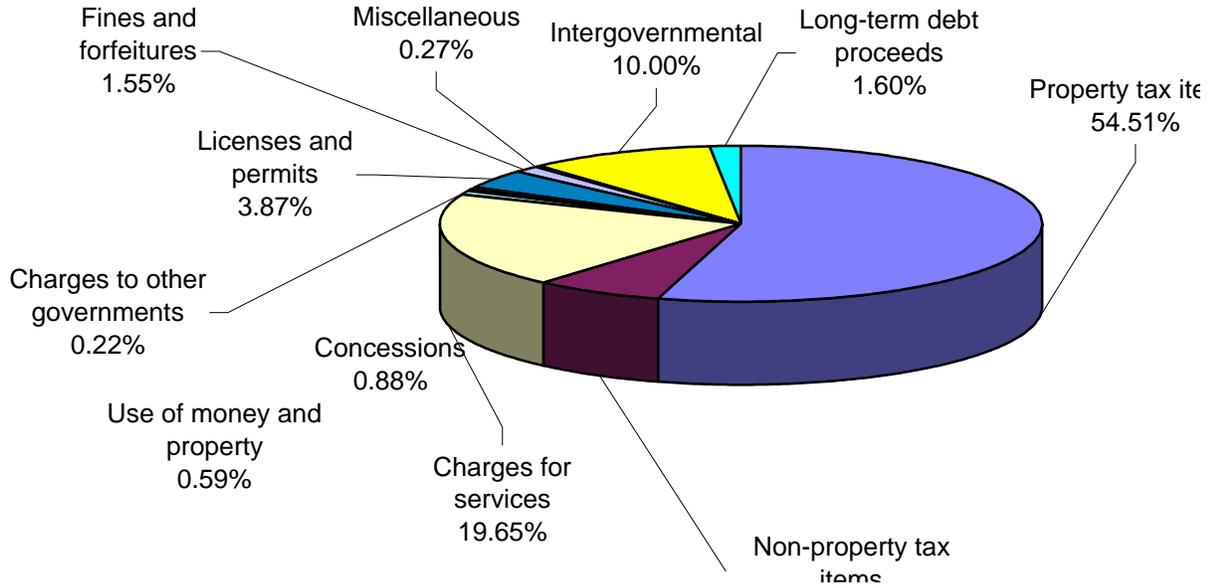
The following pages summarize the annual budgets for all funds. These funds include:

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

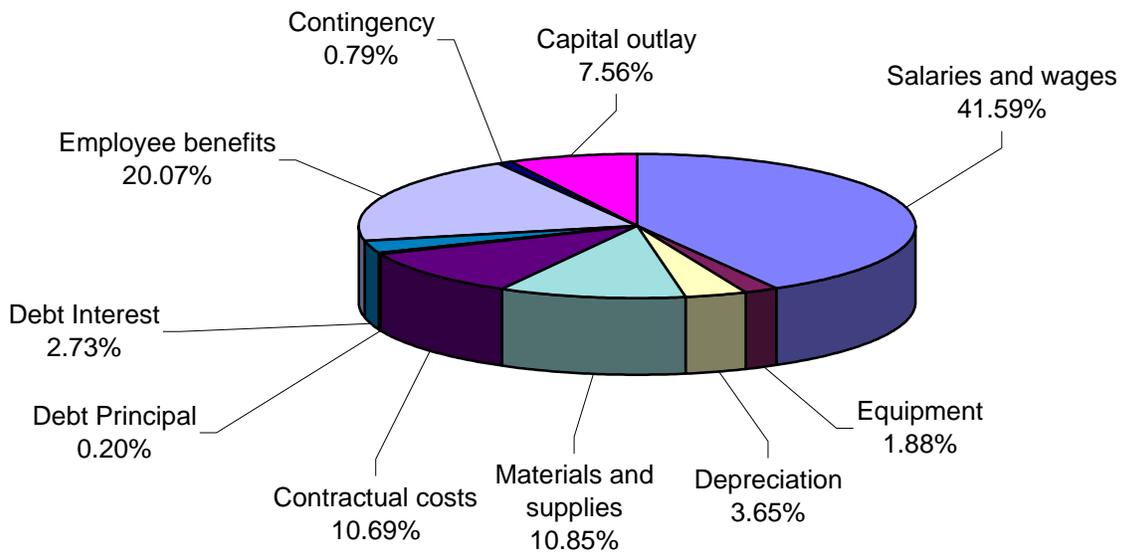
Funding sources and uses are further subtotaled to eliminate interfund activity (interfund service charges and interfund transfers). The charts depict the combined budgets exclusive of (not including) the effects of interfund activity or the appropriation of fund balance/retained earnings. The separation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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 COMBINED ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGETS
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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

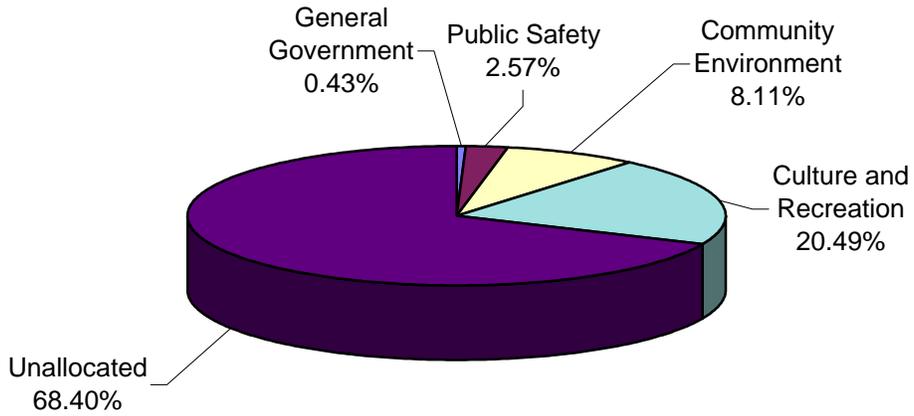


**FUNDING USES EXCLUDING INTERFUND ACTIVITY
 COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS**

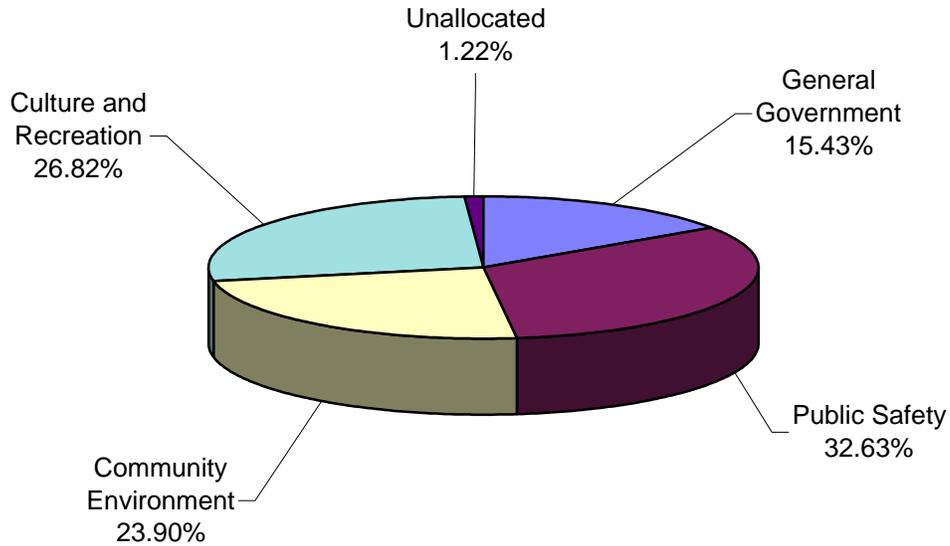


CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
COMBINED ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGETS
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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



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



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS BY OBJECT AND SOURCE
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

	Governmental Funds			
	General Fund	Cable TV Special Revenue Fund	K.T. Woods Permanent Fund	Debt Service Fund
Funding Sources:				
Revenues and debt proceeds:				
Property tax items	\$ 15,450,096	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-property tax items	1,761,356	183,000	-	-
Charges for services	1,041,528	-	-	-
Concessions	-	-	-	-
Charges to other governments	63,245	-	-	-
Use of money and property	130,700	500	-	-
Licenses and permits	1,096,202	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	440,040	-	-	-
Sale of property	2,800	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	36,810	1,800	-	-
Intergovernmental	2,103,317	-	-	-
Long-term debt proceeds	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues and debt proceeds	22,126,094	185,300	-	-
Interfund service charges	420,424	-	-	-
Interfund transfers in	24,000	-	-	130,461
Appropriated fund balance/retained earnings	1,502,871	29,398	4,000	-
Total Funding Sources	\$ 24,073,389	\$ 214,698	\$ 4,000	\$ 130,461

Funding Uses:				
Expenditures/expenses:				
Salaries and wages	10,329,872	95,776	-	-
Equipment	346,871	27,000	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Materials and supplies	1,926,894	13,004	-	-
Contractual costs	2,111,107	45,206	-	-
Debt Principal	-	-	-	59,600
Debt Interest	-	-	-	70,861
Employee benefits	5,210,154	29,616	-	-
Contingency	240,000	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures/expenses	20,164,898	210,602	-	130,461
Interfund service charges	3,117,530	4,096	-	-
Interfund transfers out	790,961	-	4,000	-
Total Funding Uses	\$ 24,073,389	\$ 214,698	\$ 4,000	\$ 130,461

Proprietary Funds					
Enterprise Funds			Internal Service Funds		
Capital Projects Fund	Boat Basin Fund	Golf Club Fund	Risk Retention Fund	Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund	Total All Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,450,096
-	-	-	-	-	1,944,356
-	462,550	4,066,600	-	-	5,570,678
-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000
-	-	-	-	-	63,245
-	9,000	18,000	8,000	-	166,200
-	-	-	-	-	1,096,202
-	-	-	-	-	440,040
-	-	-	-	-	2,800
-	-	-	-	37,500	76,110
645,000	-	-	-	85,000	2,833,317
200,000	-	-	-	253,000	453,000
845,000	471,550	4,334,600	8,000	375,500	28,346,044
-	-	-	485,829	2,738,116	3,644,369
425,000	-	-	-	235,500	814,961
-	14,029	146,097	146,021	203,000	2,045,416
\$ 1,270,000	\$ 485,579	\$ 4,480,697	\$ 639,850	\$ 3,552,116	\$ 34,850,790
-	170,393	1,416,409	-	636,384	12,648,834
-	18,140	169,000	-	11,000	572,011
-	63,431	419,970	-	625,440	1,108,841
-	40,423	757,800	1,500	559,400	3,299,021
-	13,140	312,573	638,350	130,522	3,250,898
-	-	-	-	-	59,600
-	-	248,117	-	510,481	829,459
-	64,397	499,740	-	299,889	6,103,796
-	-	-	-	-	240,000
1,270,000	-	250,000	-	779,000	2,299,000
1,270,000	369,924	4,073,609	639,850	3,552,116	30,411,460
-	115,655	407,088	-	-	3,644,369
-	-	-	-	-	794,961
\$ 1,270,000	\$ 485,579	\$ 4,480,697	\$ 639,850	\$ 3,552,116	\$ 34,850,790

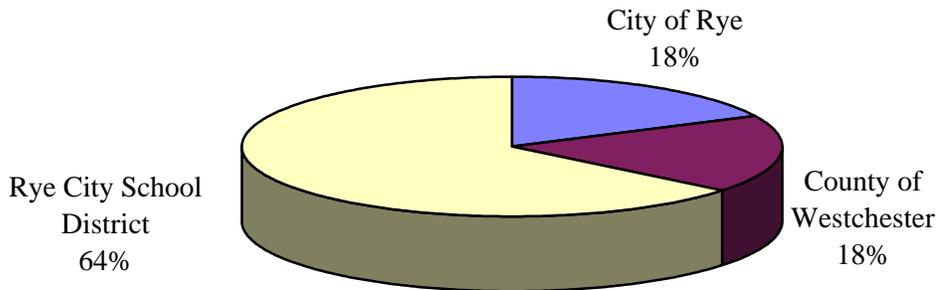
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS BY PROGRAM
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

	Governmental Funds			
	General Fund	Cable TV Special Revenue Fund	K.T. Woods Permanent Fund	Debt Service Fund
Funding Sources:				
Program revenues and debt proceeds:				
General Government	\$ 120,720	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Public Safety	591,886	-	-	-
Community Environment	1,305,260	-	-	-
Culture and Recreation	755,961	184,800	-	-
Unallocated	19,352,267	500	-	-
Total Program Revenues	22,126,094	185,300	-	-
Interfund service charges	420,424	-	-	-
Interfund transfers in	24,000	-	-	130,461
Appropriated fund balance/retained earnings	1,502,871	29,398	4,000	-
Total Funding Sources	\$ 24,073,389	\$ 214,698	\$ 4,000	\$ 130,461
Funding Uses:				
Program Expenditures/Expenses:				
General Government	\$ 2,734,941	-	-	-
Public Safety	9,014,149	-	-	-
Community Environment	5,330,314	-	-	-
Culture and Recreation	2,845,494	210,602	-	-
Unallocated	240,000	-	-	130,461
Total Expenditures/expenses	20,164,898	210,602	-	130,461
Interfund service charges	3,117,530	4,096	-	-
Interfund transfers out	790,961	-	4,000	-
Total Funding Uses	\$ 24,073,389	\$ 214,698	\$ 4,000	\$ 130,461

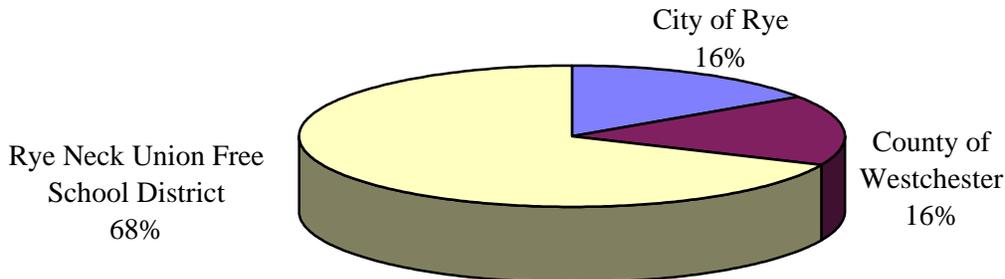
Proprietary Funds					
Enterprise Funds			Internal Service Funds		
Capital Projects Fund	Boat Basin Fund	Golf Club Fund	Risk Retention Fund	Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund	Total All Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,720
-	-	-	-	138,000	729,886
845,000	-	-	-	150,000	2,300,260
-	462,550	4,316,600	-	87,500	5,807,411
-	9,000	18,000	8,000	-	19,387,767
845,000	471,550	4,334,600	8,000	375,500	28,346,044
-	-	-	485,829	2,738,116	3,644,369
425,000	-	-	-	235,500	814,961
-	14,029	146,097	146,021	203,000	2,045,416
<u>\$ 1,270,000</u>	<u>\$ 485,579</u>	<u>\$ 4,480,697</u>	<u>\$ 639,850</u>	<u>\$ 3,552,116</u>	<u>\$ 34,850,790</u>
-	-	-	76,098	1,882,255	4,693,294
-	-	-	250,203	658,709	9,923,061
1,270,000	-	-	157,771	509,844	7,267,929
-	369,924	4,073,609	155,778	501,308	8,156,715
-	-	-	-	-	370,461
1,270,000	369,924	4,073,609	639,850	3,552,116	30,411,460
-	115,655	407,088	-	-	3,644,369
-	-	-	-	-	794,961
<u>\$ 1,270,000</u>	<u>\$ 485,579</u>	<u>\$ 4,480,697</u>	<u>\$ 639,850</u>	<u>\$ 3,552,116</u>	<u>\$ 34,850,790</u>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

**City of Rye, New York
2003 Property Tax Dollar Distribution
Properties Located in Rye City School District**



**City of Rye, New York
2003 Property Tax Dollar Distribution
Properties Located in Rye Neck Union Free School District**



The above charts depict the percentage share of property tax dollar paid in 2003 by a City of Rye property owner to Westchester County, the school district the property is located in, and the City of Rye. City taxes are billed in February, County taxes are billed in May, Rye City School District taxes are billed in August and November, and Rye Neck Union Free School District taxes are billed in September and November. The distribution of taxes for 2003 is shown, as this is the most recently completed year of tax billings for all three entities. These charts do not depict the share of property taxes paid to special districts or for special assessments, and therefore should only be used for general information purposes.

GENERAL FUND

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

The General Fund includes the following programs:

General Government - includes all the services provided by the City Council and City Manager, as well as the following City departments: Finance, Assessor, City Clerk, Corporation Counsel, Personnel, Elections, and Information Services (MIS).

Public Safety - including police, traffic safety, fire prevention and control, animal control, and ambulance/EMS services.

Community Environment - including planning, engineering, building inspection, street maintenance, snow removal, street lighting, off-street parking, sanitary sewers, storm drains, street cleaning, refuse and recycling, community beautification, pest control, and shade tree maintenance.

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PROPERTY TAX LEVY CALCULATION

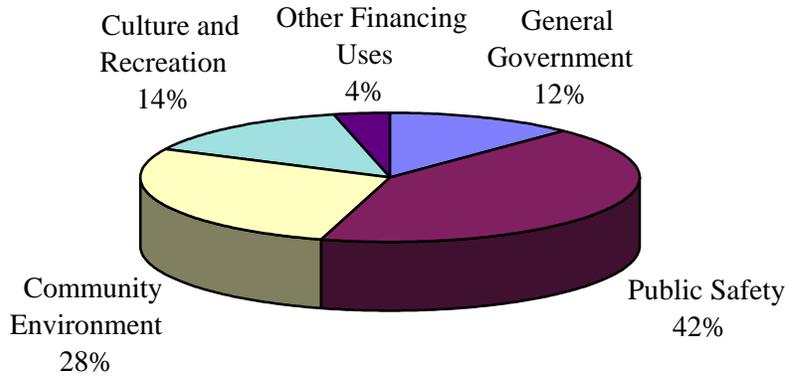
Expenditures	\$ 24,073,389
Less:	
Revenues other than property taxes	7,316,268
Appropriated fund balance	1,502,871
Property tax levy	15,254,250
Taxable assessed valuation	134,509,350
Tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation	\$ 113.41

BUDGET SUMMARY AND COMPONENTS OF FUND BALANCE

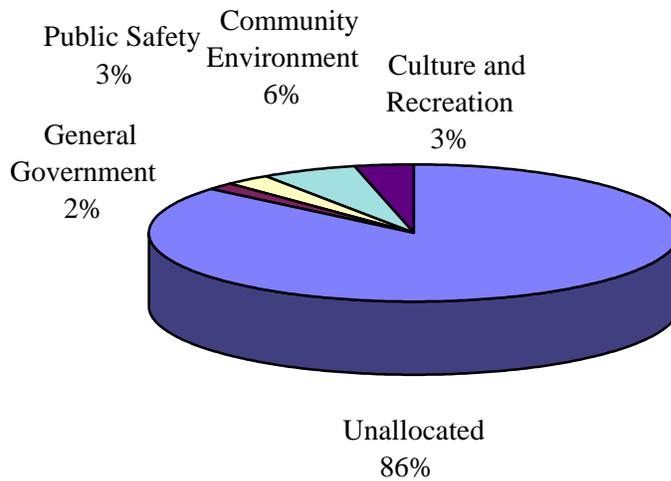
	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Forecast	Adopted
Revenues	\$ 19,346,857	\$ 21,838,249	\$ 22,570,518
Less expenditures	19,772,226	21,363,436	24,073,389
Excess (Deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(425,369)	474,813	(1,502,871)
Fund Balance, January 1, as reported	4,775,680	5,570,606	6,045,419
Prior Period Adjustment - GASB 34	1,220,295	-	-
Fund Balance, January 1, as restated	5,995,975	5,570,606	6,045,419
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 5,570,606	\$ 6,045,419	\$ 4,542,548
Components of fund balance:			
Reserved for encumbrances	\$ 174,775	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Reserved for prepaid expenditures	182,652	183,000	183,000
Reserved for compensated absences	675,972	680,000	680,000
Reserved for overdue taxes	457,468	458,000	458,000
Unreserved			
Designated for subsequent year's budget	612,000	1,502,871	-
Designated for tax challenges	486,855	490,000	490,000
Undesignated	2,980,884	2,531,548	2,531,548
Total Fund Balance	\$ 5,570,606	\$ 6,045,419	\$ 4,542,548
Undesignated fund balance as a percent of revenues	15.41%	11.59%	11.22%
Undesignated fund balance as a percent of appropriations	15.08%	11.85%	10.52%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM



REVENUES BY PROGRAM



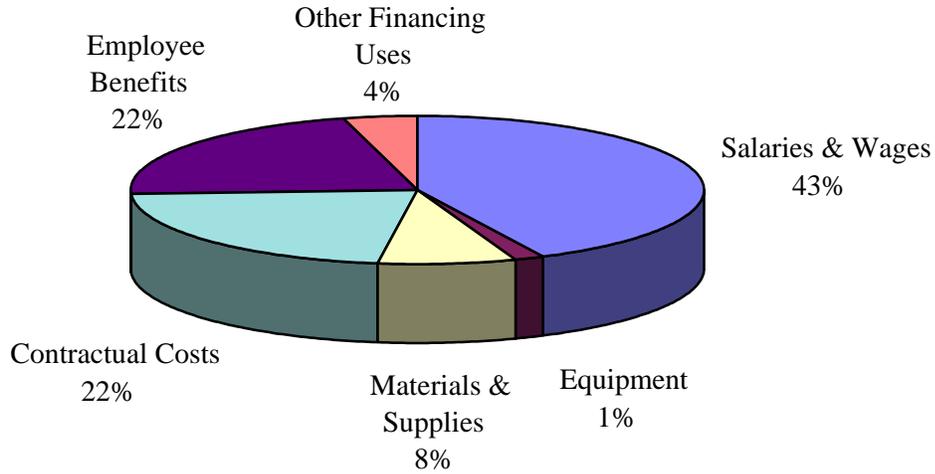
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND BUDGET
BY PROGRAM

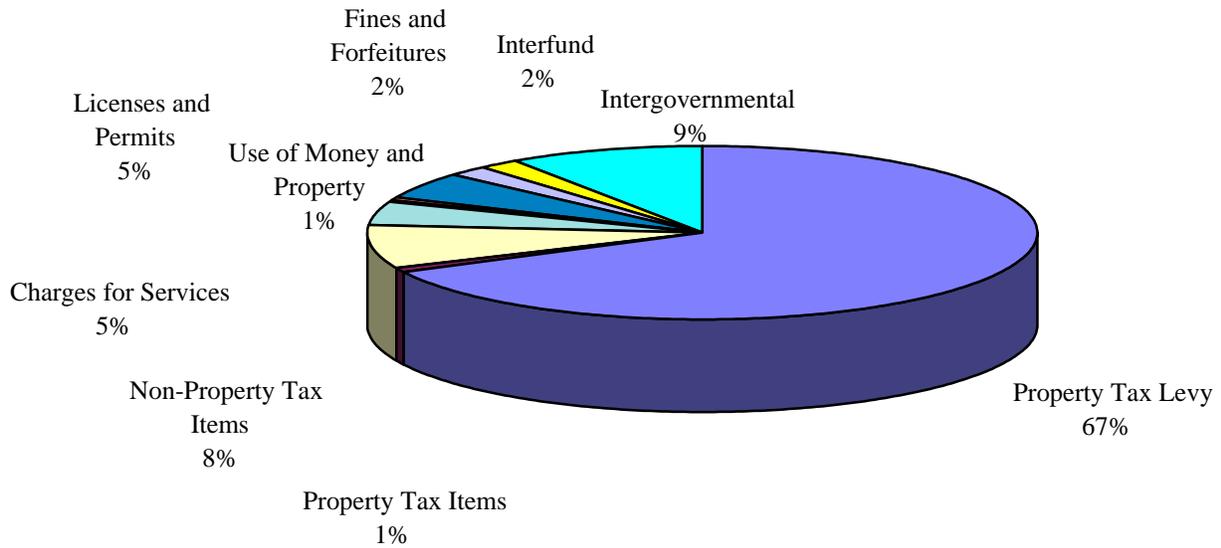
	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Revenues:					
Unallocated	\$ 15,549,778	\$ 16,214,218	\$ 17,862,849	\$ 18,696,018	\$ 19,397,267
General Government	130,438	127,989	415,200	420,767	411,400
Public Safety	621,301	597,956	631,023	595,758	603,886
Community Environment	1,083,132	1,316,655	1,114,053	1,424,986	1,350,963
Culture and Recreation	895,571	922,835	878,402	700,720	787,002
Other Financing Sources	167,204	167,204	33,602	-	20,000
Total Revenues	18,447,424	19,346,857	20,935,129	21,838,249	22,570,518
Expenditures:					
General Government	2,866,364	2,677,305	2,774,781	2,728,426	2,963,357
Public Safety	8,551,351	8,307,295	9,149,649	9,134,916	10,153,789
Community Environment	5,663,146	5,342,716	6,000,081	5,977,195	6,683,948
Culture and Recreation	2,598,919	2,525,757	2,939,998	2,734,664	3,371,795
Other Financing Uses	1,002,633	919,153	808,744	788,235	900,500
Total Expenditures	20,682,413	19,772,226	21,673,253	21,363,436	24,073,389
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(2,234,989)	(425,369)	(738,124)	474,813	(1,502,871)
Fund Balance, January 1, as reported	4,775,680	4,775,680	5,570,606	5,570,606	6,045,419
Prior Period Adjustment - GASB 34	1,220,295	1,220,295	-	-	-
Fund Balance, January 1, as restated	5,995,975	5,995,975	5,570,606	5,570,606	6,045,419
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 3,760,986	\$ 5,570,606	\$ 4,832,482	\$ 6,045,419	\$ 4,542,548

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT



REVENUES BY SOURCE



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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

	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 9,708,763	\$ 9,590,853	\$ 9,800,385	\$ 9,862,008	\$ 10,329,872
Equipment	357,693	307,070	302,504	282,420	346,871
Materials & Supplies	1,771,977	1,489,518	1,872,387	1,671,185	1,926,894
Contractual Costs	4,464,341	4,230,418	4,919,750	4,788,605	5,228,637
Employee Benefits	3,227,653	3,086,417	3,825,426	3,826,926	5,210,154
Other Financing Uses	1,151,986	1,067,950	952,801	932,292	1,030,961
Total Expenditures	20,682,413	19,772,226	21,673,253	21,363,436	24,073,389
Revenues:					
Property Tax Levy	11,747,076	11,795,431	13,894,248	13,912,974	15,254,250
Property Tax Items Other Than					
Real Property Taxes	176,220	170,311	184,555	269,067	195,846
Non-Property Tax Items	1,743,000	1,760,063	1,721,440	1,721,440	1,761,356
Charges for Services	763,365	782,054	933,847	889,109	1,041,528
Charges to Other Governments	58,745	69,664	64,745	66,195	63,245
Use of Money and Property	266,188	182,375	184,600	138,926	130,700
Licenses and Permits	947,002	1,125,708	936,915	1,196,045	1,096,202
Fines and Forfeitures	454,514	446,832	439,738	434,992	440,040
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	25,700	54,458	2,200	43,360	2,800
Miscellaneous	42,874	104,907	187,874	47,628	36,810
Interfund	471,104	471,104	441,526	407,424	444,424
Intergovernmental	1,751,636	2,383,950	1,943,441	2,711,089	2,103,317
Total Revenues	18,447,424	19,346,857	20,935,129	21,838,249	22,570,518
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over Expenditures	(2,234,989)	(425,369)	(738,124)	474,813	(1,502,871)
Fund Balance, January 1	5,995,975	5,995,975	5,570,606	5,570,606	6,045,419
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 3,760,986	\$ 5,570,606	\$ 4,832,482	\$ 6,045,419	\$ 4,542,548

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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PROGRAM SUMMARIES

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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GENERAL GOVERNMENT

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

City Council

Description

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Successfully completed search process for a new City Manager.
- Established a Beautification Committee and a Youth Advisory Committee.
- Awarded a \$300,000 Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) grant for water quality and flood mitigation projects on the Beaver Swamp Brook.
- Awarded a \$1.6 million Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act grant for the Rye Nursery Site Wetland Restoration Project.
- Began implementation of programs under the Enhanced Environmental Protection resolution.
- Launched a City of Rye *LISTSERV*, called **F.rYe.I**, to provide a method for the public to receive important government news and keep up-to-date on City of Rye activities and events.

Budget Summary

	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ 14,652	\$ 14,652	\$ 14,652	0.00%
Total Expenditures	44,915	79,820	78,911	60,987	-23.59%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (44,915)	\$ (65,168)	\$ (64,259)	\$ (46,335)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
City Council	7	7	7
<i>Department Total</i>	7	7	7

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

City Manager

Description

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Secured a \$12,000 grant from the State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) for the development of an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan for the City of Rye
- Conducted a Fire Management Study for the City of Rye Fire Department
- Produced 2002 Performance Measurement Report
- Implemented a monthly employee newsletter
- Coordinated on-going safety training for appropriate employees

2004 Highlights

- Analyze recommendations made in the Fire Management Study
- Implement sexual harassment and workplace violence training for all employees
- Coordinate professional development and management training programs for Senior Managers
- Assist with orientation of newly-elected City Council members
- Continue analysis of performance measurement
- Enhance the City's Public Awareness Program

Budget Summary

	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ 84,705	\$ 84,705	\$ 84,705	0.00%
Total Expenditures	487,213	411,072	412,308	516,739	25.71%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (487,213)	\$ (326,367)	\$ (327,603)	\$ (432,034)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
City Manager's Office	3.2	3.2	3.2
<i>Department Total</i>	3.2	3.2	3.2

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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Finance

Description

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

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

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

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Early implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34 (GASB 34)
- Developed and published the 2004-2006 Financial Forecast report
- Implemented "positive pay" to prevent check fraud and strengthen internal controls
- Implemented an automated bank reconciliation process
- Implemented an online debt service payment process
- Implemented Internet parking violations payments
- Initiated Internet reporting to the NYS Retirement Systems
- Implemented an automated garnishment reporting and payment system
- Converted a paper-based employee records system into digital format
- Microfilmed 40 cubic feet of paper-based records
- Received national awards for the City's 2001 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the 2003 Annual Budget Document, and for early implementation of GASB 34

2004 Highlights

- Implement retroactive infrastructure reporting in further compliance with GASB 34
- Implement enhancements to our parking violations system to improve processing and reporting
- Coordinate with Personnel for the implementation of a shared personnel/payroll system
- Implement a vendor check printing system that will automatically fold, seal, and address vendor checks for mailing.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
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for mailing.

Budget Summary	2002		2003		Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 3,968	\$ 103,644	\$ 104,624	\$ 103,644	0.00%
Total Expenditures	820,557	892,936	885,815	1,035,871	16.01%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (816,589)	\$ (789,292)	\$ (781,191)	\$ (932,227)	N/A

Authorized Positions	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
General Accounting	3.7	3.7	3.7
Treasury	2.8	2.8	2.8
Payroll Program	0.5	0.5	0.5
<i>Total</i>	7.0	7.0	7.0

Performance Measures	2002	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of users reporting that the department reports are easy to understand and use</i>	82%	90%	90%	0.00%
<i>Percent of receipts recorded/posted accurately</i>	97%	98%	98%	0.00%
<i>Average annual rate of return on investments</i>	1.73%	1.73%	2.00%	15.61%
<i>Accuracy of bills issued</i>	99%	99.00%	99.00%	0.00%
<i>Collection costs as a percent of dollars collected</i>	0.61%	0.61%	0.65%	6.56%
<i>Percent of payroll checks issued on time</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
<i>Percent of payroll checks issued without error</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Assessor's Office

Description

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Successfully argued for the establishment of a segment special equalization rate resulting in \$425,000 in tax savings for City residents in the Rye Neck School District.
- Awarded a revised State equalization rate resulting in savings of an estimated \$250,000 in 2004 County taxes.
- Continued enhancement of real property database through automation of property inventory and digital photography.

2004 Highlights

- Continued monitoring of State issued equalization rate to insure fairness in county and school tax apportionments.
- Ongoing automation of real property inventory and property records into centralized database.

Budget Summary

	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 7,403	\$ 1,500	\$ -	\$ -	-100.00%
Total Expenditures	305,458	334,582	331,682	351,723	5.12%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (298,055)	\$ (333,082)	\$ (331,682)	\$ (351,723)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Assessor's Office	3	3	3
<i>Department Total</i>	3	3	3

Performance Measures

	2002	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of accounts valued on schedule for timely tax billing</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
<i>Percent of grievances upheld by Board of Assessment Review</i>	90%	90%	90%	0.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

City Clerk

Description

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

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Computerization of alarm permit system
- Consolidation of staff from four and one-half full time equivalent positions to four
- Completion of 2003 State Archives and Records Administration grant microfilming 20 years of bids and contracts

2004 Highlights

- Continue to implement computerized procedures in the office, streamlining processing, access, and retrieval time
- Continue to consolidate, organize, and electronically convert the City's records, while preserving archival documents
- Ensure that City Code is reviewed and updated with a goal of republishing it in 2005
- Conduct Presidential primaries and general election; conduct a special Firehouse Bond Referendum (perhaps as part of general election); and elections for Boat Basin and Golf Club commissions
- Reassign polling places in order to consolidate the number and make all ADA compliant
- Continue to explore other storage options for voting machines

Budget Summary

	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 116,549	\$ 131,590	\$ 137,727	\$ 129,340	-1.71%
Total Expenditures	393,604	408,870	383,725	422,615	3.36%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (277,055)	\$ (277,280)	\$ (245,998)	\$ (293,275)	N/A

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

<i>List of Authorized Positions</i>	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
City Clerk	4	4	4
Elections	0	0	0
<i>Department Total</i>	4	4	4

<i>Performance Measures</i>	2002	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of council minutes ready for distribution as scheduled</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
<i>Percent of requested documents that are retrieved within 30 minutes</i>	98%	99%	99%	0.00%
<i>Percent of customers rating timeliness of service as good or very good</i>	N/A	N/A	90%	90.00%
<i>Percent of voting machines available for operations as needed</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
<i>Cost per registered voter voting</i>	\$3.64	\$4.96	\$4.00	-19.35%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Law Department

Description

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Prepared legislation restricting construction work to certain days and hours
- Prepared legislation enabling the City to create special assessment districts for local improvements
- Commenced action in Supreme Court, Westchester County, to abate nuisance at abandoned gas station on Purchase Street
- Successfully completed an administrative proceeding with the State Board of Real Property Services for a segment special equalization rate for the City of Rye portion of the Rye Neck Union Free School District in order to provide relief in the apportionment of taxes for the 2003/2004 school year
- Monitored complex litigation involving Osborn Memorial Home tax exempt status with little cost to the City
- Managed Law Department within budget

Budget Summary

	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ 3,129	\$ 3,129	\$ 3,129	0.00%
Total Expenditures	210,839	218,378	218,078	180,464	-17.36%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (210,839)	\$ (215,249)	\$ (214,949)	\$ (177,335)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Law Department	1.5	1.5	0.5
<i>Department Total</i>	1.5	1.5	0.5

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Personnel Department

Description

The Personnel Department ensures that the city attracts and retains highly qualified employees by coordinating the flow of information among departments and candidates for employment and educating employees about benefits through an orientation program and periodic updates in compliance with Civil Service Requirements. The Personnel Office provides all human resource functions for the City of Rye for approximately 174 full-time and over 250 seasonal employees.

2003 Accomplishments

- Created a City of Rye Safety Policy Manual that provides guidelines on OSHA required standards and other city safety policies.
- Instituted an employee reference check policy for the City of Rye to ensure that new employees (seasonal, part-time, and full-time) were being appropriately evaluated before hiring.

2004 Highlights

- Install a computerized human resource system integrated with the automated payroll system, to allow the efficient and effective processing of employee salary, benefit, and position information.

Budget Summary

	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted	Percent Change
Total Revenues	\$ 70	\$ 32,032	\$ 31,982	\$ 31,982	-0.16%
Total Expenditures	159,627	158,875	145,536	158,051	-0.52%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (159,557)	\$ (126,843)	\$ (113,554)	\$ (126,069)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2002 Authorized	2003 Authorized	2004 Adopted
Personnel	0.8	0.8	0.8
<i>Department Total</i>	0.8	0.8	0.8

Performance Measures

	2002 Actual	2003 Target	2004 Target	Percent Change
<i>Average length of employment</i>	7.6 years	7.5 years	7.5 years	N/A
<i>Average turnover rate of regular employees</i>	10.6 years	10 years	10 years	N/A
<i>Percent of employees rating personnel services as good or very good</i>	79.31%	90%	90%	0.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Management Information Services

Description

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Implemented an automated network management/integrated inventory control system
- Documented installation, maintenance, and support procedures for all third-party software applications
- Coordinated conversion of data communications to cost-saving County contract vendor
- Reviewed and refreshed data disaster recovery procedures
- Installed several security updates and patches to minimize disruptions caused by computer viruses
- Formalized printer maintenance, support, and inventory control procedures

2004 Highlights

- Update network operating systems
- Update City Hall telephone system, possibly extending to other City facilities
- Facilitate organization of standardized electronic forms
- Implement pro-active solution for server and workstation updates and patches
- Update City's Automated Systems Policy

<i>Budget Summary</i>	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ 43,948	\$ 43,948	\$ 43,948	0.00%
Total Expenditures	255,092	270,248	272,371	278,107	2.91%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (255,092)	\$ (226,300)	\$ (228,423)	\$ (234,159)	N/A

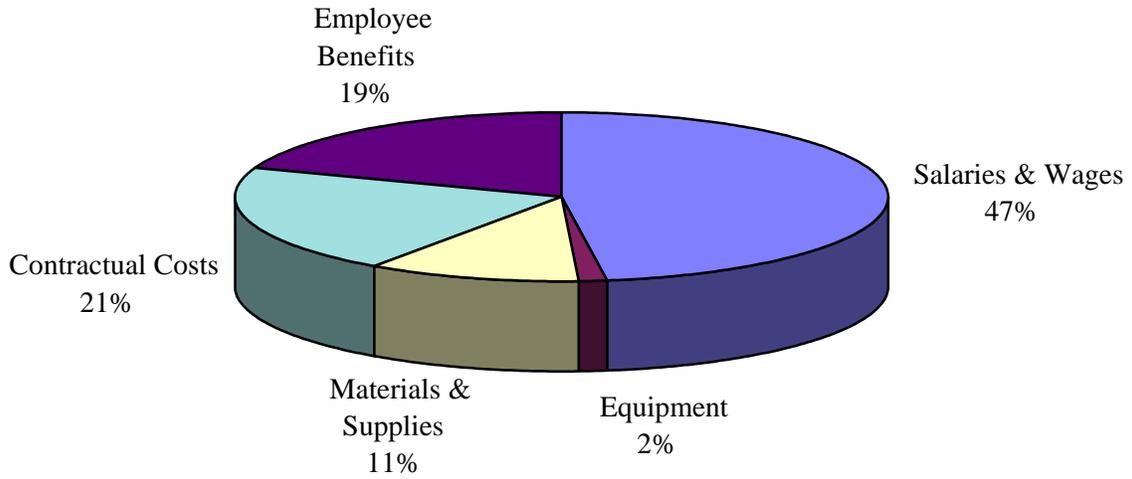
<i>List of Authorized Positions</i>	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Information Services	2	2	2
<i>Department Total</i>	2	2	2

<i>Performance Measures</i>	2002	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>System availability</i>	99%	99%	99%	0.00%
<i>Percent of users rating MIS staff responsiveness as good or very good</i>	77.4%	90%	90%	0.00%
<i>Percent of citizens rating the usefulness of the city's web site as good or very good</i>	N/A	90%	90%	0.00%

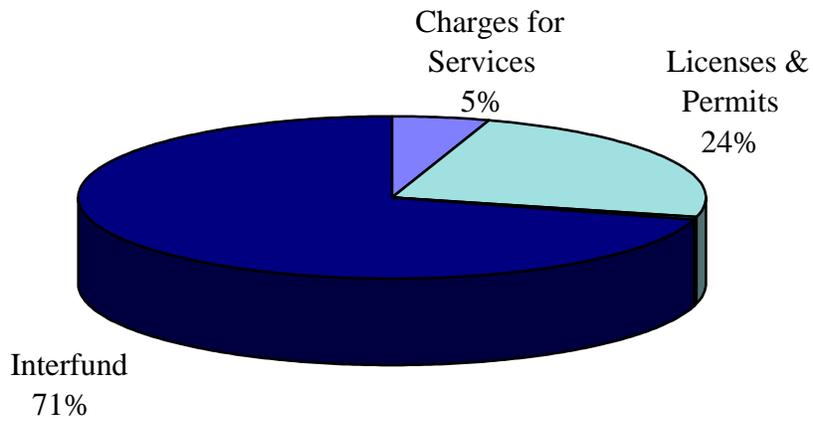
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
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GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Description: The General Government program is divided into five functions: Legislative, Executive, Finance, Staff and Shared Services. These functions provide for effective policy making and professional administration of city government. The following pages provide more detailed budget proposals.

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,438,956	\$ 1,414,634	\$ 1,352,869	\$ 1,370,675	\$ 1,411,856
Equipment	101,187	80,441	54,065	51,165	47,900
Materials & Supplies	291,505	261,166	213,111	199,829	313,986
Contractual Costs	626,295	530,088	691,575	643,596	616,177
Employee Benefits	408,421	390,976	463,161	463,161	573,438
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,866,364	2,677,305	2,774,781	2,728,426	2,963,357
Allocated Costs	(1,715,723)	(1,620,792)	(1,479,518)	(1,463,980)	(1,533,469)
Total Costs	1,150,641	1,056,513	1,295,263	1,264,446	1,429,888
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	19,700	22,806	17,988	23,310	20,710
Charges to Other Governments	1,500	1,883	1,500	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	92,140	92,753	94,425	96,230	98,310
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	1,700	2,419	1,700	1,690	1,700
Miscellaneous	-	731	50	-	-
Interfund	-	-	290,680	290,680	290,680
Intergovernmental	15,398	7,397	8,857	8,857	-
Total Revenues	130,438	127,989	415,200	420,767	411,400
Net Cost	\$ 1,020,203	\$ 928,524	\$ 880,063	\$ 843,679	\$ 1,018,488
Percent of Costs Covered	11.34%	12.11%	32.06%	33.28%	28.77%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 7.66	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.28	\$ 7.57

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	20.72%	\$ 174,809
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	15.73%	\$ 138,425

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
LEGISLATIVE

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

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	6,070	5,057	7,440	7,767	9,890
Contractual Costs	45,148	39,858	72,380	71,144	51,097
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	51,218	44,915	79,820	78,911	60,987
Allocated Costs	(51,218)	(44,915)	(65,168)	(64,259)	(46,335)
Total Costs	-	-	14,652	14,652	14,652
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	14,652	14,652	14,652
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	14,652	14,652	14,652
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
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GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
EXECUTIVE

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

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 286,754	\$ 286,752	\$ 196,545	\$ 229,345	\$ 271,201
Equipment	4,315	1,248	4,561	4,561	10,300
Materials & Supplies	30,778	30,667	27,724	28,960	31,625
Contractual Costs	120,127	116,063	120,017	87,217	62,453
Employee Benefits	54,035	52,483	62,225	62,225	99,960
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	496,009	487,213	411,072	412,308	475,539
Allocated Costs	(496,009)	(487,213)	(326,367)	(327,603)	(390,834)
Total Costs	-	-	84,705	84,705	84,705
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	84,705	84,705	84,705
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	84,705	84,705	84,705
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE

Description: The Finance function includes the Finance and Assessment departments. Finance provides comprehensive financial management and administrative services to the city by compiling and distributing information on the financial health, direction and progress of the city, and through the safekeeping and administration of city funds. The reader is referred to the financial goals and policy statements in Section 2.

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 608,257	\$ 598,782	\$ 635,334	\$ 635,334	\$ 655,411
Equipment	32,750	22,184	14,529	13,529	6,100
Materials & Supplies	148,040	127,989	64,693	63,672	178,926
Contractual Costs	238,881	180,312	284,022	276,022	277,361
Employee Benefits	206,475	196,747	228,940	228,940	269,796
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,234,403	1,126,014	1,227,518	1,217,497	1,387,594
Allocated Costs	(528,058)	(471,490)	(518,992)	(516,007)	(549,030)
Total Costs	706,345	654,524	708,526	701,490	838,564
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	1,360	-	900	-
Charges to Other Governments	1,500	1,883	1,500	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	80	-
Miscellaneous	-	731	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	103,644	103,644	103,644
Intergovernmental	6,541	7,397	-	-	-
Total Revenues	8,041	11,371	105,144	104,624	103,644
Net Cost	\$ 698,304	\$ 643,153	\$ 603,382	\$ 596,866	\$ 734,920
Percent of Costs Covered	1.14%	1.74%	14.84%	14.91%	12.36%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 5.24	\$ 4.81	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.44	\$ 5.46

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	23.13%	\$ 138,054
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	21.80%	\$ 131,538

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF

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

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 415,791	\$ 402,063	\$ 397,783	\$ 382,789	\$ 353,747
Equipment	37,940	30,827	13,275	13,075	13,500
Materials & Supplies	66,931	58,396	79,490	61,820	68,995
Contractual Costs	180,782	154,958	152,262	146,342	161,693
Employee Benefits	123,720	117,827	143,313	143,313	163,195
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	825,164	764,071	786,123	747,339	761,130
Allocated Costs	(380,868)	(362,082)	(342,691)	(327,688)	(313,111)
Total Costs	444,296	401,989	443,432	419,651	448,019
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	19,700	21,446	17,988	22,410	20,710
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	92,140	92,753	94,425	96,230	98,310
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	1,700	2,419	1,700	1,610	1,700
Miscellaneous	-	-	50	-	-
Interfund	-	-	43,731	43,731	43,731
Intergovernmental	8,857	-	8,857	8,857	-
Total Revenues	122,397	116,618	166,751	172,838	164,451
Net Cost	\$ 321,899	\$ 285,371	\$ 276,681	\$ 246,813	\$ 283,568
Percent of Costs Covered	27.55%	29.01%	37.60%	41.19%	36.71%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.06	\$ 1.84	\$ 2.11

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	14.89%	\$ 36,755
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	2.49%	\$ 6,887

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
SHARED SERVICES

Description: The Shared Services function consists of the Management of Information Systems ("MIS") department. The MIS department provides computer hardware and software support to all departments, including the operation and maintenance of the city's wide-area network ("WAN") and local area networks ("LAN"s). The MIS department also maintains and updates the City of Rye's Internet site.

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 128,154	\$ 127,037	\$ 123,207	\$ 123,207	\$ 131,497
Equipment	26,182	26,182	21,700	20,000	18,000
Materials & Supplies	39,686	39,057	33,764	37,610	24,550
Contractual Costs	41,357	38,897	62,894	62,871	63,573
Employee Benefits	24,191	23,919	28,683	28,683	40,487
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	259,570	255,092	270,248	272,371	278,107
Allocated Costs	(259,570)	(255,092)	(226,300)	(228,423)	(234,159)
Total Costs	-	-	43,948	43,948	43,948
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	43,948	43,948	43,948
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	43,948	43,948	43,948
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

PUBLIC SAFETY

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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Police Department

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Awarded "Accredited Agency" status for a five year period by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services Law Enforcement Accreditation Council following an intensive three-day reaccreditation assessment.
- Installed "Reverse 911" System and deployed it to convey emergency, crime prevention, and traffic safety information to the public.
- Completed "Certified First Responder-D" training for all members of the Department.
- Policed the August 14, 2003 Blackout, and coordinated the City's response to the crisis through the Emergency Operations Center.
- Provided heightened coverage during the early weeks of the Iraq war and during periods of heightened terrorism alert.
- Awarded American Automobile Association's Gold Award for community traffic safety.

2004 Highlights

- Continue to maintain high standards of safety and quality of life within the City
- Continue proactive traffic enforcement policies

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

2004 Highlights (continued)

- Continue to refine the City's Emergency Management capabilities for response to natural or man-made disaster
- Continue enhancement of tactical training
- Maintain high clearance rate regarding assigned investigations
- Coordinate Department's Crime Prevention programs
- Maintain consistent level of Marine Law Enforcement to promote boater safety
- Enhance training and preparedness for response to water emergencies
- Introduce revised D.A.R.E. curriculum in all schools
- Continue proactive efforts to address underage drinking and related youth behavior
- Deliver a consistent level of enforcement to maintain vehicular and pedestrian traffic safety and improve the flow of traffic within the village area

Budget Summary	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent Change
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	
Total Revenues	\$ 566,475	\$ 580,003	\$ 558,058	\$ 574,261	-0.99%
Total Expenditures	5,195,867	5,872,470	5,893,860	6,410,346	9.16%
<i>Net Margin</i>	<i>\$ (4,629,392)</i>	<i>\$ (5,292,467)</i>	<i>\$ (5,335,802)</i>	<i>\$ (5,836,085)</i>	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Administration	3	3	3
Patrol	34	35	34
Investigation	5	4	5
Marine Patrol	1	1	1
Youth Bureau	1	1	1
Parking Enforcement	2	2	2
<i>Department Total</i>	46	46	46

Performance Measures	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change
	Actual	Target	Target	
<i># of responses to calls for service</i>	15,896	16,000	16,000	0.00%
<i># of summonses issued for moving violations</i>	3,377	3,600	3,600	0.00%
<i># of summonses issued for parking violations</i>	3,722	4,500	4,500	0.00%
<i>Number and percent of assigned Part 1 crimes cleared</i>	4 (67)%	4 (80)%	4 (80)%	0.00%
<i>Number of hours of marine patrol performed</i>	473.5	1,000	1,000	0.00%
<i>Percent of juvenile cases closed</i>	96%	92%	92%	0.00%
<i>Percent of D.A.R.E. students who graduate</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Traffic Services

Description

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Awarded American Automobile Association's Gold Award for community traffic safety.

2004 Highlights

- Computer program flashing school beacon to increase flexibility and ease maintenance.
- Continue program of retrofitting existing incandescent traffic signal light bulbs to LEDs.

Budget Summary

	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	NA
Total Expenditures	331,865	314,560	314,336	383,172	21.81%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (331,865)	\$ (314,560)	\$ (314,336)	\$ (383,172)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Traffic Services	1.95	1.95	1.95
<i>Department Total</i>	1.95	1.95	1.95

Performance Measures

	2002	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of priority complaints responded to within 4 hours of receiving complaint</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
<i>Number of signs repaired /replaced per FTE:</i>				
• <i>traffic signs</i>	136	136	140	2.94%
• <i>street signs</i>	12	12	15	25%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Fire Department

Description

The Fire Department is a combined paid / volunteer department with 17 paid professional firefighters and 235 volunteers. The department is governed by the Board of Fire Wardens and three Volunteer Chiefs.

The Fire Department minimizes the loss of life and property by rapidly responding to fire alarms, weather-related emergencies, motor vehicle accidents, search and rescue calls, and other emergencies. The Department also provides fire safety education programs and performs code inspections to reduce fire hazard risk factors and reduce the need for emergency responses.

