



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK

ANNUAL BUDGET

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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

O. Paul Shew, City Manager
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GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
Award*

PRESENTED TO

City of Rye

New York

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

January 1, 2004

President

Executive Director

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Introduction

City Organization and Services

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

Basis of Budgeting

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Reporting Entity

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

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

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

Funds and Accounts of the City

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

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

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

The Cable TV Special Revenue Fund. Special Revenue Funds are governmental funds established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for certain defined purposes. The Cable TV Special Revenue Fund is used to account for revenues received from the cable television franchise holder, and expenditures related to the City's public access cable television programming known as Rye Community Television ("RCTV").

The K.T. Woods Permanent Fund. Permanent Funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the City's programs. The K.T. Woods Permanent Fund is used to account for an endowment left to the City by K.T. Woods, the principal of which must remain untouched in perpetuity, and the interest earnings of which must be used to fund or partially fund salaries of interns working at the City of Rye Nature Center.

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

The Capital Projects Fund, which is 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Balances - Reserves and Designations

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

Budget Calendar

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2005 Budget Calendar

April 15, 2004: Departments requested to submit to the City Comptroller, no later than May 14, 2004, projects proposed for the 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Plan (“CIP”) and vehicle acquisitions proposed for 2005. Projects and vehicles must have a value of at least \$15,000 and a useful life of at least three years.

May 20, 2004: 2005 operating budget orientation and planning (“kick-off”) meeting with City Manager, department heads, and key departmental budget preparation staff.

May – June 2004: Meetings with City Manager, City Comptroller, and department heads to review, evaluate, and prioritize 2005-2009 CIP requests and 2005 proposed vehicle acquisitions.

June 1, 2004: Departments provided access to budget management system for 2005 operating budget, including current year forecasts of revenues and expenditures, and forthcoming year revenue estimates and appropriation requests. All submissions must be completed by August 31, 2004.

June 2004: City Manager makes final decisions concerning proposed 2005-2009 projects and 2005 vehicle acquisitions.

July 2004: City’s financial policies reviewed by City’s Finance Committee and City Council, and adopted by City Council upon completion of review (and if necessary, amendments).

August 6, 2004: 2005-2009 CIP transmitted to the City Council

August 16, 2004: 2005-2009 CIP presented to the City Council at public meeting by City Manager and City Comptroller.

September 2004: Meetings with City Manager, City Comptroller, and department heads to review 2005 operating budget revenue estimates and appropriation requests.

October 8, 2004: City Manager makes final 2005 operating budget decisions.

October 2004: City Finance Department prepares, proofs and publishes 2005 Tentative Budget document.

November 2, 2004: 2005 Tentative Budget document transmitted to City Council.

November 3, 2004: 2005 Tentative Budget presented to City Council at public meeting by City Manager and City Comptroller.

November 9, 2004: 2005 Tentative Budget public workshop meeting.

November 15, 2004: 2005 Tentative Budget public workshop meeting.

November 17, 2004: Regular City Council public meeting, with discussion and public participation concerning the 2005 Tentative Budget included on the agenda.

December 1, 2004: Regular City Council public meeting, with public hearing of the 2005 Tentative Budget included on the agenda.

December 15, 2004: Regular City Council public meeting, with adoption of the 2005 Budget included on the agenda.