2003 Accomplishments

- Ongoing turnout gear replacement
- Normal fire tool replacement
- New gas detectors
- New career Firefighters completed basic training

2004 Highlights

- Ongoing turnout gear replacement, foam delivery system replacement and rescue equipment replacement

Budget Summary

	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted	Percent Change
Total Revenues	\$ 31,480	\$ 51,020	\$ 3,770	\$ 29,625	-41.93%
Total Expenditures	2,683,588	2,857,572	2,821,672	3,254,519	13.89%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (2,652,108)	\$ (2,806,552)	\$ (2,817,902)	\$ (3,224,894)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2002 Authorized	2003 Authorized	2004 Adopted
Fire Services	17	18	17
<i>Department Total</i>	17	18	17

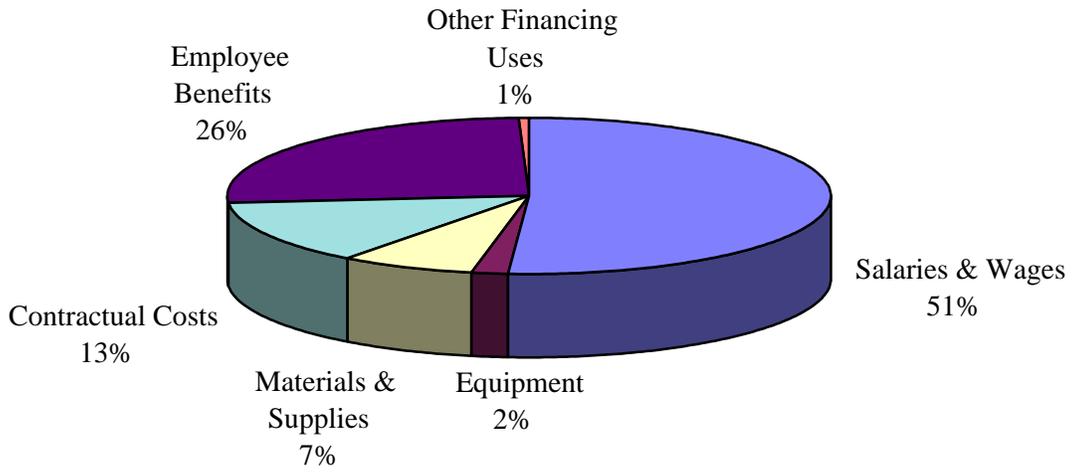
Performance Measures

	2002 Actual	2003 Target	2004 Target	Percent Change
<i>Total number of fire inspections completed</i>	342	400	400	0.00%
<i>Percent of school-age students reached by fire safety education programs (P-K thru 8th)</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
<i>Total fire property loss in dollars</i>	150,000	0	0	N/A

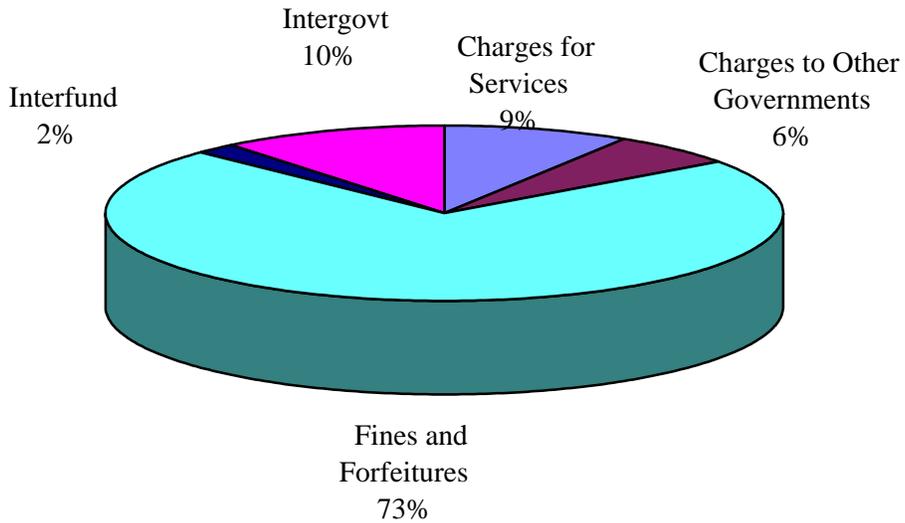
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
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PUBLIC SAFETY

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
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PUBLIC SAFETY

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

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 4,949,285	\$ 4,939,441	\$ 5,035,139	\$ 5,071,044	\$ 5,201,434
Equipment	195,946	183,398	192,158	185,085	194,471
Materials & Supplies	638,067	502,800	691,065	676,192	732,296
Contractual Costs	1,200,570	1,146,526	1,311,471	1,282,779	1,345,422
Employee Benefits	1,515,788	1,483,435	1,871,604	1,871,604	2,615,086
Other Financing Uses	51,695	51,695	48,212	48,212	65,080
Total Expenditures	8,551,351	8,307,295	9,149,649	9,134,916	10,153,789
Allocated Costs	917,638	876,378	783,490	785,377	811,187
Total Costs	9,468,989	9,183,673	9,933,139	9,920,293	10,964,976
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	3,000	4,970	75,000	44,225	53,500
Charges to Other Governments	31,785	39,756	37,785	35,735	37,785
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	451,514	429,082	435,738	406,918	435,040
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	20,000	22,590	-	20,570	-
Miscellaneous	9,500	8,500	500	11,310	-
Interfund	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Intergovernmental	93,502	81,058	70,000	65,000	65,561
Total Revenues	621,301	597,956	631,023	595,758	603,886
Net Cost	\$ 8,847,688	\$ 8,585,717	\$ 9,302,116	\$ 9,324,535	\$10,361,090
Percent of Costs Covered	6.56%	6.51%	6.35%	6.01%	5.51%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 66.42	\$ 64.18	\$ 69.33	\$ 69.40	\$ 77.03

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	11.12%	\$ 1,036,555
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	11.38%	\$ 1,058,974

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
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PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE

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

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 3,551,428	\$ 3,543,940	\$ 3,675,413	\$ 3,711,318	\$ 3,718,202
Equipment	131,540	124,481	149,164	148,591	120,871
Materials & Supplies	298,438	190,126	360,725	342,882	356,406
Contractual Costs	394,373	360,937	448,643	452,545	470,808
Employee Benefits	1,003,261	976,383	1,238,524	1,238,524	1,744,059
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	5,379,040	5,195,867	5,872,469	5,893,860	6,410,346
Allocated Costs	583,813	554,545	508,704	512,621	517,513
Total Costs	5,962,853	5,750,412	6,381,173	6,406,481	6,927,859
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	3,000	4,310	53,000	36,225	53,500
Charges to Other Governments	6,100	14,071	12,100	10,050	12,100
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	450,614	423,947	432,403	402,903	431,100
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	20,000	22,590	-	20,570	-
Miscellaneous	9,500	8,500	500	11,310	-
Interfund	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Intergovernmental	93,502	81,058	70,000	65,000	65,561
Total Revenues	594,716	566,476	580,003	558,058	574,261
Net Cost	\$ 5,368,137	\$ 5,183,936	\$ 5,801,170	\$ 5,848,423	\$ 6,353,598
Percent of Costs Covered	9.97%	9.85%	9.09%	8.71%	8.29%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 40.30	\$ 38.75	\$ 43.23	\$ 43.53	\$ 47.24

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	8.64%	\$ 505,175
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	9.52%	\$ 552,428

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
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PUBLIC SAFETY
TRAFFIC

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

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 159,089	\$ 158,917	\$ 135,292	\$ 135,292	\$ 165,556
Equipment	400	372	1,700	1,700	1,700
Materials & Supplies	40,017	37,362	38,524	38,300	39,300
Contractual Costs	18,945	17,232	19,554	19,554	19,916
Employee Benefits	67,767	66,287	71,278	71,278	91,620
Other Financing Uses	51,695	51,695	48,212	48,212	65,080
Total Expenditures	337,913	331,865	314,560	314,336	383,172
Allocated Costs	36,675	35,419	27,248	27,340	30,934
Total Costs	374,588	367,284	341,808	341,676	414,106

Revenues:

Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-

Net Cost	\$ 374,588	\$ 367,284	\$ 341,808	\$ 341,676	\$ 414,106
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.81	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.55	\$ 2.54	\$ 3.08

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	21.20%	\$ 72,430
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	21.15%	\$ 72,298

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PUBLIC SAFETY
FIRE

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

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,238,768	\$ 1,236,584	\$ 1,224,434	\$ 1,224,434	\$ 1,317,676
Equipment	64,006	58,545	41,294	34,794	71,900
Materials & Supplies	299,612	275,312	291,816	295,010	336,590
Contractual Costs	690,685	672,382	738,226	705,632	748,946
Employee Benefits	444,760	440,765	561,802	561,802	779,407
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,737,831	2,683,588	2,857,572	2,821,672	3,254,519
Allocated Costs	297,150	286,414	247,538	245,416	262,740
Total Costs	3,034,981	2,970,002	3,105,110	3,067,088	3,517,259
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	660	22,000	8,000	-
Charges to Other Governments	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	900	5,135	3,335	4,015	3,940
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	26,585	31,480	51,020	37,700	29,625
Net Cost	\$ 3,008,396	\$ 2,938,522	\$ 3,054,090	\$ 3,029,388	\$ 3,487,634
Percent of Costs Covered	0.88%	1.06%	1.64%	1.23%	0.84%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 22.58	\$ 21.97	\$ 22.76	\$ 22.55	\$ 25.93

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	15.13%	\$ 458,246
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	14.20%	\$ 433,544

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
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PUBLIC SAFETY
OTHER PROTECTION SERVICES

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

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	96,567	95,975	105,048	105,048	105,752
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	96,567	95,975	105,048	105,048	105,752
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	96,567	95,975	105,048	105,048	105,752
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 96,567	\$ 95,975	\$ 105,048	\$ 105,048	\$ 105,752
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.79

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	0.67%	\$ 704
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	0.67%	\$ 704

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
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COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

This program provides for essential community services including land use control, transportation maintenance, public sanitation, solid waste services, and land maintenance.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Planning Department

Description

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Completed report and implemented new zoning code amendments to address house scale concerns.
- Completed All-Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Completed implementation of new GIS web mapping and parcel notification application.
- Reviewed approximately 50 land use applications for Planning Commission.

2004 Highlights

- Assist Planning Commission and City Council in the review of modifications to the City's MC and possibly business districts.
- Continue implementation of GIS program.
- Assist in the implementation of the Phase II program as required by Federal Law.
- Provide technical assistance to City staff for planning related matters, including possible implementation of programmed capital projects.

Budget Summary

	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 42,305	\$ 62,800	\$ 64,300	\$ 62,800	0.00%
Total Expenditures	165,578	195,515	195,214	213,664	9.28%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (123,273)	\$ (132,715)	\$ (130,914)	\$ (150,864)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Planning	1.33	1.33	1.33
<i>Department Total</i>	1.33	1.33	1.33

Performance Measures

	2002	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Average time in hours to review and act on applications</i>	65	60	60	0.00%
<i>Percent of residents rating the quality of land use, planning, and zoning as good or excellent</i>	47%	65%	65%	0.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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Engineering

Description

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Successfully completed several major Capital Improvement Projects including new windows for City Hall, restoration of the Post Road (northern section), new HVAC system in City Hall, four new traffic signals, and two new recreational areas (Disbrow Park and Rye Nursery site)

2004 Highlights

- Use new plotter to implement increase mapping system under the G.I.S. program for the benefit of the City departments and residents
- Stream-line permit procedure to increase restorations procedures particularly with regard to utility work

Budget Summary

	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 84,633	\$ 91,422	\$ 91,230	\$ 95,280	4.22%
Total Expenditures	134,437	175,363	175,243	253,115	44.34%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (49,804)	\$ (83,941)	\$ (84,013)	\$ (157,835)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Engineering	1.73	1.73	1.73
<i>Department Total</i>	1.73	1.73	1.73

Performance Measures

	2002	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of initial project plan reviews completed within one week.</i>	75%	80%	80%	0.00%
<i>Percent of CIP design projects on schedule</i>	75%	80%	85%	6.25%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
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Building Department

Description

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Notified Commercial establishments requiring that all sign in the City of Rye must conform to Chapter 165 by December 31, 2003
- Completed a large portion of improving the storing and researching of existing plans/ permit application and files
- Completed office renovation
- Made Building Department application, application instruction and supporting materials available on the Internet

2004 Highlights

- Continue to improve the storing and researching of existing plans/ permit application and files.
- Continue to improve information provided on the Internet
- Continue with phase two of the compliance (enforcement) of Chapter 165 -Sign

Budget Summary

	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 689,559	\$ 489,100	\$ 569,860	\$ 489,000	-0.02%
Total Expenditures	243,839	286,384	281,858	313,278	9.39%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 445,720	\$ 202,716	\$ 288,002	\$ 175,722	-13.32%

List of Authorized Positions

	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Building	3.34	3.34	3.34
<i>Department Total</i>	3.34	3.34	3.34

Performance Measures

	2002	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Average number of calendar days to review plans and issue permits</i>	37 DAYS	35 DAYS	35 DAYS	0.00%
<i>Percent of residents rating quality of code enforcement services as good or better</i>	45%	60%	60%	0.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
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Department of Public Works

Description

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

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

Transportation maintains City streets and off-street parking areas in a safe and clean condition and provides for the safe movement of vehicular traffic by performing road construction and repairs; removing snow and ice from streets; installing and maintaining street lights; and supervising the work of contractual service providers who perform repair, cleaning and maintenance work.

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

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

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

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

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Investigated, excavated and repaired chronic sewer and drain problems, including Eve Lane, Rosemere Street and Adelaide Street, Beck Avenue and Packard Court.
- Replaced pump station alarm systems with remote central monitoring system.
- Complete restoration of the Village Green/City Hall area after the library construction including the sprinkler system, lawn area and new plantings around the building.
- Upgraded parking meter area of the Station Plaza with new digital meters.
- Installed new kitchen area, electrical upgrades and building improvements at the Police Station and Public Works.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

2003 Accomplishments (continued)

- Installed new "portable" vehicle lifts for maintenance garage.
- Combated 15 snowstorms totaling 58" of snow from January through April keeping the roads safe and passable.

2004 Highlights

- Institute a new Uniform Policy in conjunction with new CSEA agreement in effect 1/1/04.
- Formalize and distribute an updated DPW Personnel Policy manual.
- Continue newly implemented crack-sealing program to improve the integrity of the road infrastructure on streets not scheduled to be re-paved.
- Upgrade safety program for maintenance crews.
- Program flashing school beacon to increase flexibility and ease maintenance.
- Continue program of retrofitting existing incandescent traffic signal light bulbs to LEDs.
- Increase street cleanliness through use of new sweeper.
- Implement sewer inspection program with purchase of portable sewer video camera.
- Install silt filters for storm water in catch basins throughout Disbrow Park.
- Research replacement of Sanitation Trucks for compilation of specifications.
- Organize and evaluate sanitation collection methodology to maintain efficiency of service.
- Increase tree plantings (reduced previously due to budget restraints).
- Improve City Hall's Meditation Garden (Morehead Garden).
- Upgrade chimney/flue on heating system at City Hall.
- Replace wooden doors on old Garage.
- Upgrade generator at the City Hall.

Budget Summary	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent Change
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	
Total Revenues	\$ 2,799,505	\$ 3,037,598	\$ 3,104,818	\$ 3,310,499	8.98%
Total Expenditures	6,682,546	7,897,279	7,886,241	8,670,731	9.79%
<i>Net Margin</i>	<i>\$ (3,883,041)</i>	<i>\$ (4,859,681)</i>	<i>\$ (4,781,423)</i>	<i>\$ (5,360,232)</i>	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Administration	3.6	3.6	3.6
Transportation	8.05	8.05	9.15
Public Sanitation	6.35	6.35	5.4
Solid Waste	20.8	20.8	19.05
Land Maintenance	5.85	5.85	6.1
Building Maintenance	3.15	3.15	3.5
Vehicle Maintenance	8.05	8.05	8.85
<i>Department Total</i>	<i>55.85</i>	<i>55.85</i>	<i>55.65</i>

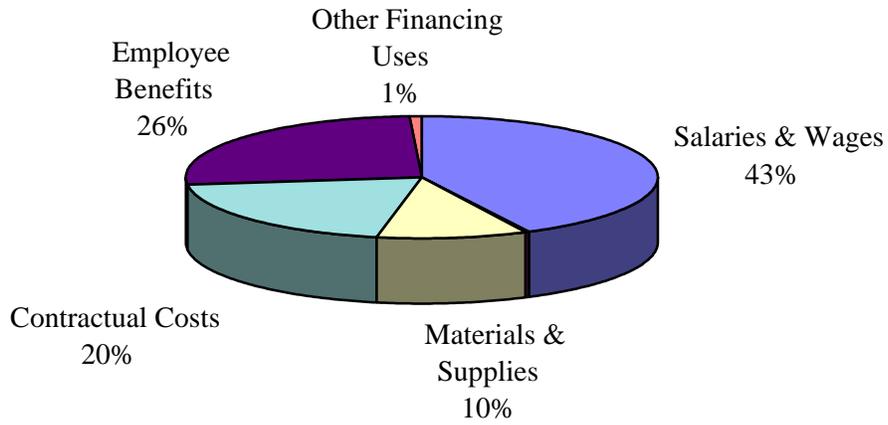
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

<i>Performance Measures</i>	2002 Actual	2003 Target	2004 Target	Percent Change
<i>Average number of hours to respond to street repair complaint</i>	24-48 hrs.	24-48 hrs.	24-48 hrs.	N/A
<i>Percent of residents rating snow and ice removal as good or very good</i>	78%	90%	90%	0.00%
<i>Percent of customers experiencing sewer interruptions</i>	0.004%	0.004%	0.004%	0.00%
<i>Percent of solid waste recycled</i>	43%	50%	60%	20%
<i>Pounds recycled per person</i>	686	700	700	0.00%
<i>Percent of emergency repair requests completed within 24 hours of notification of problem</i>	85%	90%	90%	0.00%
<i>Percent of customers rating custodial services as good or better</i>	77%	85%	85%	0.00%

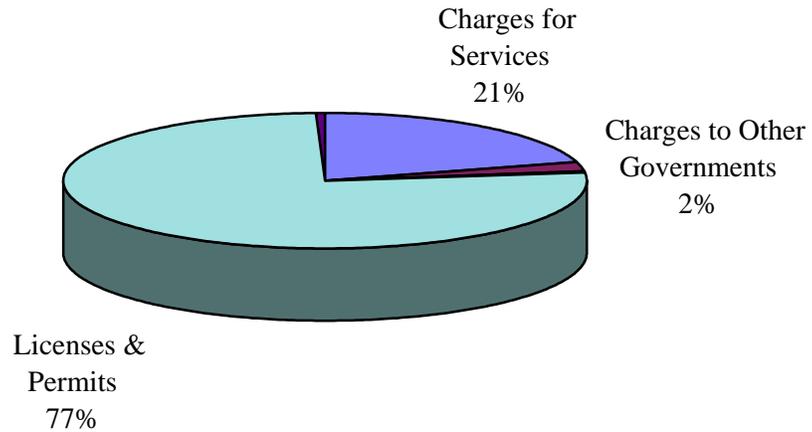
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
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COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
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COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

Description: Community Environment is responsible for that portion of the community's physical environment owned by the city and for administration and regulation of land use control over that portion of the physical environment under private ownership. Community Environment is divided into five functions: Land Use Control, Transportation, Public Sanitation, Solid Waste Services and Land Maintenance.

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 2,554,931	\$ 2,482,869	\$ 2,634,064	\$ 2,635,064	\$ 2,841,584
Equipment	41,951	27,228	32,866	24,720	24,700
Materials & Supplies	660,328	564,743	630,335	622,774	678,130
Contractual Costs	1,179,424	1,125,808	1,332,093	1,323,914	1,345,192
Employee Benefits	1,136,184	1,051,740	1,282,305	1,282,305	1,736,250
Other Financing Uses	90,328	90,328	88,418	88,418	58,092
Total Expenditures	5,663,146	5,342,716	6,000,081	5,977,195	6,683,948
Allocated Costs	601,919	559,167	507,369	509,683	528,566
Total Costs	6,265,065	5,901,883	6,507,450	6,486,878	7,212,514
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	161,360	150,904	181,200	186,108	270,108
Charges to Other Governments	25,460	28,025	25,460	30,460	25,460
Use of Money and Property	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
Licenses & Permits	854,862	1,032,955	842,490	1,099,815	997,892
Fines and Forfeitures	3,000	17,750	4,000	27,000	5,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	4,000	23,293	500	21,100	1,100
Miscellaneous	550	-	-	-	-
Interfund	28,200	28,200	45,703	45,703	45,703
Intergovernmental	-	29,828	9,000	9,100	-
Total Revenues	1,083,132	1,316,655	1,114,053	1,424,986	1,350,963
Net Cost	\$ 5,181,933	\$ 4,585,228	\$ 5,393,397	\$ 5,061,892	\$ 5,861,551
Percent of Costs Covered	17.29%	22.31%	17.12%	21.97%	18.73%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 38.90	\$ 34.28	\$ 40.20	\$ 37.67	\$ 43.58

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	15.80%	\$ 799,659
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	8.68%	\$ 468,154

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE CONTROL

Description: The Land Use Control function is comprised of Planning, Engineering, Building, Conservation and Disaster Preparedness. These departments administer, coordinate and regulate the physical development of the city, coordinate the city's conservation facilities and programs, and prepare the city for disasters such as hurricanes and coastal storms.

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 415,215	\$ 361,078	\$ 395,464	\$ 395,464	\$ 445,854
Equipment	26,775	18,069	13,816	11,495	12,000
Materials & Supplies	34,757	25,706	40,135	30,309	32,295
Contractual Costs	80,169	65,774	107,712	101,483	84,736
Employee Benefits	113,103	101,133	127,819	127,819	211,449
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	670,019	571,760	684,946	666,570	786,334
Allocated Costs	72,720	61,022	59,335	57,976	63,481
Total Costs	742,739	632,782	744,281	724,546	849,815
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	96,360	102,998	120,200	125,108	137,108
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	538,000	701,440	512,750	762,050	659,100
Fines and Forfeitures	3,000	17,750	4,000	27,000	5,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	50	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	12,372	12,372	12,372
Intergovernmental	-	29,828	9,000	9,100	-
Total Revenues	637,410	852,016	658,322	935,630	813,580
Net Cost	\$ 105,329	\$ (219,234)	\$ 85,959	\$ (211,084)	\$ 36,235
Percent of Costs Covered	85.82%	134.65%	88.45%	129.13%	95.74%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.79	\$ -	\$ 0.64	\$ -	\$ 0.27

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	(117.17%)	\$ 247,319
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(57.85%)	\$ (49,724)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
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COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION

Description: The Transportation function provides overall administration and supervision of personnel, equipment, supplies and contracted services required to maintain all city-owned roads and sidewalks.

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 591,755	\$ 585,528	\$ 672,790	\$ 657,290	\$ 762,725
Equipment	10,679	5,860	8,550	8,225	7,700
Materials & Supplies	300,086	249,085	300,078	308,285	332,125
Contractual Costs	424,352	412,868	592,851	593,501	619,415
Employee Benefits	415,318	390,839	490,411	487,261	647,135
Other Financing Uses	34,060	34,060	32,800	32,800	-
Total Expenditures	1,776,250	1,678,240	2,097,480	2,087,362	2,369,100
Allocated Costs	180,054	168,065	169,304	171,362	180,225
Total Costs	1,956,304	1,846,305	2,266,784	2,258,724	2,549,325
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	55,000	41,296	56,000	56,000	128,000
Charges to Other Governments	20,000	22,565	20,000	25,000	20,000
Use of Money and Property	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
Licenses & Permits	316,862	331,515	329,740	337,765	338,792
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	22,212	-	20,000	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	397,562	423,288	411,440	444,465	492,492
Net Cost	\$ 1,558,742	\$ 1,423,017	\$ 1,855,344	\$ 1,814,259	\$ 2,056,833
Percent of Costs Covered	20.32%	22.93%	18.15%	19.68%	19.32%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 11.70	\$ 10.64	\$ 13.83	\$ 13.50	\$ 15.29

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	13.37%	\$ 242,574
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	10.86%	\$ 201,489

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC SANITATION

Description: The Public Sanitation function maintains and cleans the City of Rye's sanitary sewer lines, manholes and pump stations, storm lines, catch basins and open ditches, streets and off-street parking areas.

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 253,440	\$ 251,039	\$ 248,924	\$ 261,924	\$ 281,088
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	53,300	41,326	48,612	41,650	46,550
Contractual Costs	133,716	127,311	100,347	100,347	107,083
Employee Benefits	83,378	77,476	113,014	117,414	133,392
Other Financing Uses	56,268	56,268	55,618	55,618	58,092
Total Expenditures	580,102	553,420	566,515	576,953	626,205
Allocated Costs	62,962	59,066	49,075	50,181	50,554
Total Costs	643,064	612,486	615,590	627,134	676,759
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460
Net Cost	\$ 637,604	\$ 607,026	\$ 610,130	\$ 621,674	\$ 671,299
Percent of Costs Covered	0.85%	0.89%	0.89%	0.87%	0.81%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.79	\$ 4.54	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.63	\$ 4.99

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	7.98%	\$ 49,625
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	10.03%	\$ 61,169

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
SOLID WASTE

Description: The Solid Waste function provides backyard refuse and garbage collection to residents and businesses twice per week, and curbside collection of bulk trash once per week. It also operates and maintains the city's recycling center, and provides curbside pickup of newsprint, metal, glass, plastic, and greenwaste for recycling once per week.

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 977,542	\$ 968,550	\$ 879,279	\$ 878,779	\$ 988,304
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	230,385	222,942	211,660	211,680	229,310
Contractual Costs	401,504	384,610	333,290	330,290	334,672
Employee Benefits	380,836	357,609	356,684	353,684	554,398
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,990,267	1,933,711	1,780,913	1,774,433	2,106,684
Allocated Costs	216,014	206,381	154,272	154,332	170,074
Total Costs	2,206,281	2,140,092	1,935,185	1,928,765	2,276,758
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	10,000	4,830	5,000	5,000	5,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	4,000	1,081	500	1,100	1,100
Miscellaneous	500	-	-	-	-
Interfund	28,200	28,200	33,331	33,331	33,331
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	42,700	34,111	38,831	39,431	39,431
Net Cost	\$ 2,163,581	\$ 2,105,981	\$ 1,896,354	\$ 1,889,334	\$ 2,237,327
Percent of Costs Covered	1.94%	1.59%	2.01%	2.04%	1.73%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 16.24	\$ 15.74	\$ 14.13	\$ 14.06	\$ 16.63

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	18.42%	\$ 347,993
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	17.98%	\$ 340,973

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND MAINTENANCE

Description: The Land Maintenance function maintains all city-owned parks, except for those fields maintained by the recreation department. This function seeks to improve and restore the environment of the community through such activities as rodent and insect control and the pruning, removal and replacement of trees and shrubs.

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 316,979	\$ 316,674	\$ 437,607	\$ 441,607	\$ 363,613
Equipment	4,497	3,299	10,500	5,000	5,000
Materials & Supplies	41,800	25,684	29,850	30,850	37,850
Contractual Costs	139,683	135,245	197,893	198,293	199,286
Employee Benefits	143,549	124,683	194,377	196,127	189,876
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	646,508	605,585	870,227	871,877	795,625
Allocated Costs	70,169	64,633	75,383	75,832	64,232
Total Costs	716,677	670,218	945,610	947,709	859,857
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	1,780	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	1,780	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 716,677	\$ 668,438	\$ 945,610	\$ 947,709	\$ 859,857
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.00	\$ 7.05	\$ 7.05	\$ 6.39

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	(9.27%)	\$ (87,852)
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(9.07%)	\$ (85,753)

RECREATION AND CULTURE

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Recreation Department

Description

The Recreation Department provides quality leisure services by offering a comprehensive program of activities for pre-school through senior adults that benefits the individual, family, and community. It also handle the maintenance of the parks and playgrounds, by providing safe and aesthetically pleasing parks and recreation facilities by performing regular safety inspections; providing custodial services to buildings, grounds and restrooms; providing preventive maintenance, repairs or renovations on buildings and equipment; and overseeing contracted repairs.

For the 2004 budget, the Nature center has been combined with the Recreation Department. The purpose of the Nature Center is to develop, foster and promote environmental awareness and conservation of the community's natural resources by providing educational services and community programs and outreach services through the Rye Nature Center.

2003 Accomplishments

- Added 11 new youth and 2 adult programs, as well as 8 new Senior Adult Programs
- Increased number of on-line registration users to over ninety
- Developed Web Site for Recreation Projects
- Changed entire process for Halloween registration
- Utilized Skate Park as part of Camp Program
- Added new Fall Adult Softball league
- Adopted Athletic Field Surcharge to fund project and maintenance work
- Assisted with transition of educational programming to Friends of Rye Nature Center
- Began working with Friends of Rye Nature Center on plans for new classroom
- Performed programming for the Rye Recreation summer camp
- Maintained and improved the Rye City School District Contract for 2003-2004
- Began work on rewriting and updating Rye City School Curriculum for 2004-2005
- Began implementing the Enhanced Environmental Resolution

2004 Highlights

- Expanded Rye's First Week Celebration
- Conducted a Senior Adult Health & Fitness Day with Rye Brook and Port Chester
- Included a new Math Camp and Cheerleading as part of Day Camp Programming.
- Completed automated sprinkler system at Feeley Field
- Completed second phase of Park Improvements at Gagliardo Park
- Renovated infield at Gagliardo Park and Grainger Field
- Replenished playground surface material
- Obtain a live animal collection at the Rye Nature Center for Rye City School Curriculum and visitors.
- Continue effort to fulfill objectives of the Enhanced Environmental Resolution.
- Reinstate monthly Nature In A Nutshell show on RCTV.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Budget Summary	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted	Percent Change
Total Revenues	\$ 918,384	\$ 870,228	\$ 696,270	\$ 769,552	-11.57%
Total Expenditures	1,556,019	1,961,503	1,754,300	2,180,159	11.15%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (637,635)	\$ (1,091,275)	\$ (1,058,030)	\$ (1,410,607)	NA

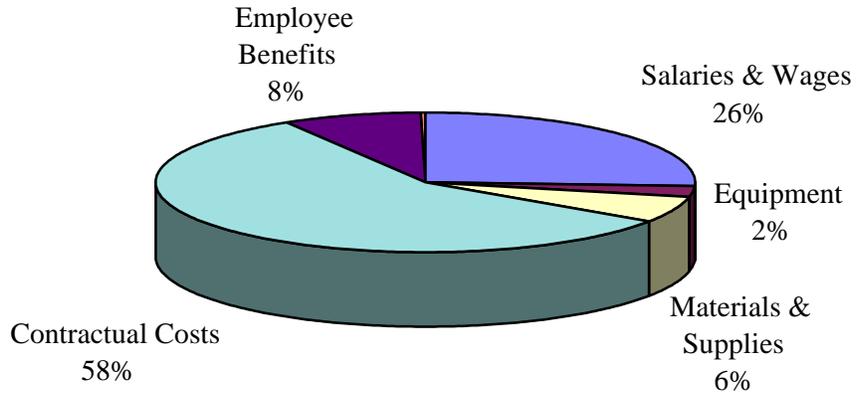
List of Authorized Positions	2002 Authorized	2003 Authorized	2004 Adopted
Recreation Services	5	5	5
Park Maintenance	3	3	3
Nature Center	5	1	1
<i>Department Total</i>	13	9	9

Performance Measures	2002 Actual	2003 Target	2004 Target	Percent Change
<i>Total estimated participation/attendance at all city-sponsored special events</i>	4,135	4,545	4,600	1.21%
<i>Percent of camp participants rating the activities as good or very good, by type of camp</i>	85%	90%	90%	0.00%
<i>Percent of customers rating the condition of playing fields as good or very good</i>	86%	85%	85%	0.00%
<i>Percent of customers rating the condition of park and recreation facilities as good or very good</i>	86%	85%	85%	0.00%
<i>Percent of the Nature Center program participants rating the registration process and staff as good or better</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%

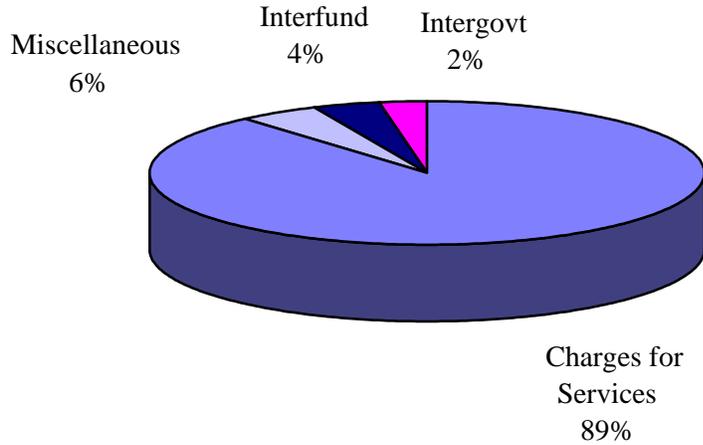
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

RECREATION AND CULTURE

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION

Description: The Culture and Recreation program encompasses the cultural and recreational activities and facilities which are provided by the City of Rye for the participation and enjoyment of all residents. This program is divided into three parts: Recreation Services, Cultural Services and Special Facilities.

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 765,591	\$ 753,909	\$ 778,313	\$ 785,225	\$ 874,998
Equipment	18,609	16,003	23,415	21,450	79,800
Materials & Supplies	182,077	160,809	337,876	172,390	202,482
Contractual Costs	1,458,052	1,427,996	1,584,611	1,538,316	1,921,846
Employee Benefits	167,260	160,266	208,356	209,856	285,380
Other Financing Uses	7,330	6,774	7,427	7,427	7,289
Total Expenditures	2,598,919	2,525,757	2,939,998	2,734,664	3,371,795
Allocated Costs	61,300	57,829	49,252	46,355	66,433
Total Costs	2,660,219	2,583,586	2,989,250	2,781,019	3,438,228
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	579,305	603,374	659,659	635,466	697,210
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	10,488	11,700	3,900	5,200	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	32,824	34,357	187,324	35,572	36,810
Interfund	263,700	263,700	14,541	14,541	31,041
Intergovernmental	9,254	9,704	12,978	9,941	21,941
Total Revenues	895,571	922,835	878,402	700,720	787,002
Net Cost	\$ 1,764,648	\$ 1,660,751	\$ 2,110,848	\$ 2,080,299	\$ 2,651,226
Percent of Costs Covered	33.67%	35.72%	29.39%	25.20%	22.89%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 13.25	\$ 12.42	\$ 15.73	\$ 15.48	\$ 19.71

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	27.44%	\$ 570,927
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	25.60%	\$ 540,378

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION SERVICES

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

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 720,795	\$ 709,114	\$ 734,360	\$ 741,272	\$ 781,287
Equipment	18,609	16,003	23,415	21,450	79,050
Materials & Supplies	152,572	135,669	315,724	150,238	163,710
Contractual Costs	576,691	547,537	688,379	684,554	791,347
Employee Benefits	157,036	150,692	194,850	196,350	236,007
Other Financing Uses	7,330	6,774	7,427	7,427	7,289
Total Expenditures	1,633,033	1,565,789	1,964,155	1,801,291	2,058,690
Allocated Costs	42,144	39,624	34,468	35,205	40,025
Total Costs	1,675,177	1,605,413	1,998,623	1,836,496	2,098,715
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	579,305	603,374	659,659	635,466	673,800
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	10,488	11,700	3,900	5,200	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	32,824	34,357	187,324	35,572	36,610
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	9,254	9,704	12,978	9,941	9,941
Total Revenues	631,871	659,135	863,861	686,179	720,351
Net Cost	\$ 1,043,306	\$ 946,278	\$ 1,134,762	\$ 1,150,317	\$ 1,378,364
Percent of Costs Covered	37.72%	41.06%	43.22%	37.36%	34.32%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 7.83	\$ 7.07	\$ 8.46	\$ 8.56	\$ 10.25

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	19.82%	\$ 228,047
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	21.47%	\$ 243,602

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
CULTURAL SERVICES

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

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	29,505	25,140	22,152	22,152	31,402
Contractual Costs	840,825	840,382	856,342	853,762	1,037,284
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	870,330	865,522	878,494	875,914	1,068,686
Allocated Costs	8,785	8,125	6,351	6,152	6,675
Total Costs	879,115	873,647	884,845	882,066	1,075,361
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 879,115	\$ 873,647	\$ 884,845	\$ 882,066	\$ 1,075,361
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.53	\$ 6.59	\$ 6.56	\$ 7.99

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	21.91%	\$ 193,295
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	21.53%	\$ 190,516

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Description: The Special Facilities function includes all General Fund costs incurred for the benefit of special cultural or recreational facilities including RCTV, the Rye Nature Center, the DePauw Municipal Boat Basin and the Rye Golf Club. Financial activity and results for each of these facilities is recorded and accounted for in special revenue and enterprise funds.

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 44,796	\$ 44,795	\$ 43,953	\$ 43,953	\$ 93,711
Equipment	-	-	-	-	750
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	7,370
Contractual Costs	40,536	40,077	39,890	-	93,215
Employee Benefits	10,224	9,574	13,506	13,506	49,373
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	95,556	94,446	97,349	57,459	244,419
Allocated Costs	10,371	10,080	8,433	4,998	19,733
Total Costs	105,927	104,526	105,782	62,457	264,152
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	23,410
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	200
Interfund	263,700	263,700	14,541	14,541	31,041
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	12,000
Total Revenues	263,700	263,700	14,541	14,541	66,651
Net Cost	\$ (157,773)	\$ (159,174)	\$ 91,241	\$ 47,916	\$ 197,501
Percent of Costs Covered	248.95%	252.28%	13.75%	23.28%	25.23%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.47

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	(312.18%)	\$ 149,585
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(116.46%)	\$ 106,260

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Contract Service Agencies

Description

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

Description of Contract Service Agencies

Animal Control Services are provided by the Westchester Shore Humane Society using its own facilities, equipment, supplies, and staff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Budget Totals (Expenditures)</i>	2002		2003		2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted			Change
Animal Control Services	\$ 26,930	\$ 27,253	\$ 27,253	\$ 27,166			-0.32%
Emergency Medical Services	69,045	77,795	77,795	78,586			1.02%
Rye Youth Council	29,450	25,000	29,450	29,450			17.80%
Rye Town Park	74,766	75,000	75,000	86,000			14.67%
Rye Free Reading Room	789,390	805,177	805,177	845,500			5.01%
Square House	48,412	48,585	48,585	48,704			0.24%
Rye Art Center	2,580	2,580	2,580	2,580			0.00%
	\$ 1,040,573	\$ 1,061,390	\$ 1,065,840	\$ 1,117,986			5.33%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

OTHER FINANCING USES

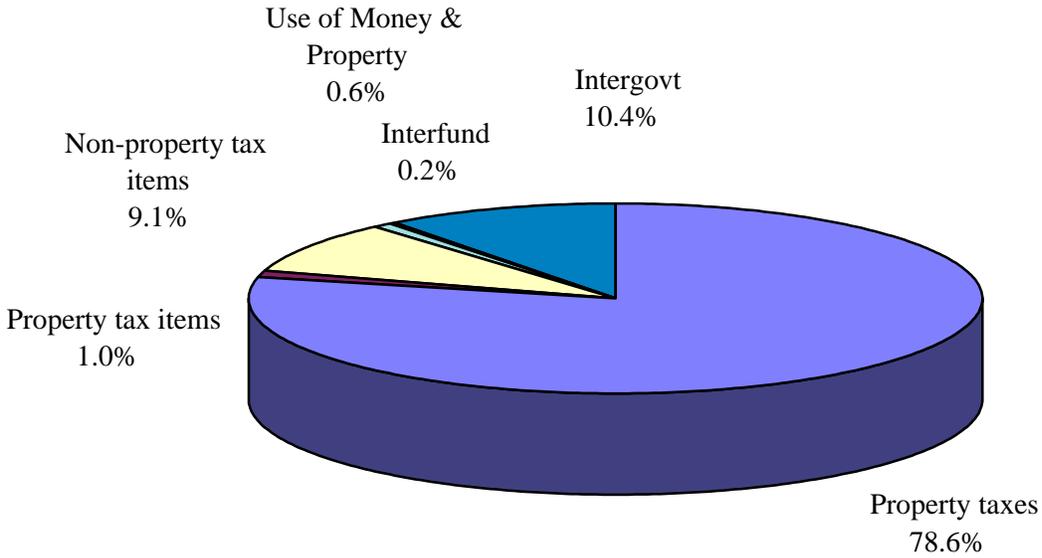
Description: Other Financing Uses includes contingency and interfund transfers. Contingency is a budgetary appropriation of funds to provide for unexpected and unanticipated expenditures. Interfund transfers represent transfers to and from other funds to subsidize operations (such as the Nature Center) or to fund projects (as found in the Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund or Capital Projects Fund).

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Contingency	\$ 83,480	\$ -	\$ 105,091	\$ 105,091	\$ 240,000
Transfers Out	919,153	919,153	703,653	683,144	660,500
Total Other Financing Uses	\$ 1,002,633	\$ 919,153	\$ 808,744	\$ 788,235	\$ 900,500
Revenues:					
Transfers In	\$ 167,204	\$ 167,204	\$ 33,602	\$ -	\$ 20,000
Total Other Financing Sources	\$ 167,204	\$ 167,204	\$ 33,602	\$ -	\$ 20,000
Net Cost	\$ 835,429	\$ 751,949	\$ 775,142	\$ 788,235	\$ 880,500
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 6.27	\$ 5.62	\$ 5.78	\$ 5.87	\$ 6.55
				<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollar</u>
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast				11.71%	\$ 92,265
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget				13.59%	\$ 105,358

GENERAL FUND DETAILS

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

UNALLOCATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES



Summary of Unallocated General Fund Revenues:

Property taxes	\$ 15,254,250
Property tax items	195,846
Non-property tax items	1,761,356
Use of Money & Property	125,000
Misc.	-
Interfund	45,000
Intergovt	2,015,815
	<u>\$ 19,397,267</u>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

UNALLOCATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES

	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Property Taxes	\$ 11,747,076	\$ 11,795,431	\$ 13,894,248	\$ 13,912,974	\$ 15,254,250
Property Tax Items other than Real Property Taxes:					
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	64,220	72,555	72,555	85,201	85,201
Interest & Penalties on Real Property Taxes	112,000	97,756	112,000	183,866	110,645
Total Property Tax Items	176,220	170,311	184,555	269,067	195,846
Total Property Taxes and Property Tax Items	11,923,296	11,965,742	14,078,803	14,182,041	15,450,096
Non-Property Tax Items:					
Sales and Use Tax	1,437,000	1,472,398	1,446,440	1,446,440	1,472,867
Utilities Gross Receipts	306,000	287,665	275,000	275,000	288,489
	1,743,000	1,760,063	1,721,440	1,721,440	1,761,356
Use of Money and Property	250,000	164,975	175,000	128,026	125,000
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	1,074	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	6,156	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	61,319	-	746	-
Interfund Revenues	-	-	45,000	44,500	45,000
Intergovernmental:					
State Revenue Sharing	802,482	842,606	842,606	842,606	842,606
Mortgage Tax	831,000	1,413,357	1,000,000	1,775,585	1,173,209
	1,633,482	2,255,963	1,842,606	2,618,191	2,015,815
Total Unallocated Revenues	\$ 15,549,778	\$ 16,214,218	\$ 17,862,849	\$ 18,696,018	\$ 19,397,267
Change from Prior Year Budget			14.88%		8.59%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Source of Revenue:	2002 Actual	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Property Tax Items:			
Property taxes	\$ 11,795,431	\$ 13,912,974	\$ 15,254,250
Gain on sale of tax-acquired property	-	-	-
Payments in lieu of taxes	72,555	85,201	85,201
Interest and penalties on property taxes	97,756	183,866	110,645
Total Property Tax Items	11,965,742	14,182,041	15,450,096
Non-Property Tax Items:			
Sales and use tax	1,472,398	1,446,440	1,472,867
Utility gross receipts tax	287,665	275,000	288,489
Total Non-Property Tax Items	1,760,063	1,721,440	1,761,356
Charges for Services:			
General:			
Finance	1,360	900	-
Staff	21,446	22,410	20,710
Public Safety:			
Police	4,310	36,225	53,500
Traffic	-	-	-
Fire	660	8,000	-
Other Safety	-	-	-
Community Environment:			
Land Use Control	102,998	125,108	137,108
Transportation	41,296	56,000	128,000
Solid Waste	4,830	5,000	5,000
Land Maintenance	1,780	-	-
Culture & Recreation:			
Recreation	603,374	635,466	673,800
Special Facilities	-	-	23,410
Total Charges for Services	782,054	889,109	1,041,528
Charges to Other Governments:			
General - Assessment Services	1,883	-	-
Public Safety:			
Police -Westchester County	14,071	10,050	12,100

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Source of Revenue:	2002 Actual	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Fire -Town of Harrison	25,685	25,685	25,685
Community Environment:			
Snow Removal - Westchester County	22,565	25,000	20,000
Sewer Services - Mamaroneck	5,460	5,460	5,460
Total Charges to Other Governments	<u>69,664</u>	<u>66,195</u>	<u>63,245</u>
Use of Money and Property:			
Unallocated:			
Rental of Real Property	4,876	3,003	-
Commissions	51	23	-
General - Interest Income	160,048	125,000	125,000
Transportation -			
Rental of Real Property	17,400	10,900	5,700
Total Use of Money and Property	<u>182,375</u>	<u>138,926</u>	<u>130,700</u>
Licenses and Permits:			
Business and Occupational Licenses	9,750	10,375	11,310
Dog Licenses	3,899	3,775	4,100
Other Licenses	334	300	300
Alarm Permits	73,250	76,980	77,500
Parking Permits	331,515	337,765	338,792
Building and Alteration Permits	656,467	546,225	453,500
Street Opening Permits	40,323	31,750	35,800
Other Permits	10,170	5,100	8,400
Total Licenses and Permits	<u>1,125,708</u>	<u>1,012,270</u>	<u>929,702</u>
Fines and Forfeitures:			
Forfeitures	8,143	3,877	3,000
Vehicle and Traffic Fines	114,415	100,000	100,000
Parking Fines	259,794	270,100	300,100
Other Fines	64,480	49,350	36,940
Total Fines and Forfeitures	<u>446,832</u>	<u>423,327</u>	<u>440,040</u>
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss:			
Sale of Paper, Metal and Glass (Recycling)	616	600	600

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Source of Revenue:	2002 Actual	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Minor Sales	2,340	2,110	2,200
Sale of Real Property	-	-	-
Sale of Equipment	5,000	-	-
Insurance Recoveries	46,502	40,650	-
Other Recoveries	-	-	-
Total Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	<u>54,458</u>	<u>43,360</u>	<u>2,800</u>
Miscellaneous Revenues:			
Refunds of Prior Years' Expenditures	16,599	175	-
Gifts and Donations	43,241	46,882	36,810
Other	45,065	571	-
Total Miscellaneous Revenues	<u>104,905</u>	<u>47,628</u>	<u>36,810</u>
Interfund Revenues	<u>303,900</u>	<u>407,424</u>	<u>424,424</u>
State Aid:			
Per Capita Revenue Sharing	842,606	842,606	842,606
Mortgage Tax	1,413,357	1,775,585	1,173,209
STAR Assessment Aid	7,397	-	-
Records Management Grant	-	8,857	-
Navigation Law Enforcement	38,741	45,000	45,000
Police State Aid	42,317	20,000	20,561
CHIPS Operation and Maintenance	-	-	-
Recreation for Youth	9,704	9,941	21,941
Code Enforcement Aid	-	-	-
Total State Aid	<u>2,354,122</u>	<u>2,701,989</u>	<u>2,103,317</u>
Federal Aid - Emergency Disaster Assistance	<u>29,828</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Operating Transfers In	<u>167,204</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Total General Fund Revenues	<u>\$ 19,346,855</u>	<u>\$ 21,633,709</u>	<u>\$ 22,404,018</u>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF COST ALLOCATIONS

2

	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Legislative	\$ (51,218)	\$ (44,915)	\$ (65,168)	\$ (64,259)	\$ (46,335)
Executive	(496,009)	(487,213)	(326,367)	(327,603)	(390,834)
Financial Management	(184,401)	(168,235)	(185,402)	(180,222)	(202,422)
General Accounting	(237,680)	(202,807)	(194,644)	(196,573)	(195,417)
Accounts Payable	(100,807)	(91,056)	(104,397)	(104,397)	(116,906)
Payroll	(74,325)	(72,439)	(82,768)	(82,643)	(89,185)
Treasury	26,458	23,683	15,557	15,297	23,214
Parking Violations	7,502	6,763	3,679	3,683	3,291
Assessment	35,195	32,601	28,983	28,848	28,395
Clerk	34,180	31,342	26,051	24,697	24,393
Records Management	(44,609)	(30,446)	(32,368)	(29,173)	(40,484)
Parking Administration	3,575	2,755	2,663	2,603	2,632
Law	(215,214)	(210,839)	(215,249)	(214,949)	(177,335)
Personnel	(163,679)	(159,557)	(126,843)	(113,554)	(126,069)
Elections	4,879	4,663	3,055	2,688	3,752
MIS	(259,570)	(255,092)	(226,300)	(228,423)	(234,159)
Police Administration	81,427	74,902	62,610	62,650	62,923
Police Patrol	396,095	377,975	362,233	365,535	365,298
Police Investigations	64,325	61,913	51,025	52,296	56,979
Police Marine Patrol	13,067	11,953	10,176	8,829	7,693
Police Youth Services	13,558	12,981	10,346	10,599	10,748
Parking Enforcement	15,341	14,821	12,314	12,712	13,872
School Crossings	8,942	8,674	7,484	7,515	8,869
Traffic Controls	27,733	26,745	19,764	19,825	22,065
Fire Protection	297,150	286,414	247,538	245,416	262,740
Planning	20,128	17,672	16,937	16,979	16,442
Engineering	21,230	14,348	15,191	15,242	20,434
Building	27,980	26,024	24,808	24,515	25,291
Conservation	3,382	2,978	1,619	1,240	1,314
Disaster Preparedness	-	-	780	-	-
Public Works Administration	63,167	60,475	50,305	50,549	60,149
Road Maintenance	63,008	57,228	52,734	52,976	44,142
Snow Removal	34,090	31,454	50,882	52,218	53,432
Street Lighting	25,064	22,991	20,093	18,290	18,892
Off-Street Parking	7,457	6,967	7,681	7,516	14,644
Sanitary Sewers	33,702	31,256	25,318	24,754	26,094

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

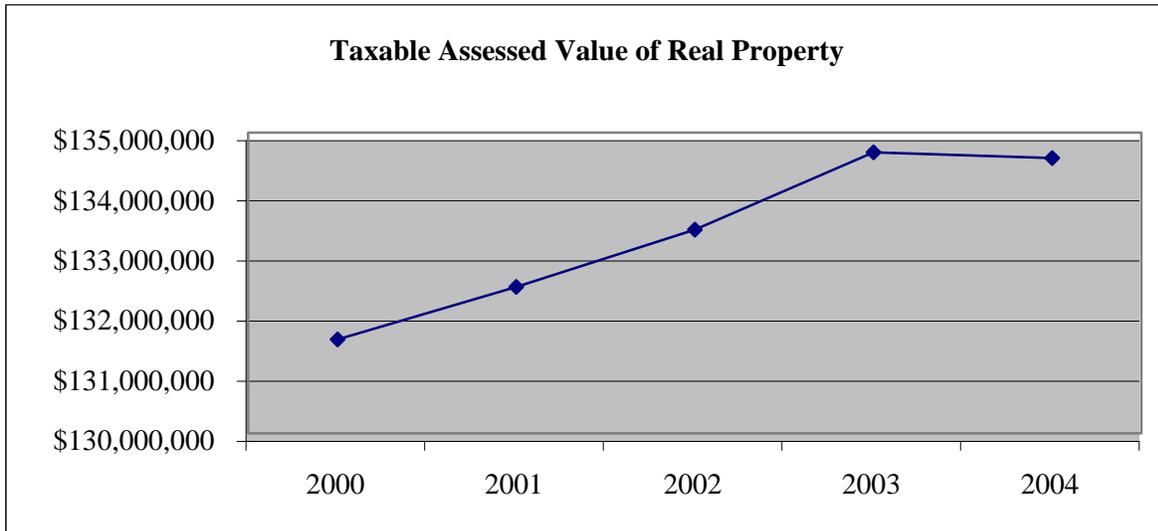
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF COST ALLOCATIONS

	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Storm Drains	16,928	15,869	16,055	17,324	16,602
Street Cleaning	12,332	11,941	7,702	8,103	7,858
Refuse & Garbage	160,256	153,211	120,244	120,689	129,176
Recycling	55,758	53,170	34,028	33,643	40,898
Community Beautification	36,710	34,520	41,088	40,897	35,518
Rodent & Insect Control	196	80	534	1,037	2,049
Shade Trees	33,263	30,033	33,761	33,898	26,665
Recreation Administration	32,070	29,846	26,037	26,168	31,318
Parks & Playgrounds	22,736	21,724	20,674	20,562	22,446
Recreation Center	11,924	11,383	14,385	14,443	16,286
Recreation Programs	21,125	20,249	19,097	19,084	18,984
Camps	30,982	30,086	27,916	27,534	27,346
Athletics	16,304	15,663	15,037	15,236	14,940
Tennis	10,027	9,573	8,426	7,871	8,527
Special Events	9,036	7,690	21,481	7,648	7,722
Senior Adult Programs	8,651	8,385	7,427	8,029	7,673
South East Consortium	1,423	1,393	1,004	1,008	1,034
Square House Museum	8,505	7,850	6,128	6,152	6,467
Rye Arts Center	280	275	223	-	208
Special Facilities Administration	10,371	10,080	8,433	4,998	8,539
Rye Nature Center	-	-	-	-	11,194
Total Cost Allocations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION

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



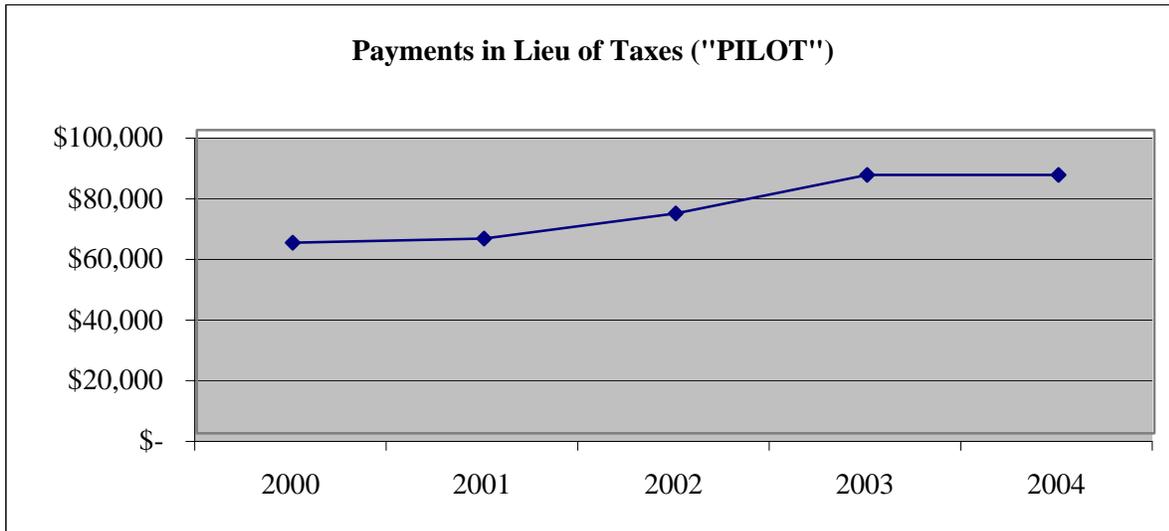
Taxable Assessed Valuation of Real Property			
	Fiscal Year	Valuation	Change
Actual	2000	\$ 131,559,102	
Actual	2001	132,432,299	0.66%
Actual	2002	133,384,128	0.72%
Actual	2003	134,674,171	0.97%
Budget	2004	134,574,950	-0.07%

Assumptions:
 The estimated taxable assessed value for 2004 as shown above is per the tax roll of September 15, 2003. We assume that there will be no material changes in the taxable assessed value between that date and the date of the actual 2004 tax levy.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES ("PILOT")

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



Payments in Lieu of Taxes ("PILOT")

Fiscal Year		Amount	Change
Actual	2000	\$ 62,895	
Actual	2001	64,220	2.11%
Actual	2002	72,555	12.98%
Forecast	2003	85,201	17.43%
Budget	2004	85,201	0.00%

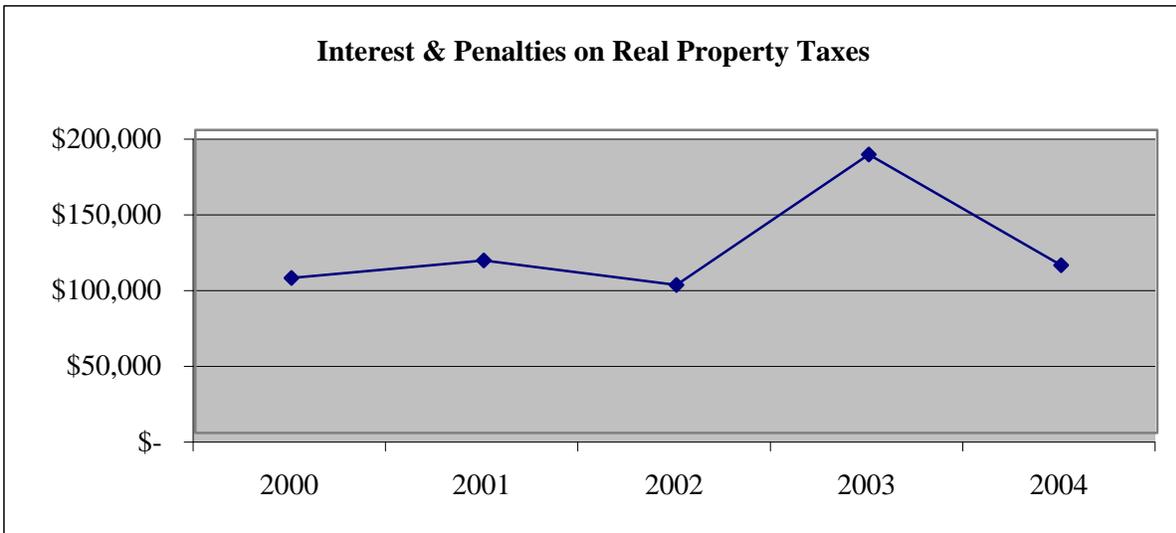
Assumptions:

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

INTEREST & PENALTIES ON REAL PROPERTY TAXES

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



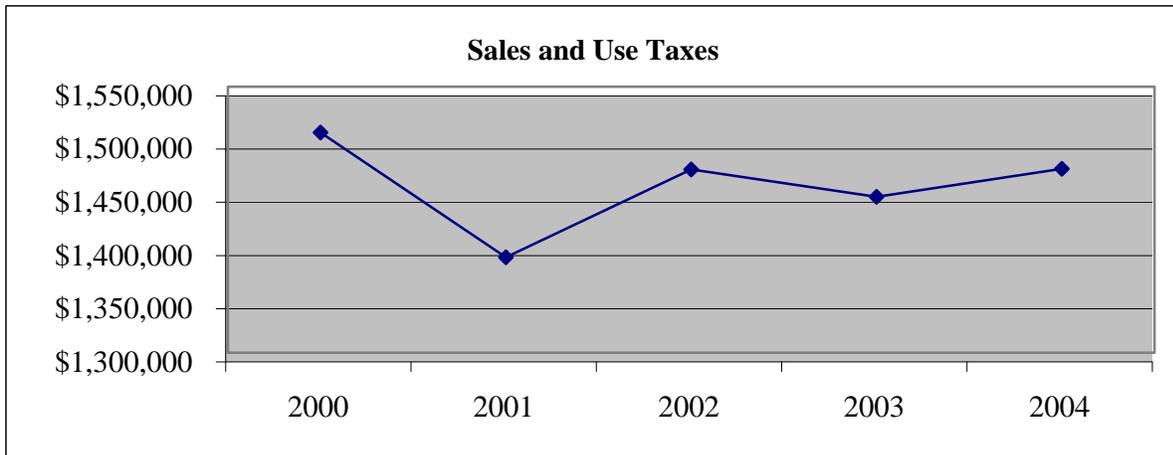
Interest and Penalties on Real Property Taxes			
Fiscal Year		Amount	Change
Actual	2000	\$ 102,230	
Actual	2001	113,911	11.43%
Actual	2002	97,756	-14.18%
Forecast	2003	183,866	88.09%
Budget	2004	110,645	-39.82%

Assumptions:
 The pattern of overdue tax payments in fiscal 2004 will result in less revenue than the fiscal 2003 experience, and more representative of years prior to fiscal 2003.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

SALES AND USE TAXES

Sales and use taxes are taxes imposed upon retail sales of tangible personal property and/or the consumption of goods and/or services, and are governed by §1210 of the Tax Law. The 7% sales and use tax rate in the City of Rye is allocated 4.25% to New York State; 0.25% to the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), and 1.5% to Westchester County, with the remaining 1% allocated 0.333% to the county; 0.5% to local governments within the County which do not have a local sales tax (Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains and Yonkers have their own sales tax) proportionately by percent of total population of all local governments, and 0.167% to school districts within the County proportionately by percent of total population of all school districts.



Fiscal Year		Amount	Change
Actual	2000	\$ 1,506,834	
Actual	2001	1,389,692	-7.77%
Actual	2002	1,472,398	5.95%
Forecast	2003	1,446,440	-1.76%
Budget	2004	1,472,867	1.83%

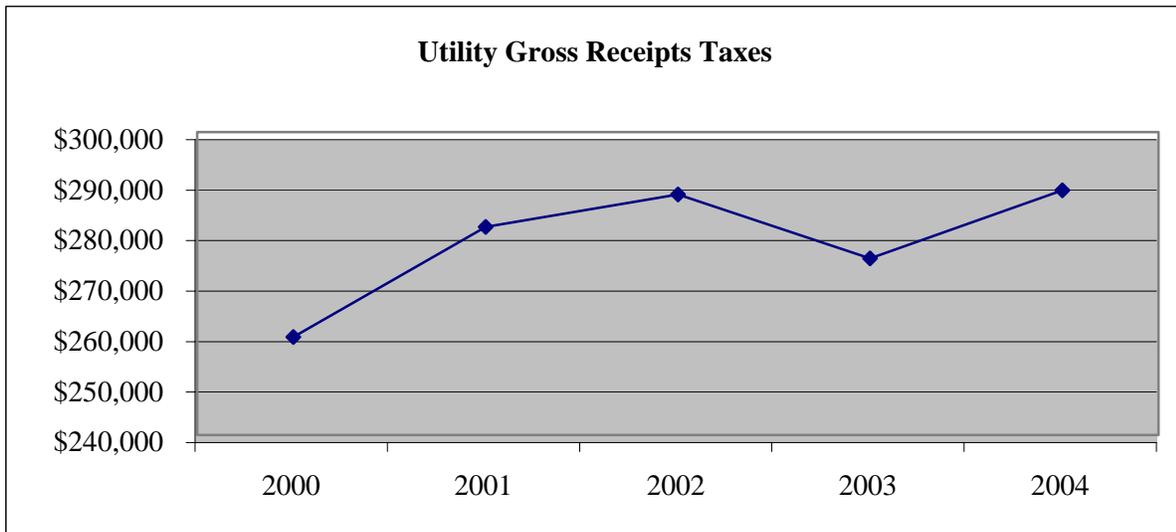
Assumptions:

Retail sales will not change materially in the forthcoming year.
 The sales tax distribution formula and the components of that formula will remain the same.
 Population proportions among local governments will remain the same.
 Sales and use taxes will not be reduced or eliminated by the state or county.
 Internet sales exempt from sales and use taxes will not change materially.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

UTILITY GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES

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



Utility Gross Receipts Taxes

Fiscal Year	Amount	Change
Actual 2000	\$ 259,399	
Actual 2001	281,242	8.42%
Actual 2002	287,665	2.28%
Forecast 2003	275,000	-4.40%
Budget 2004	288,489	4.91%

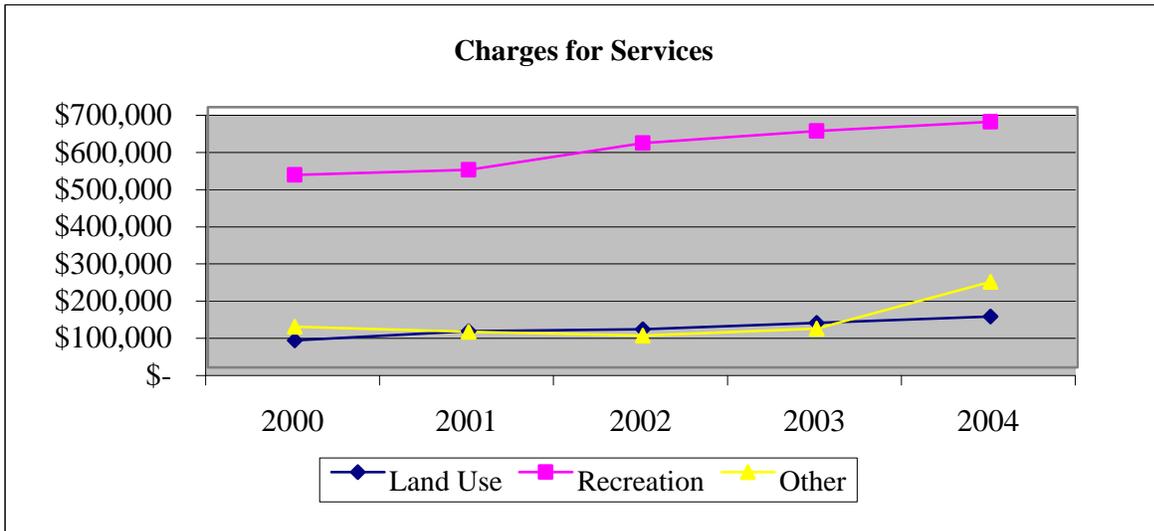
Assumptions:

The laws governing utility gross receipts will not change materially.
 The gross income of utility companies will not change materially.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CHARGES FOR SERVICES

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



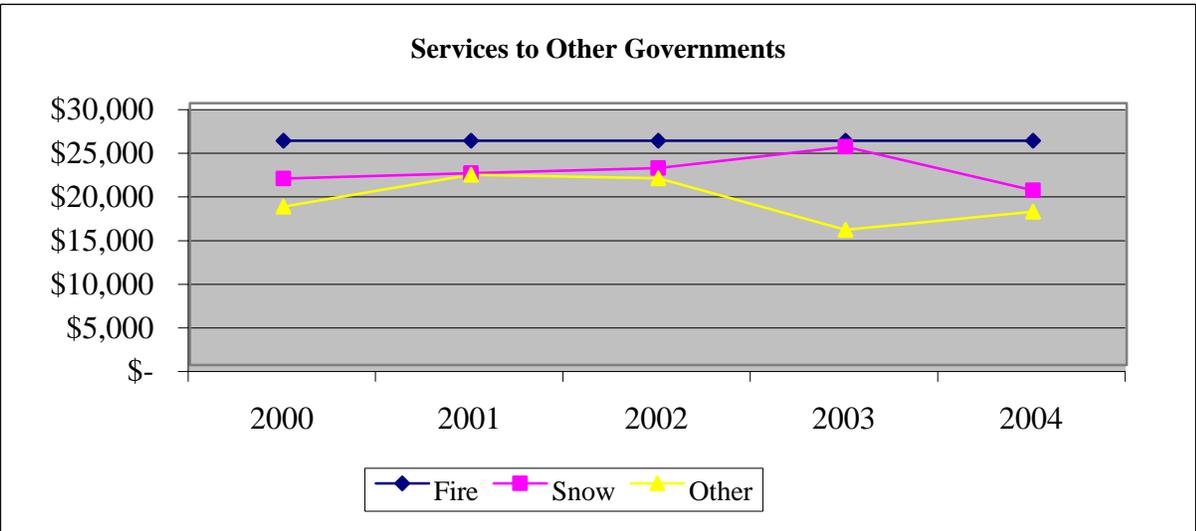
Charges for Services						
	Fiscal Year	Land Use	Recreation	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2000	\$ 72,382	\$ 518,058	\$ 109,900	\$ 801,751	
Actual	2001	97,195	530,995	95,793	723,983	-9.70%
Actual	2002	102,998	603,374	85,339	782,054	8.02%
Forecast	2003	119,408	635,466	103,988	883,409	12.96%
Budget	2004	137,108	660,800	230,620	1,028,528	16.43%

Assumptions:
 Revenues will increase primarily due to the adoption of new user fees. The need for services will remain stable in the forthcoming year.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

SERVICES TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS

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



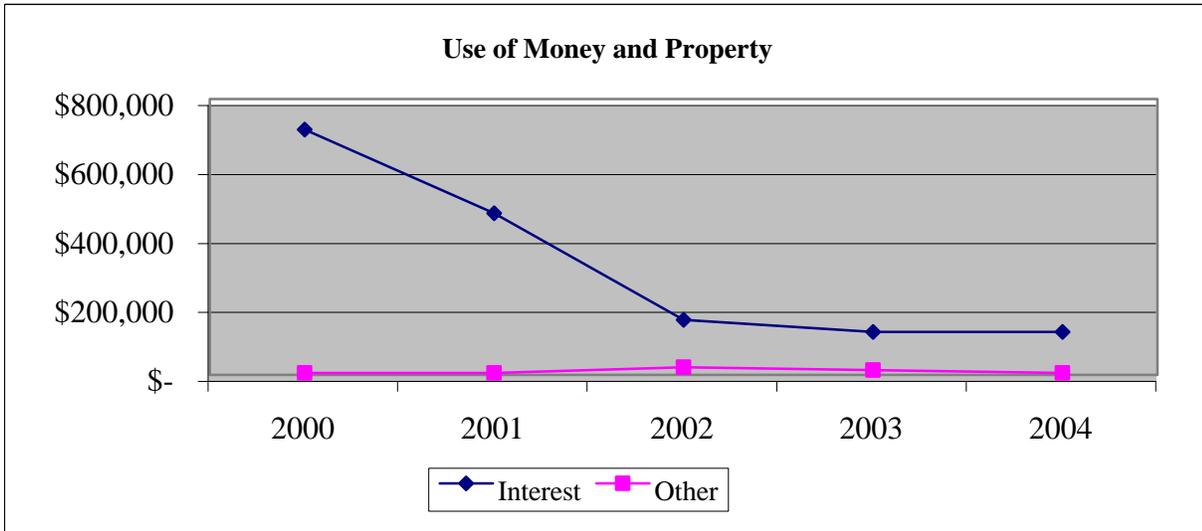
Fiscal Year		Fire	Snow	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2000	\$ 25,685	\$ 21,362	\$ 18,150	\$ 65,197	
Actual	2001	25,685	21,970	21,816	69,471	6.56%
Actual	2002	25,685	22,565	21,414	69,664	0.28%
Forecast	2003	25,685	25,000	15,510	66,195	-4.98%
Budget	2004	25,685	20,000	17,560	63,245	-4.46%

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY

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



Use of Money and Property

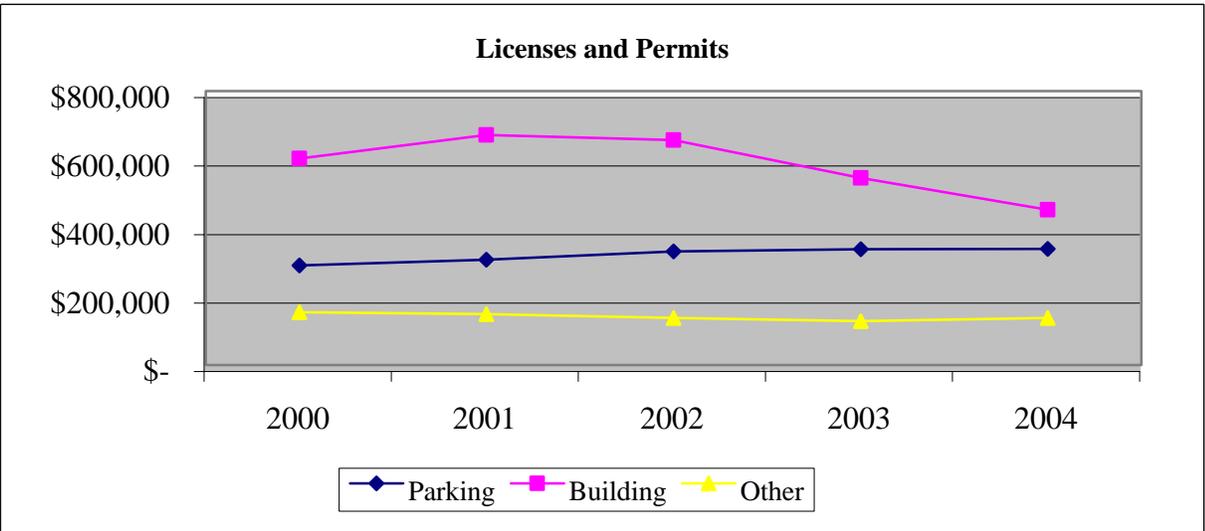
Fiscal Year	Interest	Other	Total	Change
Actual 2000	\$ 711,772	\$ 5,918	\$ 717,690	
Actual 2001	468,741	5,920	474,661	-33.86%
Actual 2002	160,048	22,327	182,375	-61.58%
Forecast 2003	125,000	13,926	138,926	-23.82%
Budget 2004	125,000	5,700	130,700	-5.92%

Assumptions:
 Balances available for investment will be reduced.
 Interest rates will remain at historic lows through most of the forthcoming year.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

LICENSES AND PERMITS

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



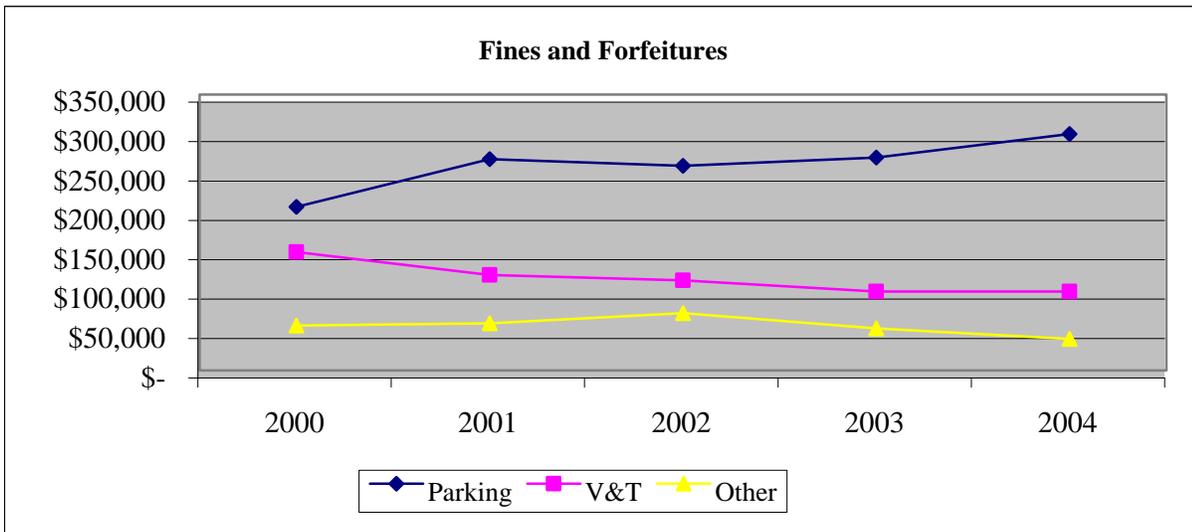
Licenses and Permits						
Fiscal Year	Parking	Building	Other	Total	Change	
Actual 2000	\$ 290,716	\$ 603,476	\$ 154,181	\$ 1,048,373		
Actual 2001	307,889	672,040	148,679	1,128,608	7.65%	
Actual 2002	331,515	656,467	137,726	1,125,708	-0.26%	
Forecast 2003	337,765	546,225	128,280	1,012,270	-10.08%	
Budget 2004	338,792	453,500	137,410	929,702	-8.16%	

Assumptions:
 Parking permit activity will remain strong. Building activity will diminish compared to prior years, with some reduction offset by increased fee rates. All other permit fees will increase primarily due to increases in fee rates.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FINES AND FORFEITURES

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



Fiscal Year		Fines and Forfeitures			Total	Change
		Parking	V&T	Other		
Actual	2000	\$ 207,663	\$ 150,259	\$ 57,121	\$ 415,043	
Actual	2001	268,069	121,132	59,871	449,072	8.20%
Actual	2002	259,654	114,415	72,762	446,831	-0.50%
Forecast	2003	270,000	100,000	53,327	423,327	-5.26%
Budget	2004	300,000	100,000	40,040	440,040	3.95%

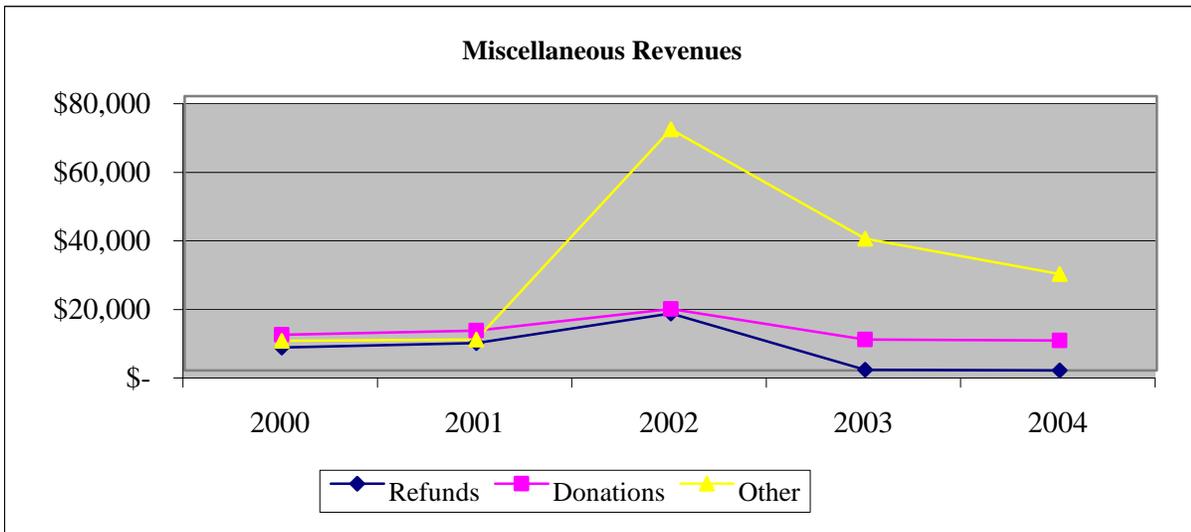
Assumptions:

Parking and traffic enforcement will remain relatively at the same levels.
 There will be no significant changes in the parking and traffic laws or levels of fines.
 The collection rate on outstanding violations will remain stable.
 There will be no significant change in the level of forfeitures or miscellaneous fines.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES

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



Fiscal Year		Miscellaneous Revenues			Total	Change
		Refunds	Donations	Other		
Actual	2000	\$ 6,640	\$ 10,438	\$ 8,625	\$ 25,703	
Actual	2001	7,965	11,566	8,965	28,496	10.87%
Actual	2002	16,599	17,918	70,390	104,907	268.15%
Forecast	2003	175	9,000	38,453	47,628	-54.60%
Budget	2004	-	8,700	28,110	36,810	-22.71%

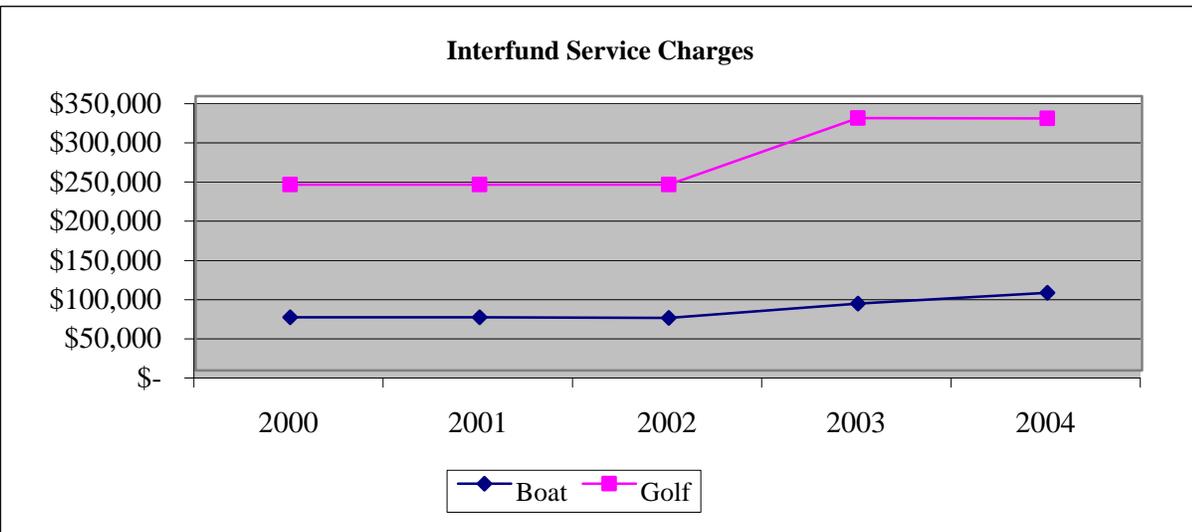
Assumptions:

Miscellaneous revenues will not be a significant source of funds in the forthcoming year.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

INTERFUND SERVICE CHARGES

Interfund service charges represent fees charged by the General Fund to the Enterprise Funds (Boat Basin and Golf Club) to recover administrative (city manager, finance, legal, etc.) costs associated with those funds. The city has engaged the services of a consulting firm to review the formula used to establish the service charges.



Interfund Service Charges

Fiscal Year	Boat	Golf	Total	Change
Actual 2000	\$ 67,630	\$ 237,000	\$ 304,630	
Actual 2001	67,630	237,000	304,630	0.00%
Actual 2002	66,900	237,000	303,900	-0.24%
Forecast 2003	85,400	322,024	407,424	34.07%
Budget 2004	98,900	321,524	420,424	3.19%

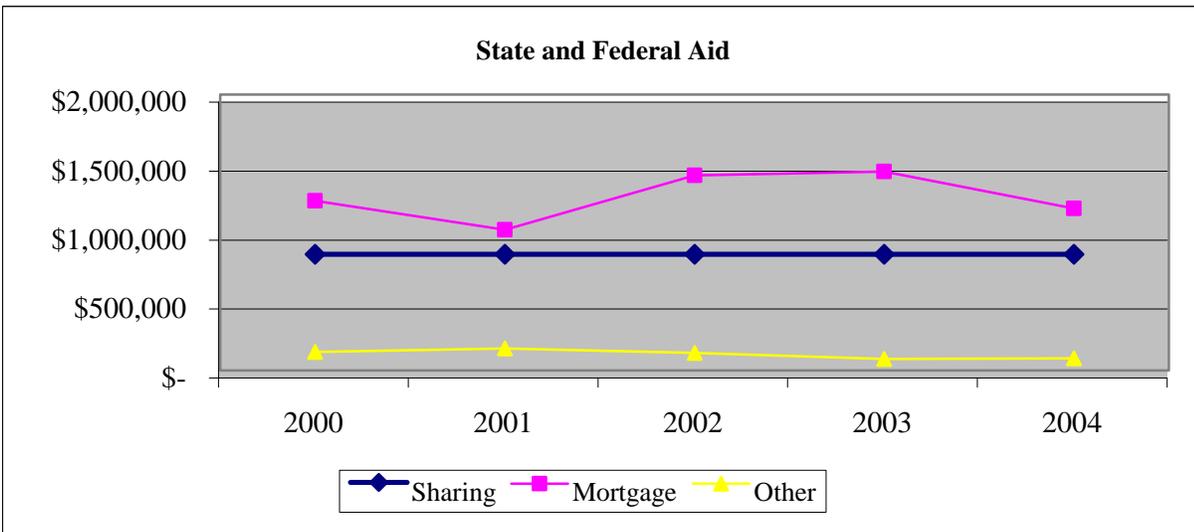
Assumptions:

Interfund service charges will increase in 2004, primarily due to a contract for water quality testing services between the Boat Basin Fund and the General Fund. The testing services will be performed by the City Naturalist, whose programs are found within the Nature Center cost center of the General Fund.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

STATE AND FEDERAL AID

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



		State and Federal Aid				
		Revenue				
	Fiscal Year	Sharing	Mortgage	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2000	\$ 842,606	\$ 1,228,408	\$ 134,338	\$ 2,205,352	
Actual	2001	842,606	1,018,593	158,806	2,020,005	-8.40%
Actual	2002	842,606	1,413,357	127,986	2,383,949	18.02%
Forecast	2003	842,606	1,441,000	83,798	2,367,404	-0.69%
Budget	2004	842,606	1,173,209	87,502	2,103,317	-11.16%

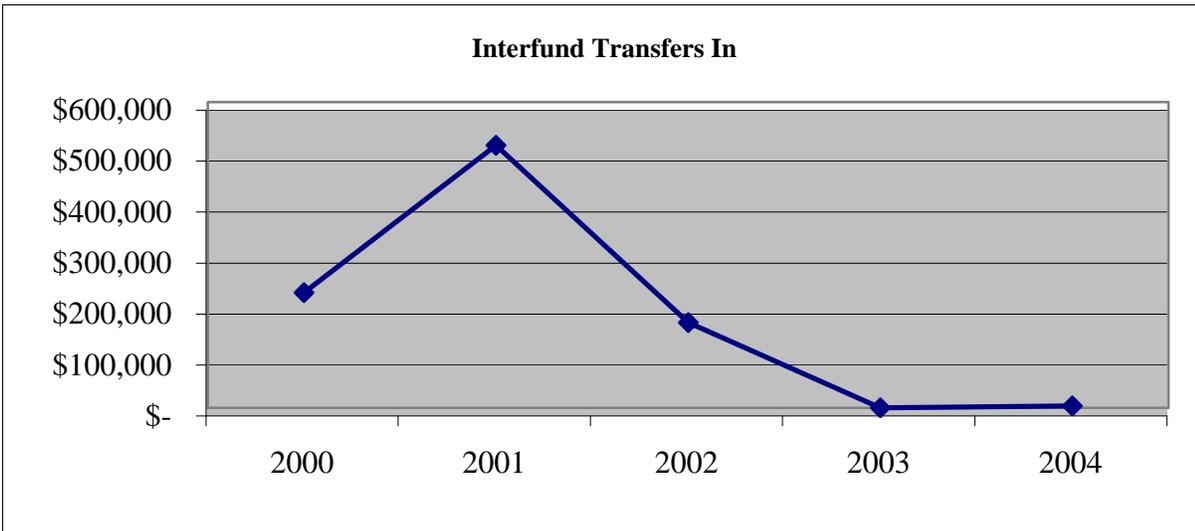
Assumptions:

The state will continue the same level of revenue sharing as in previous years.
 Mortgage tax revenues will reflect reduced home financing/refinancing activity.
 Federal and state budget constraints will reduce miscellaneous aid.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

INTERFUND TRANSFERS IN

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



Interfund Transfers In

Fiscal Year	Total	Change
Actual 2000	\$ 225,912	
Actual 2001	515,149	128.03%
Actual 2002	167,204	-67.54%
Forecast 2003	-	-100.00%
Budget 2004	4,000	N/A

Assumptions:

The only operating transfer in assumed for fiscal 2004 is \$4,000 from the K.T. Woods Permanent Fund to help pay the salary of an intern or intern(s) working at the Rye Nature Center.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
LEGISLATIVE
CITY COUNCIL

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	6,070	5,057	7,440	7,767	9,890
Contractual Costs	45,148	39,858	72,380	71,144	51,097
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	51,218	44,915	79,820	78,911	60,987
Allocated Costs	(51,218)	(44,915)	(65,168)	(64,259)	(46,335)
Total Costs	-	-	14,652	14,652	14,652
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	14,652	14,652	14,652
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	14,652	14,652	14,652
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
EXECUTIVE
CITY MANAGER

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 286,754	\$ 286,752	\$ 196,545	\$ 229,345	\$ 271,201
Equipment	4,315	1,248	4,561	4,561	10,300
Materials & Supplies	30,778	30,667	27,724	28,960	31,625
Contractual Costs	120,127	116,063	120,017	87,217	62,453
Employee Benefits	54,035	52,483	62,225	62,225	99,960
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	496,009	487,213	411,072	412,308	475,539
Allocated Costs	(496,009)	(487,213)	(326,367)	(327,603)	(390,834)
Total Costs	-	-	84,705	84,705	84,705
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	84,705	84,705	84,705
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	84,705	84,705	84,705
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
FINANCIAL PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 134,321	\$ 130,001	\$ 128,446	\$ 128,446	\$ 134,551
Equipment	750	596	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	18,750	13,460	15,922	15,522	15,850
Contractual Costs	9,568	5,071	15,576	11,076	15,084
Employee Benefits	21,012	19,838	25,458	25,258	36,937
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	184,401	168,966	185,402	180,302	202,422
Allocated Costs	(184,401)	(168,235)	(185,402)	(180,222)	(202,422)
Total Costs	-	731	-	80	-
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	80	-
Miscellaneous	-	731	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	731	-	80	-
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
GENERAL ACCOUNTING & FINANCIAL REPORTING

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 52,284	\$ 51,603	\$ 91,336	\$ 93,336	\$ 99,442
Equipment	11,915	11,767	2,329	2,329	800
Materials & Supplies	12,020	9,069	7,011	6,490	8,700
Contractual Costs	117,627	87,259	136,338	136,338	139,072
Employee Benefits	43,834	43,109	61,274	61,724	51,047
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	237,680	202,807	298,288	300,217	299,061
Allocated Costs	(237,680)	(202,807)	(194,644)	(196,573)	(195,417)
Total Costs	-	-	103,644	103,644	103,644
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	103,644	103,644	103,644
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	103,644	103,644	103,644
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 64,765	\$ 63,871	\$ 68,058	\$ 68,058	\$ 73,127
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	4,450	3,379	4,650	4,650	5,200
Contractual Costs	13,271	6,236	10,354	10,354	9,362
Employee Benefits	18,321	17,570	21,335	21,335	29,217
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	100,807	91,056	104,397	104,397	116,906
Allocated Costs	(100,807)	(91,056)	(104,397)	(104,397)	(116,906)
Total Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
PAYROLL

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 31,903	\$ 31,800	\$ 33,300	\$ 33,300	\$ 34,572
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	1,740	1,104	3,000	3,000	3,100
Contractual Costs	33,013	32,341	37,880	37,880	39,437
Employee Benefits	7,669	7,194	8,588	8,463	12,076
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	74,325	72,439	82,768	82,643	89,185
Allocated Costs	(74,325)	(72,439)	(82,768)	(82,643)	(89,185)
Total Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
TREASURY

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 99,640	\$ 99,435	\$ 103,636	\$ 101,636	\$ 101,666
Equipment	14,335	4,735	10,600	9,600	5,000
Materials & Supplies	91,125	85,430	15,445	15,445	126,376
Contractual Costs	17,847	12,594	26,015	25,315	21,370
Employee Benefits	20,851	19,724	23,914	23,914	33,115
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	243,798	221,918	179,610	175,910	287,527
Allocated Costs	26,458	23,683	15,557	15,297	23,214
Total Costs	270,256	245,601	195,167	191,207	310,741
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	1,360	-	900	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	2,341	1,877	-	-	-
Total Revenues	2,341	3,237	-	900	-
Net Cost	\$ 267,915	\$ 242,364	\$ 195,167	\$ 190,307	\$ 310,741
Percent of Costs Covered	0.87%	1.32%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.42	\$ 2.31

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	63.28%	\$ 120,434
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	59.22%	\$ 115,574

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
PARKING VIOLATIONS BUREAU

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 32,811	\$ 32,810	\$ 18,486	\$ 18,486	\$ 20,250
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	8,000	5,775	8,000	8,000	8,000
Contractual Costs	5,746	5,044	6,916	6,916	6,491
Employee Benefits	22,562	19,741	9,069	8,944	6,029
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	69,119	63,370	42,471	42,346	40,770
Allocated Costs	7,502	6,763	3,679	3,683	3,291
Total Costs	76,621	70,133	46,150	46,029	44,061
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 76,621	\$ 70,133	\$ 46,150	\$ 46,029	\$ 44,061
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.33

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	(4.28%)	\$ (1,968)
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(4.53%)	\$ (2,089)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
ASSESSMENT

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 192,533	\$ 189,262	\$ 192,072	\$ 192,072	\$ 191,803
Equipment	5,750	5,086	1,600	1,600	300
Materials & Supplies	11,955	9,772	10,665	10,565	11,700
Contractual Costs	41,809	31,767	50,943	48,143	46,545
Employee Benefits	72,226	69,571	79,302	79,302	101,375
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	324,273	305,458	334,582	331,682	351,723
Allocated Costs	35,195	32,601	28,983	28,848	28,395
Total Costs	359,468	338,059	363,565	360,530	380,118
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	1,500	1,883	1,500	-	-
Use of Money and Property					
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	4,200	5,520	-	-	-
Total Revenues	5,700	7,403	1,500	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 353,768	\$ 330,656	\$ 362,065	\$ 360,530	\$ 380,118
Percent of Costs Covered	1.59%	2.19%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.47	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.83

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	5.43%	\$ 19,588
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	4.99%	\$ 18,053

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
CITY CLERK

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 186,957	\$ 181,240	\$ 180,606	\$ 169,192	\$ 174,901
Equipment	33,764	27,371	11,075	11,075	5,000
Materials & Supplies	25,157	19,761	30,305	25,409	28,990
Contractual Costs	10,192	8,704	13,981	13,513	13,007
Employee Benefits	58,849	56,582	64,769	64,769	80,252
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	314,919	293,658	300,736	283,958	302,150
Allocated Costs	34,180	31,342	26,051	24,697	24,393
Total Costs	349,099	325,000	326,787	308,655	326,543
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	19,700	21,376	17,988	22,410	20,710
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	92,140	92,753	94,425	96,230	98,310
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	1,700	2,419	1,700	1,610	1,700
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	7,718	7,718	7,718
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	113,540	116,548	121,831	127,968	128,438
Net Cost	\$ 235,559	\$ 208,452	\$ 204,956	\$ 180,687	\$ 198,105
Percent of Costs Covered	32.52%	35.86%	37.28%	41.46%	39.33%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.47

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	9.64%	\$ 17,418
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(3.34%)	\$ (6,851)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 18,941	\$ 16,078	\$ 19,497	\$ 17,367	\$ 17,419
Equipment	720	-	200	-	500
Materials & Supplies	200	8	350	125	350
Contractual Costs	29,518	10,883	18,087	17,447	17,659
Employee Benefits	4,087	3,477	3,993	3,993	5,458
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	53,466	30,446	42,127	38,932	41,386
Allocated Costs	(44,609)	(30,446)	(32,368)	(29,173)	(40,484)
Total Costs	8,857	-	9,759	9,759	902
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	902	902	902
Intergovernmental	8,857	-	8,857	8,857	-
Total Revenues	8,857	-	9,759	9,759	902
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
PARKING ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 20,524	\$ 15,749	\$ 18,210	\$ 18,210	\$ 19,258
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	3,754	2,330	3,105	2,295	2,705
Contractual Costs	4,705	4,519	5,630	5,630	5,554
Employee Benefits	3,954	3,216	3,795	3,795	5,087
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	32,937	25,814	30,740	29,930	32,604
Allocated Costs	3,575	2,755	2,663	2,603	2,632
Total Costs	36,512	28,569	33,403	32,533	35,236
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 36,512	\$ 28,569	\$ 33,403	\$ 32,533	\$ 35,236
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.26

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	8.31%	\$ 2,703
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	5.49%	\$ 1,833

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
LEGAL SERVICES

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 123,684	\$ 123,684	\$ 116,200	\$ 116,200	\$ 77,350
Equipment	1,560	1,560	1,000	1,000	1,000
Materials & Supplies	15,485	14,881	13,550	13,550	13,800
Contractual Costs	38,162	35,486	38,310	38,010	43,143
Employee Benefits	36,323	35,228	49,318	49,318	45,171
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	215,214	210,839	218,378	218,078	180,464
Allocated Costs	(215,214)	(210,839)	(215,249)	(214,949)	(177,335)
Total Costs	-	-	3,129	3,129	3,129
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	3,129	3,129	3,129
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	3,129	3,129	3,129
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
PERSONNEL

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 59,628	\$ 59,431	\$ 55,920	\$ 55,920	\$ 57,547
Equipment	1,896	1,896	1,000	1,000	7,000
Materials & Supplies	7,894	7,171	26,980	18,641	17,950
Contractual Costs	74,948	72,694	54,946	49,946	50,236
Employee Benefits	19,313	18,435	20,029	20,029	25,318
Other Financing Uses					
Total Expenditures	163,679	159,627	158,875	145,536	158,051
Allocated Costs	(163,679)	(159,557)	(126,843)	(113,554)	(126,069)
Total Costs	-	70	32,032	31,982	31,982
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	70	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	50	-	-
Interfund	-	-	31,982	31,982	31,982
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	70	32,032	31,982	31,982
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
ELECTIONS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 6,057	\$ 5,881	\$ 7,350	\$ 5,900	\$ 7,272
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	14,441	14,245	5,200	1,800	5,200
Contractual Costs	23,257	22,672	21,308	21,796	32,094
Employee Benefits	1,194	889	1,409	1,409	1,909
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	44,949	43,687	35,267	30,905	46,475
Allocated Costs	4,879	4,663	3,055	2,688	3,752
Total Costs	49,828	48,350	38,322	33,593	50,227
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 49,828	\$ 48,350	\$ 38,322	\$ 33,593	\$ 50,227
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.37

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	49.52%	\$ 16,634
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	31.07%	\$ 11,905

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
SHARED SERVICES
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 128,154	\$ 127,037	\$ 123,207	\$ 123,207	\$ 131,497
Equipment	26,182	26,182	21,700	20,000	18,000
Materials & Supplies	39,686	39,057	33,764	37,610	24,550
Contractual Costs	41,357	38,897	62,894	62,871	63,573
Employee Benefits	24,191	23,919	28,683	28,683	40,487
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	259,570	255,092	270,248	272,371	278,107
Allocated Costs	(259,570)	(255,092)	(226,300)	(228,423)	(234,159)
Total Costs	-	-	43,948	43,948	43,948
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	43,948	43,948	43,948
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	43,948	43,948	43,948
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 221,420	\$ 219,861	\$ 194,842	\$ 194,842	\$ 187,741
Equipment	2,350	2,246	-	-	600
Materials & Supplies	93,045	61,693	84,019	81,668	90,193
Contractual Costs	59,648	53,474	52,552	52,454	61,711
Employee Benefits	373,770	364,531	391,356	391,356	439,175
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	750,233	701,805	722,769	720,320	779,420
Allocated Costs	81,427	74,902	62,610	62,650	62,923
Total Costs	831,660	776,707	785,379	782,970	842,343
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 831,660	\$ 776,707	\$ 785,379	\$ 782,970	\$ 842,343
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 6.24	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.83	\$ 6.26

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	7.58%	\$ 59,373
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	7.25%	\$ 56,964

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
POLICE PATROL

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 2,697,606	\$ 2,697,605	\$ 2,844,044	\$ 2,879,349	\$ 2,907,404
Equipment	94,857	89,187	146,411	146,323	76,211
Materials & Supplies	177,003	106,900	235,319	221,239	206,824
Contractual Costs	184,534	163,448	275,121	275,121	273,186
Employee Benefits	495,474	484,340	680,716	680,716	1,061,256
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	3,649,474	3,541,480	4,181,611	4,202,748	4,524,881
Allocated Costs	396,095	377,975	362,233	365,535	365,298
Total Costs	4,045,569	3,919,455	4,543,844	4,568,283	4,890,179
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	3,000	4,310	3,000	3,000	3,500
Charges to Other Governments	6,100	14,071	12,100	10,050	12,100
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	134,614	164,293	132,403	132,903	131,100
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	20,000	22,590	-	20,570	-
Miscellaneous	4,000	4,000	500	11,310	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	43,502	42,317	20,000	20,000	20,561
Total Revenues	211,216	251,581	168,003	197,833	167,261
Net Cost	\$ 3,834,353	\$ 3,667,874	\$ 4,375,841	\$ 4,370,450	\$ 4,722,918
Percent of Costs Covered	5.22%	6.42%	3.70%	4.33%	3.42%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 28.78	\$ 27.42	\$ 32.61	\$ 32.53	\$ 35.11

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	8.06%	\$ 352,468
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	7.93%	\$ 347,077

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
POLICE INVESTIGATION

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 416,941	\$ 415,732	\$ 401,399	\$ 415,399	\$ 412,489
Equipment	23,158	22,107	753	268	42,060
Materials & Supplies	15,089	10,802	17,832	16,560	22,619
Contractual Costs	50,126	47,098	56,613	56,613	60,955
Employee Benefits	87,356	84,358	112,431	112,431	167,669
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	592,670	580,097	589,028	601,271	705,792
Allocated Costs	64,325	61,913	51,025	52,296	56,979
Total Costs	656,995	642,010	640,053	653,567	762,771
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	5,500	4,500	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	5,500	4,500	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 651,495	\$ 637,510	\$ 640,053	\$ 653,567	\$ 762,771
Percent of Costs Covered	0.84%	0.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.89	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.86	\$ 5.67

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	16.71%	\$ 109,204
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	19.17%	\$ 122,718

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
MARINE PATROL

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 62,288	\$ 58,188	\$ 78,681	\$ 63,281	\$ 43,400
Equipment	11,175	10,941	2,000	2,000	2,000
Materials & Supplies	10,481	8,586	19,525	18,955	31,750
Contractual Costs	30,395	28,668	11,553	11,553	11,895
Employee Benefits	6,055	5,610	5,717	5,717	6,249
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	120,394	111,993	117,476	101,506	95,294
Allocated Costs	13,067	11,953	10,176	8,829	7,693
Total Costs	133,461	123,946	127,652	110,335	102,987
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	50,000	33,225	50,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Intergovernmental	50,000	38,741	50,000	45,000	45,000
Total Revenues	62,000	50,741	112,000	90,225	107,000
Net Cost	\$ 71,461	\$ 73,205	\$ 15,652	\$ 20,110	\$ (4,013)
Percent of Costs Covered	46.46%	40.94%	87.74%	81.77%	103.90%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.15	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	(119.96%)	\$ (24,123)
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(125.64%)	\$ (19,665)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
YOUTH SERVICES

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 91,401	\$ 91,248	\$ 87,122	\$ 89,122	\$ 87,987
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	2,110	1,789	1,830	2,260	2,820
Contractual Costs	10,533	9,824	6,434	6,434	6,314
Employee Benefits	20,878	18,765	24,047	24,047	36,011
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	124,922	121,626	119,433	121,863	133,132
Allocated Costs	13,558	12,981	10,346	10,599	10,748
Total Costs	138,480	134,607	129,779	132,462	143,880
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 138,480	\$ 134,607	\$ 129,779	\$ 132,462	\$ 143,880
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.04	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.07

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	8.62%	\$ 11,418
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	10.87%	\$ 14,101

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
PARKING ENFORCEMENT

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 61,772	\$ 61,306	\$ 69,325	\$ 69,325	\$ 79,181
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	710	356	2,200	2,200	2,200
Contractual Costs	59,137	58,425	46,370	50,370	56,747
Employee Benefits	19,728	18,779	24,257	24,257	33,699
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	141,347	138,866	142,152	146,152	171,827
Allocated Costs	15,341	14,821	12,314	12,712	13,872
Total Costs	156,688	153,687	154,466	158,864	185,699
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	316,000	259,654	300,000	270,000	300,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	316,000	259,654	300,000	270,000	300,000
Net Cost	\$ (159,312)	\$ (105,967)	\$ (145,534)	\$ (111,136)	\$ (114,301)
Percent of Costs Covered	201.67%	168.95%	194.22%	169.96%	161.55%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -				

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	2.85%	\$ (3,165)
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(21.46%)	\$ 31,233

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PUBLIC SAFETY
TRAFFIC
SCHOOL CROSSINGS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 44,000	\$ 43,839	\$ 44,000	\$ 44,000	\$ 61,993
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	1,437	936	1,907	1,907	1,772
Employee Benefits	36,953	36,499	40,493	40,493	46,092
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	82,390	81,274	86,400	86,400	109,857
Allocated Costs	8,942	8,674	7,484	7,515	8,869
Total Costs	91,332	89,948	93,884	93,915	118,726
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 91,332	\$ 89,948	\$ 93,884	\$ 93,915	\$ 118,726
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.88

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	26.42%	\$ 24,811
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	26.46%	\$ 24,842

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PUBLIC SAFETY
TRAFFIC
TRAFFIC CONTROL

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 115,089	\$ 115,078	\$ 91,292	\$ 91,292	\$ 103,563
Equipment	400	372	1,700	1,700	1,700
Materials & Supplies	40,017	37,362	38,524	38,300	39,300
Contractual Costs	17,508	16,296	17,647	17,647	18,144
Employee Benefits	30,814	29,788	30,785	30,785	45,528
Other Financing Uses	51,695	51,695	48,212	48,212	65,080
Total Expenditures	255,523	250,591	228,160	227,936	273,315
Allocated Costs	27,733	26,745	19,764	19,825	22,065
Total Costs	283,256	277,336	247,924	247,761	295,380
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 283,256	\$ 277,336	\$ 247,924	\$ 247,761	\$ 295,380
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.07	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.84	\$ 2.20

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	19.22%	\$ 47,619
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	19.14%	\$ 47,456

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PUBLIC SAFETY
FIRE
FIRE PROTECTION