Property Tax Limitation

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

Debt Limitations

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

City of Rye, New York
List of Elected and Appointed Officials
December 31, 2004

Elected Officials

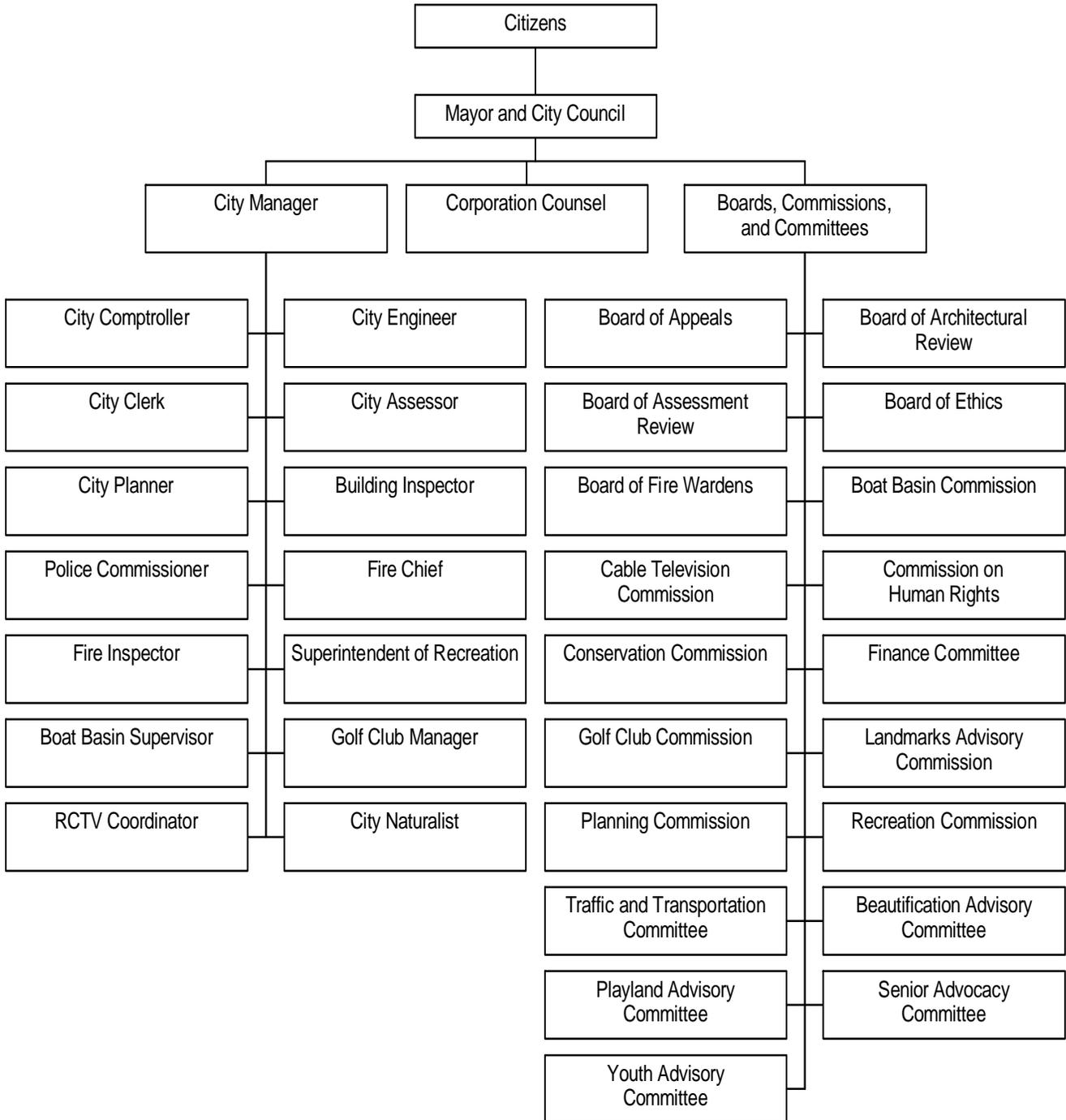
Steven Otis, Mayor

Franklin J. Chu, Council Member
Robert S. Cypher, Council Member
Matthew Fahey, Council Member
Duncan Hennes, Council Member
Rosamond Larr, Council Member
H. Gerry Seitz, 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
Peter Cotter, 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 City of Rye, New York

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How to Use This Budget Document

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

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

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

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

The Budget Process

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

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>):

- 2003 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.
- 2003 Financial Trends Report, which presents in both graphical and narrative format ten-year trend information on selected City of Rye financial indicators and ratios.
- 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Plan, which presents tentative plans for the repair and replacement of major capital assets (land, buildings, and infrastructure) over a forthcoming five-year period, including narrative and pictorial representations.

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

ARTICLE 21
Financial Procedures

§ C21-1. Fiscal year.

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

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

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

§ C21-3. Tentative budget.

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

§ C21-4. Council action on budget.

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

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

City of Rye, New York Demographic and Statistical Data

Per U.S. Census Bureau Census 2000:

Population-----	14,955
Male-----	48.2%
Female-----	51.8%
Median age-----	38.1
Race:	
White-----	89.6%
Black/African American -----	1.3%
Asian -----	6.5%
Other -----	1.4%
Two or more races -----	1.2%
Family households-----	74.9%
Non-family households -----	25.1%
Owner-occupied housing -----	74.9%
Renter-occupied housing -----	25.1%
Average household size, owner-occupied-----	2.91
Average household size, renter-occupied -----	2.40
Educational attainment, 25 years and older:	
Less than high school graduate-----	5.6%
High school graduate -----	9.3%
Some college, no degree -----	11.2%
Associate degree-----	5.5%
Bachelor's degree -----	33.8%
Graduate or professional degree -----	34.6%
Residency:	
Same house in 1995-----	56.0%
Different house in U.S. in 1995 -----	34.3%
Different house elsewhere in 1995-----	9.7%
Language spoken at home:	
English only -----	78.0%
Spanish-----	7.4%
Other Indo-European languages-----	9.8%
Asian and Pacific Island languages-----	6.8%