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,238,768	\$ 1,236,584	\$ 1,224,434	\$ 1,224,434	\$ 1,317,676
Equipment	64,006	58,545	41,294	34,794	71,900
Materials & Supplies	299,612	275,312	291,816	295,010	336,590
Contractual Costs	690,685	672,382	738,226	705,632	748,946
Employee Benefits	444,760	440,765	561,802	561,802	779,407
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,737,831	2,683,588	2,857,572	2,821,672	3,254,519
Allocated Costs	297,150	286,414	247,538	245,416	262,740
Total Costs	3,034,981	2,970,002	3,105,110	3,067,088	3,517,259
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	660	22,000	8,000	-
Charges to Other Governments	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	900	5,135	3,335	4,015	3,940
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	26,585	31,480	51,020	37,700	29,625
Net Cost	\$ 3,008,396	\$ 2,938,522	\$ 3,054,090	\$ 3,029,388	\$ 3,487,634
Percent of Costs Covered	0.88%	1.06%	1.64%	1.23%	0.84%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 22.58	\$ 21.97	\$ 22.76	\$ 22.55	\$ 25.93

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	15.13%	\$ 458,246
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	14.20%	\$ 433,544

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PUBLIC SAFETY
ANIMAL CONTROL

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	27,117	26,930	27,253	27,253	27,166
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	27,117	26,930	27,253	27,253	27,166
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	27,117	26,930	27,253	27,253	27,166
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 27,117	\$ 26,930	\$ 27,253	\$ 27,253	\$ 27,166
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	(0.32%)	\$ (87)
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(0.32%)	\$ (87)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PUBLIC SAFETY
OTHER PUBLIC SAFETY
AMBULANCE SERVICES

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	69,450	69,045	77,795	77,795	78,586
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	69,450	69,045	77,795	77,795	78,586
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	69,450	69,045	77,795	77,795	78,586
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 69,450	\$ 69,045	\$ 77,795	\$ 77,795	\$ 78,586
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.58

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	1.02%	\$ 791
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	1.02%	\$ 791

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
PLANNING

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 106,128	\$ 99,142	\$ 107,947	\$ 107,947	\$ 112,251
Equipment	9,600	6,066	3,500	3,679	3,500
Materials & Supplies	10,774	6,148	9,680	9,200	9,230
Contractual Costs	21,013	18,084	31,250	31,250	20,934
Employee Benefits	37,939	36,139	43,138	43,138	57,749
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	185,454	165,579	195,515	195,214	203,664
Allocated Costs	20,128	17,672	16,937	16,979	16,442
Total Costs	205,582	183,251	212,452	212,193	220,106
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	44,200	42,305	62,800	64,300	62,800
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	50	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	44,250	42,305	62,800	64,300	62,800
Net Cost	\$ 161,332	\$ 140,946	\$ 149,652	\$ 147,893	\$ 157,306
Percent of Costs Covered	21.52%	23.09%	29.56%	30.30%	28.53%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.17

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	6.36%	\$ 9,413
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	5.11%	\$ 7,654

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
ENGINEERING

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 122,159	\$ 81,298	\$ 93,690	\$ 93,690	\$ 132,228
Equipment	6,314	2,675	3,816	3,816	3,000
Materials & Supplies	11,431	9,370	11,340	11,220	11,350
Contractual Costs	33,775	24,616	39,461	39,461	33,234
Employee Benefits	21,928	16,478	27,056	27,056	73,303
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	195,607	134,437	175,363	175,243	253,115
Allocated Costs	21,230	14,348	15,191	15,242	20,434
Total Costs	216,837	148,785	190,554	190,485	273,549
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	43,100	44,010	46,900	46,808	46,808
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	21,000	40,623	32,150	32,050	36,100
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	12,372	12,372	12,372
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	64,100	84,633	91,422	91,230	95,280
Net Cost	\$ 152,737	\$ 64,152	\$ 99,132	\$ 99,255	\$ 178,269
Percent of Costs Covered	29.56%	56.88%	47.98%	47.89%	34.83%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.74	\$ 1.33

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	79.61%	\$ 79,014
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	79.83%	\$ 79,137

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
BUILDING

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 164,860	\$ 159,735	\$ 181,327	\$ 181,327	\$ 188,375
Equipment	10,861	9,328	6,500	4,000	5,500
Materials & Supplies	9,129	8,245	11,815	9,789	11,715
Contractual Costs	24,423	22,262	30,772	30,772	29,958
Employee Benefits	48,527	44,269	55,970	55,970	77,730
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	257,800	243,839	286,384	281,858	313,278
Allocated Costs	27,980	26,024	24,808	24,515	25,291
Total Costs	285,780	269,863	311,192	306,373	338,569
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	4,060	12,343	5,500	14,000	27,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	516,500	659,467	479,600	730,000	623,000
Fines and Forfeitures	3,000	17,750	4,000	27,000	5,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	9,100	-
Total Revenues	523,560	689,560	489,100	780,100	655,500
Net Cost	\$ (237,780)	\$ (419,697)	\$ (177,908)	\$ (473,727)	\$ (316,931)
Percent of Costs Covered	183.20%	255.52%	157.17%	254.62%	193.61%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	(33.10%)	\$ 156,796
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	78.14%	\$ (139,023)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
CONSERVATION

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 22,068	\$ 20,903	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 13,000
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	3,423	1,943	2,950	100	-
Contractual Costs	958	812	1,579	-	610
Employee Benefits	4,709	4,247	1,655	1,655	2,667
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	31,158	27,905	18,684	14,255	16,277
Allocated Costs	3,382	2,978	1,619	1,240	1,314
Total Costs	34,540	30,883	20,303	15,495	17,591
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	5,000	4,340	5,000	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	500	1,350	1,000	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	5,500	5,690	6,000	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 29,040	\$ 25,193	\$ 14,303	\$ 15,495	\$ 17,591
Percent of Costs Covered	15.92%	18.42%	29.55%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.13

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	13.53%	\$ 2,096
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	22.99%	\$ 3,288

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	4,350	-	-
Contractual Costs	-	-	4,650	-	-
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	-	-	9,000	-	-
Allocated Costs	-	-	780	-	-
Total Costs	-	-	9,780	-	-
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	29,828	9,000	-	-
Total Revenues	-	29,828	9,000	-	-
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ (29,828)	\$ 780	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	92.02%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.01	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(100.00%)	\$ (780)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 216,817	\$ 215,307	\$ 188,640	\$ 188,640	\$ 256,910
Equipment	5,479	4,790	3,850	3,525	3,000
Materials & Supplies	24,627	21,885	25,200	25,335	41,350
Contractual Costs	64,629	60,140	70,401	71,051	65,293
Employee Benefits	270,442	264,509	292,632	292,632	378,501
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	581,994	566,631	580,723	581,183	745,054
Allocated Costs	63,167	60,475	50,305	50,549	60,149
Total Costs	645,161	627,106	631,028	631,732	805,203
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	21,600	-	20,000	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	5,700	27,300	5,700	25,700	5,700
Net Cost	\$ 639,461	\$ 599,806	\$ 625,328	\$ 606,032	\$ 799,503
Percent of Costs Covered	0.88%	4.35%	0.90%	4.07%	0.71%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.80	\$ 4.48	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.51	\$ 5.94

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	31.92%	\$ 193,471
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	27.85%	\$ 174,175

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
ROAD MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 247,814	\$ 245,397	\$ 219,920	\$ 220,420	\$ 178,259
Equipment	5,200	1,070	4,700	4,700	4,700
Materials & Supplies	55,617	25,271	56,220	56,050	56,875
Contractual Costs	153,122	149,887	196,658	196,658	211,692
Employee Benefits	84,719	80,521	98,462	98,462	95,256
Other Financing Uses	34,060	34,060	32,800	32,800	-
Total Expenditures	580,532	536,206	608,760	609,090	546,782
Allocated Costs	63,008	57,228	52,734	52,976	44,142
Total Costs	643,540	593,434	661,494	662,066	590,924
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	20,000	1,567	20,000	20,000	20,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	612	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	20,000	2,179	20,000	20,000	20,000
Net Cost	\$ 623,540	\$ 591,255	\$ 641,494	\$ 642,066	\$ 570,924
Percent of Costs Covered	3.11%	0.37%	3.02%	3.02%	3.38%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.24

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	(11.08%)	\$ (71,142)
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(11.00%)	\$ (70,570)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
SNOW REMOVAL

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 47,309	\$ 46,128	\$ 175,814	\$ 175,814	\$ 188,383
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	47,900	43,479	55,400	65,400	65,400
Contractual Costs	185,555	183,244	297,236	297,236	312,776
Employee Benefits	33,324	21,858	58,926	61,926	95,294
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	314,088	294,709	587,376	600,376	661,853
Allocated Costs	34,090	31,454	50,882	52,218	53,432
Total Costs	348,178	326,163	638,258	652,594	715,285
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	20,000	22,565	20,000	25,000	20,000
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	20,000	22,565	20,000	25,000	20,000
Net Cost	\$ 328,178	\$ 303,598	\$ 618,258	\$ 627,594	\$ 695,285
Percent of Costs Covered	5.74%	6.92%	3.13%	3.83%	2.80%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.27	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.67	\$ 5.17

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	10.79%	\$ 67,691
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	12.46%	\$ 77,027

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
STREET LIGHTING

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 38,488	\$ 38,046	\$ 33,451	\$ 17,451	\$ 28,294
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	161,428	147,943	157,758	156,000	161,000
Contractual Costs	20,861	19,476	26,634	26,634	28,202
Employee Benefits	10,156	9,955	14,110	10,210	16,521
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	230,933	215,420	231,953	210,295	234,017
Allocated Costs	12,332	11,941	7,702	8,103	7,858
Total Costs	243,265	227,361	239,655	218,398	241,875
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 243,265	\$ 227,361	\$ 239,655	\$ 218,398	\$ 241,875
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.80
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast				10.75%	\$ 23,477
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget				0.93%	\$ 2,220

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
OFF-STREET PARKING

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 41,327	\$ 40,650	\$ 54,965	\$ 54,965	\$ 110,879
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	10,514	10,507	5,500	5,500	7,500
Contractual Costs	185	121	1,922	1,922	1,452
Employee Benefits	16,677	13,996	26,281	24,031	61,563
Other Financing Uses					
Total Expenditures	68,703	65,274	88,668	86,418	181,394
Allocated Costs	7,457	6,967	7,681	7,516	14,644
Total Costs	76,160	72,241	96,349	93,934	196,038
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	35,000	39,729	36,000	36,000	108,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	316,862	331,515	329,740	337,765	338,792
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	351,862	371,244	365,740	373,765	446,792
Net Cost	\$ (275,702)	\$ (299,003)	\$ (269,391)	\$ (279,831)	\$ (250,754)
Percent of Costs Covered	462.00%	513.90%	379.60%	397.90%	227.91%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	(10.39%)	\$ 29,077
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(6.92%)	\$ 18,637

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC SANITATION
SANITARY SEWERS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 151,111	\$ 149,864	\$ 139,058	\$ 138,558	\$ 141,058
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	48,500	36,769	37,212	30,050	32,050
Contractual Costs	64,727	62,234	64,339	64,339	69,552
Employee Benefits	46,175	43,988	51,661	51,661	65,131
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	15,428
Total Expenditures	310,513	292,855	292,270	284,608	323,219
Allocated Costs	33,702	31,256	25,318	24,754	26,094
Total Costs	344,215	324,111	317,588	309,362	349,313
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460
Net Cost	\$ 338,755	\$ 318,651	\$ 312,128	\$ 303,902	\$ 343,853
Percent of Costs Covered	1.59%	1.68%	1.72%	1.76%	1.56%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.33	\$ 2.26	\$ 2.56

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	13.15%	\$ 39,951
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	10.16%	\$ 31,725

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC SANITATION
STORM DRAINS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 67,053	\$ 66,076	\$ 86,838	\$ 96,338	\$ 100,896
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	2,300	2,285	5,650	5,600	8,500
Contractual Costs	5,489	2,444	5,641	5,641	5,034
Employee Benefits	24,858	21,612	31,586	35,986	48,552
Other Financing Uses	56,268	56,268	55,618	55,618	42,664
Total Expenditures	155,968	148,685	185,333	199,183	205,646
Allocated Costs	16,928	15,869	16,055	17,324	16,602
Total Costs	172,896	164,554	201,388	216,507	222,248
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 172,896	\$ 164,554	\$ 201,388	\$ 216,507	\$ 222,248
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.65

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	2.65%	\$ 5,741
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	10.36%	\$ 20,860

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC SANITATION
STREET CLEANING

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 35,276	\$ 35,099	\$ 23,028	\$ 27,028	\$ 39,134
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	2,500	2,272	5,750	6,000	6,000
Contractual Costs	63,500	62,633	30,367	30,367	32,497
Employee Benefits	12,345	11,876	29,767	29,767	19,709
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	113,621	111,880	88,912	93,162	97,340
Allocated Costs	12,332	11,941	7,702	8,103	7,858
Total Costs	125,953	123,821	96,614	101,265	105,198
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 125,953	\$ 123,821	\$ 96,614	\$ 101,265	\$ 105,198
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.78

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	3.88%	\$ 3,933
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	8.88%	\$ 8,584

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
SOLID WASTE
REFUSE & GARBAGE

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 739,548	\$ 732,733	\$ 696,454	\$ 695,954	\$ 747,055
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	227,185	222,818	207,260	207,280	224,910
Contractual Costs	213,671	203,065	214,341	214,341	215,349
Employee Benefits	296,133	276,908	270,045	270,045	412,768
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,476,537	1,435,524	1,388,100	1,387,620	1,600,082
Allocated Costs	160,256	153,211	120,244	120,689	129,176
Total Costs	1,636,793	1,588,735	1,508,344	1,508,309	1,729,258
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	10,000	4,830	5,000	5,000	5,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	500	-	-	-	-
Interfund	28,200	28,200	33,331	33,331	33,331
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	38,700	33,030	38,331	38,331	38,331
Net Cost	\$ 1,598,093	\$ 1,555,705	\$ 1,470,013	\$ 1,469,978	\$ 1,690,927
Percent of Costs Covered	2.36%	2.08%	2.54%	2.54%	2.22%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 12.00	\$ 11.63	\$ 10.96	\$ 10.94	\$ 12.57

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	15.03%	\$ 220,949
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	15.03%	\$ 220,914

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
SOLID WASTE
RECYCLING

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 237,994	\$ 235,817	\$ 182,825	\$ 182,825	\$ 241,249
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	3,200	124	4,400	4,400	4,400
Contractual Costs	187,833	181,545	118,949	115,949	119,323
Employee Benefits	84,703	80,701	86,639	83,639	141,630
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	513,730	498,187	392,813	386,813	506,602
Allocated Costs	55,758	53,170	34,028	33,643	40,898
Total Costs	569,488	551,357	426,841	420,456	547,500
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	4,000	1,081	500	1,100	1,100
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	4,000	1,081	500	1,100	1,100
Net Cost	\$ 565,488	\$ 550,276	\$ 426,341	\$ 419,356	\$ 546,400
Percent of Costs Covered	0.70%	0.20%	0.12%	0.26%	0.20%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.24	\$ 4.11	\$ 3.18	\$ 3.12	\$ 4.06

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	30.30%	\$ 127,044
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	28.16%	\$ 120,059

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND MAINTENANCE
COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 172,116	\$ 171,995	\$ 234,846	\$ 234,846	\$ 195,682
Equipment	4,497	3,299	10,500	5,000	5,000
Materials & Supplies	26,850	21,650	17,850	18,850	20,850
Contractual Costs	80,656	78,810	146,995	147,395	146,770
Employee Benefits	54,111	47,681	64,125	64,125	71,651
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	338,230	323,435	474,316	470,216	439,953
Allocated Costs	36,710	34,520	41,088	40,897	35,518
Total Costs	374,940	357,955	515,404	511,113	475,471
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	350	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	350	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 374,940	\$ 357,605	\$ 515,404	\$ 511,113	\$ 475,471
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.81	\$ 2.67	\$ 3.84	\$ 3.80	\$ 3.53

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	(6.97%)	\$ (35,642)
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(7.75%)	\$ (39,933)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND MAINTENANCE
RODENT & INSECT CONTROL

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 375	\$ 275	\$ 3,204	\$ 7,204	\$ 16,015
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	350	120	400	400	400
Contractual Costs	406	4	580	580	517
Employee Benefits	677	353	1,985	3,735	8,449
Other Financing Uses					
Total Expenditures	1,808	752	6,169	11,919	25,381
Allocated Costs	196	80	534	1,037	2,049
Total Costs	2,004	832	6,703	12,956	27,430
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 2,004	\$ 832	\$ 6,703	\$ 12,956	\$ 27,430
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.20

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	111.72%	\$ 14,474
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	309.22%	\$ 20,727

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND MAINTENANCE
SHADE TREE SERVICES

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 144,488	\$ 144,404	\$ 199,557	\$ 199,557	\$ 151,916
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	14,600	3,914	11,600	11,600	16,600
Contractual Costs	58,621	56,431	50,318	50,318	51,999
Employee Benefits	88,761	76,649	128,267	128,267	109,776
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	306,470	281,398	389,742	389,742	330,291
Allocated Costs	33,263	30,033	33,761	33,898	26,665
Total Costs	339,733	311,431	423,503	423,640	356,956
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	1,430	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	1,430	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 339,733	\$ 310,001	\$ 423,503	\$ 423,640	\$ 356,956
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.55	\$ 2.32	\$ 3.16	\$ 3.15	\$ 2.65

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	(15.74%)	\$ (66,684)
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(15.71%)	\$ (66,547)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 117,318	\$ 107,048	\$ 101,614	\$ 101,614	\$ 107,245
Equipment	3,903	3,903	2,500	2,500	52,000
Materials & Supplies	31,883	31,021	30,872	29,464	35,105
Contractual Costs	90,707	86,605	107,661	107,871	120,262
Employee Benefits	51,668	51,065	57,918	59,418	73,320
Other Financing Uses					
Total Expenditures	295,479	279,642	300,565	300,867	387,932
Allocated Costs	32,070	29,846	26,037	26,168	31,318
Total Costs	327,549	309,488	326,602	327,035	419,250
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 327,549	\$ 309,488	\$ 326,602	\$ 327,035	\$ 419,250
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.31	\$ 2.43	\$ 2.43	\$ 3.12
				<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollar</u>
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast				28.20%	\$ 92,215
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget				28.37%	\$ 92,648

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
PARKS & PLAYGROUNDS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 121,337	\$ 121,090	\$ 111,855	\$ 111,855	\$ 135,295
Equipment	4,120	4,106	7,665	6,700	14,550
Materials & Supplies	29,565	27,172	26,350	25,075	26,225
Contractual Costs	24,468	23,203	42,238	42,238	54,431
Employee Benefits	22,660	21,205	43,120	43,120	40,250
Other Financing Uses	7,330	6,774	7,427	7,427	7,289
Total Expenditures	209,480	203,550	238,655	236,415	278,040
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	209,480	203,550	238,655	236,415	278,040
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	14,000	12,179	16,000	32,000	39,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	83	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	14,000	12,262	16,000	32,000	39,000
Net Cost	\$ 195,480	\$ 191,288	\$ 222,655	\$ 204,415	\$ 239,040
Percent of Costs Covered	6.68%	6.02%	6.70%	13.54%	14.03%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.78

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	16.94%	\$ 34,625
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	7.36%	\$ 16,385

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
RECREATION CENTER OPERATION

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 46,583	\$ 46,398	\$ 60,835	\$ 60,835	\$ 62,572
Equipment	2,636	591	4,300	4,300	4,000
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	49,611	49,125	88,381	88,381	118,617
Employee Benefits	11,030	10,539	12,540	12,540	16,542
Other Financing Uses					
Total Expenditures	109,860	106,653	166,056	166,056	201,731
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	109,860	106,653	166,056	166,056	201,731
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	40,000	37,182	42,500	42,500	42,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	10,488	11,700	3,900	5,200	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	50,488	48,882	46,400	47,700	42,500
Net Cost	\$ 59,372	\$ 57,771	\$ 119,656	\$ 118,356	\$ 159,231
Percent of Costs Covered	45.96%	45.83%	27.94%	28.73%	21.07%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.18

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	34.54%	\$ 40,875
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	33.07%	\$ 39,575

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
RECREATION PROGRAMS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 56,790	\$ 56,369	\$ 58,602	\$ 58,602	\$ 56,893
Equipment	1,200	1,199	1,200	1,200	1,200
Materials & Supplies	8,002	6,650	11,213	11,921	12,105
Contractual Costs	117,430	114,915	137,318	135,573	149,169
Employee Benefits	11,218	10,588	12,123	12,123	15,779
Other Financing Uses					
Total Expenditures	194,640	189,721	220,456	219,419	235,146
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	194,640	189,721	220,456	219,419	235,146
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	116,065	128,429	114,000	114,500	128,200
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	4,804	5,254	4,804	5,491	5,491
Total Revenues	120,869	133,683	118,804	119,991	133,691
Net Cost	\$ 73,771	\$ 56,038	\$ 101,652	\$ 99,428	\$ 101,455
Percent of Costs Covered	62.10%	70.46%	53.89%	54.69%	56.85%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.75

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	2.04%	\$ 2,027
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(0.19%)	\$ (197)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
CAMPS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 188,524	\$ 188,477	\$ 212,439	\$ 212,439	\$ 219,114
Equipment	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,300
Materials & Supplies	12,747	12,299	17,815	17,050	17,600
Contractual Costs	58,331	56,592	61,915	57,000	65,023
Employee Benefits	25,852	24,523	29,089	29,089	35,687
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	285,454	281,891	322,258	316,578	338,724
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	285,454	281,891	322,258	316,578	338,724
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	238,000	246,267	270,150	273,500	288,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	7,500	8,200	8,000	8,500	8,500
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	245,500	254,467	278,150	282,000	296,500
Net Cost	\$ 39,954	\$ 27,424	\$ 44,108	\$ 34,578	\$ 42,224
Percent of Costs Covered	86.00%	90.27%	86.31%	89.08%	87.53%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.31

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	22.11%	\$ 7,646
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(4.27%)	\$ (1,884)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
ATHLETICS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 60,137	\$ 60,125	\$ 63,560	\$ 66,560	\$ 66,574
Equipment	750	750	750	750	-
Materials & Supplies	21,817	21,497	26,850	25,692	29,550
Contractual Costs	55,135	52,560	67,036	66,786	67,645
Employee Benefits	12,378	11,825	15,387	15,387	21,287
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	150,217	146,757	173,583	175,175	185,056
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	150,217	146,757	173,583	175,175	185,056
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	90,700	103,640	97,300	101,866	100,300
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	90,700	103,640	97,300	101,866	100,300
Net Cost	\$ 59,517	\$ 43,117	\$ 76,283	\$ 73,309	\$ 84,756
Percent of Costs Covered	60.38%	70.62%	56.05%	58.15%	54.20%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.63

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	15.61%	\$ 11,447
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	11.11%	\$ 8,473

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
TENNIS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 52,234	\$ 51,811	\$ 47,991	\$ 42,763	\$ 49,425
Equipment	6,000	5,454	6,000	5,000	6,000
Materials & Supplies	6,969	6,031	7,800	6,825	7,575
Contractual Costs	18,532	18,234	25,911	26,336	30,266
Employee Benefits	8,647	8,165	9,573	9,573	12,354
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	92,382	89,695	97,275	90,497	105,620
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	92,382	89,695	97,275	90,497	105,620
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	55,700	62,805	63,400	57,600	61,300
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	55,700	62,805	63,400	57,600	61,300
Net Cost	\$ 36,682	\$ 26,890	\$ 33,875	\$ 32,897	\$ 44,320
Percent of Costs Covered	60.29%	70.02%	65.18%	63.65%	58.04%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.33

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	34.72%	\$ 11,423
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	30.83%	\$ 10,445

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
SPECIAL EVENTS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 28,986	\$ 28,965	\$ 31,833	\$ 32,273	\$ 33,404
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	38,174	27,586	190,324	29,836	30,550
Contractual Costs	9,306	9,224	17,511	17,511	19,506
Employee Benefits	6,786	6,273	8,308	8,308	12,186
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	83,252	72,048	247,976	87,928	95,646
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	83,252	72,048	247,976	87,928	95,646
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	13,340	-	42,809	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	25,324	25,324	179,324	27,072	28,110
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	38,664	25,324	222,133	27,072	28,110
Net Cost	\$ 44,588	\$ 46,724	\$ 25,843	\$ 60,856	\$ 67,536
Percent of Costs Covered	46.44%	35.15%	89.58%	30.79%	29.39%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.50

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	10.98%	\$ 6,680
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	161.33%	\$ 41,693

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
SENIOR ADULT PROGRAMS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 46,172	\$ 46,143	\$ 44,312	\$ 53,012	\$ 49,394
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	3,415	3,413	4,500	4,375	5,000
Contractual Costs	23,892	23,034	30,579	28,579	32,642
Employee Benefits	6,229	5,971	6,347	6,347	8,004
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	79,708	78,561	85,738	92,313	95,040
Allocated Costs	8,651	8,385	7,427	8,029	7,673
Total Costs	88,359	86,946	93,165	100,342	102,713
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	11,500	12,872	13,500	13,500	14,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	750	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	11,500	13,622	13,500	13,500	14,500
Net Cost	\$ 76,859	\$ 73,324	\$ 79,665	\$ 86,842	\$ 88,213
Percent of Costs Covered	13.02%	15.67%	14.49%	13.45%	14.12%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.66

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	1.58%	\$ 1,371
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	10.73%	\$ 8,548

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
RYE YOUTH COUNCIL

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	29,450	29,450	25,000	29,450	36,950
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	29,450	29,450	25,000	29,450	36,950
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	29,450	29,450	25,000	29,450	36,950
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	4,450	4,450	8,174	4,450	4,450
Total Revenues	4,450	4,450	8,174	4,450	4,450
Net Cost	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 16,826	\$ 25,000	\$ 32,500
Percent of Costs Covered	15.11%	15.11%	32.70%	15.11%	12.04%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.24

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	30.00%	\$ 7,500
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	93.15%	\$ 15,674

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
RYE TOWN PARK

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	90,000	74,766	75,000	75,000	86,000
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	90,000	74,766	75,000	75,000	86,000
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	90,000	74,766	75,000	75,000	86,000
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 90,000	\$ 74,766	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 86,000
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.64

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	14.67%	\$ 11,000
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	14.67%	\$ 11,000

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
SOUTH EAST CONSORTIUM

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 2,714	\$ 2,688	\$ 1,319	\$ 1,319	\$ 1,371
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	9,829	9,829	9,829	9,829	10,836
Employee Benefits	568	538	445	445	598
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	13,111	13,055	11,593	11,593	12,805
Allocated Costs	1,423	1,393	1,004	1,008	1,034
Total Costs	14,534	14,448	12,597	12,601	13,839
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 14,534	\$ 14,448	\$ 12,597	\$ 12,601	\$ 13,839
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.10

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	9.82%	\$ 1,238
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	9.86%	\$ 1,242

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
CULTURE
RYE FREE READING ROOM

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	789,390	789,390	805,177	805,177	986,000
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	789,390	789,390	805,177	805,177	986,000
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	789,390	789,390	805,177	805,177	986,000
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 789,390	\$ 789,390	\$ 805,177	\$ 805,177	\$ 986,000
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 5.93	\$ 5.90	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.99	\$ 7.33

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	22.46%	\$ 180,823
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	22.46%	\$ 180,823

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
CULTURE
SQUARE HOUSE MUSEUM

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	29,505	25,140	22,152	22,152	31,402
Contractual Costs	48,855	48,412	48,585	48,585	48,704
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	78,360	73,552	70,737	70,737	80,106
Allocated Costs	8,505	7,850	6,128	6,152	6,467
Total Costs	86,865	81,402	76,865	76,889	86,573
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 86,865	\$ 81,402	\$ 76,865	\$ 76,889	\$ 86,573
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.64

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	12.59%	\$ 9,684
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	12.63%	\$ 9,708

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
CULTURE
RYE ART CENTER

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	2,580	2,580	2,580	-	2,580
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,580	2,580	2,580	-	2,580
Allocated Costs	280	275	223	-	208
Total Costs	2,860	2,855	2,803	-	2,788
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 2,860	\$ 2,855	\$ 2,803	\$ -	\$ 2,788
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ -	\$ 0.02

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ 2,788
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	(0.54%)	\$ (15)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
SPECIAL FACILITIES
SPECIAL FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 44,796	\$ 44,795	\$ 43,953	\$ 43,953	\$ 45,711
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	40,536	40,077	39,890	-	40,098
Employee Benefits	10,224	9,574	13,506	13,506	19,958
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	95,556	94,446	97,349	57,459	105,767
Allocated Costs	10,371	10,080	8,433	4,998	8,539
Total Costs	105,927	104,526	105,782	62,457	114,306
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	263,700	263,700	14,541	14,541	14,541
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	263,700	263,700	14,541	14,541	14,541
Net Cost	\$ (157,773)	\$ (159,174)	\$ 91,241	\$ 47,916	\$ 99,765
Percent of Costs Covered	248.95%	252.28%	13.75%	23.28%	12.72%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.74

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	108.21%	\$ 51,849
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	9.34%	\$ 8,524

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CULTURE & RECREATION
SPECIAL FACILITIES
RYE NATURE CENTER

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,000
Equipment	-	-	-	-	750
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	7,370
Contractual Costs	-	-	-	-	53,117
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	29,415
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	-	-	-	-	138,652
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	11,194
Total Costs	-	-	-	-	149,846
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	23,410
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	200
Interfund	-	-	-	-	16,500
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	12,000
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	52,110
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97,736
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	34.78%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.73

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Forecast	N/A	\$ 97,736
Change in 2004 Budget vs 2003 Budget	N/A	\$ 97,736

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CONTINGENCY AND TRANSFERS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Contingency	\$ 83,480	\$ -	\$ 105,091	\$ 105,091	\$ 240,000
Transfers Out:					
Nature Center Fund	159,750	159,750	86,144	86,144	-
Capital Projects Fund	385,403	385,403	260,000	260,000	425,000
Building & Vehicle Fund	374,000	374,000	357,509	337,000	235,500
Total Transfers Out	919,153	919,153	703,653	683,144	660,500
Total other financing uses	\$ 1,002,633	\$ 919,153	\$ 808,744	\$ 788,235	\$ 900,500
Transfers In:					
Capital Projects Fund	\$ 159,874	\$ 159,874	\$ 33,602	\$ -	\$ 20,000
Building & Vehicle Fund	7,330	7,330	-	-	-
Agency Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources	\$ 167,204	\$ 167,204	\$ 33,602	\$ -	\$ 20,000
Percent of Costs Covered	16.68%	18.19%	4.15%	0.00%	2.22%
Net Cost	\$ 835,429	\$ 751,949	\$ 775,142	\$ 788,235	\$ 880,500
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 6.27	\$ 5.62	\$ 5.78	\$ 5.87	\$ 6.55
				Percent	Dollar
Change in Recommended Budget vs Forecast				11.71%	\$ 92,265
Change in Recommended Budget vs Current Budget				13.59%	\$ 105,358

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2003	2004
<u>ASSESSOR'S OFFICE</u>				
GENERAL				
Standard Photocopy Fee Letter/Legal per page		1999	0.25	0.25
MAPS				
City Maps 3'x5"		1996	15.00	15.00
Aerial Map		1996	15.00	15.00
Drain & Sewer map from blueprints (blue on white)		1996	60.00	60.00
Standard Tax Map		1996	15.00	15.00
Tax index map (40"x64")		1996	15.00	15.00
Topographical maps		1996	60.00	60.00
Zoning maps (3'x5')		1996	15.00	15.00
<u>BOARD OF APPEALS</u>				
GENERAL				
Multi & Commercial Appeals	197-84	2003	300.00	300.00
Single Family Appeals	197-84	2003	115.00	115.00
Adjourned Applications		2003	100.00	10.00
<u>BUILDING</u>				
ELECTRICAL				
Electrical permits in existing building where a building permit is not required: for multiple residences, commercial or industrial buildings	68-12	2003	65.00	67.00
Electrical Permits in existing buildings where a building permit is not required: for one & two family dwellings with contracts valued at \$500 or more	68-12	2003	30.00	31.00
GENERAL				
Building Permits (1) - minimum fee	68-12	2003	50.00	52.00
Building Permits (2) - add'l charge per \$1,000 est. work	68-12	2003	13.00	14.00
Building Permit (3) - penalty for work begun without permit	68-12D, 197-84E	2003	1,000.00	1,000.00
Certificate for Commercial Buildings	68-12	2003	150.00	155.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2003	2004
Certificate of Occupancy: to be paid with application for				
building permit	68-12	2003	75.00	78.00
Changes in Approved Plans	68-12	2003	75.00	78.00
Demolition Permits	68-12	2003	1,000.00	1,500.00
New Certificate for old buildings	68-12	2000	75.00	78.00
Search for Municipal Records / Pre-date letters		2003	75.00	78.00
 PLUMBING				
Oil or gas heating permits in existing building w/o building permit required:				
New heating equipment installation or replacement	68-12	2003	65.00	67.00
Plumbing - No building permit required (min)	68-12	2003	30.00	31.00
Plumbing - for each fixture above 5	68-12	2003	2.00	3.00
Sewer or storm drain connection (per)	68-12	2003	30.00	31.00
 <u>CITY CLERK</u>				
ALARMS				
Alarms permit - Fire/Burglar	46-5	2001	30.00	30.00
False alarm: 2nd call per annum	46-8	2003	0.00	0.00
False alarm: 3rd, 4th call each per annum		2003	100.00	100.00
False alarm: over 4 per annum		2003	200.00	200.00
 FIRE PREVENTION				
Explosive Inspection Fee	98-41	2001	110.00	110.00
Fireworks Display (each)	98-45	2003	250.00	250.00
Installation of liquefied petroleum gas	98-82	2001	55.00	55.00
Place of assembly 100 or more people	98-101	2001	110.00	110.00
Storage of Flammable liquids (permits & insp.)	98-51	2001	110.00	110.00
Storage of lumber (in excess of 100,000 bd. ft.)	98-85	2001	55.00	55.00
Storage of underground tanks <1100 gal.(permits & insp.)	98-57	2001	55.00	55.00
Storage of underground tanks >1100 gal. (permits & insp.)		2003	110.00	110.00
Welding & cutting	98-130	2001	55.00	55.00
 GENERAL				
Auctioneer	56-3	2003	100.00	100.00
Birth Certificate	NYS-Governed		10.00	10.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2003	2004
Blasting Permit	98-41	2001	105.00	105.00
Cabaret	50-5	2001	85.00	85.00
Christmas Tree Sale Refundable Bond	98-124	2001	45.00	45.00
Christmas Tree Sales: Inspection	98-124	2003	100.00	100.00
Code of the City of Rye	AT-COST	current	250.00	250.00
Code of the City of Rye - Supplement		current	50.00	50.00
Codes: Zoning	AT-COST	current	25.00	25.00
Coin operated Dry Cleaning Establishment	98-29	2001	85.00	85.00
Coin operated Laundry: Establishment	98-36	2001	85.00	85.00
Death Transcript	NYS-Governed		10.00	10.00
Dog License: add'l City fee	76-5	2001	10.00	10.00
Dog License: Neutered	NYS-Governed		2.50	2.50
Dog License: Un-neutered	NYS-Governed		10.50	10.50
Dog Redemption: with current license	76-4	1977	10.00	10.00
Dog Redemption: without current license	76-4	1977	25.00	25.00
Dry Cleaning Establishment	98-22	2001	85.00	85.00
Debris Collection Container:	167-14	2001	40.00	40.00
Filming: Private Property	93-6	2003	350.00	350.00
Filming: Public Property (Maximum)	93-6	2001	16,000.00	16,000.00
Filming: Public Property (Minimum)	93-6	2001	1,600.00	1,600.00
Junk Merchant: Establish place of business	113-4	2001	265.00	265.00
Junk Peddler	113-4	2001	55.00	55.00
Laundromat	121-4	2001	145.00	145.00
Marriage License	NYS-Governed	2003	25.00	40.00
Marriage Transcript	NYS-Governed	2002	10.00	10.00
Non-refundable Bid fee (per every \$50 of bid)		2001	15.00-100.00	15.00-100.00
Other Pamphlet Codes	AT-COST		8.00	8.00
Peddler, Hawker, Solicitor	144-6	2001	265.00	265.00
Sign posting @ Boston Post Road & Cross Street			20.00	20.00
Tourist Park or Camp App. 5 units or less	157-9	2001	50.00	50.00
Tourist Park or Camp App. 6 units or less	157-9	2001	10.00	10.00
Tourist Park or Camp license (per unit)	157-12	2001	60.00	60.00
Tree Removal Permit	187-12	2001	15.00	15.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2003	2004
MECHANICAL INSTALLATION LICENSE				
Gas Heat	68-12	2003	100.00	100.00
Oil Heat	68-12	2003	100.00	100.00
MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES				
Bowling Alleys	50-5	2001	85.00	85.00
Circus	50-5	2001	85.00	85.00
Driving Range	50-5	2001	85.00	85.00
Miniature Golf	50-5	2001	85.00	85.00
Moving Picture House	50-5	2001	85.00	85.00
Public Exhibition	50-5	2001	45.00	45.00
Public Hall	50-5	2001	85.00	85.00
Shooting Gallery	50-5	2001	85.00	85.00
Skating Rink	50-5	2001	60.00	60.00
Taxi Cab License	180-12	2001	115.00	115.00
Taxi Driver License	180-8	2001	60.00	60.00
Theater	50-5	2001	85.00	85.00
PARKING				
Guest Parking Overnight (max. 14 days per night)		1997	5.00	5.00
Merchant (all day)	191-47	2002	324.00	324.00
Non-Resident Commuter	191-47	2002	550.00	550.00
Replacement Sticker (without old sticker)	191-47	2001	55.00	55.00
Replacement Sticker (with old sticker)	191-47	1993	5.00	5.00
Resident All Day/All Night	191-47	2003	504.00	600.00
Resident All Night	191-47	2003	252.00	300.00
Resident Commuter	191-47	2001	336.00	336.00
Special Permits (Theo. Fremd Lot)		2003	96.00	96.00
Taxi Stall Rental		2001	600.00	600.00
<u>ENGINEERING</u>				
GENERAL				
Constructed or Replaced Curb		1993	30.00	30.00
Constructed or Replaced Depressed Curb (min)		1993	30.00	30.00
Constructed or Replaced Driveway (min)		1993	30.00	30.00
Constructed or Replaced Sidewalks (min)	167-8	1993	30.00	30.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2003	2004
Construction Debris Containers (per day)	167-14	1997	50.00	50.00
Street Obstructions, Storage of Materials, Operating Machinery, loading & unloading, scaffolding & bridging	167-13	1993	100.00	100.00
Street Opening: Curbing-Asphalt/Concrete/Flag		1997	180.00	180.00
Street Opening: Sidewalk Area-Asphalt/Concrete/Flag		1997	180.00	180.00
Street Opening: Street Area-Asphalt	167-9	1997	180.00	180.00
Street Opening: Street Area-Concrete		1997	180.00	180.00
Street Opening: Test Holes (keyhole method) (each)	167-9	1990	60.00	60.00
Street Opening: Unpaved Areas		1997	180.00	180.00
Street opening: Utility Company (min)	167-9	1993	180.00	180.00
Street Opening Permit Surcharge		2003	175.00	175.00
Surface Water Control Application fee	173-9	2003	120.00	120.00
STREETS/SIDEWALKS				
Construction Manhole/Catch Basin (min)		1986	100.00	100.00
Driving Pipes (min)		1986	50.00	50.00
Install Underground Tank/Vault (min)		2003	100.00	100.00
Plumbing Connection to Structures: Manholes/Catch Basin (min)	167	1986	30.00	30.00
Plumbing Connection to Structures: Sewer or Drain Line (min)		1986	25.00	25.00
<u>FIRE</u>				
GENERAL				
Inspection Fee (per inspection)		1993	110.00	110.00
<u>PLANNING</u>				
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT				
Waterfront Consistency Review Application	73-6	2003	750.00	750.00
GENERAL				
Copies of Subdivision or site plans - complete sets only (per sheet)		2001	10.00	10.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2003	2004
SITE PLAN REVIEW				
Informal review	197-84.F. (1) (A)	2003	600.00	600.00
Preliminary Application (up to 10 parking spaces)	197-84.F. (1) (B)	2003	900.00	900.00
Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per required parking space over 10 spaces		2003	25.00	25.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	197-84.F. (1) (D)	2003	750.00	750.00
Final Application (up to 10 parking spaces)	197-84.F. (1) (C)	2003	1,125.00	1,125.00
Final Application - Add'l charge per required parking space over 10		2003	25.00	25.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	197-84.F. (1) (G)	2003	825.00	825.00
Inspection Fee (Fee + 7.0% cost of improvement)	197-84.F. (1) (H)	2000	500.00	500.00
Construction and Use without prior approval	197-84.F. (1) (J)	1992	2,500.00	2,500.00
Modification of Tree Preservation Plan by the City Planner		2003	450.00	450.00
Tree Replacement, fee in lieu of	170-15.D. (9)	2000	1,700.00	1,700.00
SUBDIVISION REVIEW				
Informal Review	170-5.D.	2000	400.00	400.00
Preliminary Application	170-6.B. (4)	2003	750.00	750.00
Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per lot		2003	350.00	350.00
Waiver of Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per lot		2003	325.00	325.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	170-11.B.	2003	600.00	600.00
Final Application	170-7.A.	2003	1,000.00	1,000.00
Final Application - Add'l charge per lot		2003	350.00	350.00
Modification or Extension of Final Application	170-11.B.	2003	600.00	600.00
Waiver of Penalty Application	170-7.A.	2003	500.00	500.00
Inspection Fee - 7% of cost of improvement plus \$50 per lot, or \$500, whichever is greater	170-8.B. (3)	2000	500.00	500.00
Modification of Tree Preservation Plan by City Planner		2003	450.00	450.00
Tree Replacement, fee in lieu of	170-15.D. (9)	1999	1,700.00	1,700.00
Fee in lieu of Parkland - In trust-minimum (cents per square foot of lot area)	170-17.A. (1)	1990	\$0.11 to 0.50	\$0.11 to 0.50
Apportionment Application	170-11.C.	2003	550.00	550.00
Construction and Use without prior approval	170-6.B.	1992	2,500.00	2,500.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2003	2004
RE-ZONING APLLICATIONS		2003	1,000.00	1,000.00
WETLANDS/WATER COURSES				
Application Fee	195	2003	900.00	900.00
Inspection Fee	195	2000	500.00	500.00
Appeal of Determination	195	2003	500.00	500.00
Extension of Prior Approval		2003	500.00	500.00
<u>POLICE</u>				
GENERAL				
Auxiliary Police Services Event Fee		1993	100.00	100.00
Defensive Driving Course		1993	45.00	45.00
Fingerprinting Fees		1993	10.00	10.00
Good Conduct Certificates		1993	30.00	30.00
Mooring Permits: Up to 18 feet		2003	75.00	0.00
Over 18 feet		2003	150.00	0.00
Per mooring permit		2003	0.00	150.00
Police report copies (per copy)		1990	0.25	0.25
Redemption of Shopping Carts	164-6	1962	5.00	5.00
Reprints of Photographs		1999	10.00	10.00
Subpoena Fees for Records (min)		1995	15.00	15.00
<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>				
GENERAL				
Collection of bulky metals at curbside (minimum)	157-34	2003	30.00	30.00
Collection of bulky waste in excess of 2 cubic yards (min)	157-34	2003	30.00	30.00
Penalty for amounts not paid within 60 days	157-34	2001	25.00	25.00
Penalty for amounts not paid within 90 days	157-34	2001	25.00	25.00
Add'l penalty for amounts not paid if collection by levy is required	157-34	2001	25.00	25.00
<u>RECREATION</u>				
ATHLETIC FIELD USE SURCHARGE (per person/per prog)		2003	5.00	5.00
BUILDING FEES				
Auditorium (per hour)		2003	105.00	110.00
Other Rooms (per hour)		2003	70.00	75.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2003	2004
Auditorium: Non-Profit/Co-Sponsor Rate (per hour)		2003	65.00	70.00
Other Rooms: Non-Profit/Co-Sponsor Rate (per hour)		2003	45.00	50.00
Birthday Party: Basic Program (one and one-half hours)		2003	125.00/225.00	135.00/250.00
Private Party: Auditorium		2003	375.00/415.00	395.00/450.00
Private Party: Other rooms (each)		2003	295.00/360.00	300.00/375.00
Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Full-time		2003	37.50	40.00
Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Part-time		2003	25.00	30.00
 DAY CAMP				
Day Camp - 1/2 day program (resident)		2003	400.00	420.00
Day Camp - 2 week session (non-resident)		2003	535.00	560.00
Day Camp - 2 week session (resident)		2003	360.00	375.00
Day Camp - 6 week basic (non-resident)		2003	920.00	965.00
Day Camp - 6 week basic (resident)		2003	510.00	535.00
Day Camp - 6 week extended program (non-resident)		2003	1,310.00	1,375.00
Day Camp - 6 week extended program (resident)		2003	810.00	850.00
Day Camp - Swim group		2003	55.00	60.00
Day Camp - Swim lessons (with group)		2003	80.00	95.00
Kiddy Camp (non-resident)		2003	995.00	950.00
Kiddy Camp (resident)		2003	470.00	490.00
Kiddy Camp - 2 week session (resident)		2003	330.00	345.00
Registration fee after deadline		2003	210.00	225.00
 INDOOR RECREATION				
Badminton (1 night per week for 12 weeks)		2002	55.00	n/a
Basketball (1 night per week for 15 weeks)		2003	70.00	75.00
Volleyball (1 night per week for 10 weeks)		2002	45.00	n/a
 OUTDOOR RECREATION				
All day field permit (10am-6pm)		2003	525.00	575.00
Field permit (2 hrs.)		2003	110.00	120.00
Field/Facility Use - Basketball - Outdoor lights (2hrs)		2003	125.00	150.00
Softball - Men's Adult (per team)		2003	275.00	285.00
Softball - Woman's Adult (per team)		2003	230.00	240.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2003	2004
PICNIC				
Resident: 0-20 (reservation)		2003	60.00	70.00
Resident: 21-40		2003	105.00	140.00
Resident: 41-50		2003	190.00	200.00
Resident: 51-75		2003	315.00	300.00
Resident: 76-100		2003	385.00	400.00
Resident: 101-125		2003	510.00	500.00
Resident: 126-150		2003	585.00	600.00
Weekday Discount		2003	10%	10%
TENNIS				
Permit - 3 mo. College (18-25)		2003	60.00	65.00
Permit - Adult (weekday)		2003	60.00	65.00
Permit - Adult (19 & over)		2003	80.00	85.00
Permit - Family (max. 5)		2002	225.00	260.00
Permit - Individual (non-resident)		2002	250.00	250.00
Permit - Junior (6-18 years)		2003	38.00	40.00
Permit - Senior (60+)		2003	55.00	60.00
Clinic - Adult Tennis (4 classes)		2003	75.00	75.00
Clinic - Youth Tennis (4 classes)		2003	55.00	60.00
Daily Fee (resident only)		1998	10.00	10.00
Guest of Permit Holder - Ticket book (10 hourly fees)		2003	75.00	n/a
Guest of Permit Holder - Hourly fee		2003	10.00	10.00
Private lessons: Per half hour		2003	22.00	25.00
Private lessons: Per hour		2003	37.00	40.00
Daily Fee (Senior Adult)		2003	5.00	5.00
<u>NATURE CENTER</u>				
<u>One-Hour Nature Program:*</u>		1997	70.00	70.00
(On-site, up to 20 students, 50 cents ea. add'l. student up to 30 max.)				
Scout Program (45 minute, on-site program)		1997	35.00	n/a
<u>Birthday Program:</u>				
FRNC Members or Non-Members		2002	135.00	n/a

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2003	2004
<u>Outreach Program:**</u>				
3 or more (each)		2000	60.00	n/a
		2000	50.00	n/a
<u>Off-Site Program:</u>				
In Rye		2002	90.00	90.00
Outside of Rye (plus mileage)		2002	100.00	100.00
<u>Vacation Program (one week):</u>				
FRNC members or Non-members		2002	115.00	n/a
<u>Summer Ecology Programs:</u>				
Two Hour, One Week Sessions (Pre-school) FRNC members or Non-members		2002	135.00	n/a
Four Hour, One Week Sessions FRNC members or Non-Members		2002	165.00	n/a
Four Hour, One Week plus Night Walk FRNC members or Non-Members		2002	185.00	n/a
Four Hour, One Week plus Field Trip FRNC members or Non-Members		2002	400.00	n/a
<u>Pre-school Program:</u>				
Ten, 1 1/2 hour sessions FRNC members or Non-Members		2002	195.00	n/a

NATURE CENTER NOTES:

- * Fee remains competitive with surrounding Nature Centers
- ** Discounted program fee for less advantaged organizations such as Senior Citizen Centers, etc.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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CABLE TV FUND

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

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

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Cable Television

Description

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

2003 Accomplishments

- Continued transition to all-digital production and telecast
- Began three year franchise renewal process

2004 Highlights

- Increase programming on government and community access channels
- Improve production sets and lighting
- Foster greater volunteer participation

Budget Summary

	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 181,398	\$ 180,701	\$ 181,800	\$ 185,300	2.55%
Total Expenditures	167,297	171,138	167,087	214,698	25.45%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 14,101	\$ 9,563	\$ 14,713	\$ (29,398)	-407.41%

List of Authorized Positions

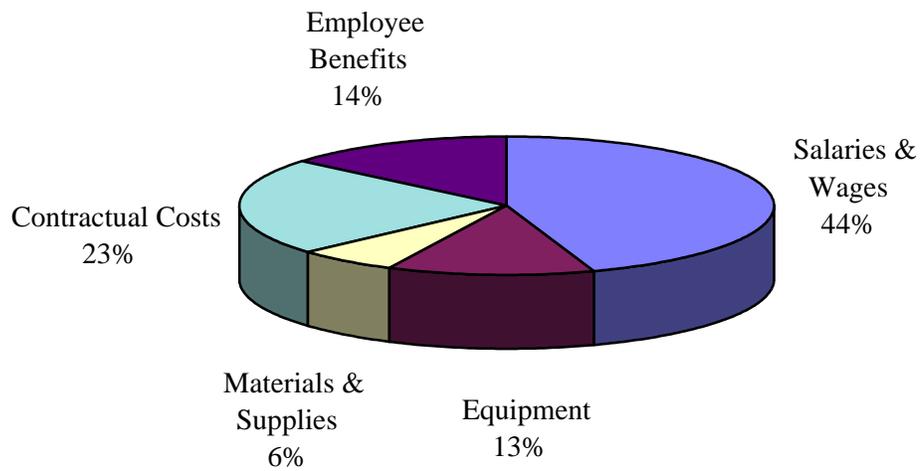
	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Cable TV	2	2	2
<i>Department Total</i>	2	2	2

Performance Measures

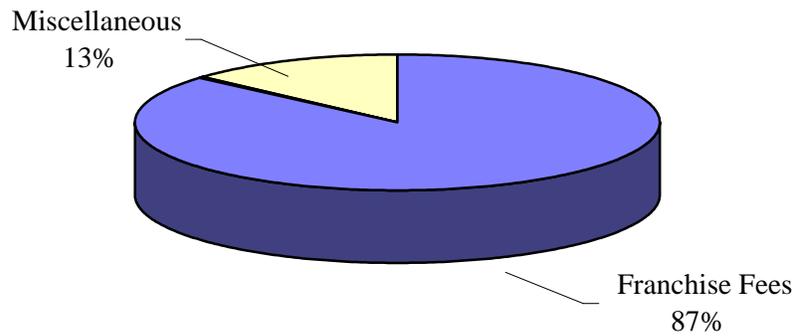
	2002	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of citizens with cable rating the information presented in the city's cable programs as informative and an important City service.</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	50%	N/A
<i>Total hours of finished production</i>	180.4	190.00	200.00	5.26%
<i>Percent of RCTV Facilities Users reporting that they are very satisfied with the services and assistance they receive from the RCTV staff</i>	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	75%	N/A

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 98,270	\$ 97,701	\$ 91,515	\$ 91,515	\$ 95,776
Equipment	35,730	31,810	28,760	29,560	27,000
Materials & Supplies	10,515	7,188	11,465	10,198	13,004
Contractual Costs	18,122	13,864	17,944	14,360	49,302
Employee Benefits	17,682	16,734	21,454	21,454	29,616
Total Costs	180,319	167,297	171,138	167,087	214,698
Revenues:					
Franchise Fees	140,000	155,756	155,000	156,000	160,000
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	1,500	1,450	1,200	600	500
Miscellaneous	24,000	24,192	24,501	25,200	24,800
Total Revenues	165,500	181,398	180,701	181,800	185,300
Net Margin	(14,819)	14,101	9,563	14,713	(29,398)
Fund Balance, January 1	133,596	133,596	147,697	147,697	162,410
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 118,777	\$ 147,697	\$ 157,260	\$ 162,410	\$ 133,012
Percent of Costs Covered	91.78%	108.43%	105.59%	108.81%	86.31%

In fiscal 2004 the Cable TV Fund will cover 86% of expenditures with 2004 revenues, and the remainder of expenditures covered by appropriating approximately \$29,000 of available fund balance. The fiscal 2004 budget includes \$27,000 for the purchase of equipment related to RCTV operations. Miscellaneous revenues include a \$23,000 Public, Educational and Government ("PEG") Access Grant from the franchise holder to be used for capital costs associated with RCTV operations.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	Last Changed	2003	2004
<u>Duplication Fees:</u>			
Dubbing Fee (per tape)	1996	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00
Transfer of Video to DVD (per hour of tape)	new	85.00	85.00
<u>Duplication Stock Fees:</u>			
VHS Tape	1996	5.00	5.00
SVHS - Broadcast quality 30 minutes	2000	8.00	8.00
SVHS - Broadcast quality 60 minutes	new	10.00	10.00
SVHS - Broadcast quality 120 minutes	new	12.00	12.00
Mini DV	2001	10.00	10.00
DV Cam	new	50.00	50.00
DVD-R	new	6.00	6.00
<u>Equipment Rental:</u>			
Camcorder - per day (Misc. Equipment Extra)	1997	35.00	35.00
Analogue Editing Suite without Personnel (per hour)	1999	20.00	20.00
Digital Editing Suite without Personnel (per hour)	2002	75.00	75.00
Studio without RCTV personnel (per hour)	1995	100.00	100.00
<u>Personnel:</u>			
Staff Audio/Graphics In-Studio (per hour)	2003	25.00	30.00
Staff Cameraperson In-Studio (per hour)	1997	15.00	15.00
Staff Cameraperson On-Location (per hour)	1995	75.00	75.00
Staff Editor (per hour)	2003	25.00	30.00
Staff Other On-Location (per hour)	1996	25.00	25.00
Staff Producer/Director In-studio (per hour)	1996	75.00	75.00
Staff Technical Supervisor (per hour)	1998	40.00	40.00

K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND

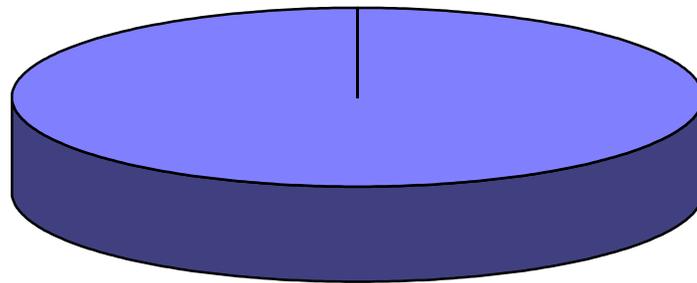
Permanent funds are governmental funds used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the government's programs (for the benefit of the government or its citizens).

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

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

EXPENDITURES



Transfers to Other
Funds
100%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Resources Required:					
Expenditures - Transfers to Other Funds	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 4,000
Revenues:					
Use of Money and Property	-	533	-	300	-
Donations	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	533	-	300	-
Net Margin	(2,000)	(1,467)	(3,000)	(2,700)	(4,000)
Fund Balance, January 1	35,358	35,358	33,891	33,891	31,191
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 33,358	\$ 33,891	\$ 30,891	\$ 31,191	\$ 27,191

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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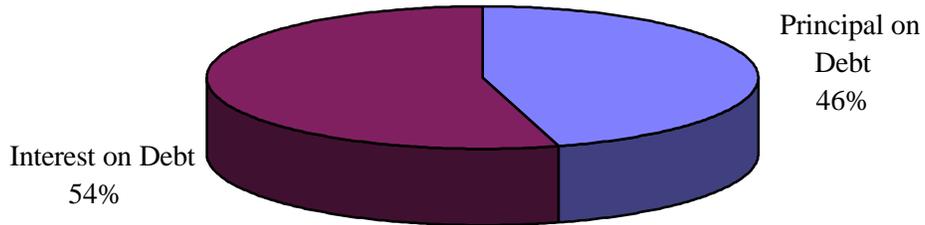
DEBT SERVICE FUND

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

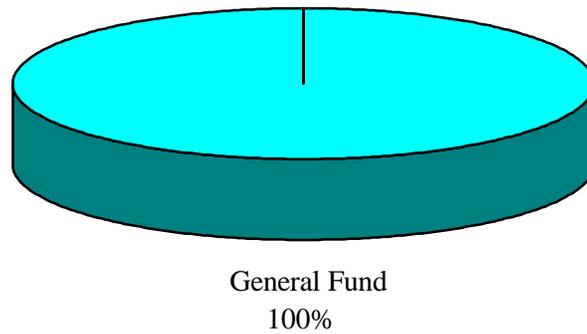
The primary source of revenues for this fund are interfund transfers from the General Fund. Expenditures are recorded when due for debt principal and interest.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
DEBT SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
DEBT SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

DEBT SERVICE FUND ACTIVITY

	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Principal on Debt	\$ 85,610	\$ 85,141	\$ 83,590	\$ 83,590	\$ 59,600
Interest on Debt	63,743	59,109	60,467	60,467	70,861
Total Expenditures	149,353	144,250	144,057	144,057	130,461
Revenues:					
Use of Money and Property	-	17,693	-	4,000	-
General Fund	149,353	148,797	144,057	144,057	130,461
Capital Projects Fund	28,934	28,934	-	-	-
Total Revenues	178,287	195,424	144,057	148,057	130,461
Net Surplus	28,934	51,174	-	4,000	-
Fund Balance, January 1	29,169	29,169	80,343	80,343	84,343
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 58,103	\$ 80,343	\$ 80,343	\$ 84,343	\$ 84,343

SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING DEBT

	Principal Balance 1/1/2004	Principal Payment 2004	Interest Payment 2004	Principal Balance 12/31/2004
Serial Bonds:				
2000 Storm Drains	309,333	11,556	16,148	297,777
2000 Traffic Signals	363,922	13,595	18,997	350,327
2001 Traffic Signals	190,395	6,781	8,947	183,614
2001 Storm Drains	181,106	6,450	8,510	174,656
2001 Recreation Lighting	88,232	3,143	4,146	85,089
2003 Pump Stations (Estimated)	240,500	9,415	6,013	231,085
2003 Traffic Signals (Estimated)	180,000	8,660	8,100	171,340
Total	\$ 1,553,488	\$ 59,600	\$ 70,861	\$ 1,493,888

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
DEBT SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

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

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

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

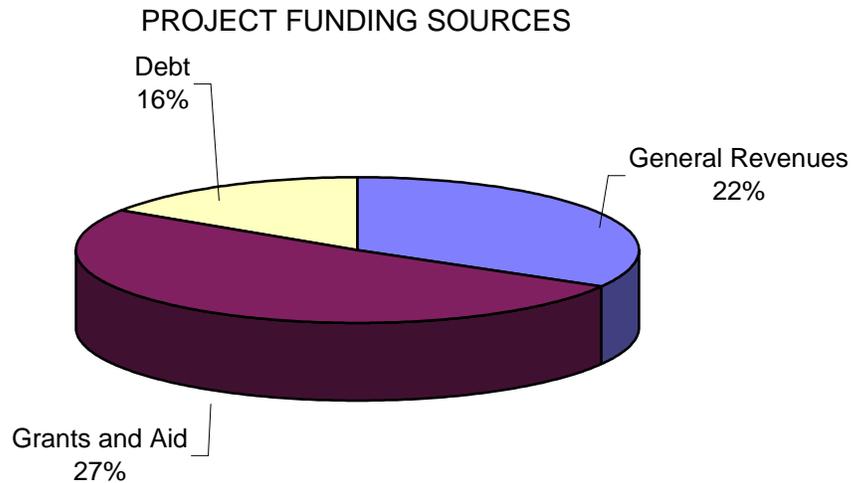
The projects listed in this section are those adopted for funding and implementation in 2004. For a more complete understanding of the City's long-term capital planning, the reader is referred to the *2004-2008 Capital Improvements Program*, copies of which are available at city hall and on the City's web site (<http://www.ryeny.gov>).

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

SUMMARY OF 2004 CAPITAL PROJECTS

Appropriations:	
Traffic Signals - Forest Avenue and Grace Church Street	\$ 90,000
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	300,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	50,000
Annual Drainage Improvements Program	50,000
Annual Sewer Rehabilitation Program	580,000
Drainage - Highland Avenue and Onandaga Street	200,000
Total Appropriations	\$ 1,270,000

Funding Sources:	General Revenues	Grants and Aid	Debt	Total
Traffic Signals - Forest Avenue and Grace Church Street	\$ 90,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90,000
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	85,000	215,000	-	300,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	50,000	-	-	50,000
Annual Drainage Improvements Program	50,000	-	-	50,000
Annual Sewer Rehabilitation Program	150,000	430,000	-	580,000
Drainage - Highland Avenue and Onandaga Street	-	-	200,000	200,000
Total Funding Sources	\$ 425,000	\$ 645,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,270,000



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

2004 PROJECT DETAILS

Traffic Signals - Forest Avenue and Grace Church Street

Appropriations \$ 90,000

Funding Source - General Revenues \$ 90,000

Every year the City of Rye upgrades and replaces traffic signals. In 2004, the City will upgrade the traffic signals at Forest Avenue and Grace Church Street. Since this provides for the replacement of existing traffic signals, there is no anticipated impact on future operating budgets.

Annual Street Resurfacing Program

Appropriations \$ 300,000

Funding Sources:

General Revenues \$ 85,000

Grants and Aid 215,000

Total Funding Sources \$ 300,000

This project will provide funding for the annual program to resurface City roadways. This project includes milling, resurfacing the road, and raising or repairing sewer manholes and catch basins. The City's road resurfacing policy calls for primary streets to be resurfaced approximately every 17 years and residential streets every 25 years. The list of streets to be resurfaced in a given year is based on a street survey created by annual inspection.

State aid funding from the Consolidated Highway Improvements Program ("CHIPS") will provide \$215,000 of the necessary funding, with the remaining \$85,000 to be transferred in from the General Fund. The planning and design work will be conducted by the Engineering Department. Since this provides for the repair or reconstruction of existing roads, there is no anticipated impact on future operating budgets other than an undetermined reduction in costs associated with minor repairs (such as pothole repairs, crack sealing, etc.).
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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

2004 PROJECT DETAILS

Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program

Appropriations \$ 50,000

Funding Source - General Revenues \$ 50,000

This annual program provides repairs to, or the replacement of, cracked and broken City-owned sidewalks and curbs. The City's scope of responsibility for sidewalks is limited to those adjoining City property or those damaged by a City tree. Repairs to other sidewalks are paid for by the abutting property owner. The program also involves the installation of curbing throughout the City. The Engineering Department provides planning and design work. Since this provides for the repair or replacement of existing sidewalks and curbs, or the installation of new curbs, there is no anticipated impact on future operating budgets.

Annual Drainage Improvements Program

Appropriations \$ 50,000

Funding Source - General Revenues \$ 50,000

The Annual Drainage Program provides funding to address miscellaneous drainage improvement to the City's storm drainage system. The projects funded through this program are relatively small projects that are unanticipated at the start of the fiscal year. This program allows the City to issue a single competitive bid and retain a firm to address these issues throughout the year without the delays that would be caused by bidding each project individually. Fiscal 2004 projects will include work on Eve Lane, Jean Street, Overdale/Post Road, LaSalle Avenue, and Chamberlain Street. Since this provides for the repair or replacement of existing drains, there is no anticipated impact on future operating budgets.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

2004 PROJECT DETAILS

Annual Sewer Rehabilitation Program

Appropriations	<u><u>\$ 580,000</u></u>
Funding Sources:	
General Revenues	\$ 150,000
Grants and Aid	<u>430,000</u>
Total Funding Sources	<u><u>\$ 580,000</u></u>

Many of the City's sanitary lines have been identified under the *Westchester County Inflow and Infiltration Program* as having significant problems that contribute to the surcharge flow conditions experienced during storms. This program, mandated by the County, will include smoke testing sewer lines, conducting television inspections, and replacing and sealing broken or cracked sewer piping. The City has identified illegal connections to the sewer system and has located areas in need of repair. Approximately \$430,000 of funding will come from an Environmental Protection Agency grant the City received, and the remaining \$150,000 will be transferred in from the General Fund. Since this provides for the replacement of existing sewer lines, there is no anticipated impact on future operating budgets.

Drainage - Highland Avenue and Onandaga Street
--

Appropriations	<u><u>\$ 200,000</u></u>
Funding Source - Debt	<u><u>\$ 200,000</u></u>

This project will provide for the replacement of the existing drain line to the Blind Brook with approximately 1000 feet of 18 inch drainpipe. This pipe will run parallel to the existing drain line, discharging into the Blind Brook, allowing for increased capacity in this portion of the City's drainage system. During heavy rainfalls the undersized existing pipe backs up, creating enough surcharge to force the manhole covers to lift, leading to flooding on the private properties in the area. During the winter months the area experiences a continuous icing condition. Planning and design work will be conducted by the Engineering Department. Future operating budgets are estimated to increase by approximately \$18,000 per year for debt service related to this project.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PROJECTS IN PROGRESS
 As at September 30, 2003

Project	Project Budget	Expended	Project Balance
Geographic Information System	\$ 271,724	\$ 181,019	\$ 90,705
Grace Church Street Reconstruction	238,023	211,178	26,845
Peck Avenue Widening	42,376	39,775	2,601
Traffic Safety - 2002	33,238	24,440	8,798
Traffic Signals - 2001	270,712	260,611	10,101
Traffic Signals - 2003	180,000	549	179,451
Purchase Street Signal	89,454	-	89,454
Land Acquisition	3,286,476	3,282,712	3,764
Blind Brook Estuary	1,615,150	-	1,615,150
Sidewalk Replacement - 2002	77,349	33,795	43,554
Street Resurfacing - 2003	240,000	3,568	236,432
Sidewalks and Curbs - 2003	50,000	-	50,000
Theall Road Design	60,000	50,040	9,960
Annual Drainage Program - 2003	92,295	15,860	76,435
Annual Sewer Rehabilitation Program - 2003	100,000	19,665	80,335
Sewer Pump Station Improvements - 2003	137,000	73	136,927
Peck Avenue Pump Station - 2003	163,000	87	162,913
Garden Drive Sewer	123,293	27,133	96,160
Peck Avenue Pump Station - 1999	59,138	17,825	41,313
Annual Drainage Program - 2001	97,208	63,564	33,644
North Kirby Lane Drain	195,000	64,715	130,285
LaSalle Avenue Drain	30,249	249	30,000
Recreation Master Plan	74,060	52,746	21,314
Recreation Park Lighting	95,000	11,969	83,031
Recreation Park Lower Playground	65,539	539	65,000
Moorehead Foot Bridge - 2001	20,166	166	20,000
Gagliardo Park Improvements	121,932	116,341	5,591
Total Projects in Progress	\$ 7,828,382	\$ 4,478,619	\$ 3,349,763

BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND

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

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

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

The DePauw Municipal Boat Basin, located at 650 Milton Road, provides 398 numbered summer boat slips for power and sail boats ranging in size from 8 feet to 37 feet. It also provides dry winter storage for approximately 140 boats and in-water storage for approximately 25 boats. Use of this facility is generally limited to permit holders, who are given first right of renewal. Vacancies are filled from a waiting list based on boat size, with preference given to City of Rye residents.

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Boat Basin

Description

To provide the citizens of Rye with a high-quality full service boating facility by operating and maintaining the DePauw Municipal Boat Basin.

2003 Accomplishments

- Sedimentation Basin installed
- Re-decking of "D" and "C" dock.
- Re-place all "D" and "C": dock plumbing and utilities
- Re-landscape large section of parking and storage area adjacent to Blind Brook.
- Extensive water quality monitoring started.

2004 Highlights

- Complete a major dredging project of the Federal Navigation channel from buoys "9" and "10" to buoys "13" and "14". Dredge and dispose of 20,000 cubic yards of material from the City of Rye Boat Basin.

Budget Summary

	2002	2003	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	508,997	483,350	483,178	471,550	-2.44%
Total Expenses	358,255	429,830	410,057	485,579	12.97%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 150,742	\$ 53,520	\$ 73,121	\$ (14,029)	-126.21%

List of Authorized Positions

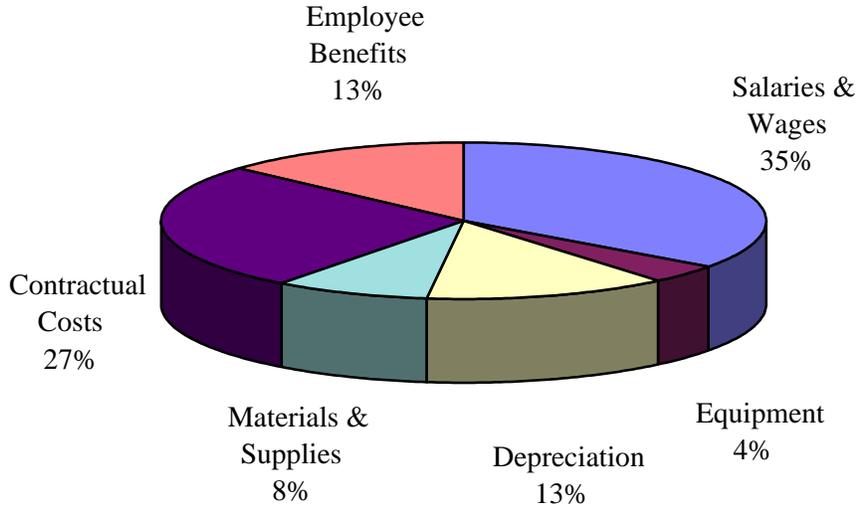
	2002	2003	2004
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Boat Basin	3	3	3
<i>Department Total</i>	3	3	3

Performance Measures

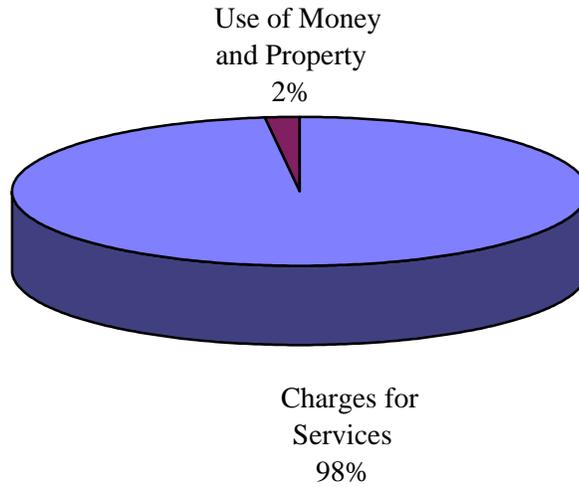
	2002	2003	2004	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of capacity of marina slips filled</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
<i>Average time for applicant with average boat (20 ft.) to remain on waiting list to receive permit</i>				0.00%
• Resident	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	
• Non-Resident	4 yrs.	4 yrs.	4 yrs.	

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

EXPENSES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

OPERATIONS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 150,396	\$ 149,978	\$ 158,205	\$ 155,205	\$ 170,393
Equipment	9,027	8,713	16,076	4,115	18,140
Depreciation	71,036	52,274	48,900	48,900	63,431
Materials & Supplies	36,559	30,062	46,783	46,471	40,423
Contractual Costs	88,887	78,787	111,630	107,130	128,795
Employee Benefits	40,763	38,441	48,236	48,236	64,397
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	396,668	358,255	429,830	410,057	485,579
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	398,450	474,269	463,350	474,663	462,550
Use of Money and Property	20,000	15,205	20,000	8,500	9,000
Miscellaneous	-	23	-	15	-
Intergovernmental	-	19,500	-	-	-
Total Revenues	418,450	508,997	483,350	483,178	471,550
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 21,782	\$ 150,742	\$ 53,520	\$ 73,121	\$ (14,029)
Percent of Costs Covered	105.49%	142.08%	112.45%	117.83%	97.11%

The Boat Basin Fund will cover 97% of its expenses with revenues, using retained earnings to fund the remaining 3% of expenses. Sufficient funds exist in the Boat Basin Dredging Project to continue this project to its completion.

PROJECTS IN PROGRESS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

Project Description	Project		
	Budget	Expended	Balance
Dredging	752,581	531,893	220,688
Totals	\$ 752,581	\$ 531,893	\$ 220,688

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	Last Changed	2003	2004
Non-resident - Up to 8 Feet	2002	454.00	473.00
Non-resident - 8.1 Feet to 9 Feet	2002	511.00	532.00
Non-resident - 9.1 Feet to 10 Feet	2002	568.00	591.00
Non-resident - 10.1 Feet to 11 Feet	2002	624.00	649.00
Non-resident - 11.1 Feet to 12 Feet	2002	693.00	721.00
Non-resident - 12.1 Feet to 13 Feet	2002	788.00	820.00
Non-resident - 13.1 Feet to 14 Feet	2002	833.00	867.00
Non-resident - 14.1 Feet to 15 Feet	2002	887.00	923.00
Non-resident - 15.1 Feet to 16 Feet	2002	932.00	970.00
Non-resident - 16.1 Feet to 17 Feet	2002	976.00	1,016.00
Non-resident - 17.1 Feet to 18 Feet	2002	1,100.00	1,144.00
Non-resident - 18.1 Feet to 19 Feet	2002	1,163.00	1,210.00
Non-resident - 19.1 Feet to 20 Feet	2002	1,215.00	1,264.00
Non-resident - 20.1 Feet to 21 Feet	2002	1,266.00	1,317.00
Non-resident - 21.1 Feet to 22 Feet	2002	1,799.00	1,871.00
Non-resident - 22.1 Feet to 23 Feet	2002	1,872.00	1,947.00
Non-resident - 23.1 Feet to 24 Feet	2002	1,946.00	2,024.00
Non-resident - 24.1 Feet to 25 Feet	2002	2,026.00	2,107.00
Non-resident - 25.1 Feet to 26 Feet	2002	2,097.00	2,181.00
Non-resident - 26.1 Feet to 27 Feet	2002	2,172.00	2,259.00
Non-resident - 27.1 Feet to 28 Feet	2002	2,244.00	2,334.00
Non-resident - 28.1 Feet to 29 Feet	2002	2,325.00	2,418.00
Non-resident - 29.1 Feet to 30 Feet	2002	2,395.00	2,491.00
Non-resident - 30.1 Feet to 31 Feet	2002	2,470.00	2,569.00
Non-resident - 31.1 Feet to 32 Feet	2002	2,543.00	2,645.00
Non-resident - 32.1 Feet to 33 Feet	2002	3,249.00	3,379.00
Non-resident - 33.1 Feet to 34 Feet	2002	3,344.00	3,478.00
Non-resident - 34.1 Feet to 35 Feet	2002	3,437.00	3,575.00
Non-resident - 35.1 Feet to 36 Feet	2002	3,535.00	3,677.00
Non-resident - 36.1 Feet to 37 Feet	2002	3,625.00	3,770.00
Resident - Up to 8 Feet	2002	292.00	298.00
Resident - 8.1 Feet to 9 Feet	2002	329.00	336.00
Resident - 9.1 Feet to 10 Feet	2002	365.00	373.00
Resident - 10.1 Feet to 11 Feet	new	402.00	410.00
Resident - 12 Feet or Less	2002	437.00	446.00
Resident - 12.1 Feet to 13 Feet	2002	497.00	507.00
Resident - 13.1 Feet to 14 Feet	2002	524.00	535.00
Resident - 14.1 Feet to 15 Feet	2002	559.00	570.00
Resident - 15.1 Feet to 16 Feet	2002	586.00	598.00
Resident - 16.1 Feet to 17 Feet	2002	616.00	629.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	Last Changed	2003	2004
Resident - 17.1 Feet to 18 Feet	2002	648.00	661.00
Resident - 18.1 Feet to 19 Feet	2002	685.00	699.00
Resident - 19.1 Feet to 20 Feet	2002	716.00	731.00
Resident - 20.1 Feet to 21 Feet	2002	745.00	760.00
Resident - 21.1 Feet to 22 Feet	2002	1,061.00	1,083.00
Resident - 22.1 Feet to 23 Feet	2002	1,104.00	1,126.00
Resident - 23.1 Feet to 24 Feet	2002	1,150.00	1,173.00
Resident - 24.1 Feet to 25 Feet	2002	1,195.00	1,219.00
Resident - 25.1 Feet to 26 Feet	2002	1,239.00	1,264.00
Resident - 26.1 Feet to 27 Feet	2002	1,285.00	1,311.00
Resident - 27.1 Feet to 28 Feet	2002	1,328.00	1,355.00
Resident - 28.1 Feet to 29 Feet	2002	1,374.00	1,402.00
Resident - 29.1 Feet to 30 Feet	2002	1,418.00	1,447.00
Resident - 30.1 Feet to 31 Feet	2002	1,463.00	1,493.00
Resident - 31.1 Feet to 32 Feet	2002	1,505.00	1,535.00
Resident - 32.1 Feet to 33 Feet	2002	1,923.00	1,962.00
Resident - 33.1 Feet to 34 Feet	2002	1,981.00	2,021.00
Resident - 34.1 Feet to 35 Feet	2002	2,033.00	2,074.00
Resident - 35.1 Feet to 36 Feet	2002	2,092.00	2,134.00
Resident - 36.1 Feet to 37 Feet	2002	2,145.00	2,188.00
Finger Slip - If Assigned	1998	140.00	140.00
Non-Resident Slip Surcharge	2002	75.00	75.00
Kayak Storage Wet/Dry - Per Season	2002	200.00+tax	220.00+tax
Labor Rate - Per Hour (Min. ½ Hour)	1998	50.00 + tax	50.00 + tax
Late Fine For Overdue Storage/Docking Area (Per Day)	2002	10.00 + tax	10.00 + tax
Launching Ramp - Each Way	1998	13.00	13.00
Launching Ramp - Seasonal Permit	2002	145.00	145.00
Overnight Tie-Up (Per Foot - Per Day)	1998	1.00	1.00
Parking Fee - Additional Parking Permit or Replacement	2002	40.00	45.00
Parking Fee - One Day Permit	1998	7.00	7.00
Summer Trailer Storage - Limited Availability	2002	175.00+tax	210.00+tax
Use of Work Space - Non-permit Holders (Per Day)	2002	10.00 + tax	10.00 + tax
Resident / Winter Storage - In Water - Per Foot	1998	23.00 + tax	23.00 + tax
Resident / Winter Storage - On Land - Per Foot	1998	21.00 + tax	21.00 + tax
Non-Resident / Winter Storage - In Water - Per Foot	1998	34.00 + tax	34.00 + tax
Non-Resident / Winter Storage - On Land - Per Foot	1998	32.00 + tax	32.00 + tax
New York State/ Westchester County Tax Rate		6.75%	7.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND

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

a. The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of the activity. Debt that is secured by a pledge of net revenues from fees and charges and the full faith and credit of a related primary government or component unit—even if that government is not expected to make any payments—is not payable solely from fees and charges of the activity. (Some debt may be secured, in part, by a portion of its own proceeds but should be considered as payable "solely" from the revenues of the activity.)

b. Laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.

c. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

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

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

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004
Golf Club

Purpose

To provide safe, high quality leisure time activities by operating and maintaining an environmentally sensitive publicly-owned membership golf club and swimming pool complex on a self-sustaining basis.

2003 Accomplishments

- Completed long overdue drainage projects throughout the golf course
- Established a lease program for equipment to ensure maximum performance for less money
- Created master plan for Golf Club
- Established long term prudent financial plan

2004 Highlights

- Establish new grounds maintenance program
- Institute master plan projects
- Complete pool renovation project
- Create detailed building maintenance plan

List of Authorized Positions

	2002 Authorized	2003 Authorized	2004 Adopted
Golf Club	10	13	13
<i>Department Total</i>	10	13	13

Budget Summary

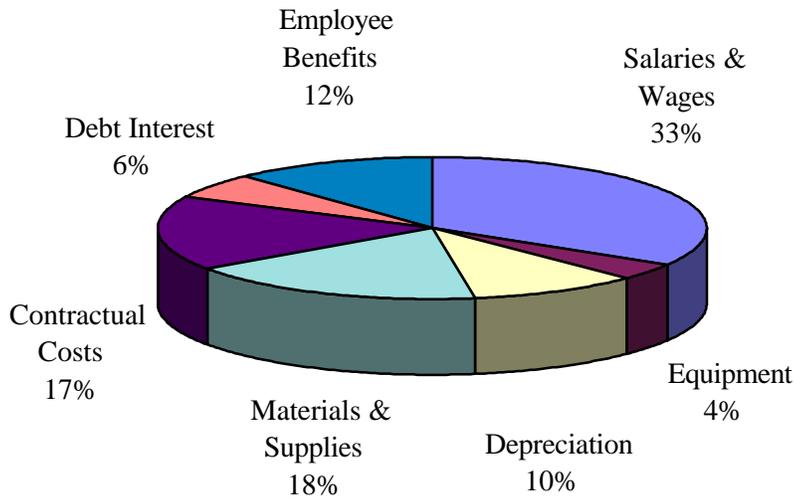
	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted	Percent Change
Total Revenues	3,928,571	3,846,920	3,925,259	4,334,600	12.68%
Total Expenses	3,391,158	3,874,319	3,797,090	4,230,697	9.20%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 537,413	\$ (27,399)	\$ 128,169	\$ 103,903	N/A

Performance Measures

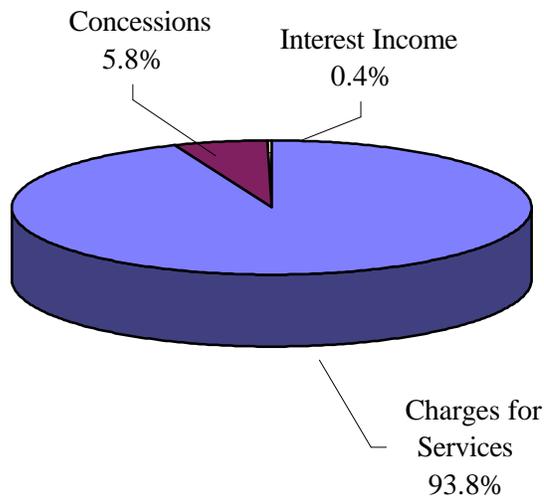
	2002 Actual	2003 Target	2004 Target	Percent Change
Note: Data for 2002 is a compilation of total survey questions				
<i>Percent of golf members rating the quality of the golf course facility as good or very good</i>	85%	87%	90%	5.88%
<i>Percent of pool patrons rating the pool facility as good or very good</i>	85%	87%	90%	5.88%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

EXPENSES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,207,773	\$ 1,179,018	\$ 1,274,407	\$ 1,302,407	\$ 1,416,409
Equipment	79,810	75,832	174,291	168,591	169,000
Depreciation	467,709	457,543	423,369	423,369	419,970
Materials & Supplies	628,503	579,936	703,328	706,328	757,800
Contractual Costs	559,809	527,545	681,333	583,504	719,661
Debt Interest	286,898	283,850	268,603	268,603	248,117
Employee Benefits	306,035	287,434	348,988	344,288	499,740
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	3,536,537	3,391,158	3,874,319	3,797,090	4,230,697
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	3,386,685	3,630,791	3,566,920	3,661,998	4,066,600
Concessions	200,000	265,921	250,000	250,000	250,000
Interest Income	48,000	27,394	30,000	13,000	18,000
Miscellaneous	-	4,465	-	261	-
Total Revenues	3,634,685	3,928,571	3,846,920	3,925,259	4,334,600
Net Income	\$ 98,148	\$ 537,413	\$ (27,399)	\$ 128,169	\$ 103,903
Percent of Costs Covered	102.78%	115.85%	99.29%	103.38%	102.46%

Operating revenues of the Golf Club will cover 100% of operating and maintenance costs, and provide approximately \$104,000 of net revenues to be combined with approximately \$146,000 of retained earnings to fund \$250,000 in capital improvements.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GOLF CLUB ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 197,496	\$ 195,574	\$ 200,345	\$ 200,345	\$ 215,056
Equipment	14,673	14,126	48,159	42,459	27,000
Depreciation	29,943	21,366	3,871	3,871	1,251
Materials & Supplies	94,295	92,844	111,450	109,450	120,450
Contractual Costs	283,927	278,629	372,037	362,425	390,684
Debt Interest					
Employee Benefits	53,564	43,059	58,844	56,644	90,067
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	673,898	645,598	794,706	775,194	844,508
Allocated Costs	(625,898)	(614,739)	(727,206)	(724,433)	(789,008)
Total Expenses	48,000	30,859	67,500	50,761	55,500
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	37,500	37,500	37,500
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	48,000	27,394	30,000	13,000	18,000
Miscellaneous		3,465	-	261	-
Total Revenues	48,000	30,859	67,500	50,761	55,500
Net Income (Loss)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GOLF COURSE OPERATIONS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 230,007	\$ 230,007	\$ 242,500	\$ 260,500	\$ 270,000
Equipment	3,607	3,403	1,632	1,632	3,500
Depreciation	93,722	93,720	92,657	92,657	92,262
Materials & Supplies	138,860	131,023	141,218	145,218	134,750
Contractual Costs	133,978	126,435	154,735	115,882	149,778
Debt Interest	47,472	46,977	42,607	42,607	37,004
Employee Benefits	62,465	61,838	52,210	52,210	69,498
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	710,111	693,403	727,559	710,706	756,792
Allocated Costs	155,285	155,282	171,838	170,387	176,343
Total Expenses	865,396	848,685	899,397	881,093	933,135
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	2,408,260	2,593,086	2,508,350	2,517,378	2,926,125
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	2,408,260	2,593,086	2,508,350	2,517,378	2,926,125
Net Income	\$ 1,542,864	\$ 1,744,401	\$ 1,608,953	\$ 1,636,285	\$ 1,992,990
Percent of Costs Covered	278.28%	305.54%	278.89%	285.71%	313.58%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 499,304	\$ 486,280	\$ 512,036	\$ 512,036	\$ 547,348
Equipment	42,770	42,770	82,000	82,000	85,000
Depreciation	91,332	91,331	81,835	81,835	84,906
Materials & Supplies	261,454	246,027	295,100	297,100	329,100
Contractual Costs	55,965	50,037	49,723	24,200	83,646
Debt Interest					
Employee Benefits	159,117	153,998	188,356	185,856	255,992
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	1,109,942	1,070,443	1,209,050	1,183,027	1,385,992
Allocated Costs	242,661	239,687	285,501	283,616	322,941
Total Expenses	1,352,603	1,310,130	1,494,551	1,466,643	1,708,933
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Loss	\$ (1,352,603)	\$ (1,310,130)	\$ (1,494,551)	\$ (1,466,643)	\$ (1,708,933)
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

POOL OPERATIONS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 280,966	\$ 267,157	\$ 319,526	\$ 329,526	\$ 384,005
Equipment	18,760	15,533	42,500	42,500	53,500
Depreciation	114,032	114,030	107,910	107,910	104,455
Materials & Supplies	123,568	99,975	149,060	149,060	163,500
Contractual Costs	65,577	59,122	70,955	54,617	63,667
Debt Interest	35,074	34,716	29,091	29,091	22,079
Employee Benefits	30,889	28,539	49,578	49,578	84,183
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	668,866	619,072	768,620	762,282	875,389
Allocated Costs	146,272	138,624	181,511	182,774	203,959
Total Expenses	815,138	757,696	950,131	945,056	1,079,348
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	978,425	1,037,705	1,021,070	1,107,120	1,102,975
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	978,425	1,037,705	1,021,070	1,107,120	1,102,975
Net Income	\$ 163,287	\$ 280,009	\$ 70,939	\$ 162,064	\$ 23,627
Percent of Costs Covered	120.03%	136.96%	107.47%	117.15%	102.19%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

WHITBY CASTLE OPERATIONS

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	138,680	137,096	137,096	137,096	137,096
Materials & Supplies	10,326	10,067	6,500	5,500	10,000
Contractual Costs	20,362	13,322	33,883	26,380	31,886
Debt Interest	204,352	202,157	196,905	196,905	189,034
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	373,720	362,642	374,384	365,881	368,016
Allocated Costs	81,680	81,146	88,356	87,656	85,765
Total Expenses	455,400	443,788	462,740	453,537	453,781
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Concessions	200,000	265,921	250,000	250,000	250,000
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	1,000	-	-	-
Total Revenues	200,000	266,921	250,000	250,000	250,000
Net Loss	\$ (255,400)	\$ (176,867)	\$ (212,740)	\$ (203,537)	\$ (203,781)
Percent of Costs Covered	43.92%	60.15%	54.03%	55.12%	55.09%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

GOLF CLUB PROJECTS

Project Description	Project		Expended	Balance
	Budget			
Projects in Progress - 2003 Projects	\$ 275,000	\$	105,600	\$ 169,400
2004 Projects	250,000		-	250,000
Totals	\$ 525,000	\$	105,600	\$ 419,400

Each year, the Golf Club provides funding for capital improvements to its golf course and facilities, including the swimming pool. Many of the projects are less than \$50,000 in total estimated cost, and the requirements change based on events that may occur during the year.

The Golf Club has \$169,400 available from 2003 projects and in fiscal 2004 is providing an additional \$250,000. As noted earlier, approximately \$104,000 of the \$250,000 for fiscal 2004 will come from 2004 net income, and the remaining \$136,000 will come from Golf Club retained earnings.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS
 AND DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Description	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2003	2004 Principal Payment	2004 Interest Payment	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2004
Serial Bonds:				
1990 New Pool/Golf Facility				
Original Principal: \$2,000,000				
Interest Rate: 6.70%				
Final Maturity: 2005	\$ 350,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 17,588	\$ 175,000
1998 Whitby Castle, Golf Locker Building & Site Improvements Series A				
Original Principal: \$3,657,000				
Interest Rate: 4.20%				
Final Maturity: 2018	3,125,000	150,000	135,363	2,975,000
Series B (Federally Taxable)				
Original Principal: \$1,743,000				
Interest Rate: 6.20%				
Final Maturity: 2018	1,525,000	65,000	95,166	1,460,000
Totals	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 390,000	\$ 248,117	\$ 4,610,000

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

ADMINISTRATIVE COST ALLOCATIONS

Description	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Administrative Expenses	\$ 673,898	\$ 645,598	\$ 794,706	\$ 775,194	\$ 844,508
Administrative Revenues	48,000	30,859	67,500	50,761	55,500
Cost to be Allocated	\$ 625,898	\$ 614,739	\$ 727,206	\$ 724,433	\$ 789,008
Golf Operation Expenses	\$ 710,111	\$ 693,403	\$ 727,559	\$ 710,706	\$ 756,792
Golf Course Maint Expenses	1,109,942	1,070,443	1,209,050	1,183,027	1,385,992
Pool Operation Expenses	668,866	619,072	768,620	762,282	875,389
Whitby Maint Expenses	373,720	362,642	374,384	365,881	368,016
Total Expenses	\$ 2,862,639	\$ 2,745,560	\$ 3,079,613	\$ 3,021,896	\$ 3,386,189
Percent of Allocation:					
Golf Operation	24.81%	25.26%	23.63%	23.52%	22.35%
Golf Course Maint	38.77%	38.99%	39.26%	39.15%	40.93%
Pool Operation	23.37%	22.55%	24.96%	25.23%	25.85%
Whitby Maint	13.05%	13.20%	12.15%	12.10%	10.87%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Amount of Allocation:					
Golf Admin	\$ (625,898)	\$ (614,739)	\$ (727,206)	\$ (724,433)	\$ (789,008)
Golf Operation	155,285	155,282	171,838	170,387	176,343
Golf Course Maint	242,661	239,687	285,501	283,616	322,941
Pool Operation	146,272	138,624	181,511	182,774	203,959
Whitby Maint	81,680	81,146	88,356	87,656	85,765
Total	\$ -				

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	LAST CHANGED	2003	2004
<u>GOLF:</u>			
Cart - Electric - Single (1/2 cart)	2004	\$ 25.00	\$ 15.00
Cart - Electric - Full Cart	2000	30.00	30.00
Cart - Electric - Golf Outing (per Person)	2004	105.00	125.00
Cart - Electric - Twilight (Weekdays Only)	2000	23.00	23.00
Cart - Handheld - 18 Holes	1998	5.00	5.00
Senior Cart (age 65) - Electric - Single (1/2 cart)	2004	21.00	10.00
Senior Cart (age 65) - Electric - Full Cart (2 members)	2004	21.00	20.00
Daily Members - Weekday	2004	25.00	30.00
Daily Members - Weekend	2004	35.00	40.00
Guest Fee - Weekday	2000	45.00	45.00
Guest Fee - Weekday (from 5/11/01-9/7/01 and on Fridays)	2000	65.00	65.00
Guest Fee - Weekend & Holidays	2000	65.00	65.00
Junior Fee - Weekday	2000	15.00	15.00
Junior Fee - Weekend	2000	20.00	20.00
<u>MEMBERSHIP:</u>			
Resident discount available only if membership is paid prior to March 15th for golf or May 2nd for Pool			
Non-resident - Comprehensive	2004	5,447.00	5,925.00
Non-resident - Golf - Individual Daily	2004	4,083.00	4,385.00
Non-resident - Golf - Individual Weekday	2004	2,718.00	2,950.00
Non-Resident - Pool - Family	2004	2,140.00	2,155.00
Non-Resident - Pool For Two	2004	1,418.00	1,425.00
Non-Resident - Pool Individual	2004	1,070.00	1,075.00
Resident - Comprehensive - Discount	2004	2,269.00	2,900.00
Resident - Comprehensive - Regular	2004	2,338.00	3,190.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Daily - Discount	2004	1,306.00	1,700.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Daily - Regular	2004	1,343.00	1,870.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Weekday - Discount	2004	953.00	1,200.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Weekday - Regular	2004	980.00	1,440.00
Resident - Golf - Junior - Discount	2004	370.00	400.00
Resident - Golf - Junior - Regular	2004	380.00	440.00
Resident - Individual Daily Fee - Discount	2004	637.00	700.00
Resident - Individual Daily Fee - Regular	2004	659.00	770.00
Resident - Pool - Family - Discount	2004	749.00	875.00
Resident - Pool - Family - Regular	2004	771.00	962.50
Resident - Pool - Junior - Discount	2004	252.00	275.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	LAST CHANGED	2003	2004
Resident - Pool - Junior - Regular	2004	263.00	302.50
Resident - Pool For Two - Discount	2004	568.00	725.00
Resident - Pool For Two - Regular	2004	584.00	797.50
Resident - Pool Individual - Discount	2004	423.00	550.00
Resident - Pool Individual - Regular	2004	434.00	605.00
Special - Add'l Adult Child (22-25y/o)	2004	214.00	275.00
Services - Child Care (per Season)	2004	267.00	300.00
 <u>POOL:</u>			
Daily Members - Weekday	1998	7.00	7.00
Daily Members - Weekend	1998	10.00	10.00
Guest Fee - Adult - Weekday	1998	10.00	10.00
Guest Fee - Adult - Weekend	1998	15.00	15.00
Guest Fee - Child - Weekday	1998	5.00	5.00
Guest Fee - Child - Weekend	1998	7.00	7.00
Other Fee - Seniors' Day (Wed. & Thu. No Holidays)	1998	1.00	1.00
Other Fee - Twilight Swim (No Weekend/Holiday)	2002	50% off	50% off
Services - Child Playgroup	2004	160.00	185.00
Services - Swim Lessons - Private (maximum)	2004	20.00	25.00
Services - Group Swim (maximum)	2004	140.00	200.00
Tennis (maximum)	2004	100.00	150.00
 <u>TOURNAMENT:</u>			
Association Fee - Weekday	2000	22.50	22.50
Association Fee - Weekend	2000	32.50	32.50
 <u>MISC:</u>			
Non-Resident Membership Surcharge Fee	new	75.00	75.00
Charge For Refund	2003	100.00	100.00
Lockers - Golf & Pool (Maximum)	2004	75.00	100.00
Lockers - Golf & Pool (Minimum)	1998	30.00	30.00
Lockers - Key Replacement	1998	10.00	10.00
Photo ID Card Replacement	1999	10.00	10.00
Returned Check Fee - Rye City Fee	2003	20.00	20.00
Returned Check Fee - Rye Golf Club Fee	1998	25.00	25.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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RISK RETENTION FUND

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

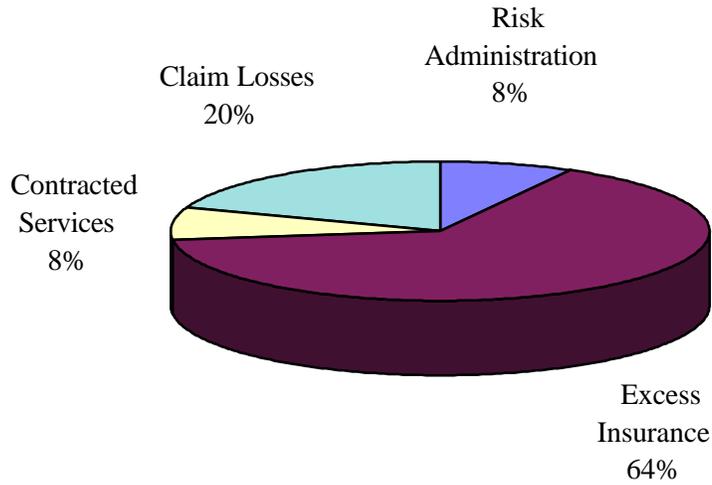
The Risk Retention Fund was established to account for the City's insurance and risk management activities. The City is self-insured for general and automobile liability insurance. Under the City's self-insurance program, normal losses are paid from the Risk Retention Fund, while excess liability insurance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

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

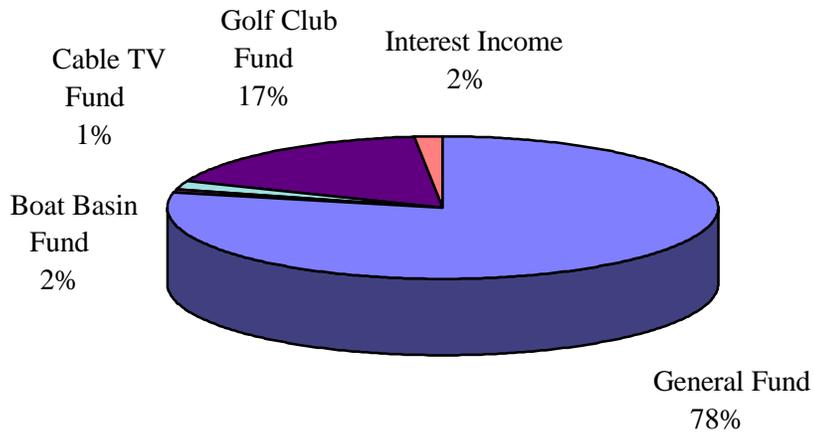
The City utilizes several outside services for the effective management of its risk program, including an insurance consultant, a firm providing insurance policy and claims management oversight, a claims processing service, and an actuary to assist in calculating claims liability at year-end, including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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

EXPENSES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenses:					
Risk Administration	\$ 44,656	\$ 44,656	\$ 45,471	\$ 42,971	\$ 52,250
Excess Insurance	327,200	327,123	360,529	349,588	414,600
Contracted Services	55,344	52,771	51,000	46,500	48,000
Claim Losses	125,000	67,912	125,000	75,000	125,000
Total Expenses	552,200	492,462	582,000	514,059	639,850
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	295,185	295,185	420,492	420,492	387,247
Cable TV Fund	2,772	2,772	3,210	3,210	4,096
Nature Center Fund	7,214	7,214	4,253	4,253	-
Boat Basin Fund	7,279	7,279	7,929	7,929	8,922
Golf Club Fund	63,650	63,650	85,116	85,116	85,564
Interest Income	20,000	7,839	8,000	7,000	8,000
Miscellaneous	-	3,668	-	30,000	-
Total Revenues	396,100	387,607	529,000	558,000	493,829
Net Income (Loss)	(156,100)	(104,855)	(53,000)	43,941	(146,021)
Retained Earnings, January 1	206,935	206,935	102,080	102,080	146,021
Retained Earnings, December 31	\$ 50,835	\$ 102,080	\$ 49,080	\$ 146,021	\$ -

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND

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

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

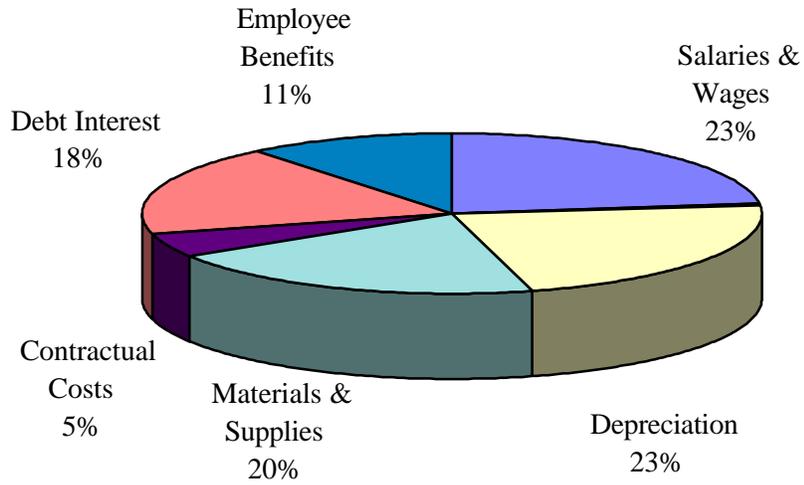
Operating costs associated with buildings and facilities are allocated to departments using a formula based on square footage used by each department. Operating costs associated with vehicles and equipment are allocated to departments based on the replacement value of vehicles and equipment used by each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

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

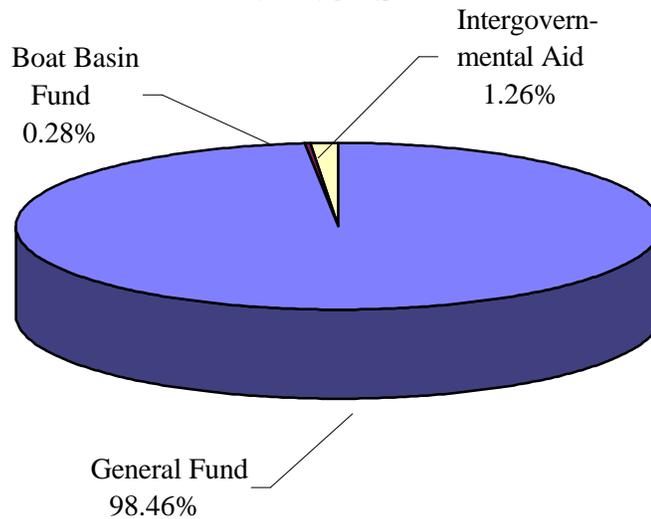
The Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund also accounts for investments in capital assets (land, buildings, improvements, equipment, etc.). Capital assets are funded through any combination of transfers in from other funds, retained earnings, debt, grants, donations, and aid.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

EXPENSES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 589,292	\$ 561,729	\$ 617,625	\$ 617,625	\$ 636,384
Equipment	10,286	1,613	15,115	15,115	11,000
Depreciation	613,051	613,044	611,997	611,997	625,440
Materials & Supplies	537,844	419,697	516,964	532,739	559,400
Contractual Costs	130,691	109,517	141,052	151,549	130,522
Debt Interest	259,324	19,708	447,953	447,953	510,481
Employee Benefits	191,426	178,950	231,438	231,438	299,889
Other Financing Uses	7,330	7,330	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,339,244	1,911,588	2,582,144	2,608,416	2,773,116
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	2,241,862	2,241,862	2,498,578	2,498,578	2,730,283
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Nature Center Fund	44,835	44,835	42,564	42,564	-
Boat Basin Fund	4,157	4,157	7,251	7,251	7,833
Use of Money and Property	15,000	27,194	-	9,800	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	52,795	-	33,595	-
Miscellaneous	-	557	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	31,000	34,888	33,474	33,474	35,000
Total Revenues	2,336,854	2,406,288	2,581,867	2,625,262	2,773,116
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (2,390)	\$ 494,700	\$ (277)	\$ 16,846	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	99.90%	125.88%	99.99%	100.65%	100.00%

All operating expenses are covered by operating revenues in the 2004 Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund budget. The city continues its aggressive building and vehicle capital replacement program - a listing of current projects underway as well as new initiatives are listed in the following pages.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

BUILDING MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 165,346	\$ 139,883	\$ 176,832	\$ 176,007	\$ 164,580
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	179,203	179,196	221,913	221,913	233,665
Materials & Supplies	280,820	219,930	269,285	285,060	299,500
Contractual Costs	94,137	89,176	84,860	75,549	84,522
Debt Interest	225,862	(13,155)	416,728	416,728	481,512
Employee Benefits	57,515	51,942	68,928	68,928	85,086
Other Financing Uses	7,330	7,330	-	-	-
Total Costs	1,010,213	674,302	1,238,546	1,244,185	1,348,865
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	954,677	954,677	1,172,948	1,172,948	1,313,865
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Nature Center Fund	37,040	37,040	36,499	36,499	-
Boat Basin Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	7,500	9,036	-	4,900	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	557	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	31,000	34,888	33,474	33,474	35,000
Total Revenues	1,030,217	1,036,198	1,242,921	1,247,821	1,348,865
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 20,004	\$ 361,896	\$ 4,375	\$ 3,636	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	101.98%	153.67%	100.35%	100.29%	100.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2002 Budget	2002 Actual	2003 Budget	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 423,946	\$ 421,846	\$ 440,793	\$ 441,618	\$ 471,804
Equipment	10,286	1,613	15,115	15,115	11,000
Depreciation	433,848	433,848	390,084	390,084	391,775
Materials & Supplies	257,024	199,767	247,679	247,679	259,900
Contractual Costs	36,554	20,341	56,192	76,000	46,000
Debt Interest	33,462	32,863	31,225	31,225	28,969
Employee Benefits	133,911	127,008	162,510	162,510	214,803
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	1,329,031	1,237,286	1,343,598	1,364,231	1,424,251
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	1,287,185	1,287,185	1,325,630	1,325,630	1,416,418
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Nature Center Fund	7,795	7,795	6,065	6,065	-
Boat Basin Fund	4,157	4,157	7,251	7,251	7,833
Use of Money and Property	7,500	18,158	-	4,900	-
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	-	52,795	-	33,595	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,306,637	1,370,090	1,338,946	1,377,441	1,424,251
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (22,394)	\$ 132,804	\$ (4,652)	\$ 13,210	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	98.32%	110.73%	99.65%	100.97%	100.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

2004 BUILDING PROJECTS

Project Description	Resources Required
Building Capital Repair Program	\$ 50,000
Police Vehicle Impound Facility	103,000
DPW Fuel Management System	22,000
DPW Rear Storage Shed	45,000
Friends Meeting House Improvements	50,000
Skateboard Park	75,000
Total Building Projects Requirements	\$ 345,000
Source of Funding:	
General Fund	\$ 154,500
Bonds	103,000
Grants and Aid	87,500
Retained Earnings	-
Total Building Projects Sources	\$ 345,000

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

2004 VEHICLE PROJECTS

Project Description	Resources Required
Police Vehicles	\$ 125,000
Engineer Vehicle	25,000
DPW Mower	14,000
DPW Pickup Truck	26,000
DPW Street Sweeper	150,000
DPW Recycling Truck	78,000
Recreation Trailer and Field Conditioner	16,000
Total Vehicle Projects Requirements	\$ 434,000
Source of Funding:	
General Fund	\$ 81,000
Bonds	150,000
Federal/State Aid	-
Retained Earnings	203,000
Total Vehicle Projects Sources	\$ 434,000

The City of Rye Vehicle Replacement Policy

The Building and Vehicle Committee will evaluate vehicles for replacement based on the following age or mileage, whichever comes first. The condition of a vehicle is a critical factor and may cause a unit to be replaced earlier, or in some cases, kept longer than the stated age or mileage criteria.

Staff vehicles specifically assigned to a position will be replaced every five years or 60,000 miles.

Staff vehicles provided as pool vehicles will be replaced every ten years or 100,000 miles. New vehicles will not be purchased as pool vehicles.

Police patrol vehicles will be replaced every two years.

Police unmarked vehicles will be replaced every seven years or 70,000 miles.

Light trucks and vans will be replaced every ten years or 80,000 miles.

Light duty salt trucks will be replaced every seven years or 80,000 miles.

Medium duty trucks will be replaced every ten years or 80,000 miles.

Light equipment will be replaced depending on usage, approximately every five to ten years.

Heavy equipment will be replaced depending on usage, approximately every ten to twenty years.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

BUILDING PROJECTS IN PROGRESS
 AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

Project Description	Project Budget	Expended	Balance
2000 City Hall Improvements	\$ 243,137	\$ 238,925	\$ 4,212
2001 City Hall Improvements	150,000	144,693	5,307
2002 City Hall Refurbishment	11,825	8,733	3,092
2002 City Hall HVAC	394,675	378,789	15,886
2001 Police Front Desk	68,865	67,585	1,280
2002 Police Pistol Range	275,521	275,521	-
2002 Police Headquarters Upgrade	336,818	25,854	310,964
2003 Police Headquarters Improvements	101,000	549	100,451
2000 Milton Firehouse Improvements	3,413,507	3,317,695	95,812
2000 Locust Firehouse Improvements	2,301,493	50,321	2,251,172
2003 DPW Building Improvements	110,000	43,492	66,508
1998 Damiano Center Improvements	73,102	66,643	6,459
1998 Recreation Picnic Area Electric	11,200	5,250	5,950
2001 Damiano Center Improvements	50,000	14,321	35,679
2002 Disbrow Playground	19,982	245	19,737
2002 Friends Meeting House	5,054	3,038	2,016
2002 Damiano Center Improvements	2,900,000	181,466	2,718,534
2002 Recreation Field Improvements	1,500,000	892,732	607,268
Square House Improvements	59,065	52,917	6,148
Square House Foundation	25,000	-	25,000
Total Building Projects in Progress	\$ 12,050,244	\$ 5,768,769	\$ 6,281,475

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

VEHICLE PROJECTS IN PROGRESS
 AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

Project Description	Project Budget	Expended	Balance
2002 Police Vehicles	\$ 172,049	\$ 144,096	\$ 27,953
2003 Police Vehicles	120,000	114,580	5,420
2002 DPW Dump Trucks	298,312	298,312	-
2003 DPW Vehicles and Equipment	175,041	129,342	45,699
2003 Recreation Vehicles and Equipment	59,984	59,984	-
Total Vehicle Projects in Progress	\$ 825,386	\$ 746,314	\$ 79,072

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PROFORMA SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS
 AND DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Description	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2003	New Issues	2004 Principal Payment	2004 Interest Payment	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2004
1990 Serial Bonds					
Interest Rate: 6.7%					
Final Maturity: 2010	\$ 375,000	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$ 22,863	\$ 300,000
2000 Serial Bonds					
Interest Rate: 5.2%					
Final Maturity: 2020	2,806,745	-	104,849	146,509	2,701,896
2001 Serial Bonds					
Interest Rate: 4.4%					
Final Maturity: 2021	1,365,267	-	48,626	64,154	1,316,641
2002 Serial Bonds					
Interest Rate: 3.25%					
Final Maturity: 2020	5,175,000	-	220,000	194,911	4,955,000
2003 Serial Bonds (Estimated)	-	101,000	3,220	4,545	97,780
Totals	\$ 9,722,012	\$ 101,000	\$ 451,695	\$ 432,982	\$ 9,371,317

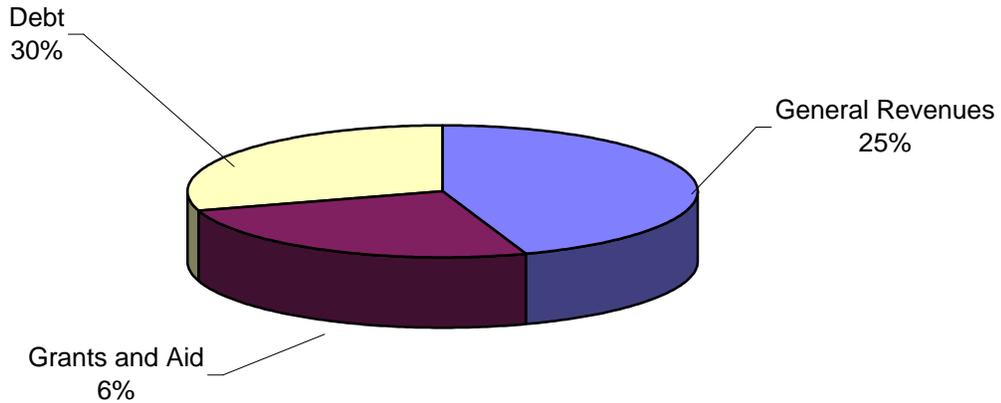
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

SUMMARY OF 2004 BUILDING PROJECTS

Appropriations:	
Building Capital Repair Program	\$ 50,000
Police Vehicle Impound Facility	103,000
DPW Fuel Management System	22,000
DPW Rear Storage Shed	45,000
Friends Meeting House Improvements	50,000
Skateboard Park	75,000
Total Appropriations	\$ 345,000

Funding Sources:	General Revenues	Grants and Aid	Debt	Total
Building Capital Repair Program	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000
Police Vehicle Impound Facility	-	-	103,000	103,000
DPW Fuel Management System	22,000	-	-	22,000
DPW Rear Storage Shed	45,000	-	-	45,000
Friends Meeting House Improvements	-	50,000	-	50,000
Skateboard Park	37,500	37,500	-	75,000
Total Funding Sources	\$ 154,500	\$ 87,500	\$ 103,000	\$ 345,000

Building Project Funding Sources



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

2004 BUILDING PROJECT DETAILS

Building Capital Repair Program

Appropriations	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
Funding Source - General Revenues	<u>\$ 50,000</u>

The Building Capital Repair Program funds miscellaneous capital repairs to city buildings and facilities. The projects funded through this program are relatively small projects expected as part of the ongoing need to maintain our buildings and facilities, extending their useful life for several years. Examples include exterior painting, pointing of bricks and other exterior masonry work, roof repairs and replacements, repair or replacement of walkways and steps, etc.

Police Vehicle Impound Facility

Appropriations	<u>\$ 103,000</u>
Funding Source - Debt	<u>\$ 103,000</u>

The City does not currently own a secure facility to house impounded vehicles and/or other evidence relating to criminal offenses. Protecting the chain of evidence is essential in legal proceedings and is required by our accreditation standards. Impounded vehicles are currently being held by towing companies who transport the vehicles, and other pieces of evidence are stored at various non-secure locations at the City's Department of Public Works. In addition, there is no facility to perform latent fingerprint dusting and other types of evidence processing in a climate-controlled environment.

This project will provide for the construction of a facility to be located at Disbrow Park between the tennis courts and Sterling Field, to be used for the storage of large equipment (i.e. prisoner van, army truck, speed trailers, incident command trailer, GEM vehicle, etc.), and vehicles and other evidence seized as part of criminal investigations. The 500 square foot facility will contain five bays and a restroom, with security provided by an alarm system requiring a key fob for access.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

2004 BUILDING PROJECT DETAILS

DPW Fuel Management System

Appropriations \$ 22,000

Funding Source - General Revenues \$ 22,000

The present fuel dispensing "key" system has been in place for more than 25 years. Replacement keys are no longer available and the current system does not meet standards established by New York State. This project will bring the existing system into compliance with State standards and provide the necessary upgrades to eliminate obsolete system components.

DPW Rear Storage Shed

Appropriations \$ 45,000

Funding Source - General Revenues \$ 45,000

The roof on the existing DPW rear storage shed has been patched for the past 35 years and the interior is underutilized due to its deteriorated condition. This project will provide for the rehabilitation of the shed, allowing it to be used to store sanitation and recycling trucks, providing space in the old garage for equipment currently stored outdoors. The project would include the replacement of roof shingles and sheathing, the removal of an unused and unnecessary loft area, and the installation of new doors.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

2004 BUILDING PROJECT DETAILS

Friends Meeting House Improvements

Appropriations \$ 50,000

Funding Source - State Aid \$ 50,000

The City Engineer and Building Inspector have identified improvements that are necessary to rehabilitate this historic (circa 1858) structure, including repairs to the foundation, the old tongue and groove floor, and the support beams. The recently formed Friends of the Rye Meeting House Committee are also working to identify the most critical needs to preserve the building, and is pursuing designation on the local, state, and national register of historic places. Funding for this project will be provided by State grants.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

2004 BUILDING PROJECT DETAILS

Skateboard Park

Appropriations	<u>\$ 75,000</u>
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Funding Sources:

General Revenues	\$ 37,500
Gifts and Donations	<u>37,500</u>
Total Funding Sources	<u>\$ 75,000</u>

Presently, the department provides skateboarding activities using a portable facility on courts 7 and 8 at Recreation Park, and there is sufficient interest and need to support a permanent structure. Creating a site will allow for equipment that could attract a wider range of youth, and relocating the activities to an area between courts 1 and 2 and the playground will reduce complaints from residents whose homes are close to the current facility.

This project will provide a dedicated space for skateboarding and in-line skating activities, featuring an enclosed, secure and lighted area including fencing, screening, sound barriers and equipment. Lighting already exists. The fence (which currently encloses courts 1 and 2) will provide one side of the skate park while the wooded area to the rear could be used to secure the rear. A redesign of the existing activity area will also be necessary, to ensure adequate space for basketball and the practice tennis wall.

The concept is for this operation to be self-sustaining through the use of fundraising and user fees. The initial \$75,000 capital construction funding for this project will be provided on a "challenge" basis, where the City's General Fund will match up to \$37,500 in donations from individuals and/or organizations.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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PERSONNEL INFORMATION

This section contains information on staffing requirements for the city along with the distribution of wages and benefits including full time, part time and seasonal employees across all funds. There is also information on salaries, benefits and contract information for the city's five pay groups, Administrative, CSEA Clerical and Public Works, Rye Paid Firefighter's Association and the Rye Police Association.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED FULL TIME STAFF BY FUNCTION

	2002 <u>Authorized</u>	2002 <u>Filled</u>	2003 <u>Authorized</u>	2003 <u>Filled</u>	2004 <u>Budget</u>
City Manager's Office	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
Finance	7.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	7.00
Assessment Office	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
City Clerk's Office	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Law Department	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Personnel	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Information Services	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Community Television	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Police Services	46.00	45.00	46.00	45.00	45.00
Fire Services	17.00	17.00	18.00	18.00	17.00
Land Use Control	6.40	5.40	6.40	5.40	6.65*
Public Works Administration	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Transportation Maintenance	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	9.15*
Traffic Control	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.95*
Public Sanitation	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	5.40*
Solid Waste Services	20.80	18.80	20.80	20.80	19.05*
Land Maintenance	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	6.10*
Building & Vehicle Maintenance	11.20	10.20	11.20	11.20	12.35*
Recreation Services	5.00	5.00	6.25	6.25	6.25
Park Maintenance	3.00	3.00	1.75	1.75	1.75
Nature Center	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	.75*
Boat Basin	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Golf Club	<u>10.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>13.00</u>	<u>12.00</u>	<u>13.00</u>
TOTALS	<u>176.00</u>	<u>168.00</u>	<u>176.00</u>	<u>172.00</u>	<u>174.00</u>

Note: Information in the "filled" columns is based on positions filled as of October 31st.

*The variations in these numbers from the 2003 Authorized to the 2004 Budget positions represent a reallocation of resources in specific cost centers.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CSEA PAY PLAN
CLERICAL UNIT
Rates Effective January 1, 2004

The Civil Service Employees Association, Inc., Local 1000, AFSCME, AFL-CIO is the collective negotiating representative for the 14 full-time permanent or provisional clerical and non-supervisory employees of the City of Rye. The terms and conditions of employment of these employees are contained in an agreement, which was ratified by the City Council on March 14, 2003 and covers the period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2006. Under the current contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A. <u>Pay Grade</u>	<u>Minimum (Step 1)</u>	<u>Maximum (Step 8)</u>
<u>Grade 5</u> Intermediate Clerk Intermediate Typist Telephone Operator Intermediate Account Clerk	\$29,586	\$43,609
<u>Grade 6</u> Cashier Dispatcher Office Assistant (Automated Systems) Intermediate Stenographer	\$31,027	\$45,756
<u>Grade 7</u> Computer Operator Payroll Clerk Senior Office Assistant (Automated Systems)	\$32,548	\$48,013
<u>Grade 8</u> Assessment Clerk Senior Stenographer Senior Clerk Senior Account Clerk	\$34,149	\$50,377

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

<u>Pay Grade</u>	<u>Minimum</u> <u>(Step 1)</u>	<u>Maximum</u> <u>(Step 8)</u>
<u>Grade 9</u> Bookkeeper Senior Computer Operator	\$35,816	\$52,859
<u>Grade 10</u> Deputy City Clerk Senior Office Assistant (Police Department) Senior Office Assistant (Public Works)	\$37,570	\$55,463

B. Longevity

After 10 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$500 or \$750, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 15 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,000 or \$1,500, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 20 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,500 or \$2,250, depending upon date of hire.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

CSEA PAY PLAN
PUBLIC WORKS UNIT
Rates Effective January 1, 2004

The Civil Service Employees Association, Inc., Local 1000, AFSCME, AFL-CIO is the collective negotiating representative for the 61 full-time permanent or provisional public works and non-supervisory employees of the City of Rye. The terms and conditions of employment of these employees are established by an agreement ratified by the City Council on March 26, 2003 that covers the period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2006. Under the contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A. <u>Pay Grade</u>	Minimum (<u>Step 1</u>)	Maximum (<u>Step 7</u>)
<u>Grade 5</u> Recreation Attendant Parking Enforcement Officer Parking Enforcement Officer/School Crossing Guard Road Maintainer	\$29,700	\$41,728
<u>Grade 6</u> Caretaker Laborer Park Groundskeeper Recreation Leader	\$31,151	\$43,781
<u>Grade 7</u> Automotive Mechanic Helper Skilled Laborer Maintenance Laborer	\$32,678	\$45,937
<u>Grade 8</u> Maintenance Worker (Mason) Maintenance Worker (Repair) Motor Equipment Operator Police Dispatcher Senior Recreation Leader	\$34,956	\$48,202

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

<u>Pay Grade</u>	<u>Minimum (Step 1)</u>	<u>Maximum (Step 7)</u>
<u>Grade 9</u>	\$35,956	\$50,577
Assistant Automotive Mechanic		
Assistant Greenskeeper		
Assistant Road Maintenance Foreman		
Heavy Motor Equipment Operator		
Tree Trimmer		
Sanitation Worker		
Maintenance Worker (Signs)		
<u>Grade 10</u>	\$37,717	\$53,070
Automotive Mechanic		
Asst. Building Inspector		
Code Enforcement Officer		
Maintenance Mechanic (Mechanical)		
Maintenance Mechanic (Repair)		

B. Longevity

After 10 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$500 or \$600, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 15 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,000 or \$1,230, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 20 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,500 or \$1,890, depending upon date of hire. One employee receives a different longevity payment of \$1,890 based upon rates in effect prior to January 1, 1977.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FIRE PAY PLAN
Rates Effective January 1, 2004

The City of Rye Paid Fire Fighters Association, Local 2029, International Association of Fire Fighters is the collective negotiating representative of all full-time permanent employees in the Fire Department except the Fire Inspector. The terms and conditions of employment of the 17 paid fire fighters are established by an agreement ratified by the City Council on November 1, 2000, which covers the period January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2004. Under the contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A.	<u>Pay Plan</u>	<u>January 1</u>
	Start	\$36,033
	Year 2	41,671
	Year 3	47,309
	Year 4	52,947
	Year 5	58,585
	Year 6	64,222
	Year 7	69,212

B. Longevity

After 9 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$500, \$600, or \$660, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 14 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,000, \$1,230, or \$1,598, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 19 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,550, \$1,890, or \$2,456, depending upon date of hire.

C. Four employees assigned the additional duties of Fire Department Clerk each receive additional compensation of \$3,000 per year.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

POLICE PAY PLAN
Rates Effective January 1, 2003

The Rye Police Association of the City of Rye, Inc. is the collective negotiating representative of all full-time permanent police officers, sergeants and lieutenants in the Police Department. The terms and conditions of employment of these 41 persons are established by an agreement ratified by the City Council on November 1, 2000 which covers the period January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2003. Under the contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A. Pay Plan

	<u>Patrol Officer</u>	<u>Sergeant</u>	<u>Lieutenant</u>
Start	\$47,157	\$81,936	\$88,064
Year 2	61,713		
Year 3	64,279		
Year 4	66,992		
Year 5	69,835		

B. Longevity

After 9 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$500 or \$600 for Patrol Officers, \$500 or \$660 for Sergeants, and \$500 or \$728 for Lieutenants, depending upon date of hire.

After 14 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,000 or \$1,230 for Patrol Officers, \$1,000 or \$1,353 for Sergeants and \$1,000 or \$1,492 for Lieutenants, depending upon date of hire.

After 19 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,550 or \$1,890 for Patrol Officers, \$1,550 or \$2,081 for Sergeants, and \$1,550 or \$2,294 for Lieutenants, depending upon date of hire.

C. An employee assigned to the Detective Division or Youth Division for 30 days or more shall receive additional compensation of 7%.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

ADMINISTRATIVE PAY PLAN
Effective January 1, 2004

The administrative pay plan encompasses all full-time employees of the City of Rye, except for the City Manager, Corporation Counsel, or those included in one of the four bargaining groups created in accordance with the Taylor Law. The administrative pay group includes managerial, professional, supervisory and confidential employees.

The compensation of persons in this pay group is established annually by the City Manager, within budgetary limitations, as provided for by Section C4-6 of the Rye City Charter. There are no assigned steps or longevity increments for persons in this pay group. Individual salaries are determined by merit review within the overall limits of the salary range. The salaries of the City Manager and Corporation Counsel are established by separate resolution of the City Council.

Administrative Pay Grade A1 (salary range \$80,000 - \$125,000)

City Comptroller
City Engineer
Police Commissioner
Superintendent of Recreation

Administrative Pay Grade A (salary range \$60,000 - \$105,000)

Building Inspector
City Assessor
City Clerk
City Planner
General Foreman
Golf Club Manager
MIS Coordinator
Superintendent of Public Works

Administrative Pay Grade B (salary range \$50,000 - \$95,000)

Assistant Superintendant of Recreation
Boat Basin Supervisor
City Naturalist
Deputy Comptroller
Fire Inspector
Garage Foreman
Greens Superintendent
Labor Foreman
Parks Foreman
Road Maintenance Foreman
Sanitation Foreman
Tree Foreman

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Administrative Pay Grade C (salary range \$40,000 - \$80,000)

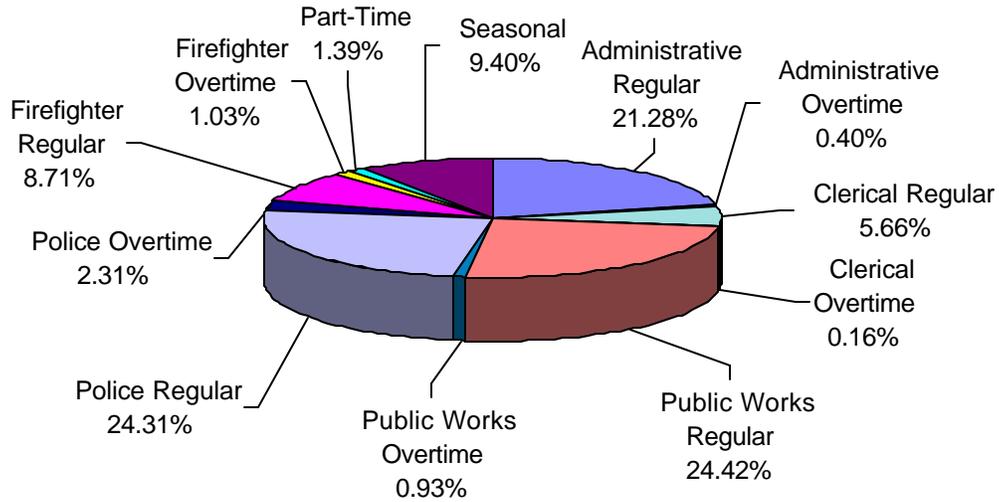
Accountant
Assistant City Engineer
Assistant to the City Manager
Assistant Assessor
Cable Television Coordinator
Junior Network Specialist
Recreation Supervisor
Secretary to City Manager
Business Administrator

Administrative Pay Grade D (salary range \$25,000 - \$65,000)

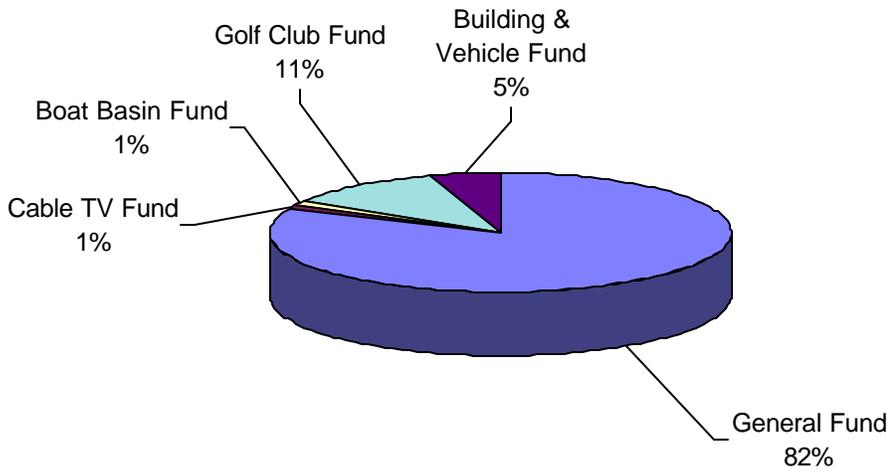
Administrative Assistant
Assistant Cable Television Coordinator
Assistant Naturalist (Curator)
Junior Accountant
Secretary to Corporation Counsel
Student Intern
Coordinator of Member Services

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ALL FUNDS
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Distribution by Type of Salaries and Wages - All Funds

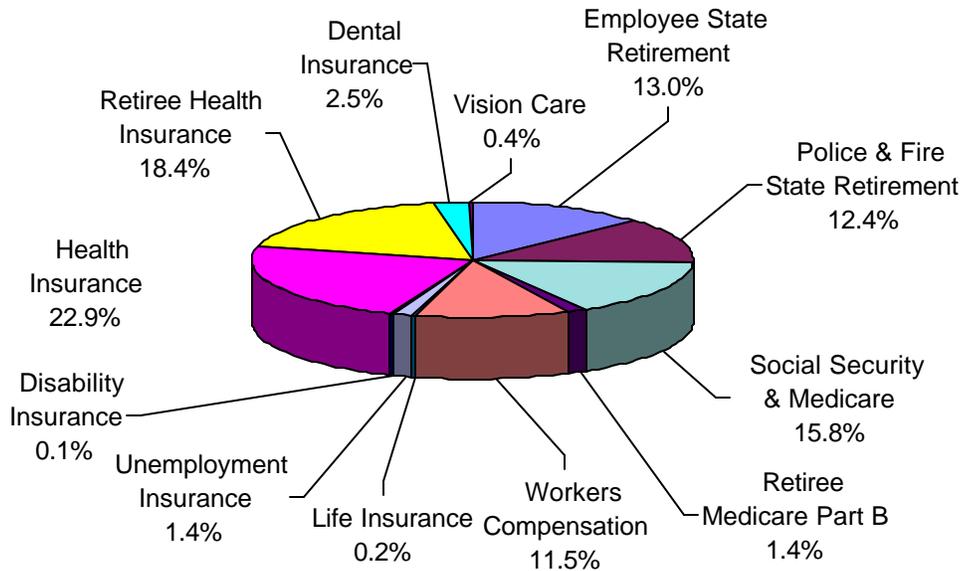


Salaries and Wages by Fund

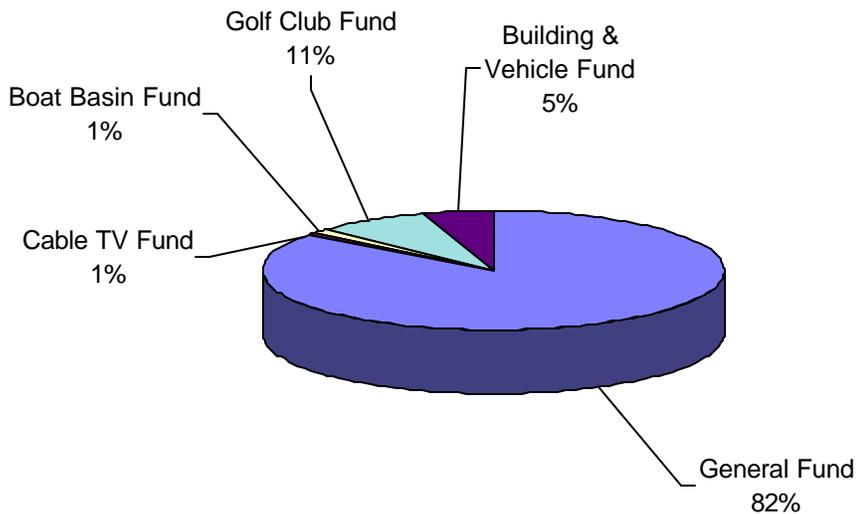


CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ALL FUNDS
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

Distribution by Type of Employee Benefits - All Funds



Employee Benefits by Fund



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ALL FUNDS
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEE SALARIES, WAGES AND BENEFITS

	2002 Actual	2003 Forecast	2004 Adopted
Salaries and Wages:			
Administrative Regular	\$ 2,600,777	\$ 2,412,211	\$ 2,692,215
Administrative Overtime	53,940	65,275	50,900
Administrative Bonus	64,250	-	-
Clerical Regular	648,949	676,986	715,957
Clerical Overtime	7,595	23,091	20,020
Public Works Regular	2,761,249	2,971,170	3,088,848
Public Works Overtime	81,841	116,280	117,075
Police Regular	2,891,871	3,083,403	3,075,271
Police Overtime	323,838	298,000	292,100
Firefighter Regular	1,007,274	1,031,666	1,101,867
Firefighter Overtime	147,940	110,000	130,000
Part-Time	168,367	173,890	176,164
Seasonal	1,051,270	1,113,288	1,188,417
Total Salaries and Wages	<u>11,809,161</u>	<u>12,075,260</u>	<u>12,648,834</u>
Employee Benefits:			
Employee State Retirement	65,038	263,918	795,738
Police & Fire State Retirement	3,795	246,897	755,890
Local Police Pension	2,841	2,842	2,842
Social Security & Medicare	864,849	914,899	966,125
Retiree Medicare Part B	71,855	81,116	86,687
Workers Compensation	464,315	646,071	704,720
Life Insurance	12,816	13,001	14,519
Unemployment Insurance	79,854	57,860	87,000
Disability Insurance	6,384	7,173	7,347
Health Insurance	1,081,967	1,175,443	1,383,098
Retiree Health Insurance	879,898	945,196	1,123,064
Dental Insurance	120,222	123,489	154,295
Vision Care	19,472	21,999	22,471
Total Employee Benefits	<u>3,673,306</u>	<u>4,499,904</u>	<u>6,103,796</u>
Total Employee Salaries, Wages, and Benefits	<u>\$ 15,482,467</u>	<u>\$ 16,575,164</u>	<u>\$ 18,752,630</u>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ALL FUNDS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

EMPLOYEE SALARIES, WAGES, AND BENEFITS BY FUND

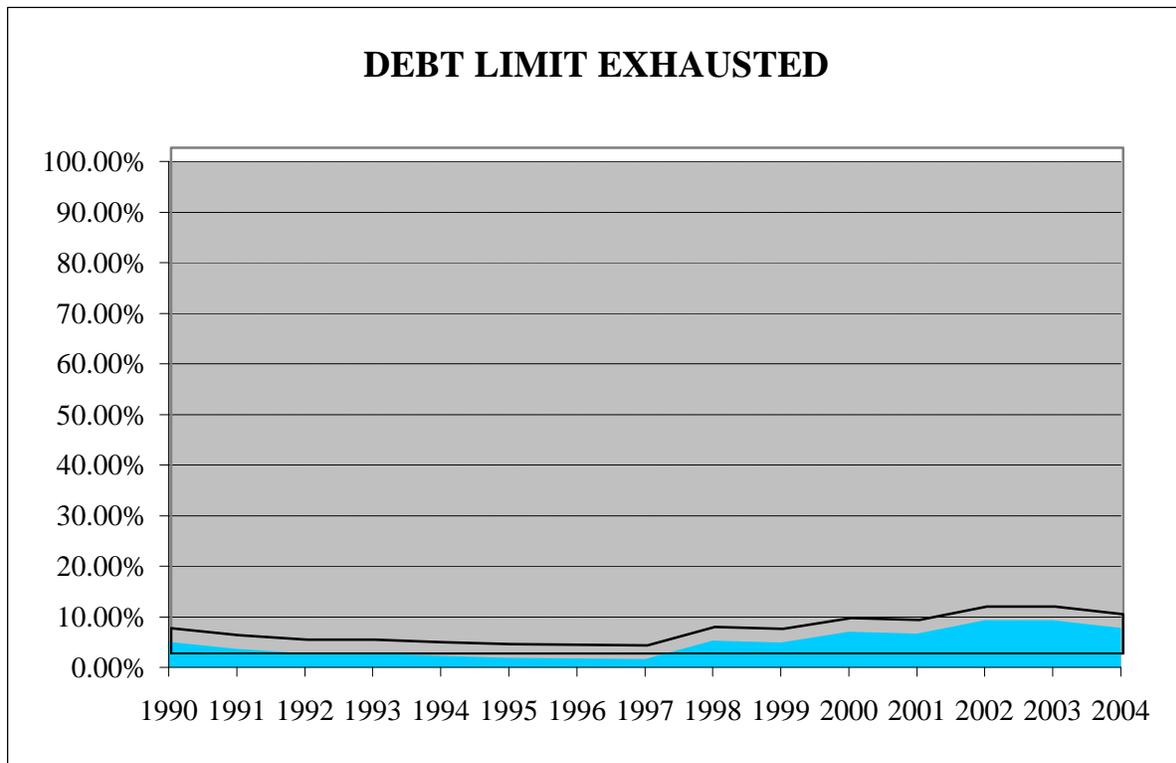
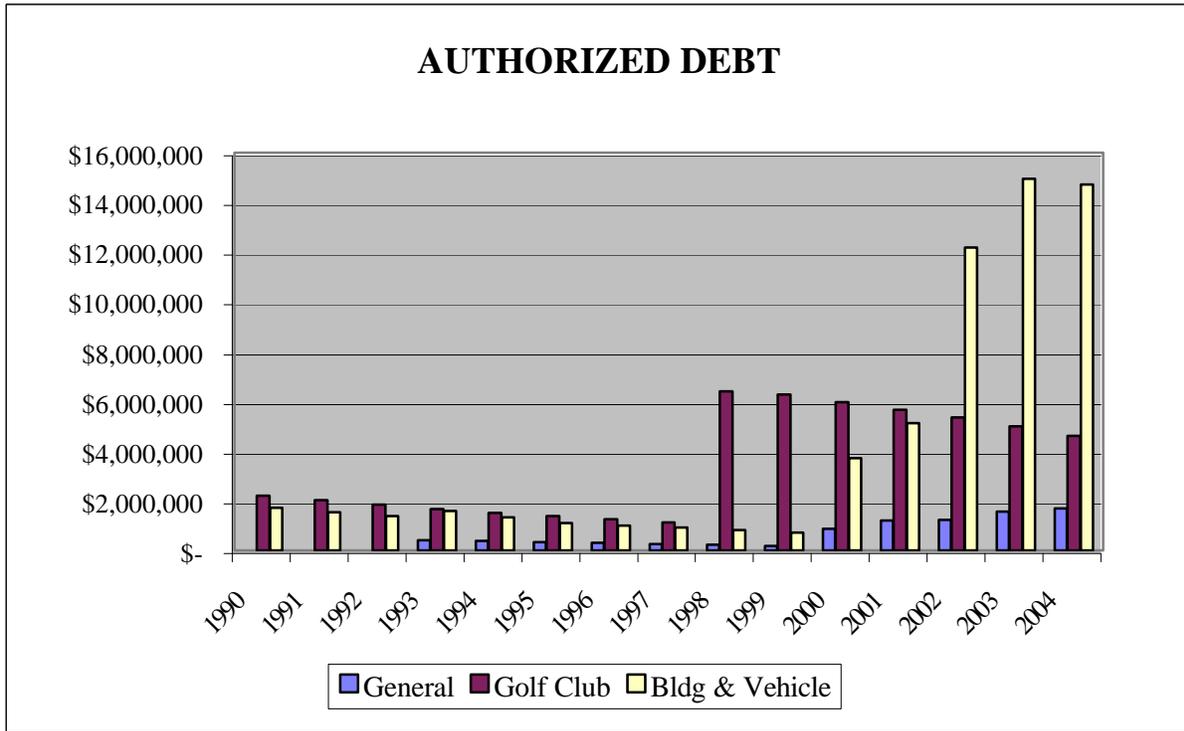
	General	Cable TV	Boat Basin	Golf Club	Building & Vehicle	Total
Salaries and Wages:						
Administrative Regular	\$ 2,182,660	\$ 84,776	\$ 60,744	\$ 276,744	\$ 87,291	\$ 2,692,215
Administrative Overtime	46,400	-	-	-	4,500	50,900
Clerical Regular	669,701	-	-	46,256	-	715,957
Clerical Overtime	16,020	-	-	4,000	-	20,020
Public Works Regular	2,150,697	-	82,149	314,409	541,593	3,088,848
Public Works Overtime	98,575	-	5,500	10,000	3,000	117,075
Police Regular	3,075,271	-	-	-	-	3,075,271
Police Overtime	292,100	-	-	-	-	292,100
Firefighter Regular	1,101,867	-	-	-	-	1,101,867
Firefighter Overtime	130,000	-	-	-	-	130,000
Part-Time	176,164	-	-	-	-	176,164
Seasonal	390,417	11,000	22,000	765,000	-	1,188,417
Total Salaries and Wages	10,329,872	95,776	170,393	1,416,409	636,384	12,648,834
Employee Benefits:						
Employee State Retirement	618,136	9,750	17,219	75,797	74,836	795,738
Police & Fire State Retirement	755,890	-	-	-	-	755,890
Local Police Pension	2,842	-	-	-	-	2,842
Social Security & Medicare	788,810	7,327	12,947	108,356	48,685	966,125
Retiree Medicare Part B	83,445	-	-	1,621	1,621	86,687
Workers Compensation	620,168	364	7,890	37,840	38,458	704,720
Life Insurance	12,426	450	225	1,125	293	14,519
Unemployment Insurance	6,500	-	-	80,500	-	87,000
Disability Insurance	5,790	133	149	753	522	7,347
Health Insurance	1,143,225	9,912	17,370	103,277	109,314	1,383,098
Retiree Health Insurance	1,028,961	-	5,658	76,618	11,827	1,123,064
Dental Insurance	127,317	1,296	2,363	11,357	11,962	154,295
Vision Care	16,644	384	576	2,496	2,371	22,471
Total Employee Benefits	5,210,154	29,616	64,397	499,740	299,889	6,103,796
Total Employee Salaries, Wages, and Benefits	\$ 15,540,026	\$ 125,392	\$ 234,790	\$ 1,916,149	\$ 936,273	\$ 18,752,630

DEBT INFORMATION

This section contains information on all long-term debt authorized by the City. By New York State law, the City may only issue general obligation debt where the repayment of principal and interest is backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The City Council has adopted a policy wherein debt issued to support assets of the enterprise funds (Boat Basin Fund and Golf Club Fund) must be repaid from the revenues of those funds.

The City's Debt Policy may be found in the "Budget Message and Overview" section of this document. Debt information specific to a fund may be found in the following sections of this document: Debt Service Fund, Golf Club Enterprise Fund, and the Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 AUTHORIZED DEBT - ALL FUNDS
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED DEBT

Fiscal Year Ending December 31	Fund			Total	Percent of Debt Margin
	General	Golf Club	Bldg & Vehicle		
1990	\$ -	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 1,725,000	\$ 3,925,000	5.05%
1991	-	2,025,000	1,545,000	3,570,000	3.64%
1992	-	1,850,000	1,370,000	3,220,000	2.74%
1993	417,000	1,675,000	1,575,000	3,667,000	2.73%
1994	381,000	1,500,000	1,334,000	3,215,000	2.27%
1995	345,000	1,375,000	1,090,000	2,810,000	1.94%
1996	308,000	1,250,000	1,002,000	2,560,000	1.81%
1997	264,000	1,125,000	911,000	2,300,000	1.66%
1998	220,000	6,400,000	820,000	7,440,000	5.26%
1999	176,000	6,275,000	729,000	7,180,000	4.85%
2000	872,000	5,975,000	3,723,000	10,570,000	6.99%
2001	1,206,719	5,665,000	5,108,281	11,980,000	6.69%
2002	1,216,578	5,350,000	12,191,922	18,758,500	9.31%
2003	1,553,488	5,000,000	14,952,012	21,505,500	9.25%
2004	1,693,888	4,610,000	14,709,960	21,013,848	7.78%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATED DEBT PAYMENTS

Issue	Principal Balance 1/1/2004	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	New Issues	Principal Balance 12/31/2004
General Fund:					
2000 Drainage	\$ 309,333	\$ 11,556	\$ 16,148	\$ -	\$ 297,777
2000 Traffic Signals	363,922	13,595	18,997	-	350,327
2001 Traffic Signals	190,395	6,781	8,947	-	183,614
2001 Drainage	181,106	6,450	8,510	-	174,656
2001 Recreation Lighting	88,232	3,143	4,146	-	85,089
2003 Pump Stations (Estimated)	240,500	9,415	6,013	-	231,085
2003 Traffic Signals (Estimated)	180,000	8,660	8,100	-	171,340
2004 Drainage	-	-	-	200,000	200,000
Total General Fund	1,553,488	59,600	70,861	200,000	1,693,888
Golf Club Fund:					
1990 Improvements	350,000	175,000	17,588	-	175,000
1998 Improvements Series A	3,125,000	150,000	135,363	-	2,975,000
1998 Improvements Series B	1,525,000	65,000	95,166	-	1,460,000
Total Golf Club Fund	5,000,000	390,000	248,117	-	4,610,000
Building & Vehicle Fund:					
1990 Garage	375,000	75,000	22,863	-	300,000
2000 Milton Firehouse	2,157,144	80,583	112,600	-	2,076,561
2000 Salt Storage Dome	94,620	3,535	4,940	-	91,085
2000 Vacuum Truck	145,569	5,437	7,598	-	140,132
2000 Fire Ladder Truck	409,412	15,294	21,371	-	394,118
2001 City Hall	139,313	4,962	6,547	-	134,351
2001 Police Building	65,013	2,315	3,055	-	62,698
2001 Locust Firehouse	1,114,503	39,695	52,369	-	1,074,808
2001 Recreation Center	46,438	1,654	2,183	-	44,784
2002 City Hall Office Refurbishment	15,843	674	597	-	15,169
2002 City Hall HVAC	268,856	11,430	10,127	-	257,426
2002 Police Headquarters	324,548	13,796	12,223	-	310,752
2002 Police Pistol Range	216,045	9,185	8,137	-	206,860
2002 Milton Firehouse Improvements	86,418	3,674	3,255	-	82,744
2002 Parks and Playgrounds	38,408	1,633	1,447	-	36,775
2002 Damiano Center	2,784,581	118,378	104,878	-	2,666,203
2002 Recreation Fields	1,440,301	61,230	54,247	-	1,379,071
2003 Police Building (Estimated)	101,000	3,220	4,545	-	97,780
2003 Land Acquisition	3,100,000	121,357	77,500	-	2,978,643
2004 Police Impound Facility	-	-	-	103,000	103,000
2004 DPW Street Sweeper	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
2004 DPW Recycling Truck	-	-	-	78,000	78,000
Authorized but unissued as of November 1, 2003:					
Locust Firehouse Improvements	2,029,000	-	-	-	2,029,000
Total Building & Vehicle Fund	14,952,012	573,052	510,482	331,000	14,709,960
Total - All Funds	\$ 21,505,500	\$ 1,022,652	\$ 829,460	\$ 531,000	\$ 21,013,848

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PRO FORMA COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN

Known as the "Constitutional Debt Limit", New York State Local Finance Law §104 provides that the total amount of debt issued and outstanding by the City may not exceed 7% of the five-year average full valuation.

Full valuation is calculated by dividing the taxable assessed valuation by the equalization rate for the City published by the New York State Office of Real Property Services.

Fiscal Year	Taxable Assessed Valuation ¹	State Equalization Rate ²	Full Valuation	
			2004	2003
2004	\$ 134,574,950	2.64%	\$ 5,097,535,985	\$ -
2003	134,674,171	2.85%	4,725,409,509	4,725,409,509
2002	133,384,128	3.79%	3,519,370,132	3,519,370,132
2001	132,432,299	4.20%	3,153,149,976	3,153,149,976
2000	131,420,502	4.68%	2,808,130,385	2,808,130,385
1999	130,271,093	5.42%	-	2,403,525,701
Total five year full valuation			<u>\$ 19,303,595,987</u>	<u>\$ 16,609,585,703</u>
Average five year full valuation			<u>\$ 3,860,719,197</u>	<u>\$ 3,321,917,141</u>
Constitutional debt limit (7% of average five year full valuation)			\$ 270,250,344	\$ 232,534,200
Less: Outstanding debt at December 31			21,013,848	21,505,500
Net debt contracting margin			<u>\$ 249,236,496</u>	<u>\$ 211,028,700</u>
Debt contracting margin available			<u>92.22%</u>	<u>90.75%</u>
Debt contracting margin exhausted			<u>7.78%</u>	<u>9.25%</u>

¹Taxable assessment roll used to levy taxes in the indicated fiscal year.

²Equalization rate for 2004 tentative as of October 15, 2003.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PROFORMA ANALYSIS OF CHARTER BONDING LIMITATIONS

In addition to the legal debt margin, the City Charter §C21-9 places limitations on the issuance of new debt. The City Council can authorize the issuance of debt not exceeding 5% of the average gross annual budget for the preceding three years. Debt exceeding 5% but not in excess of 10% requires a permissive referendum. Debt in excess of 10% requires approval of the voting public in a general or special election. For purposes of this calculation, "gross annual budget" is defined as the total appropriations of the General Fund, the special revenue funds (Cable TV Fund and Nature Center Fund), and the enterprise funds (Boat Basin Fund and Golf Club Fund). All other fund budgets - the K.T. Woods Permanent Fund, the Debt Service Fund, the Capital Projects Fund, and the internal service funds (Risk Retention Fund and Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund) are not included in the calculation, as their budgets are supported primarily by revenues and transfers charged to other funds.

Fund:	Gross Annual Budgets (As Adopted)		
	2002	2003	2004
General Fund	\$ 20,095,118	\$ 21,212,206	\$ 24,159,589
Cable TV Fund	173,220	169,578	214,698
Nature Center Fund ¹	330,311	130,051	-
Boat Basin Fund	653,182	408,211	485,579
Golf Club Fund	3,873,788	4,128,867	4,480,697
Total gross annual budgets	<u>\$ 25,125,619</u>	<u>\$ 26,048,913</u>	<u>\$ 29,340,563</u>
Total of preceding three years' gross annual budgets			<u>\$ 80,515,095</u>
Average of preceding three years' gross annual budgets			<u>\$ 26,838,365</u>

	Subject to City Council Vote	Subject to Permissive Referendum
Maximum charter bonding limit	\$ 1,341,918	\$ 2,683,837
Less outstanding principal at December 31, 2004:		
2000 Serial Bonds	(301,282)	(918,645)
2001 Serial Bonds	(501,578)	(183,614)
2002 Serial Bonds	-	(909,726)
2003 Serial Bonds	-	(269,120)
Charter bonding limit at December 31, 2004	<u>\$ 539,058</u>	<u>\$ 402,732</u>

¹ Nature Center Fund activities consolidated into the General Fund beginning in fiscal 2004.
Note: 2004 debt will be authorized pursuant to mandatory referendum or exempt per Charter.

TAX RATES AND ASSESSMENT

This section contains information on property tax assessments, tax levies and tax rates for the past ten years. Assessment information includes a breakdown by class with details on the number of parcels. It also includes sales and average tax information. Tax rates and levies are broken down by levy to allow individual analysis.

It is important to note that the property tax assessments shown on the following pages are the official amounts filed with the New York State Office of Real Property Services (NYSORPS) on or about September 15th of each year. The taxable assessed value used to calculate the tax rate in December for the forthcoming year may differ from the official amount filed with NYSORPS, to reflect changes in taxable assessed values due to judgments, settlements, or other adjustments to the tax roll between the official filing date of September 15th and the adoption of the budget for the forthcoming year.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

PROPERTY TAX RATES
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Year	City of Rye	County of Westchester	Water District No. 4	County Refuse District	Blind Brook Sewer District	Mamaroneck Sewer District	Rye City School District	Rye Neck Union Free School District
1994	73.72	81.26	0.61	9.72	10.45	17.55	202.94	228.14
1995	73.72	77.21	0.32	9.70	11.10	16.19	220.57	226.40
1996	73.72	77.49	0.32	9.58	12.24	16.05	231.45	234.44
1997	73.72	78.92	0.33	9.93	12.06	16.93	235.96	247.10
1998	73.72	83.08	0.28	10.94	13.04	16.64	241.58	260.82
1999	73.72	91.91	-	12.62	13.83	17.54	248.71	330.87
2000	76.44	89.90	-	12.67	13.70	16.74	270.25	361.20
2001	78.05	86.95	-	13.02	14.05	15.80	302.32	410.73
2002	88.18	91.72	-	13.40	14.04	15.97	335.00	412.71
2003	103.55	104.80	-	14.62	14.68	16.01	373.81	451.69

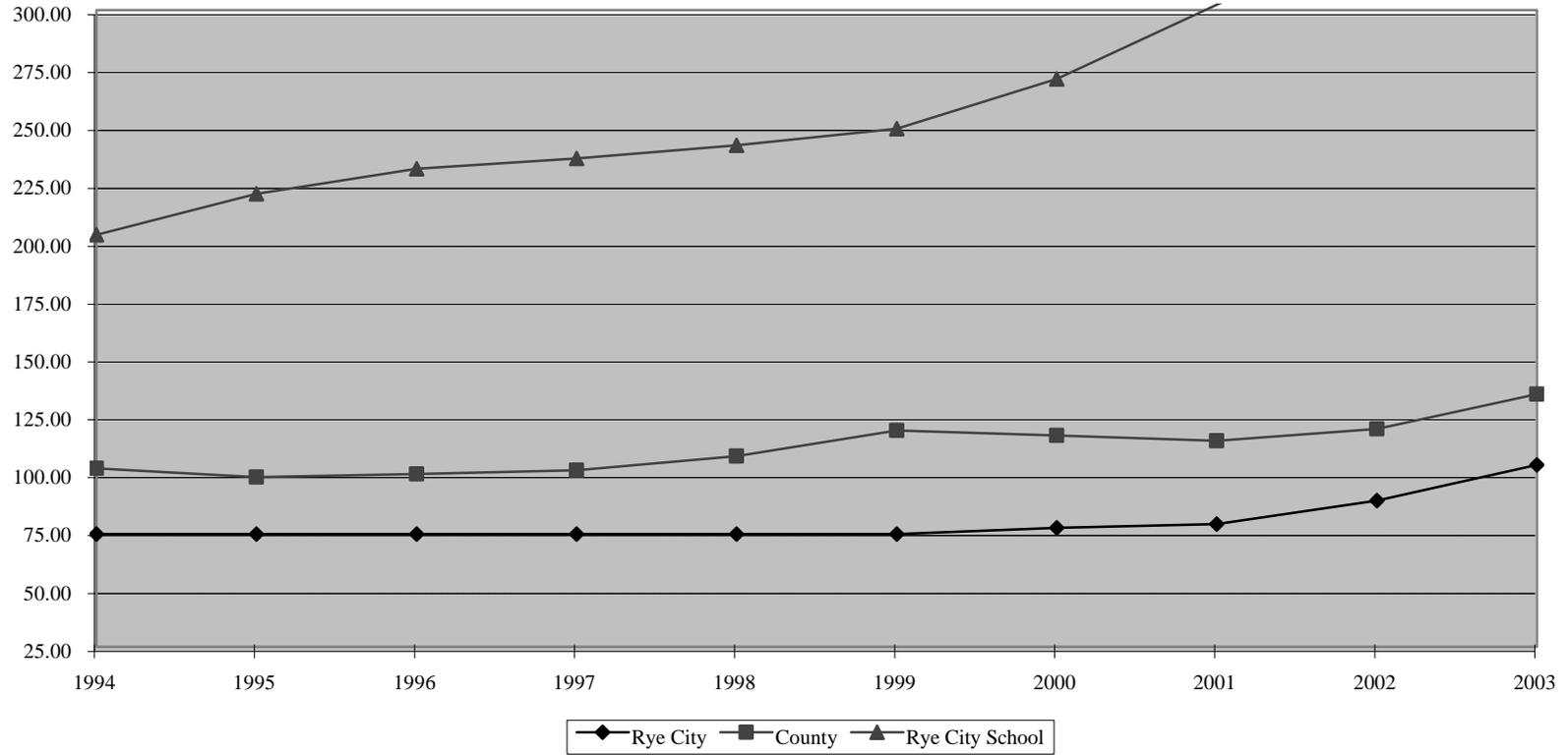
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Year	City of Rye	County of Westchester	Water District No. 4	County Refuse District	Blind Brook Sewer District	Mamaroneck Sewer District	Rye City School District	Rye Neck Union Free School District
1994	9,306,251	10,226,388	84,801	1,248,884	1,383,268	326,245	23,220,623	2,727,350
1995	9,337,210	9,796,855	44,680	1,255,209	1,483,986	290,533	25,420,584	2,735,210
1996	9,448,778	9,930,020	44,630	1,252,408	1,653,757	290,338	26,990,681	2,904,394
1997	9,502,251	10,155,710	45,039	1,303,675	1,610,836	309,510	27,641,603	3,071,493
1998	9,601,213	10,821,227	39,835	1,462,799	1,769,829	316,727	28,626,227	3,323,066
1999	9,604,156	11,973,910	-	1,689,382	1,876,585	335,754	29,314,836	4,420,601
2000	10,045,783	11,812,089	-	1,710,174	1,868,525	329,233	32,067,154	4,990,386
2001	10,323,122	11,491,805	-	1,766,474	1,924,285	312,134	36,040,380	5,752,292
2002	11,762,076	12,225,519	-	1,831,571	1,937,894	315,384	40,268,121	5,799,488
2003	13,894,248	14,115,128	-	2,018,243	2,039,924	323,848	45,405,424	6,374,896

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

TAX RATE COMPARISONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

TAX RATES PER THOUSAND



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

TAX RATE INCREASES COMPARED TO INCREASES IN THE CPI-U
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Year	Rye City	City Tax Change	Combined Tax Rate ⁽¹⁾ County	Combined Change	Tax Rate Rye City School	School Tax Change	CPI-U ⁽²⁾	CPI-U Change
1994	73.72	0.00%	102.05	0.00%	202.94	0.00%	158.2	0.00%
1995	73.72	0.00%	98.33	(3.65)%	220.57	8.69%	162.2	2.53%
1996	73.72	0.00%	99.63	1.32%	231.45	4.93%	166.9	2.90%
1997	73.72	0.00%	101.24	1.62%	235.96	1.95%	170.8	2.34%
1998	73.72	0.00%	107.35	6.04%	241.58	2.38%	173.6	1.64%
1999	73.72	0.00%	118.36	10.26%	248.71	2.95%	177.0	1.96%
2000	76.44	3.69%	116.26	(1.77)%	270.25	8.66%	182.5	3.11%
2001	78.05	2.11%	114.03	(1.92)%	302.32	11.87%	187.1	2.52%
2002	88.18	12.98%	119.15	4.49%	335.00	10.81%	193.1	3.21%
2003	103.55	17.43%	134.10	12.55%	373.81	11.58%	194.7	0.83%
Total Change		40.46%		31.41%		84.20%		23.07%

⁽¹⁾ Combined county tax rate includes county operating, M. T. A., Water District No. 4, Blind Brook Sewer District and County Refuse District #1.

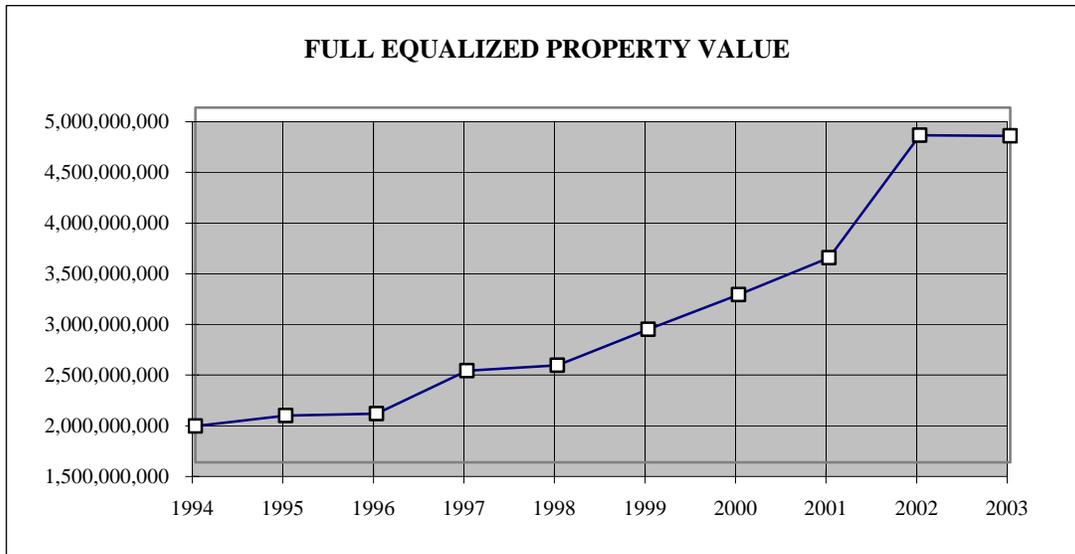
⁽²⁾ Consumer Price Index, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA, All Items, 1982-84=100. CPI-U for 2003 estimated using same forecast approach as Bureau of Labor Statistics for U.S. City Average.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

ASSESSED AND EQUALIZED FULL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Roll Year	Filed Assessed Value	State Equalization Rate	Equalized Full Value
1994	126,661,048	6.82%	1,857,200,117
1995	128,172,616	6.53%	1,962,827,198
1996	129,240,016	6.53%	1,979,173,292
1997	130,267,141	5.42%	2,403,452,786
1998	130,271,093	5.30%	2,457,945,151
1999	131,559,102	4.68%	2,811,091,923
2000	132,432,299	4.20%	3,153,149,976
2001	133,384,128	3.79%	3,519,370,132
2002	134,674,171	2.85%	4,725,409,509
2003	134,574,950	2.85%	4,721,928,070

Note: The roll year establishes the taxable assessed valuation for calculation of the forthcoming year's tax rate. For instance, the taxable assessed valuation that appears on the 2003 roll year will be the basis for the 2004 tax levy.



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004

FILED ASSESSMENT ROLL CLASSIFICATION
 September 15, 2003

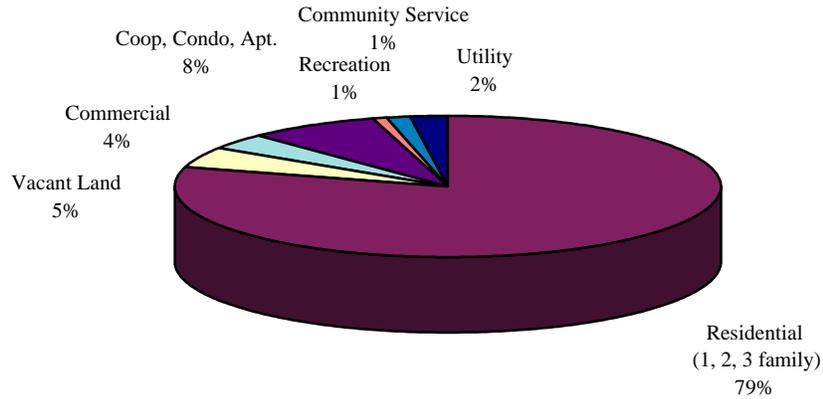
Class	Number of Parcels	Percent of Parcels	Gross Assessed Value	Percent of Gross Roll
Agriculture*	1	0.02%	\$ 250	0.00%
Residential (1, 2, 3 family)	3,855	79.52%	105,620,685	64.17%
Vacant Land	228	4.70%	2,404,500	1.46%
Commercial	177	3.65%	11,746,993	7.14%
Coop, Condo, Apt.	370	7.63%	9,432,278	5.73%
Recreation	42	0.87%	11,006,275	6.69%
Community Service	65	1.34%	15,803,500	9.60%
Industrial	3	0.06%	75,250	0.05%
Utility	102	2.10%	8,215,368	4.99%
Wetlands & Parkland	5	0.10%	283,950	0.17%
Total	4,848	100.00%	164,589,049	100.00%
Exempt parcels assessed value			<u>30,014,099</u>	
Total Taxable Assessed Value			<u><u>\$ 134,574,950</u></u>	

* Van Amring Mill Pond (Fish & Wildlife Preserve)

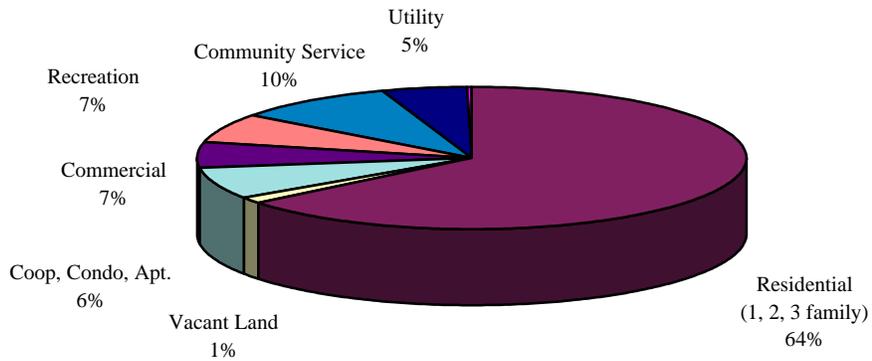
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2003 ASSESSMENT ROLL CLASSIFICATION

PARCELS BY CLASS



GROSS ASSESSED VALUE BY CLASS



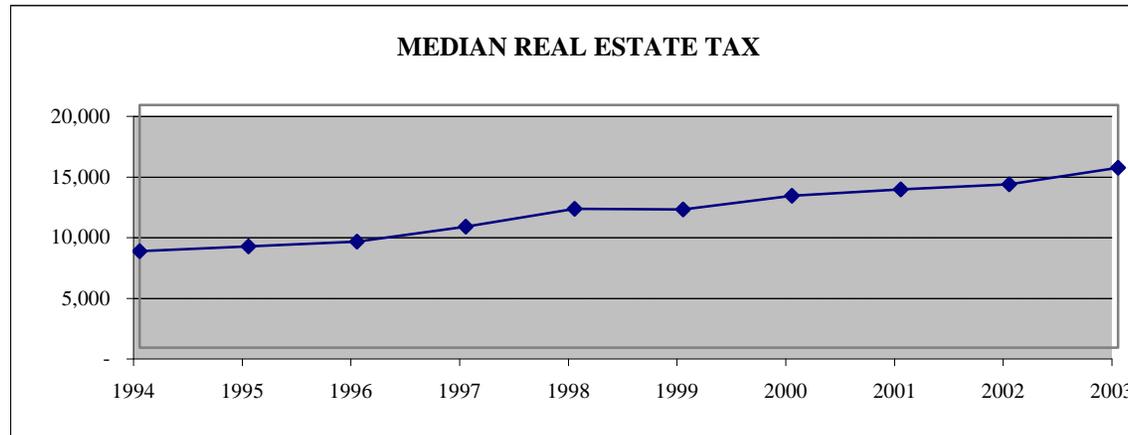
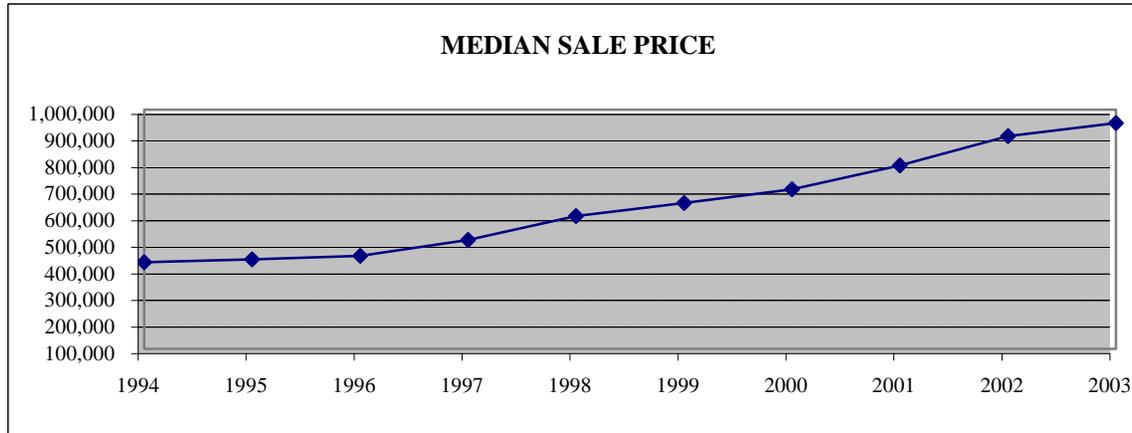
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COMPARISON OF TAXABLE AND EXEMPT ASSESSED VALUATION
LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	2001	2002	2003
Real Property:			
Land	\$ 58,834,151	\$ 58,805,301	\$ 58,843,851
Improvements	100,994,865	102,412,730	102,814,780
Public Service (utilities in private streets)	501,647	498,397	498,397
Special Franchise (utilities in public streets)	3,092,313	3,016,717	2,432,021
Total Gross Roll	\$ 163,422,976	\$ 164,733,145	\$ 164,589,049
County Exempt Real Property :			
Wholly exempt	\$ 28,706,600	\$ 28,749,750	\$ 28,749,750
All other partial exemptions	1,332,248	1,309,224	1,264,349
Total County Exempt Property	\$ 30,038,848	\$ 30,058,974	\$ 30,014,099
County Taxable Real Property	\$ 133,384,128	\$ 134,674,171	\$ 134,574,950
City Exempt Real Property:			
Wholly exempt	\$ 28,706,600	\$ 28,749,750	\$ 28,749,750
All other partial exemptions	1,332,248	1,309,224	1,264,349
Total City Exempt Property	\$ 30,038,848	\$ 30,058,974	\$ 30,014,099
City Taxable Real Property	\$ 133,384,128	\$ 134,674,171	\$ 134,574,950

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RESIDENTIAL SALES ANALYSIS
MEDIAN SALE AND TOTAL REAL ESTATE TAX BY YEAR



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ANNUAL RESIDENTIAL SALES ANALYSIS AND TAX EFFORT

Calendar Year	No. of Sales	Sale Value	Change in Sales Value	Median Sale Price	Change in Median Sale Price	Median Real Estate Tax	Real Estate Tax as a Percent of Market Value
1994	204	121,764,000	0.00%	425,500	0.00%	7,944	1.87%
1995	185	107,602,000	(11.63)%	436,875	2.67%	8,347	1.91%
1996	202	118,465,000	10.10%	450,000	3.00%	8,728	1.94%
1997	197	128,725,000	8.66%	510,000	13.33%	9,975	1.96%
1998	274	197,370,000	53.33%	600,000	17.65%	11,435	1.91%
1999	246	206,197,000	4.47%	649,000	8.17%	11,382	1.75%
2000	244	228,524,950	10.83%	700,000	7.86%	12,531	1.79%
2001	226	229,110,680	0.26%	790,000	12.86%	13,035	1.65%
2002	198	234,638,970	2.41%	900,000	13.92%	13,467	1.50%
2003	72	81,920,900	(65.09)%	950,000	5.56%	14,825	1.56%

* Partial year. 2003 residential sales information available only through May 31, 2003.

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Please note: Many of the definitions included in this Glossary have been reprinted with permission of the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (“GFOA”), from their publication entitled “Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting”, by Stephen J. Gauthier.

To obtain a copy of that publication or other information pertinent to matters of governmental finance, you may contact the GFOA at:

Government Finance Officers Association
203 North LaSalle Street
Suite 2700
Chicago, Illinois 60601-1210
TEL: (312) 977-9700
FAX: (312) 977-4806
<http://www.gfoa.org>

The following glossary provides definitions of the various specialized terms. Whenever a definition is taken from or otherwise based upon an authoritative pronouncement, a reference to that standard is provided in brackets. The following abbreviations are used throughout this glossary:

AICPA American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

FASB Financial Accounting Standards Board

GAAP Generally accepted accounting principles

GAAS Generally accepted auditing standards

GAGAS Generally accepted government auditing standards

GASB Governmental Accounting Standards Board

IGAS Interpretation of Governmental Accounting Standards

NCGA National Council on Governmental Accounting

Q&A Implementation Guide

SAS Statement on Auditing Standards

SGAC Statement of Governmental Accounting Concepts

SGAS Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards

TB Technical Bulletin

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Accountability. Being obliged to explain one’s actions, to justify what one does. Accountability requires governments to answer to the citizenry—to justify the raising of public resources and the purposes for which they are used. Governmental accountability is based on the belief that the citizenry has a “right to know,” a right to receive openly declared facts that may lead to public debate by the citizens and their elected representatives. [SGAC 1]

Accounting Principles Board (APB). Authoritative private-sector standard-setting body that preceded the FASB. The APB issued guidance in the form of *Opinions*.

Accounting Standards Executive Committee (AcSEC). An AICPA committee that is authorized to issue *Practice Bulletins*. A *Practice Bulletin* specifically targeted to state and local governments and cleared by the GASB would enjoy “level 2” status on the hierarchy of authoritative sources of GAAP established by SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of “Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” in the Independent Auditor’s Report*.

Accounting System. The total set of records and procedures, which are used to record, classify, and report information on the financial status and operations of an entity.

Accrual basis of accounting. A method of accounting that recognizes the financial effect of transactions, events, and interfund activities when they occur, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Acquisition costs. Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. Costs that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of new and renewal contracts. Commissions and other costs (e.g., salaries of certain employees involved in the underwriting and policy issue functions, and inspection fees) that are primarily related to contracts issued or renewed during the period in which the costs are incurred are considered to be acquisition costs. [SGAS 10]

Activity. A specific and distinguishable service performed by one or more organizational components of a government to accomplish a function for which the government is responsible (e.g., *police* is an activity within the *public safety* function).

Actuarial accrued liability. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. That portion, as determined by a particular actuarial cost method, of the actuarial present value of pension plan benefits and expenses which is not provided for by future normal costs. [SGAS 25]

Actuarial assumptions. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. Assumptions as to the occurrence of future events affecting pension costs, such as: mortality, withdrawal, disablement and retirement; changes in compensation and government-provided pension benefits; rates of investment earnings and asset appreciation or depreciation; procedures used to determine the actuarial value of assets; characteristics of future entrants for open group actuarial cost methods; and other relevant items. [SGAS 25]

Actuarial cost method. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A procedure for determining the actuarial present value of pension plan benefits and expenses and for developing an actuarially equivalent allocation of such value to time periods, usually in the form of a normal cost and an actuarial accrued liability. [SGAS 25]

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Actuarial section. One of five sections of a comprehensive annual financial report of a public employee retirement system. The contents of this section typically include the actuary's certification letter, a summary of actuarial assumptions and methods, a schedule of active member valuation data, a schedule of retirants and beneficiaries added to and removed from rolls, a solvency test, an analysis of financial experience, an independent actuarial review opinion (if available), and a discussion of changes in plan provisions (if the plan has been amended).

Actuarial value of assets. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. The value of cash, investments, and other property belonging to a pension plan, as used by the actuary for the purpose of an actuarial valuation. The actuarial value of assets, which may represent an average value over time, normally differs from the amount reported in the financial statements, which is a point-in-time measure (i.e., as of the date of the statement of net assets). [SGAS 25]

Additions. Term used to describe increases in the net assets of fiduciary funds.

Advance refunding. A transaction in which new debt is issued to provide monies to pay interest on old, outstanding debt as it becomes due, and to pay the principal on the old debt either as it matures or at an earlier call date. An advance refunding occurs before the maturity or call date of the old debt, and the proceeds of the new debt are invested until the maturity or call date of the old debt. Most advance refundings result in defeasance of debt. [SGAS 7]

Adverse opinion. Term used in connection with auditing. Conclusion in the independent auditor's report that financial statements are not fairly presented.

Agency funds. One of four types of fiduciary funds. Agency funds are used to report resources held by the reporting government in a purely custodial capacity (assets equal liabilities). Agency funds typically involve only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of fiduciary resources to individuals, private organizations, or other governments. [SGAS 34]

Agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. An aggregation of single-employer plans, with pooled administrative and investment functions. Separate accounts are maintained for each employer so that the employer's contributions provide benefits only for the employees of that employer. A separate actuarial valuation is performed for each individual employer's plan to determine the employer's periodic contribution rate and other information for the individual plan, based on the benefit formula selected by the employer and the individual plan's proportionate share of the pooled assets. The results of the individual valuations are aggregated at the administrative level. [SGAS 27]

Aggregate actuarial cost method. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A method under which the excess of the actuarial present value of projected benefits of the group included in an actuarial valuation over the actuarial value of assets is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the group between the valuation date and assumed exit. This allocation is performed for the group as a whole, not as a sum of individual allocations. That portion of the actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The actuarial accrued liability is equal to the actuarial value of assets. [SGAS 25]

Allocated claims adjustment expenses. Term used in connection with risk financing activities. Expenses associated directly with specific claims paid or in the process of settlement, such as legal and adjusters' fees. [SGAS 10]

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Allotment. Portion of an annual or biennial budget appropriation allocated to an interim period.

Analytical review. Term used in connection with auditing. The process of attempting to determine the reasonableness of financial data by comparing their behavior with other financial and non-financial data.

Annual covered payroll. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. All elements included in annual compensation paid to active employees on which contributions to a pension plan are based. [SGAS 27]

Annual required contribution (ARC). Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. The employer's mandated contribution for the year, calculated in accordance with certain parameters. The parameters include requirements for the frequency and timing of actuarial valuations as well as for the actuarial methods and assumptions that are acceptable for financial reporting. [SGAS 27]

Appropriated budget. The expenditure authority created by the appropriation bills or ordinances that are signed into law and related estimated revenues. The appropriated budget would include all reserves, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized legislative and executive changes. [NCGA Interpretation 10]

Appropriation. An authorization made by the legislative body of a government, which permits officials to incur obligations against and to make expenditures of governmental resources. Appropriations are usually made for fixed amounts and are typically granted for a one-year period.

Arbitrage. Classically, the simultaneous purchase and sale of the same or an equivalent security in order to profit from price discrepancies. In government finance, the most common occurrence of arbitrage involves the investment of the proceeds from the sale of tax-exempt securities in a taxable money market instrument that yields a higher rate, resulting in interest revenue in excess of interest costs.

Assessed valuation. A valuation set upon real estate or other property by a government as a basis for levying taxes.

Asset. Property owned by a government, which has a monetary value.

Asset allocation. Term used in connection with pension plans. The process of determining which types of investments are to be included and the percentages that they are to comprise in an overall investment portfolio.

Attained age actuarial cost method. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A method under which the excess of the actuarial present value of projected benefits over the actuarial accrued liability in respect to each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the individual between the valuation date and assumed exit. The portion of this actuarial present value that is allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The actuarial accrued liability is determined using the unit credit actuarial cost method. [SGAS 25]

Audit committee. A group of individuals, selected by the governing body, having specific responsibility for addressing all issues related to the independent audit of the financial statements.

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Audit scope. In the context of a financial statement audit, the coverage provided by the independent auditor's opinion on the financial statements.

Auditor rotation. Policy that a government periodically change the independent auditor of its financial statements.

Auditor's report on internal controls and compliance over financial reporting. Report issued in conjunction with a financial audit performed in accordance with GAGAS. In this report, the independent auditor reports on internal control weaknesses and instances of noncompliance, discovered in connection with the financial audit, but does not offer an opinion on internal controls or compliance.

Audit Guides. A series of AICPA publications that enjoy "level 2" status on the hierarchy of authoritative sources of GAAP established by SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report*, when they are specific to state and local government and cleared by the GASB.

Availability criterion. Principle of the modified accrual basis of accounting according to which revenues may only be recognized when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. [NCGA Statement 1]

Availability period. A specified period immediately following the close of the fiscal year by the end of which cash must be collected for related revenue to be recognized in accordance with the availability criterion of modified accrual accounting.

Bank holding company. A company that controls one or more banks and may own subsidiaries with operations closely related to banking. When branch banking was severely limited, bank holding company statutes allowed banking systems to develop by permitting common ownership of several banks. Generally, the Bank Holding Company Act provides that a holding company has control over a bank if it owns, controls, or holds 25 percent or more of the voting stock of the bank. [TB 97-1]

Bank investment contracts. A separate account at a financial institution that functions like a guaranteed investment contract.

Bankers' acceptances. Short-term, noninterest-bearing notes sold at a discount and redeemed by the accepting banks at maturity for face value. Bankers' acceptances generally are created based on a letter of credit issued in a foreign trade transaction. [SGAS 31]

Banking pools. One of four different types of public-entity risk pool. An arrangement by which monies are made available for pool members in the event of loss on a loan basis. [SGAS 10]

Basic financial statements. The minimum combination of financial statements and note disclosures required for fair presentation in conformity with GAAP.

Basis differences. Differences that arise through the employment of a basis of accounting for budgetary purposes that differs from the basis of accounting prescribed by GAAP for a given fund type. [NCGA Interpretation 10]

Basis of accounting. The timing of recognition, that is, when the effects of transactions or events

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should be recognized for financial reporting purposes. For example, the effects of transactions or events can be recognized on an accrual basis (that is, when the transactions or events take place), or on a cash basis (that is, when cash is received or paid). Basis of accounting is an essential part of measurement focus because a particular timing of recognition is necessary to accomplish a particular measurement focus. [SGAS 11]

Betterment. An addition made to, or change made in, a capital asset, other than maintenance, to prolong its life or to increase its efficiency or capacity. The cost of the addition or change is added to the book value of the asset. The term *improvement* is preferred.

Blending. The method of reporting the financial data of a component unit that presents the component unit's balances and transactions in a manner similar to the presentation of the balances and transactions of the primary government. [SGAS 14]

Blue Book. A term commonly used to designate the Government Finance Officers Association's publication *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting*.

Bond. A written promise to pay (debt) a specified sum of money (called principal or face value) at a specified future date (called the maturity date[s] along with periodic interest paid at a specified percentage of the principal [interest rate]). Bonds are typically used for long-term debt.

Bond anticipation note. Short-term interest-bearing note issued by a government in anticipation of bond proceeds to be received at a later date. The note is retired from proceeds of the bonds to which it is related.

Book-entry system. A system that eliminates the need for physically transferring bearer-form paper or registering securities by using a central depository facility. [SGAS 3]

Budget. A plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed means of financing them. Used without any modifier, the term usually indicates a financial plan for a single fiscal year.

Budgetary basis of accounting. The method used to determine when revenues and expenditures are recognized for budgetary purposes.

Budgetary accounts. Special accounts used to achieve budgetary integration, but not reported in the general-purpose external financial statements. By convention, ALL CAPS commonly are used to designate budgetary accounts. The most common budgetary accounts are ESTIMATED REVENUES, APPROPRIATIONS, BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, and ENCUMBRANCES.

Budgetary guidelines. Recommendations on budgeting issued by the National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting (NACSLB). The NACSLB's budgetary guidelines are chiefly of interest to accountants because of the emphasis they place on performance measurement in the context of the budgetary process.

Budgetary integration. The management control technique by which the annual operating budget is recorded in the general ledger through the use of budgetary accounts. Budgetary integration is intended to facilitate control over revenues and expenditures during the year.

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Budgetary journal entries. Journal entries involving budgetary accounts. Budgetary journal entries arise in connection with budgetary integration.

Budgetary reporting. The requirement to present budget-to-actual comparisons in connection with general purpose external financial reporting. Budgetary reporting is required in connection with the basic financial statements for both the general fund and individual major special revenue funds with legally adopted annual budgets. Budgetary reporting also is required within the comprehensive annual financial report to demonstrate compliance at the legal level of control for all governmental funds with legally adopted annual budgets.

Business-type activities. One of two classes of activities reported in the government-wide financial statements. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. These activities are usually reported in enterprise funds. [SGAS 34]

Call options. A contract giving the buyer (owner) the right, but not the obligation, to purchase from (call option) the seller (writer) of the contract a fixed number of items (such as shares of equity securities) at a fixed or determinable “strike” price on a given date or at any time on or before a given date. [SGAS 31]

Capital and related financing activities. Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Capital and related financing activities include (a) acquiring and disposing of capital assets used in providing services or producing goods, (b) borrowing money for acquiring, constructing, or improving capital assets and repaying the amounts borrowed, including interest, and (c) paying for capital assets obtained from vendors on credit. [SGAS 9]

Capital assets. Land, improvements to land, easements, buildings, building improvements, vehicles, machinery, equipment, works of art and historical treasures, infrastructure, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. [SGAS 34]

Capital improvement program. A plan for capital expenditures to be incurred each year over a fixed period of several future years setting forth each capital project, identifying the expected beginning and ending date for each project, the amount to be expended in each year, and the method of financing those expenditures.

Capital outlays. Expenditures for the acquisition of capital assets.

Capital projects fund. Fund type used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds). [NCGA Statement 1]

Capitalization contribution. Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. A contribution to meet initial or ongoing capital minimums established by statute, regulation, or the pooling agreement itself. Capitalization contributions generally take the form of cash. [IGAS 4]

Capitalization threshold. The dollar value at which a government elects to capitalize tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single

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reporting period.

Capping. Term used in connection with municipal solid-waste landfills (MSWLF). The cost of final cover expected to be applied near or after the date that the MSWLF stops accepting solid waste. [SGAS 18]

Cash. The term, as used in connection with cash flows reporting, includes not only currency on hand, but also demand deposits with banks or other financial institutions. *Cash* also includes deposits in other kinds of accounts or cash management pools that have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts in that the governmental enterprise may deposit additional cash at any time and also effectively may withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty. [SGAS 9]

Cash basis of accounting. Basis of accounting that recognizes transactions or events when related cash amounts are received or disbursed.

Cash equivalent. Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Short-term, highly liquid investments that are both (a) readily convertible to known amounts of cash and (b) so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Generally, only investments with original maturities of three months or less meet this definition. For this purpose “original maturity” means the original maturity to the entity holding the investment. [SGAS 9]

Ceded premiums/claims costs. Terms used in connection with public-entity risk pools. Ceded premiums are those transferred to another enterprise in connection with a reinsurance arrangement. Ceded claims costs are those transferred to another enterprise through reinsurance.

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program. Program sponsored by the Government Finance Officers Association to encourage and assist state and local governments to prepare high-quality comprehensive annual financial reports. The program has been in continuous operation since 1946. The program originally was known as the Certificate of Conformance Program.

Character classification. Expenditure classification according to the period’s expenditures is presumed to benefit. The four character groupings are (a) *current* operating expenditures, presumed to benefit the current fiscal period; (b) *debt service*, presumed to benefit prior fiscal periods as well as current and future periods; (c) *capital outlays*, presumed to benefit the current and future fiscal periods, and (d) *intergovernmental*, when one government transfers resources to another.

Claims-made policy. Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. A type of policy that covers losses from claims asserted (reported or filed) against the policyholder during the policy period, regardless of whether the liability-imposing events occurred during the current or any previous period in which the policyholder was insured under the claims-made contract or other specified period before the policy period (the policy retroactive date). [SGAS 10]

Claims-servicing pool. One of four different types of public entity risk pool. An arrangement by which a pool manages separate accounts for each pool member from which the losses of that member are paid. Also referred to as an “account pool.” [SGAS 10]

Classified presentation. The separate presentation on the statement of position of the current and long-term portions of assets and liabilities. A classified presentation is required for the proprietary fund

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statement of net assets.

Closed amortization period. Term used in connection with the unfounded actuarial accrued liability associated with defined benefit pension plans. A specific number of years that is counted from one date and, therefore, declines to zero with the passage of time. For example, if the amortization period is initially 30 years on a closed basis, 29 years remain after the first year, 28 years after the second year, and so forth. [SGAS 25]

Closed-end mutual fund. An SEC-registered investment company that issues a limited number of shares to investors that are then traded as an equity security on a stock exchange. [SGAS 31]

Collateral. Term used in connection with deposits with financial institutions. Security pledged by a financial institution to a governmental entity for its deposit. [SGAS 3]

Collateral pool. A single financial institution collateral pool is a group of securities pledged by a single financial institution against all the public deposits it holds. A multiple financial institution collateral pool is a group of securities pledged by various financial institutions to provide common collateral for their deposits of public funds. In such a collateral pool, the assets of the pool and the power to make additional assessments against the members of the pool, if necessary, insure there will be no loss of public funds because of the default of a member. [SGAS 3]

Combining financial statements. Financial statements that report separate columns for individual funds or component units. Combining financial statements normally are required in a comprehensive annual financial report to support each column in the basic financial statements that aggregates information from more than one fund or component unit.

Commercial paper. An unsecured short-term promissory note issued by corporations, with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days.

Committee on Accounting Procedure (CAP). Authoritative private-sector standard-setting body that preceded the Accounting Principles Board and the FASB. The CAP issued guidance in the form of *Accounting Research Bulletins*.

Commodities programs. The distribution of surplus agricultural products, as a form of assistance.

Community environment. This program provides for essential community services including land use control, transportation maintenance, public sanitation, solid waste services, and land maintenance.

Comparability. The principle according to which differences between financial reports should be due to substantive differences in the underlying transactions or the governmental structure rather than due to selection of different alternatives in accounting procedures or practices. [SGAC 1]

Comparative data. Information from prior fiscal periods provided to enhance the analysis of financial data of the current fiscal period.

Comparative financial statements. Financial statements providing all of the information required by GAAP for two or more fiscal periods.

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Compliance Supplement. Term used in connection with Single Audits. A publication of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget outlining compliance requirements for federal awards programs. The publication is designed to assist independent auditors performing Single Audits.

Component unit. A legally separate organization for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. In addition, component units can be other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with a primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. [SGAS 14]

Composite depreciation methods. Depreciation methods applied to groups of assets rather than to individual assets.

Comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR). A financial report that encompasses all funds and component units of the government. The CAFR should contain (a) the basic financial statements and required supplementary information, (b) combining statements to support columns in the basic financial statements that aggregate information from more than one fund or component unit, and (c) individual fund statements as needed. The CAFR is the governmental unit's official annual report and also should contain introductory information, schedules necessary to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions, and statistical data. The CAFR of a public employee retirement system or an investment pool also should provide information on investments. Likewise, the CAFR of a public employee retirement system should provide actuarial information.

Comprehensive framework of internal controls. A structure of internal controls that provides for (a) a favorable control environment, (b) the continuing assessment of risk, (c) the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective control-related policies and procedures, (d) the effective communication of information, and (e) the ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness of control-related policies and procedures as well as the resolution of potential problems identified by controls.

Condensed financial statements. Abbreviated financial statements sometimes required by GAAP to be presented within the notes to the financial statements in connection with component units, external investment pools, and segments. In addition, GAAP prescribe the presentation of condensed financial information for the prior fiscal year as part of management's discussion and analysis.

Conduit debt. Certain limited-obligation revenue bonds, certificates of participation, or similar debt instruments issued by a state or local governmental entity for the express purpose of providing capital financing for a specific third party that is not a part of the issuer's financial reporting entity. Although conduit debt obligations bear the name of the governmental issuer, the issuer has no obligation for such debt beyond the resources provided by a lease or loan with the third party on whose behalf they are issued. [IGAS 2]

Connection fees. Fees charged to join or to extend an existing utility system. Often referred to as *tap fees* or *system development fees*.

Consistency. The principle according to which once an accounting principle or reporting method is adopted, it will be used for all similar transactions and events. The concept of consistency in financial reporting extends to many areas such as valuation methods, basis of accounting, and determination of the financial reporting entity. [SGAC 1]

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Control cycle. Term used in connection with the evaluation of internal controls. A series of logically connected transactions/processes and associated control-related policies and procedures.

Cost-reimbursement basis. Term used in connection with internal service funds. The settings of charges so that costs are systematically recovered on a break-even basis over time.

Cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. A single plan with pooling (cost-sharing) arrangements for the participating employers. All risks, rewards, and costs, including benefit costs, are shared and are not attributed individually to the employers. A single actuarial valuation covers all plan members and the same contribution rate(s) applies for each employer. [SGAS 25]

Counterparty. Term used in connection with custodial credit risk. Another party to a transaction. In the case of deposits and investments made by governmental entities, a counterparty could be the issuer of a security, a financial institution holding a deposit, a broker-dealer selling securities, or a third party holding securities or collateral. [SGAS 3]

Contingency. A budgetary reserve set aside for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures, not otherwise budgeted for.

Cost center. The smallest unit of budgetary accountability and control. A cost center is made up of a group of related services, responsibility for which is assigned to a specified individual or organizational unit.

Crossover refunding. A type of advance refunding in which the escrow established with the proceeds of the refunding bonds only begins to secure repayment of the refunded debt at some designated future time, known as the “crossover date.”

Culture & recreation. This program encompasses the culture and recreational activities and facilities, which are provided by the City of Rye for the participation and enjoyment of all residents.

Current costs. Term used in connection with municipal solid-waste landfills. The amount that would be paid if all equipment, facilities, and services included in the estimate of closure and postclosure care costs was acquired during the current period. [SGAS 18]

Current financial resources measurement focus. Measurement focus according to which the aim of a set of financial statements is to report the near-term (current) inflows, outflows, and balances of expendable (spendable) financial resources. The current financial resources measurement focus is unique to accounting and financial reporting for state and local governments and is used solely for reporting the financial position and results of operations of governmental funds.

Current refunding. A refunding transaction in which the proceeds of the refunding debt are applied immediately to redeem the debt to be refunded. This situation differs from an advance refunding, where the proceeds of the refunding bonds are placed in escrow pending the call date or maturity of the debt to be refunded.

Custodial credit risk. The risk that a government will not be able (a) to recover deposits if the depository financial institution fails or (b) to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that

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are in the possession of an outside party if the counterparty to the investment or deposit transaction fails. [SGAS 3, Q&A]

Debt service. Payment of interest and repayment of principal to holders of a government's debt instruments.

Debt service fund. Governmental fund type used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest. [NCGA Statement 1]

Deduction. Term used in connection with fiduciary funds. Decrease in the net assets of a fiduciary fund.

Defeasance. In financial reporting, the netting of outstanding liabilities and related assets on the statement of position. Defeased debt is no longer reported as a liability on the face of the statement of position; only the new debt, if any, is reported as a liability. Most refundings result in the defeasance of the refunded debt. Defeasance also is sometimes encountered in conjunction with annuity contracts purchased in connection with lottery prizes and settlements of claims and judgments.

Deferred revenue. Resource inflows that do not yet meet the criteria for revenue recognition. Unearned amounts are always reported as deferred revenue. In governmental funds, earned amounts also are reported as deferred revenue until they are available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

Defined benefit pension plan. A pension plan having terms that specify the amount of pension benefits to be provided at a future date or after a certain period of time; the amount specified usually is a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service, and compensation. [SGAS 25]

Defined contribution pension plan. A pension plan having terms that specify how contributions to a plan member's account are to be determined, rather than the amount of retirement income the member is to receive. The amounts received by a member will depend only on the amount contributed to the member's account, earnings on investments of those contributions, and forfeitures of contributions made for other members that may be allocated to the member's account. [SGAS 25]

Demand bonds. Long-term debt issuances with demand ("put") provisions that require the issuer to repurchase the bonds upon notice from the bondholder at a price equal to the principal plus accrued interest. To assure its ability to redeem the bonds, issuers of demand bonds frequently enter into short-term standby liquidity agreements and long-term "take out" agreements. [IGAS 1]

Depreciation. The portion of the cost of the expiration in the service life of a fixed asset, which is charged as an expense during a particular accounting period.

Derivative. Contract whose value depends on, or derives from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate, or index. The term also is applied to similar transactions, such as structured financial instruments (for example, mortgage-backed securities). [TB 94-1]

Derived tax revenues. Non-exchange revenues that result from assessments imposed on exchange transactions (for example, income taxes, sales taxes, and other assessments on earnings or consumption). [SGAS 33]

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Designated unreserved fund balance. Management's intended use of available expendable financial resources in governmental funds reflecting actual plans approved by the government's senior management. Expressed another way, designations reflect a government's self-imposed limitations on the use of otherwise available expendable financial resources in governmental funds.

Developer fees. Fees charged to developers to cover, in whole or in part, the anticipated cost of improvements that will be necessary as a result of the development (e.g., parks, sidewalks).

Direct costing. Term used in connection with the valuation of capital assets. Use of source data (e.g., invoices) to establish the historical cost of a capital asset.

Direct debt. Debt that is to be repaid by the reporting government itself rather than by an overlapping or underlying government.

Direct expense. Expense that is specifically associated with a service, program, or department and, thus, is clearly identifiable to a particular function. [SGAS 34]

Disallowed costs. Claims for grantor resources that have been rejected by the grantor. Disallowed costs are to be distinguished from *questioned costs*, which are potential disallowed costs that have not yet been rejected by the grantor.

Discrete presentation. Method of reporting financial data of component units in a column or columns separate from the financial data of the primary government. [SGAS 14]

Discussion memorandum. A due-process document issued by the GASB soliciting comments from interested parties on various aspects of a technical issue that is the subject of research by the board.

Due process. The procedures followed by the GASB to ensure that the views of all interested parties are solicited and considered prior to issuing an authoritative pronouncement. At a minimum, due process requires that all statements and interpretations be preceded by an exposure draft.

Early recognition option. Term used in connection with debt service funds. The option to recognize an expenditure in the current period in a debt service fund for principal and interest payments due early in the subsequent period. This option is available only in situations involving the non-discretionary transfer of resources to a debt service fund in the current period for payments due shortly after the end of the fiscal year (i.e., usually within one to several days, and never more than one month later).

Economic resources measurement focus. Measurement focus under which the aim of a set of financial statements is to report all inflows, outflows, and balances affecting or reflecting an entity's net assets. The economic resources measurement focus is used for proprietary and fiduciary funds, as well as for government-wide financial reporting. It also is used by business enterprises and not-for-profit organizations in the private sector.

Effectiveness. Term used in connection with the evaluation of internal controls and performance measurement. The degree to which an entity, program, or procedure is successful at achieving its goals and objectives.

Efficiency. Term used in connection with the evaluation of internal controls and performance

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measurement. The degree to which an entity, program, or procedure is successful at achieving its goals and objectives with the least use of scarce resources. Efficiency necessarily presupposes effectiveness.

Eligibility requirements. Term used in connection with government-mandated and voluntary non-exchange transactions. Conditions established by the provider of resources stipulating matters such as the qualifying characteristics of recipients, time requirements, allowable costs, and other contingencies. [SGAS 33]

Emerging Issues Task Force. Group established under the auspices of an authoritative standard-setting body and authorized to publish consensus positions on technical issues not specifically addressed by that body. The GASB has not established an emerging issues task force, although it is empowered to do so.

Employee benefits. A category of expenditures which includes the City's share of social security, retirement, workers compensation, health and various types of insurance for employees' benefit.

Encumbrances. Commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services. [NCGA Statement 1]

Enterprise fund. Proprietary fund type used to report an activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. [SGAS 34]

Entity differences. A difference between the budgetary basis of accounting and GAAP arising because the appropriated budget either includes or excludes organizations, programs, activities, and functions, which may or may not be compatible with the criteria defining the governmental reporting entity. [NCGA Interpretation 10]_ 625

Entry age actuarial cost method. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A method under which the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age(s). The portion of this actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The portion of this actuarial present value not provided for at a valuation date by the actuarial present value of future normal costs is called the actuarial accrued liability. [SGAS 25]

Equivalent single amortization period. The weighted average of all amortization periods used when components of the total unfunded actuarial accrued liability are separately amortized and the average is calculated in accordance with the parameters. [SGAS 25]

Escheat. The reversion of property to a governmental entity in the absence of legal claimants or heirs. The laws of many governmental entities provide that a rightful owner or heir can reclaim escheat property in perpetuity, provided the claimant can establish his or her right to the property. [SGAS 21]

Ethics Rule 202. Ethics rule established by the AICPA that places upon auditors the burden of proof for justifying any material departures from the guidance found on levels 2, 3, or 4 of the GAAP hierarchy.

Ethics Rule 203. Ethics rule established by the AICPA that makes it an ethical violation for an auditor

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to state that financial statements are “fairly presented in conformity with GAAP” if those statements materially violate standards issued by the FASB, the GASB, or the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board. A special exception applies when unusual circumstances would make the application of an authoritative standard misleading.

Exchange transactions. Transaction in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. [SGAS 33]

Exchange-like transaction. Transaction in which there is an identifiable exchange between the reporting government and another party, but the values exchanged may not be quite equal or the direct benefits of the exchange may not be exclusively for the parties to the exchange. Examples include certain fees for regulatory or professional licenses and permits, certain tap fees, certain developer contributions, certain grants and donations, and other transactions that, regardless of the label applied to them, are based on an exchange of similar but not equal values. [SGAS 33]

Expenditure-driven grants. Government-mandated or voluntary non-exchange transactions in which expenditure is the prime factor for determining eligibility. Also referred to as *reimbursement grants*.

Expenditure. Decreases in net financial resources under the current financial resources measurement focus not properly classified as *other financing uses*.

Explicit measurable equity interest. Term used in connection with joint ventures. Asset resulting from a stipulation in the joint venture agreement that the participants have a present or future claim to the net resources of the joint venture and setting forth the method to determine the participants’ shares of the joint venture’s net resources. [SGAS 14]

Exposure draft. A due-process document issued by the GASB soliciting comments from interested parties on a proposed authoritative pronouncement.

External auditors. Independent auditors, typically engaged to conduct the audit of a government’s financial statements.

Fair value. Term used in connection with the valuation of investments. The amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. [SGAS 31]

Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board. Authoritative standard-setting body responsible for establishing GAAP for the federal government.

Fiduciary funds. Funds used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and which therefore cannot be used to support the government’s own programs. The fiduciary fund category includes pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. [SGAS 34]

Final amended budget. Term used in connection with budgetary reporting. The original budget adjusted by all reserves, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized legislative and executive changes applicable to the fiscal year, whenever signed into law or otherwise legally authorized. [SGAS 34]

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Financial accountability. Term used in connection with the definition of the financial reporting entity. The level of accountability that exists if a primary government appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed board that is fiscally dependent on the primary government. [SGAS 14]

Financial Accounting Foundation (FAF). Not-for-profit organization responsible for overseeing the operations of both the GASB and the FASB.

Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Council (FASAC). Advisory group that assists the FASB. The FASAC includes representatives of all of the FASB's major constituents.

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). The authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for business enterprises and not-for-profit organizations. The FASB is the direct successor of the Committee on Accounting Procedure and the Accounting Principles Board. The GASB and its predecessors have elected to apply a number of the FASB's standards, as well as those of its predecessors, to state and local governments.

Financial audits. Audits designed to provide independent assurance of the fair presentation of financial information. _____ 627

Financial reporting entity. A primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The nucleus of a financial reporting entity usually is a primary government. However, a governmental organization other than a primary government (such as a component unit, a joint venture, a jointly governed organization, or other stand-alone government) serves as the nucleus for its own reporting entity when it issues separate financial statements.

Financial resources. Resources that are or will become available for spending. Financial resources include cash and resources ordinarily expected to be converted to cash (e.g., receivables, investments). Financial resources also may include inventories and prepaids (because they obviate the need to expend current available financial resources).

Financial section. One of the three basic sections of a comprehensive annual financial report. The financial section is used to present the independent auditor's report on the financial statements, the basic financial statements (including the notes to the financial statements), required supplementary information, combining statements, individual fund statements and schedules, and supplementary information, as needed.

Financial trend report. A report displaying financial condition by a series of indicators tracked over several years and compared to established standards.

Finding. Term used in connection with public sector auditing. Published communication of an internal

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control weaknesses or instance of noncompliance in connection with an audit conducted in accordance with GAGAS.

Fiscal accountability. The responsibility of governments to justify that their actions in the current period have complied with public decisions concerning the raising and spending of public moneys in the short term (usually one budgetary cycle or one year). This term is used in contrast to *operational accountability*. [SGAS 34]

Fiscal dependence. Term used in connection with the definition of the financial reporting entity. Situation requiring the inclusion of a legally separate entity as a component unit within the financial reporting entity because the governing board of the primary government may *arbitrarily* override the financial decisions of the legally separate entity regarding (a) its budget, (b) the levying of taxes or the setting of rates or charges, or (c) the issuance of bonded debt.

Fiscal funding clause. Term used in connection with capital leases. A clause in a lease agreement that generally provides that the lease is cancelable if the legislature or other funding authority does not appropriate the funds necessary for the government unit to fulfill its obligations under the lease agreement.

Five percent criterion. Second of two tests used to determine whether a given governmental fund or enterprise fund must be reported as a major fund in the basic financial statements. This test is applied to the combined total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenses/expenditures of all governmental and enterprise funds for which the 10 percent criterion has been met.

Fixed budgets. Term used in contrast with *flexible budgets*. Budgets that embody estimates of specific (fixed) dollar amounts. [NCGA Statement 1]

Fixed coupon repurchase–reverse repurchase agreement. A repurchase agreement or a reverse repurchase agreement where the parties agree that the securities returned would have the same stated interest rate as, and maturities similar to, the securities transferred. [SGAS 3]

Flexible budgets. Term used in contrast with *fixed budgets*. Budgets that embody dollar estimates that vary according to demand for the goods or services provided. [NCGA Statement 1]

Food stamps. A federal award program that is intended to improve the diets of members of low-income households by increasing their ability to purchase food. [SGAS 24]

Formula grants. Government-mandated or voluntary non-exchange transactions involving the provision of resources based upon established criteria (e.g., number of full-time equivalent students) other than the incurrence of qualifying expenditures.

Frozen entry age actuarial cost method. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A method under which the excess of the actuarial present value of projected benefits of the group included in an actuarial valuation, over the sum of the actuarial value of assets plus the unfunded frozen actuarial accrued liability, is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the group between the valuation date and assumed exit. This allocation is performed for the group as a whole, not as a sum of individual allocations. The frozen actuarial accrued liability is determined using the entry age actuarial cost method. The portion of this actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. [SGAS 25]

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Full faith and credit. A pledge of the general taxing power of a government to repay debt obligations (typically used in reference to bonds).

Full-time equivalent position. A part-time position converted to the decimal equivalent of a full-time position based on 2,080 hours per year. For example, a summer lifeguard working for four months, or 690 hours, would be equivalent to .3 of a full-time position.

Function. A group of related activities aimed at accomplishing a major service or regulatory program for which a government is responsible (e.g., *public safety*).

Fund. A fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, that are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. [NCGA Statement 1]

Fundamental analysis. A method of estimating the fair value of a security when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Fundamental analysis considers assets, liabilities, operating statement performance, management, and economic environment of the issuer in estimating a fair value. [SGAS 31, Q&A]

Fund balance. The difference between assets and liabilities reported in a governmental fund.

Fund classifications. One of the three categories (governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary) used to classify fund types. __ 629

Fund financial statements. Basic financial statements presented on the basis of funds. Term used in contrast with *government-wide financial statements*.

Fund type. One of 11 classifications into which all individual funds can be categorized. Governmental fund types include the general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital projects funds, and permanent funds. Proprietary fund types include enterprise funds and internal service funds. Fiduciary fund types include pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds.

Funded mandate. Also known as a government-mandated non-exchange transaction. A situation where a government at one level provides resources to a government at another level and requires the recipient to use the resources for a specific purpose (for example, federal programs that state or local governments are mandated to perform). [SGAS 33]

Funded ratio. The actuarial value of assets expressed as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability. [SGAS 25]

GAAFR. The acronym for *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting*, a publication of the Government Finance Officers Association. Also known as the *Blue Book*, various editions of this book have been published since the mid 1930s.

GAAP hierarchy. An authoritative list of the sources of GAAP. The GAAP hierarchy for state and local governments is set forth in SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with*

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Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” in the Independent Auditor’s Report.

General Accounting Office (GAO). The investigative arm of the U.S. Congress charged with improving the performance and accountability of the federal government. In the context of accounting, auditing, and financial reporting for state and local governments, the GAO is best known for issuing *Government Auditing Standards*, which are the source of GAGAS.

General fund. The general fund is one of five governmental fund types and typically serves as the chief operating fund of a government. The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. [NCGA Statement 1]

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

General obligation bonds. When a government pledges its full faith and credit to the repayment of the bonds it issues, then those bonds are general obligation (GO) bonds. Sometimes the term is also used to refer to bonds, which are to be repaid from taxes and other general revenues.

General revenues. All revenues that are *not* required to be reported as program revenues. All taxes, even those that are levied for a specific purpose, are general revenues and should be reported by type of tax—for example, sales tax, property tax, franchise tax, and income tax. All other non-tax revenues (Including interest, grants, and contributions) that do not meet the criteria to be reported as program revenues should also be reported as general revenues. [SGAS 34]

Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The conventions, rules, and procedures that serve as the norm for the fair presentation of financial statements. The various sources of GAAP for state and local government are set forth by SASNo. 69, *The Meaning of “Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” in the Independent Auditor’s Report.*

Generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS). The rules and procedures that govern the conduct of a financial audit. There are ten basic GAAS, classed into three broad categories: general standards, standards of fieldwork, and standards of reporting. The Auditing Standards Board of the AICPA publishes SASs and related interpretations to comment and expand upon these basic standards.

Generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS). Standards for the conduct and reporting of both financial and performance audits in the public sector. The General Accounting Office promulgates GAGAS through its publication *Government Auditing Standards*, commonly known as the *Yellow Book*. The basic GAGAS standards are classed into three broad categories: general standards, fieldwork standards, and reporting standards. The general standards of GAGAS apply to both financial audits and performance audits. GAGAS establish separate fieldwork and reporting standards for financial audits and performance audits. The fieldwork standards and reporting standards used for financial audits build upon the standards of fieldwork and the standards of reporting of GAAS.

Governmental external investment pool. An arrangement that commingles (pools) the moneys of more than one legally separate entity and invests, on the participants’ behalf, in an investment portfolio; one or more of the participants not being part of the sponsor’s reporting entity. An external investment pool can be sponsored by an individual government, jointly by more than one government, or by a nongovernmental entity. An investment pool that is sponsored by an individual state or local

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government is an external investment pool if it includes participation by a legally separate entity that is not part of the same reporting entity as the sponsoring government. If a government-sponsored pool includes only the primary government and its component units, it is an internal investment pool and not an external investment pool. [SGAS 31]

Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA). An association of public finance professionals founded in 1906 as the Municipal Finance Officers Association. The GFOA has played a major role in the development and promotion of GAAP for state and local government since its inception and has sponsored the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program since 1946.

Governmental Accounting Standards Advisory Council (GASAC). An advisory body established to assist the GASB. The membership of the GASAC represents all major groups with an interest in accounting and financial reporting for state and local governments.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The ultimate authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for state and local governments. The GASB was established in June 1984 to replace the NCGA.

Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting (GAAFR). A publication of the Government Finance Officers Association. Also known as the *Blue Book*, various editions have been published since the mid 1930s.

Governmental activities. Activities generally financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. These activities are usually reported in governmental funds and internal service funds. [SGAS 34]

Governmental entity. For accounting and financial reporting purposes, an entity subject to the hierarchy of GAAP applicable to state and local governmental units. The criteria used to distinguish governmental entities from nongovernmental entities are set forth in the AICPA's *Audits of State and Local Governmental Units*.

Governmental financial reporting model. The minimum combination of financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information prescribed for state and local governments by the GASB.

Governmental funds. Funds generally used to account for tax-supported activities. There are five different types of governmental funds: the general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital projects funds, and permanent funds.

Government-mandated non-exchange transactions. Transactions that occur when a government at one level provides resources to a government at another level and requires the recipient to use the resources for a specific purpose (for example, federal programs that state or local governments are mandated to perform). [SGAS 33]

Government-wide financial statements. Financial statements that incorporate all of a government's governmental and business-type activities, as well as its non-fiduciary component units. There are two basic government-wide financial statements: the statement of net assets and the statement of activities. Both basic government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources

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measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

Grant. A contribution of assets (usually cash) by one of governmental unit or other organization to another. Typically, these contributions are made to local governments from the state and federal governments. Grants are usually made for specified purposes.

Grant anticipation note. Short-term, interest-bearing note issued by a government in anticipation of a grant to be received at a later date. The note is retired from proceeds of the grant to which it is related.

Guaranteed investment contract. A group annuity contract designed to provide guarantees of principal and interest on funds deposited with an insurance company for a specified period.

Impact fees. Fees charged to developers to cover, in whole or in part, the anticipated cost of improvements that will be necessary as a result of the development (e.g., parks, sidewalks).

Implementation guides. Guidance on the proper implementation of authoritative accounting and financial reporting standards issued by the staff of the GASB. Implementation guides use a question-and-answer format and enjoy “level 4” status on the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments established by the AICPA’s SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of “Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” in the Independent Auditor’s Report*.

Imposed non-exchange revenues. Revenues that result from assessments imposed on nongovernmental entities, including individuals, other than assessments on exchange transactions (for example, property taxes and fines). [SGAS 33]

Improvement. An addition made to, or change made in, a capital asset, other than maintenance, to prolong its life or to increase its efficiency or capacity. The cost of the addition or change is added to the book value of the asset.

“In-relation-to” opinion. An indication in the independent auditor’s report that the auditor does *not* render an opinion on the fair presentation *per se* of certain information contained in the financial report (e.g., combining and individual fund financial statements), but does assert that the information in question is fairly presented *in relation to* the audited financial statements.

Incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims. Term used in connection with risk financing. Claims for insured events that have occurred but have not yet been reported to the governmental entity, public entity risk pool, insurer, or re-insurer as of the date of the financial statements. IBNR claims include (a) known loss events that are expected to be presented later as claims, (b) unknown loss events that are expected to become claims, and (c) expected future development on claims already reported. [SGAS 10]

Independent auditor. Auditors who are independent, both in fact and appearance, of the entities they audit. Both GAAS and GAGAS set specific criteria that must be met for an auditor to be considered to be independent.

Independent auditor’s report. The official written communication of the results of an audit. In a financial audit, the independent auditor’s report typically will offer (or disclaim) an opinion on whether a set of financial statements is fairly presented in conformity with GAAP (or some other comprehensive basis of accounting).

Indirect expenses. Expenses that cannot be specifically associated with a given service, program, or

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department and thus, cannot be clearly associated with a particular functional category. [SGAS 34]

Individual investment accounts. An investment service provided by a governmental entity for other, legally separate entities that are not part of the same reporting entity. With individual investment accounts, specific investments are acquired for individual entities and the income from and changes in the value of those investments affect only the entity for which they were acquired. [SGAS 31]

Infrastructure. Long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets. Examples of infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, tunnels, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, dams, and lighting systems. [SGAS 34]

In-substance defeasance of debt. A situation that occurs when debt is considered defeased for accounting and financial reporting purposes, even though a legal defeasance has not occurred. When debt is defeased, it is no longer reported as a liability on the face of the statement of position; only the new debt, if any, is reported as a liability. [SGAS 7]

Insured defined benefit pension plan. A pension financing arrangement whereby an employer accumulates funds with an insurance company, while employees are in active service, in return for which the insurance company unconditionally undertakes a legal obligation to pay the pension benefits of those employees or their beneficiaries, as defined in the employer's plan. [SGAS 27]

Integrated budget. A situation in which the accounting system has been designed to automatically provide timely budgetary information concerning the uncommitted balance of appropriations and unrealized revenues.

Interfund activity. Activity between funds of the primary government, including blended component units. Interfund activities are divided into two broad categories: reciprocal and nonreciprocal. Reciprocal interfund activity comprises interfund loans and interfund services provided and used. Nonreciprocal interfund activity comprises interfund transfers and interfund reimbursements.

Interfund loans. Amounts provided between funds and blended component units of the primary government with a requirement for repayment. [SGAS 34]

Interfund reimbursements. Repayments from the funds or blended component units of the primary government responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds or blended component units of the primary government that initially paid for them. [SGAS 34]

Interfund services provided and used. Sales and purchases of goods and services between funds and blended component units of the primary government for a price approximating their external exchange value. [SGAS 34]

Interfund transfers. Flows of assets (such as cash or goods) between funds and blended component units of the primary government without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment. [SGAS 34]

Internal auditing. An appraisal of the diverse operations and controls within a government entity to determine whether acceptable policies and procedures are followed, established standards are met,

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resources are used efficiently and economically, and the organization's objectives are being achieved. The term covers all forms of appraisal of activities undertaken by auditors working for and within an organization.

Internal control framework. An integrated set of policies and procedures designed to assist management to achieve its goals and objectives. To be truly comprehensive, a government's internal control framework must (a) provide a favorable control environment, (b) provide for the continuing assessment of risk, (c) must provide for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective control-related policies and procedures, (d) must provide for the effective communication of information, and (e) must provide for the ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness of control-related policies and procedures as well as the resolution of potential problems identified by controls.

Internal financial reporting. Financial reporting specifically designed to meet the needs of management.

Internal service funds. Proprietary fund type that may be used to report any activity that provides goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. [SGAS 34]

Introductory section. The first of three essential components of any comprehensive annual financial report. The introductory section typically provides general information on a government's structure and personnel as well as information useful in assessing the government's financial condition. The contents of the introductory section normally fall outside the scope of the independent audit of the financial statements.

Investing activities. Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Investing activities include making and collecting loans (except program loans) and acquiring and disposing of debt or equity instruments. [SGAS 9]

Investment in capital assets, net of related debt. One of three components of net assets that must be reported in both government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Related debt, for this purpose, includes the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets of the government.

Investment section. One of the sections of a comprehensive annual financial report for an investment pool or public employee retirement system.

Investment trust funds. Fiduciary fund type used to report governmental external investment pools in separately issued reports and the external portion of these same pools when reported by the sponsoring government. [SGAS 34]

Invitation to comment. A due-process document that may be released by the GASB to solicit the views of interested parties on a topic under study by the board prior to the release of an exposure draft.

Joint venture. A legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. Generally, the purpose of a joint venture is to pool resources and share the costs, risks,

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and rewards of providing goods or services to the joint venture participants directly, or for the benefit of the public or specific service recipients. [SGAS 14]

Jointly governed organization. A regional government or other multi-governmental arrangement that is governed by representatives from each of the governments that creates the organization, but that is not a joint venture because the participants do not retain an ongoing financial interest or responsibility. [SGAS 14]

Landfill closure and postclosure care costs. Costs incurred to provide for the protection of the environment that occur near or after the date that a municipal solid-waste landfill stops accepting solid waste and during the postclosure period. Closure and postclosure care costs include the cost of equipment and facilities (e.g., leachate collection systems and final cover) as well as the cost of services (e.g., postclosure maintenance and monitoring costs). [SGAS 18] _____ 635

Lapse period. A specified time at the beginning of a given budget period during which encumbrances outstanding at the end of the prior budget period may be liquidated using the prior year's budgetary authority. Many governments avoid the use of a lapse period by automatically appropriating as part of each new budget an amount sufficient to cover encumbrances outstanding at the end of the prior budget period.

Legal debt margin. The excess of the amount of debt legally authorized over the amount of debt outstanding.

Legal defeasance. A situation that occurs when debt is legally satisfied based on certain provisions in the debt instrument even though the debt is not actually paid. When debt is defeased, it is no longer reported as a liability on the face of the statement of position; only the new debt, if any, is reported as a liability. [SGAS 7]

Legal level of budgetary control. The level at which a government's management may not reallocate resources without special approval from the legislative body.

Lent securities. The securities lent by the lender to the borrower in a securities lending transaction. Also referred to as *underlying securities*. [SGAS 28]

Level (1-4) guidance. In the context of the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments, a reference to the relative authority of a given source of GAAP guidance.

Level of effort requirements. A requirement that a grant recipient not use grant resources to reduce its own participation in a given program or activity.

Lien date. For property (ad valorem) taxes, the date when an enforceable legal claim to taxable property arises. Generally the lien date is specified in the relevant enabling legislation. Many governments use the term *lien date* even though a lien is not formally placed on the property at that date. Alternatively, the term *assessment date* is used to describe this same date. [SGAS 33]

Loan premium or fee. Term used in connection with securities lending arrangements. Payments from the borrower to the lender as compensation for the use of the underlying securities when the borrower provides securities or letters of credit as collateral. [SGAS 28]

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Major fund. A governmental fund or enterprise fund reported as a separate column in the basic fund financial statements. The general fund is always a major fund. Otherwise, major funds are funds whose revenues, expenditures/expenses, assets, or liabilities (excluding extraordinary items) are at least 10 percent of corresponding totals for all governmental or enterprise funds and at least 5 percent of the aggregate amount for all governmental and enterprise funds for the same item. Any other government or enterprise fund may be reported as a major fund if the government's officials believe that fund is particularly important to financial statement users. [SGAS 34]

Major program. Term used in the context of Single Audits. As part of the Single Audit, the independent auditor must gain an understanding of internal controls over compliance for each major federal award program and then test those controls. In addition, the independent auditor must render an opinion on whether the government complied with laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal award program.

Management letter. A term used in connection with the independent audit of the financial statements. A formal communication by the auditor to management that focuses on internal control weaknesses discovered in the course of the audit of the financial statements. A management letter typically would be redundant in an audit conducted in accordance with GAGAS, which require that the independent auditor publish internal control weaknesses and instances of noncompliance in conjunction with a formal report on internal controls and compliance. The management letter, as just described, should be distinguished from the management *representation* letter. The latter is a communication by management to the independent auditor in which management takes formal responsibility for the fair presentation of the financial statements and makes certain specific representations regarding their contents.

Management's discussion and analysis. A component of required supplementary information used to introduce the basic financial statements and provide an analytical overview of the government's financial activities. [SGAS 34]

Matching requirement. A requirement that a grant recipient contributes resources to a program that equal or exceed a predetermined percentage of amounts provided by the grantor.

Materials and supplies. A category of expenditures, which includes goods or services that are consumed in achieving cost center objectives.

Material weakness. A reportable condition (internal control weakness) of such magnitude that it could potentially result in a material misstatement of the financial statements.

Materiality. The magnitude of an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in the light of surrounding circumstances, makes it probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the information would have been changed or influenced by the omission or misstatement. The objective of accountability in governmental financial reporting adds another perspective to materiality. Specifically, accountability requires materiality to be judged not only in a quantitative manner, but also in a qualitative manner. That is, accountability involves such issues as legal and contractual compliance that may not have a "material" effect on the entity's reported operating results and financial position but that would influence or change the judgment of a reasonable person about how the government has conducted its affairs during the period. [SGAS 11]

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Matrix pricing. A method of estimating the fair value of a security when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Matrix pricing estimates a security's fair value by considering coupon interest rates, maturity, credit rating, and market indexes as they relate to the security being valued and to similar issues for which quoted prices are available. [SGAS 31, Q&A] _ 637
FASB Concepts Statement No. 2, *Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information*, paragraphs 123-132.

Maturities. The dates on which the principal or stated values of investments or debt obligations mature and may be reclaimed.

Measurement focus. The objective of a measurement, that is, what is being expressed in reporting an entity's financial performance and position. A particular measurement focus is accomplished by considering not only which resources are measured (for example, financial or economic resources), but also when the effects of transactions or events involving those resources are recognized (the basis of accounting). The measurement focus of government-wide financial statements, proprietary fund financial statements, and fiduciary fund financial statements is economic resources. The measurement focus of governmental fund financial statements is current financial resources.

Modified accrual basis of accounting. Basis of accounting according to which (a) revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable and (b) expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt and certain similar accrued obligations, which should be recognized when due. [NCGA Statement 1]

Modified approach. The election *not* to depreciate infrastructure assets that are part of a network or subsystem of a network that meet two specific requirements. First, the government manages the eligible infrastructure assets using an asset management system that has certain specified characteristics; second, the government documents that the eligible infrastructure assets are being preserved approximately at (or above) a condition level established and disclosed by the government. [SGAS 34]

Money market investment. A short-term, highly liquid debt instrument, including commercial paper, banker's acceptances, and U.S. Treasury and agency obligations. Asset-backed securities, derivatives, and structured notes are not included in this term. [SGAS 31]

Multi-purpose grants. Term used in connection with the identification of program revenues. Grants intended to finance activities reported in different functional categories in the government-wide statement of activities. Multipurpose grants that do not provide for specific identification of the programs and amounts should be reported as general revenues. [SGAS 34]

Municipal Finance Officers Association. Original name of the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.

Municipal solid-waste landfill. A discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined in regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency. It may also receive other types of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, non-hazardous sludge, and industrial solid waste. The term *municipal* indicates the primary type of solid waste received by the landfill, not its ownership. [SGAS 18]

National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting (NACSLB). A working group created by

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eight public-sector organizations to establish a comprehensive framework for public-sector budgeting that could be used by state and local governments as an ideal against which to measure and improve the quality of their own budget practices. The Government Finance Officers Association has formally recommended the NACSLB's guidelines to its members.

National Committee on Municipal Accounting (NCMA). A committee of the Municipal Finance Officers Association that served as the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for local governments prior to 1946. The NCMA was one of the predecessors of the GASB.

National Committee on Governmental Accounting. A committee of the Municipal Finance Officers Association that served as the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for local governments from the late 1940s until the establishment of the National Council on Governmental Accounting in the 1970s.

National Council on Governmental Accounting (NCGA). The immediate predecessor of the GASB as the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for state and local governments. The NCGA issued 7 statements and 11 interpretations prior to its dissolution in June 1984. These statements and interpretations remain effective unless superseded by a subsequent GASB pronouncement.

Negotiable certificates of deposit. Transferable certificates of deposit. Because they are transferable, negotiable certificates of deposit are subject to custodial credit risk.

Net cost. Term used in the context of the government-wide statement of activities. The difference between functional expenses and program revenues.

Net cost in tax dollars. A calculation of the property tax rate per 1000 of assessed valuation that would be necessary to support a program, function, or cost center. The actual property tax impact of each activity is less than this calculation, as it is offset by other general revenues of the City, such as sales tax, state aid, etc.

Net general obligation debt. General obligation debt reduced by amounts being paid with other than general resources (e.g., general obligation debt associated with proprietary funds and special assessment debt), as well as amounts available in sinking funds for debt repayment.

Net pension obligation. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. The cumulative difference between annual pension cost and the employer's contributions to the plan, including the pension liability (asset) at transition to SGAS 27, and excluding (a) short-term differences and (b) unpaid contributions that have been converted to pension-related debt. [SGAS 27]

No-commitment special assessment debt. Special assessment debt that is secured solely by liens on assessed properties and resources provided from bond proceeds and is not backed by both the full faith and credit of the government or by any other type of general government commitment.

Non-capital financing activities. Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Non-capital financing activities include borrowing money for purposes other than to acquire, construct, or improve capital assets and repaying those amounts borrowed, including interest. This category includes proceeds from all borrowings (such as revenue anticipation notes) not clearly attributable to acquisition,

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construction, or improvement of capital assets, regardless of the form of the borrowing. Also included are certain other interfund and intergovernmental receipts and payments. [SGAS9]__ 639

Non-exchange transactions. A transaction in which a government (including the federal government, as a provider) either gives value (benefit) to another party without directly receiving equal value in exchange or receives value (benefit) from another party without directly giving equal value in exchange. [SGAS 33]

Non-financial assets. A term used in connection with the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Assets that are expected to be used in the provision of goods or services rather than converted to cash. Preparers of financial statements have the option of treating prepaid items and inventories of supplies as either a financial asset (consumption method) or as a non-financial asset (purchases method).

Non-operating revenues and expenses. A term used in connection with the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets. Revenues and expenses not qualifying as operating items, which typically include interest revenue and expense, taxes, and grants that are not equivalent to contracts for services.

Nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts. Investment contracts whose value is not affected by market (interest rate) changes (e.g., nonnegotiable certificates of deposit with redemption terms that do not consider market rates). This definition excludes investment contracts that are negotiable or transferable, or whose redemption value considers market rates. [SGAS 31]

Nonreciprocal interfund activity. The internal counterpart to non-exchange transactions. This category includes both interfund transfers and interfund reimbursements. [SGAS 34]

Normal costing. Term used in connection with the valuation of capital assets. Estimate of historical cost based on current cost of reproduction new indexed by a reciprocal factor of the price increase of a specific item or classification from the appraisal date to the estimated date of acquisition. That is, the historical cost of an asset is estimated by taking the value of acquiring the asset new today and then discounting that amount by an appropriate inflation factor back to the date of acquisition.

Normally. Term used in connection with the application of the modified accrual basis of accounting to certain long-term liabilities. Specifically, certain accrued liabilities are recognized as expenditures in governmental funds only when they are *normally* expected to be liquidated with current available financial resources (e.g., compensated absences, claims and judgments, special termination benefits, landfill closure and postclosure care costs). For this purpose, the term *normally* should be interpreted from the perspective of the practice of state and local governments generally.

Number of funds principle. The principle that only the minimum number of funds consistent with legal and operating requirements should be established, since unnecessary funds result in inflexibility, undue complexity, and inefficient financial administration. [NCGA Statement 1]

Object. A term used in connection with the classification of expenditures. The article purchased or the service obtained, rather than the purpose for which the article or service was purchased or obtained (e.g., *personal services, contractual services, materials and supplies*).

Obligated in some manner. Term used in connection with special assessment debt and the

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determination of the financial reporting entity. A government is obligated in some manner for debt if (a) it is legally obligated to assume all or part of the debt in the event of default or (b) the government may take certain actions to assume secondary liability for all or part of the debt—and the government takes, or has given indications that it will take, those actions. Stated differently, the phrase *obligated in some manner* is intended to include all situations *other than* those in which (a) the government is *prohibited* (by constitution, charter, statute, ordinance, or contract) from assuming the debt in the event of default or (b) the government is not legally liable for assuming the debt and makes no statement, or gives no indication, that it will, or may, honor the debt in the event of default. [SGAS6]

Office of Management and Budget (OMB). An agency of the federal government with regulatory oversight of Single Audits. In fulfillment of this responsibility the OMB has issued Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*.

On-behalf payments of fringe benefits and salaries. Direct payments made by one entity (the paying entity or paying government) to a third-party recipient for the employees of another legally separate entity (the employer entity or employer government). They include payments made by governmental entities on behalf of nongovernmental entities and payments made by nongovernmental entities on behalf of governmental entities, and may be made for volunteers as well as for paid employees of the employer entity. [SGAS 24]

Open amortization period. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. An open amortization period (open basis) is one that begins again or is recalculated at each actuarial valuation date. Within a maximum number of years specified by law or policy (for example, 30 years), the period may increase, decrease, or remain stable. [SGAS 25]

Open-end mutual funds. An open-end mutual fund is one that continuously offers its shares for sale to the public, compared with a closed-end company, which may issue only a limited number of shares. Mutual funds generally do not issue share certificates; instead, they send out periodic statements showing deposits, withdrawals, and dividends credited to the investor's account. [SGAS 3]

Operating activities. Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Operating activities generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods, and include all transactions and other events that are not defined as capital and related financing, non-capital financing, or investing activities. [SGAS 9]

Operating budget. A plan of financial operation, embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for the calendar year and the proposed means of financing them (revenue estimates).

Operating revenues and expenses. Term used in connection with the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets. The term is not defined as such in the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standards, although financial statement preparers are advised to consider the definition of *operating activities* for cash flows reporting in establishing their own definition. [SGAS 34]

Operational accountability. Governments' responsibility to report the extent to which they have met their operating objectives efficiently and effectively, using all resources available for that purpose, and whether they can continue to meet their objectives for the foreseeable future. [SGAS 34]

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Option-adjusted spread models. A method of estimating the fair value of an option when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Such models measure the spread provided from a security that is an option or includes an option. Using a benchmarked yield curve, separate cash flows are discounted according to their maturity. The result is a spread when compared to yields for risk-free investments. [SGAS 31, Q&A]

Option contract. A contract giving the buyer (owner) the right, but not the obligation, to purchase from (call option) or sell to (put option) the seller (writer) of the contract a fixed number of items (such as shares of equity securities) at a fixed or determinable “strike” price on a given date or at any time on or before a given date. [SGAS 31]

Option-pricing models. A method of estimating the fair value of an option when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Under one such model (i.e., the Black-Scholes model) consideration is given to a security’s return, the-risk free interest rate, the time remaining until the option expires, and the relationship of the underlying security’s price to the strike price of the option. [SGAS 31, Q&A]

Original budget. The first complete appropriated budget. The original budget may be adjusted by reserves, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized legislative and executive changes before the beginning of the fiscal year. The original budget should also include actual appropriation amounts automatically carried over from prior years by law. For example, a legal provision may require the automatic rolling forward of appropriations to cover prior-year encumbrances. [SGAS 34]

Other financing source. An increase in current financial resources that is reported separately from revenues to avoid distorting revenue trends. The use of the *other financing sources* category is limited to items so classified by GAAP.

Other financing use. A decrease in current financial resources that is reported separately from expenditures to avoid distorting expenditure trends. The use of the *other financing uses* category is limited to items so classified by GAAP.

Other post-employment benefits (OPEB). Post-employment benefits provided by an employer to plan participants, beneficiaries, and covered dependents through a plan or other arrangement that is separate from a plan to provide retirement income. OPEB also include post-employment health care benefits provided through a public employee retirement system or pension plan. In addition to post-employment health care benefits (such as illness, dental, vision, and hearing), OPEB may include, for example, life insurance, disability income, tuition assistance, legal services, and other assistance programs. [SGAS 12]

Other sources of GAAP. Potential sources of accounting and financial reporting guidance that may be used in the absence of authoritative guidance on one of the four levels of the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments set forth in SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of “Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” in the Independent Auditor’s Report*. Examples of other sources of GAAP for state and local governments include concepts statements of the GASB, pronouncements of the FASB that are not authoritative for government, professional publications, textbooks, and position papers of professional organizations. GASB Concepts Statements take

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precedence as an other source of GAAP.

Outcome measures. Term used in connection with service efforts and accomplishments reporting. Indicators that measure accomplishments or results that occur (at least partially) because of services provided. Results also include measures of public perceptions of outcomes. [SGAC 2]

Output measures. Term used in connection with service efforts and accomplishments reporting. Indicators that measure the quantity of services provided. Output measures include both measures of the *quantity of service provided* and measures of the *quantity of a service provided that meets a certain quality requirement*. [SGAC 2]

Overlapping debt. Proportionate share that property within a government must bear of the debts of other local governments located wholly or in part within the geographic boundaries of the reporting government. Except for special assessment debt, the amount of debt of each unit applicable to the reporting unit is arrived at by (1) determining what percentage of the total assessed value of the overlapping jurisdiction lies within the limits of the reporting unit, and (2) applying this percentage to the total debt of the overlapping jurisdiction. Special assessment debt is allocated on the basis of the ratio of assessments receivable in each jurisdiction, which will be used wholly or in part to pay off the debt, to total assessments receivable, which will be used wholly or in part for this purpose.

Overlapping governments. All local governments located wholly or in part within the geographic boundaries of the reporting government.

Participating interest-earning investment contracts. Interest-earning investment contracts whose value is affected by market (interest rate) changes (e.g., contracts that are negotiable or transferable, or whose redemption value considers market rates). [SGAS 31]

Passenger facilities charges (PFCs). A fixed fee authorized by the Federal Aviation Administration that airports may impose on each departing passenger for use in eligible construction projects or for related debt service. This charge is collected by whoever sells the ticket and then remitted to the airport.

Pass-through grants. Grants and other financial assistance received by a governmental entity to transfer to or spend on behalf of a secondary recipient. [SGAS 24] __ 643

Payment in lieu of taxes. A payment that a property owner not subject to taxation makes to a government to compensate it for services that the property owner receives that normally are financed through property taxes.

Pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds. A fiduciary fund type used to report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, other post-employment benefit plans, or other employee benefit plans. [SGAS 34]

Pension cost. A measure of the periodic cost of an employer's participation in a defined benefit pension plan. [SGAS 27]

Pension obligation bonds. Bonds issued by employers to finance one or more elements of their pension obligation to employees. Pension obligation bonds may be used, for example, to provide funds

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for one or more of the following purposes: to reduce or eliminate the employer's net pension obligation, to pay the employer's annual required contribution for the year, or to reduce or eliminate the plan's unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Pension plan. An arrangement for the provision of pension benefits in which all assets accumulated for the payment of benefits may legally be used to pay benefits, including refunds of member contributions, to any of the plan members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. [SGAS 25]

Pension-related debt. All long-term liabilities of an employer to a pension plan, the payment of which is not included in the annual required contributions of a sole or agent employer or the actuarially determined required contributions of a cost-sharing employer. Payments generally are made in accordance with installment contracts that usually include interest. Examples include contractually deferred contributions and amounts assessed to an employer upon joining a multiple-employer plan. [SGAS 27]

Pension trend data. Actuarially based data over time concerning the funding progress of a defined benefit pension plan and employers' actual and annual required contributions to the plan.

Percentage (%) of costs covered. The percentage of total expenditures that is covered by total revenues.

Percentage (%) of total net cost. The percentage attributable to the entire cost of a program, function, or cost center after deducting all revenues generated by it, which must be supported by the general revenues of the City.

Performance auditing. Auditing designed to evaluate the effectiveness or efficiency of an organization, program, or activity.

Performance measurement. Commonly used term for service efforts and accomplishments reporting.

Permanent funds. A fiduciary fund type used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs—that is, for the benefit of the government or its citizenry.

Perspective differences. Differences between the budgetary basis of accounting and GAAP that result when the structure of financial information used for GAAP financial reporting differs from the structure of financial information used for budgetary purposes. [NCGA Interpretation 10]

Policyholder dividends. Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. Payments made or credits extended to the insured by the insurer, usually at the end of a policy year, which result in reducing the net insurance cost to the policyholder. These dividends may be paid in cash to the insured or applied by the insured to reduce premiums due for the next policy year. [SGAS 10]

Popular annual financial reporting. Supplementary financial reporting designed to meet the special needs of interested parties who are either unable or unwilling to use the more detailed financial information provided in traditional comprehensive annual financial reports.

Popular Annual Financial Reporting Award. An awards program sponsored by the Government

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Finance Officers Association with the objective of encouraging and assisting governments to prepare and publish high quality popular annual financial reports.

Post-employment healthcare benefits. Medical, dental, vision, and other health-related benefits provided to terminated employees, retired employees, dependents, and beneficiaries. [SGAS 26]

Potentially misleading to exclude. Term used in connection with defining the financial reporting entity. Basis for including a legally separate entity within the financial reporting entity even though that separate entity does not meet either of the normal criteria for inclusion as a component unit (i.e., board appointment or fiscal dependency).

Preliminary project stage. Term used in connection with computer software developed or obtained for internal use. Costs incurred prior to the development stage of computer software (e.g., the conceptual formulation of alternatives, the evaluation of alternatives, the determination of the existence of needed technology, and the final selection of alternatives).

Preliminary views. A due-process document issued by the GASB soliciting comments from interested parties on a proposed authoritative pronouncement prior to the issuance of an exposure draft.

Premium deficiency. Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. A situation that occurs if the sum of expected claims costs (including incurred but not reported claims) and all expected claim adjustment expenses, expected dividends to policyholders or pool participants, and un-amortized acquisition costs exceeds related unearned premiums. [SGAS 30]

Primary government. Term used in connection with defining the financial reporting entity. A state government or general purpose local government. Also, a special-purpose government that has a separately elected governing body, is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state or local governments. The primary government is the focus of the financial reporting entity. [SGAS 14]

Primary users of general-purpose external financial reports. Those groups of financial statement users whose needs guide the development of GAAP. For state and local governments, the primary users of general-purpose external financial reports are (a) those to whom government is primarily accountable (the citizenry), (b) those who directly represent the citizens (legislative and oversight bodies), and (c) those who lend or who participate in the lending process (investors and creditors). [SGAC 1]_ 645

Private-purpose trust funds. A fiduciary trust fund type used to report all trust arrangements, other than those properly reported in pension trust funds or investment trust funds, under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. [SGAS 34]

Program. Group activities, operations or organizational units directed to attaining specific purposes or objectives.

Program loan. Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. A loan made and collected as part of a governmental program that provides a *direct* benefit to *individual* constituents. [SGAS 9, Q&A]

Program revenue. Term used in connection with the government-wide statement of activities. Revenues that derive directly from the program itself or from parties outside the reporting government's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole; they reduce the net cost of the function to be financed from the

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government's general revenues. [SGAS 34]

Projected unit credit actuarial cost method. A method under which the projected benefits of each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated by a consistent formula to valuation years. The actuarial present value of benefits allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The actuarial present value of benefits allocated to all periods prior to a valuation year is called the actuarial accrued liability.

Proprietary funds. Funds that focus on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. There are two different types of proprietary funds: enterprise funds and internal service funds.

Public employee retirement system (PERS). A state or local governmental entity entrusted with administering one or more pension plans; it also may administer other types of employee benefit plans, including post-employment healthcare plans and deferred compensation plans. A public employee retirement system also may be an employer that provides or participates in a pension plan or other types of employee benefit plans for employees of the system. [SGAS 25]

Public-entity risk pool. A cooperative group of governmental entities joining together to finance an exposure, liability, or risk. Risk may include property and liability, workers' compensation, or employee health care. A pool may be a stand-alone entity or included as part of a larger governmental entity that acts as the pool's sponsor. [SGAS 10]

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

Pure cash conduit. Term used in connection with pass-through grants. A grantor that merely transmits grantor-supplied moneys without having administrative or direct financial involvement in the program. [SGAS 24]

Purpose restrictions. Term used in connection with government-mandated and voluntary non-exchange transactions. Legal limitations that specify the purpose or purposes for which resources are required to be used. [SGAS 33]

Put option. An option contract giving the buyer (owner) the right, but not the obligation, to sell to the writer of the contract a fixed number of items (such as shares of equity securities) at a fixed or determinable "strike" price on a given date or at any time on or before a given date. [SGAS 31]

Qualified opinion. Term used in connection with financial auditing. A modification of the independent auditor's report on the fair presentation of the financial statements indicating that there exists one or more specific exceptions to the auditor's general assertion that the financial statements are fairly presented.

Questioned cost. Term used in connection with Single Audits. A determination by the independent auditor that an expenditure under a federal grant does not meet all of the grantor's requirements and therefore may be subject to refund to the grantor.

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Realized gains and losses. The cumulative effect of appreciation and depreciation in the value of investments reported at fair value at the time those investments are sold.

Reappropriation. The inclusion of a balance from the prior year's budget as part of the budget of the subsequent fiscal year. Reappropriation is common for encumbrances outstanding at the end of a fiscal year that a government intends to honor in the subsequent fiscal year.

Reasonable assurance. A term used in connection with financial auditing. The principle that the goal of the independent audit of the financial statements is to ensure that financial statements are free from *material* misstatement. The principle of reasonable assurance rests upon the assumption that it is not cost beneficial to attempt to ensure that financial statements are free of immaterial misstatements.

Rebatable arbitrage. A term used in connection with the reinvestment of the proceeds of tax-exempt debt. A requirement to remit to the federal government interest revenue in excess of interest costs when the proceeds from the sale of tax-exempt securities are reinvested in a taxable money market instrument with a materially higher yield.

Reciprocal interfund activity. The interfund counterpart to exchange and exchange-like transactions. This category includes both interfund loans and interfund services provided and used. [SGAS 34]

Refunding. The issuance of new debt whose proceeds are used to repay previously issued debt. The proceeds may be used immediately for this purpose (a current refunding), or they may be placed with an escrow agent and invested until they are used to pay principal and interest on the old debt at a future time (an advance refunding). [SGAS 23]

Regulated enterprises. Enterprises for which (a) rates for regulated services or products are either established by, or subject to approval by an independent, third-party regulator (or the governing board itself if it is empowered by statute or contract to establish rates that bind customers), (b) the regulated rates are designed to recover the specific enterprise's costs of providing regulated services or products, and (c) it is reasonable to assume that the regulated activity can set and collect charges sufficient to recover its costs. Regulated enterprises have the *option* of adopting certain specialized guidance issued by the FASB. In practice, the term "regulated enterprise" normally is applied only to enterprises that elect this option. __ 647

Reimbursement grant. A grant for which a potential recipient must first incur qualifying expenditures to be eligible. Reimbursement grants are also referred to as *expenditure-driven grants*.

Reinsurance. A transaction in which an assuming enterprise (reinsurer), for a consideration (premium), assumes all or part of a risk undertaken originally by another insurer (ceding enterprise). However, the legal rights of the insured are not affected by the reinsurance transaction, and the ceding enterprise issuing the original insurance contract remains liable to the insured for payment of policy benefits. [SGAS 10]

Related organization. Term used in connection with defining the financial reporting entity. An organization for which a primary government is accountable because that government appoints a voting majority of the board, but is not *financially* accountable. [SGAS 14]

Related party transaction. A transaction that an informed observer might reasonably believe reflects

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considerations other than economic self interest based upon the relationship that exists between the parties to the transaction. The term often is used in contrast to an *arm's-length transaction*.

Relative order of liquidity. An order for presenting assets and liabilities on the statement of net assets based upon how readily they may be converted to cash or will require the use of cash. [SGAS 34]

Relevance. The principle that there should be a close logical relationship between the financial information provided and the purpose for which it is needed. Information is relevant if it is capable of making a difference in a user's assessment of a problem, condition, or event. [SGAC 1]

Reliability. The principle that financial information should be verifiable, free from bias, and faithfully represent what it purports to represent. [SGAC 1]

Reportable condition. Term used in connection with financial auditing. A significant deficiency in internal controls discovered in the course of the financial statement audit that must be communicated by the independent auditor to the entity's audit committee or its equivalent.

Reporting package. Term used in connection with Single Audits. A package that the independent auditor must communicate to the Federal Audit Clearing House that includes (a) the government's financial statements, (b) the government's supplementary schedule of expenditures of federal awards, (c) the auditor's reports, (d) a summary schedule of prior audit findings, and (e) a corrective action plan. The reporting package must be accompanied by a special data collection form that summarizes the information contained in the reporting package.

Repurchase agreement. A transaction in which the governmental entity (buyer-lender) transfers cash to a broker-dealer or financial institution (seller-borrower); the broker-dealer or financial institution transfers securities to the governmental entity and promises to repay the cash plus interest in exchange for the return of the same securities. [SGAS 3]

Required supplementary information. Statements, schedules, statistical data, or other information that the GASB has determined to be necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic statements. [SGAS 5]

Reserved fund balance. The portion of a governmental fund's net assets that is not available for appropriation.

Restricted assets. Assets whose use is subject to constraints that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. [SGAS 34]

Restricted net assets. A component of net assets calculated by reducing the carrying value of restricted assets by the amount of any related debt outstanding.

Retrospectively (experience) rated policy. Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. An insurance policy for which the final amount of the premium is determined by adjusting the initial premium based on actual experience during the period of coverage (sometimes subject to maximum and minimum limits). A retrospectively rated policy is designed to encourage safety by the insured and to compensate the insurer if larger than expected losses are incurred. [SGAS 10]

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Revenue and claims development trend data. Required supplementary information mandated by the GASB for public-entity risk pools.

Revenue anticipation note. Short-term, interest-bearing note issued by a government in anticipation of revenues to be received at a later date. The note is retired from the revenues to which it is related.

Reverse repurchase agreement. An agreement in which a broker-dealer or financial institution (buyer-lender) transfers cash to a governmental entity (seller-borrower); the entity transfers securities to the broker-dealer or financial institution and promises to repay the cash plus interest in exchange for the same securities or for different securities. [SGAS 3]

Risk. The uncertainty of loss, chance of loss, or variance of actual from expected results. Also, the subject of an insurance contract (i.e., insured property). The City assumes liability for most risk including, but not limited to, property damage and personal injury liability.

Risk retention. A term describing the retention by an entity of a risk of loss, arising out of the ownership of property or from some other cause, instead of transferring that risk to an independent third party through the purchase of an insurance policy. The City sets aside assets to fund any related losses.

Risk-sharing pools. One of four different types of public-entity risk pool. An arrangement by which governments pool risks and funds and share in the cost of losses. [SGAS 10]

Salary and wages. A category of expenditures, which includes the compensation paid to all full-time, part-time, or seasonal employees. This category also includes payments for vacation and sick leave.

Salary-related payments. Term used in connection with compensated absences. Payments by an employer that are directly and incrementally associated with payments made for compensated absences on termination. Such salary-related payments include the employer's share of social security and Medicare taxes and also might include, for example, the employer's contributions to pension plans. [SGAS 16]

Schedule of employer contributions. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. Trend data on employers' annual required contribution to a pension plan and actual contributions.

Schedule of funding progress. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. Trend data on the relationship between the actuarial values of pension plan assets and the related actuarial accrued liabilities. __ 649

SEC 2a7-like pools. An external investment pool that is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment company, but nevertheless has a policy that it will, and does, operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17Code of Federal Regulations §270.2a-7). Rule 2a7 allows SEC-registered mutual funds to use amortized cost rather than market value to report net assets to compute share prices if certain conditions are met. Those conditions include restrictions on the types of investments held, restrictions on the term-to-maturity of individual investments and the dollar-weighted average of the portfolio, requirements for portfolio diversification, requirements for divestiture considerations in the event of security downgrades and defaults, and required actions if the market value of the portfolio deviates from amortized cost by a specified amount. [SGAS 31]

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Securities lending transactions. Transactions in which governmental entities transfer their securities to broker-dealers and other entities for collateral—which may be cash, securities, or letters of credit—and simultaneously agree to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. [SGAS 28]

Segment. An identifiable activity (or grouping of activities) required to be accounted for separately which is reported as or within an enterprise fund or another stand-alone entity for which one or more revenue bonds or other revenue-backed debt instruments (such as certificates of participation) are outstanding. A segment has a specific identifiable revenue stream pledged in support of revenue bonds or other revenue-backed debt and has related expenses, gains and losses, assets, and liabilities that can be identified. [SGAS 34]

Segregation of incompatible duties. Term used in connection with the evaluation of internal control. The principle that no single employee should be placed in a position that allows that employee both to commit and conceal an irregularity in the ordinary course of the employee's duties.

Service efforts and accomplishments reporting. Term used by the GASB to describe the presentation of performance measures in connection with general purpose external financial reporting.

Single Audit. An audit performed in accordance with the Single Audit Act of 1984 (as amended) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. The Single Audit Act allows or requires governments (depending on the amount of federal assistance received) to have one audit performed to meet the needs of all federal grantor agencies.

Single Audit Act of 1984. Federal legislation that provides for state and local government recipients of federal financial awards to have one audit performed to meet the needs of all federal grantor agencies. The Single Audit Act was amended in 1996.

Single-program governments. Term used in connection with financial reporting. A government that budgets, manages, and accounts for its activities as a single program. Single-program governments that use only governmental funds have the option to combine their fund financial statements and their government-wide financial statements into a single, combining presentation.

Solvency test. Term used in connection with pension plan financial reporting. Comparison of a pension plan's present assets to the aggregate accrued liabilities classified into the following categories: (a) liability for active member contributions on deposit, (b) liability for future benefits to present retired lives, and (c) liability for service already rendered by active members. In preparing this schedule, valuation assets are arbitrarily allocated first to the liability for active member contributions on deposit, second to the liability for future benefits to present retired lives, and third to the liability for service already rendered by active members, regardless of the method used for asset allocation.

Special assessment. A compulsory levy made against certain properties to defray all or part of the cost of a specific capital improvement or service deemed to benefit primarily those properties.

Special funding situations. Term used in connection with pensions. A situation in which a governmental entity is legally responsible for contributions to pension plans that cover the employees of another governmental entity or entities. For example, a state government may be legally responsible

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for the annual “employer” contributions to a pension plan that covers employees of school districts within the state. [SGAS 27]

Special items. Significant transactions or other events within the control of management that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. [SGAS 34]

Special revenue fund. A governmental fund type used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. [NCGA Statement 1]

Special termination benefits. Benefits offered for a short period of time to employees in connection with their termination of employment. Special termination benefits serve as an inducement to take early retirement, and often are used to help alleviate near-term budgetary problems.

Standard costing. Method of estimating the historical cost of a capital asset by establishing the average cost of obtaining the same or a similar asset at the time of acquisition.

State equalization rate. The ratio between assessed value and market value as determined by the State Board of Equalization.

Statistical section. The third of three essential components of any comprehensive annual financial report. The statistical section provides a broad range of trend data covering key financial indicators from the past 10 fiscal years (e.g., general government revenues and expenditures, property tax collections, debt burden). It also contains demographic and miscellaneous data useful in assessing a government’s financial condition. The contents of the statistical section normally fall outside the scope of the independent audit of the financial statements.

Stock rights. Rights given to existing stockholders to purchase newly issued shares in proportion to their holdings at a specific date. [SGAS 31] _ 651

Stock warrants. Certificates entitling the holder to acquire shares of stock at a certain price within a stated period. Warrants often are made part of the issuance of bonds or preferred or common stock. [SGAS 31]

Street or nominee name. Securities that are issued in or endorsed to the name of a securities depository, broker-dealer, or other financial services company, on behalf of the true beneficial owners of the securities. [SGAS 3, Q&A]

Strike price. A fixed or determinable price on a given date or at any time on or before a given date at which the buyer (owner) may purchase from (call option) or sell to (put option) the seller (writer) of an option contract a fixed number of items (such as shares of equity securities). [SGAS 31]

Structured settlement. Term used in connection with risk financing. A means of satisfying a claim liability, consisting of an initial cash payment to meet specific present financial needs combined with a stream of future payments designed to meet future financial needs, generally funded by annuity contracts. [SGAS 10]

Sub-object. A subdivision within an expenditure object classification (e.g., *regular employees* is a

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possible sub-object classification within the *personal services —salaries and wages* expenditure object classification).

Summary of significant accounting policies (SSAP). The first of the notes to the financial statements or a separate section immediately preceding the notes to the financial statements. The basic authoritative guidance governing the contents of the SSAP is provided in Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 22, *Disclosure of Significant Accounting Policies*.

Supplementary information. Financial information presented together with basic financial statements that is not included within the scope of the audit of those statements. When the presentation of certain supplementary information is mandated by the GASB it is referred to as *required supplementary information*.

Susceptible to accrual. Term used in connection with the application of the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues that are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. [NCGA Statement 1]

System development fees. Fees charged to join or to extend an existing utility system. Also referred to as *tap fees* or *connection fees*.

Take-out agreement. Term used in connection with demand bonds. An arrangement with a financial institution to convert demand bonds to an installment loan payable over a specified period, sometimes as long as 10 years or more. A take-out agreement is used to provide long-term financing in the event the remarketing agent is unable to resell demand bonds within a specified period (usually three to six months) subsequent to the exercise of the “demand” feature by bondholders. [IGAS 1]

Tap fees. Fees charged to join or to extend an existing utility system. Also referred to as *system development fees* or *connection fees*.

Tax anticipation note. Short-term, interest-bearing note issued by a government in anticipation of tax revenues to be received at a later date. The note is retired from the tax revenues to which it is related.

Tax-increment financing. Financing secured by the anticipated incremental increase in tax revenues, resulting from the redevelopment of an area.

Tax levy. The total amount to be raised by general property taxes.

Tax rate. The amount of taxes levied for each \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

Technical agenda. Term used in connection with the operation of the GASB. A list of research projects formally undertaken by the GASB as part of its development of authoritative standards of accounting and financial reporting.

Technical bulletin. A document issued by the staff of the GASB to provide guidance for applying GASB statements and interpretations and resolving accounting issues not directly addressed by them. [TB 84-1]

Temporary accounts. Accounts that close to net assets at the end of an accounting period (e.g., revenues and expenses).

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Ten percent criterion. The first of two tests used to determine whether a given governmental fund or enterprise fund must be reported as a major fund in the basic financial statements. For governmental funds, this test is applied to the total assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures of all governmental funds. For enterprise funds, this test is applied to the total assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of all enterprise funds. The test need be met for only one of these four items.

Termination payments method. A method of calculating the liability for earned sick leave for which it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. Under this method, the amount of the liability is estimated based on a governmental entity's past experience of making termination payments for sick leave, adjusted for the effect of changes in its termination policy and other factors. [SGAS 16]

Timeliness. The principle that financial statements must be issued soon enough after the reported events to affect decisions. [SGAC 1]

Timing differences. Differences between the budgetary basis of accounting and GAAP that occur when the period used for budgeting differs from the period used for GAAP reporting (e.g., a special revenue fund that uses a grant-year budget rather than a fiscal-year budget).

Tri-party arrangements. Term used in connection with repurchase agreements. An arrangement in which the custodian serves as agent both of the buyer-lender and of the seller-borrower by agreeing, in the event of default by one, to protect the interests of the other. The custodian holds the securities underlying the agreement in the names of both repurchase agreement parties (the buyer-lender as pledgee and the seller-borrower as owner). [SGAS 3, Q&A]

Type A program. Term used in connection with the determination of major programs for purposes of Single Audits. Type A programs are defined on the basis of the relationship between program expenditures and total federal awards expended. __ 653

Type B program. Term used in connection with the determination of major programs for purposes of Single Audits. A Type B program is any program with insufficient program expenditures to qualify as a Type A program.

Unallocated claim adjustment expenses. Term used in connection with risk financing. Costs that cannot be associated with specific claims but are related to claims paid or in the process of settlement, such as salaries and other internal costs of the pool's claims department. [SGAS 10]

Unallocated depreciation. Term used in connection with the government-wide statement of activities. Depreciation not properly reported as a direct expense of a functional category.

Uncommitted balance of appropriations. The portion of an appropriation remaining after the deduction of expenditures and encumbrances.

Understandability. The principle that information in financial reports should be expressed as simply as possible. [SGAC 1]

Undesignated unreserved fund balance. Available expendable financial resources in a governmental

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fund that are not the object of tentative management plans (i.e., designations).

Undivided interest. An arrangement (also known as a *joint operation*) that resembles a joint venture but no entity or organization is created by the participants. An undivided interest is an ownership arrangement in which two or more parties own property in which title is held individually to the extent of each party's interest. Implied in that definition is that each participant is also liable for specific, identifiable obligations (if any) of the operation. Because an undivided interest is not a legal entity, borrowing to finance its operations often is done individually by each participant. An additional consequence of the absence of a formal organizational structure is that there is no entity with assets, liabilities, expenditures/expenses, and revenues—and thus, equity—to allocate to participants. [SGAS 14]

Unearned revenue. A type of deferred revenue account used in connection with resources that have not yet been earned.

Unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The excess of the actuarial accrued liability over the actuarial value of assets. This value may be negative, in which case it may be expressed as a *negative unfunded actuarial accrued liability*, the *excess of the actuarial value of assets over the actuarial accrued liability*, or the *funding excess*.

Unqualified opinion. An opinion rendered without reservation by the independent auditor that financial statements are fairly presented.

Unrealized gains and losses. Term used in connection with the valuation of investments. Cumulative change in the market value of investments prior to their disposition.

Unrealized revenues. Term used in connection with budgeting. The difference between estimated revenues and actual revenues.

Unrestricted net assets. That portion of net assets that is neither restricted nor invested in capital assets (net of related debt).

User charges. The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the party benefiting from the service.

Vesting method. A method of calculating the liability for earned sick leave for which it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. Under this method, the amount of the liability is estimated based on the sick leave accumulated at the date of the statement of position for those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments. In calculating the liability, these accumulations are reduced to the maximum amount allowed as a termination payment. Accruals for those employees who are expected to become eligible in the future are based on assumptions concerning the probability that individual employees or classes or groups of employees will become eligible to receive termination payments. [SGAS 16]

Voluntary non-exchange transactions. Transactions that result from legislative or contractual agreements, other than exchanges, entered into willingly by the parties to the agreement (for example, certain grants and private donations). [SGAS 33]

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Voting majority. Term used in connection with defining the financial reporting entity. A situation in which the number of the primary government's appointees to a component unit's board is sufficient to control decisions of the component unit. [SGAS 14, Q&A]

Vulnerability assessment. Term used in connection with evaluations of internal controls. The risk-based systematic prioritization of internal control evaluations.

Widely recognized and prevalent practice. Term used in connection with the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments established by SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report*. The principle that accounting and financial reporting practice should itself serve as a source of GAAP in the absence of higher level guidance.

Yellow Book. Term used in connection with public sector auditing. A non-technical term commonly used to describe the General Accounting Office's publication *Government Auditing Standards*.

Yield maintenance repurchase–reverse repurchase agreement. A repurchase agreement or a reverse repurchase agreement where the parties agree that the securities returned will provide the seller-borrower with a yield as specified in the agreement. [SGAS 3]_ 655

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