City of Rye, New York Demographic and Statistical Data

Population over 16 years of age in labor force -----	62.2%
Industry:	
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	25.8%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative-----	17.9%
Educational, health, and social services-----	17.4%
Information-----	6.4%
Retail trade -----	6.2%
Construction-----	5.4%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services -----	4.4%
Manufacturing -----	4.0%
Public administration -----	4.0%
Wholesale trade-----	3.7%
Other services -----	3.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities -----	1.4%
Class of worker:	
Private wage and salary workers-----	79.4%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business -----	11.0%
Government workers-----	9.4%
Unpaid family workers -----	0.2%
Income (in U.S. Dollars):	
Median household income -----	\$110,894
Mean earnings -----	196,636
Median family income-----	133,231
Per capita income-----	76,566
Median earnings, male, full-time, year-round workers -----	96,585
Median earnings, female, full-time, year-round workers -----	52,052

Per U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for August (most recent data available):

	2003	2004	Change
Unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted:			
United States-----	6.0%	5.4%	(11.0%)
New York State-----	6.2%	5.4%	(14.8%)
Westchester County-----	4.1%	4.1%	None

Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers,
New York – Northern New Jersey – Long Island,
NY-NJ-CT-PA, All Items, 1982-84=100----- 199.1 -----205.7----- +3.31%

Per City of Rye, New York Office of Assessor (for 2003, most recently completed year):

Median residential home value -----	\$930,000
Average residential home value -----	\$1,214,874
Highest price paid for single-family residential home-----	\$4,500,000

Financial Goals and Policies

Introduction

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

Financial Goals

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

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

Financial Policies

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

Budget Policy

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

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

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

- The City will adopt an annual budget for the General Fund that includes a contingency equal to at least one (1%) percent of the total General Fund appropriations of that budget. This contingency will be used to provide for expenditures that exceed or revenues that do not meet budget estimates, and/or for new or increased program requirements required by law or desired and approved by City Council resolution.
- Unreserved and undesignated fund balance may be appropriated as part of the adopted budget to fund capital, emergency, or unusual and non-recurring expenditures/expenses. Unreserved and undesignated fund balance should not be used to fund operating expenditures/expenses in the adopted budget.
- One-time revenues that are not required by law or agreement to be expended for a particular purpose will only be used to fund capital or emergency expenditures/expenses in the adopted budget. One-time revenues include, but are not limited to, proceeds from the sale of property and other major assets, governmental aid that is not regularly received and is unlikely to recur on a regular basis, major gifts or donations, and major insurance recoveries.
- Reservations and designations of fund balance will be estimated in the adopted budget for amounts of fund equity legally restricted or otherwise not available for appropriation.
- The City's fiscal year shall be the calendar year and its budget calendar shall be as provided for in Article 21 of the Charter of the City of Rye, as follows:
 - 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
Citibank, N.A.
HSBC Bank USA
JPMorgan Chase Bank
Wachovia Bank, N.A.

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

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

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

Collateralizing of Deposits

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

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

- Any mortgage related securities, as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which may be purchased by banks under the limitations established by federal bank regulatory agencies.
- Commercial paper and bankers' acceptances issued by a bank (other than the bank with which the money is being deposited or invested) rated in the highest short-term category by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization and having maturities of not longer than sixty days from the date they are pledged.
- Zero-coupon obligations of the United States government marketed as "Treasury STRIPS".

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

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

<u>NRSRO</u>	<u>Long-Term Debt¹</u>	<u>Short-Term Debt²</u>
Moody's Investor Services	A1	P-1
Standard & Poors	A+	A-1
Fitch	A+	F-1

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
Citibank, N.A.
HSBC Bank USA
JPMorgan Chase Bank
Wachovia Bank, N.A.
MBIA Cooperative Liquid Asset Securities System (CLASS)

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

NRSRO	Long-Term Debt Rating
Moody’s Investor Services	A
Standard & Poors	A
Fitch	A

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

Purchase of Investments

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

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

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

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements are authorized subject to the following restrictions:

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

Capital Asset Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Useful Lives and Thresholds of Capital Assets

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. The City Comptroller and City Manager or their respective designees shall be the City's representatives in official matters involving City debt, and shall determine who should participate in communications with rating agencies concerning City debt. The City Comptroller shall coordinate and participate in communications between other City officials and the City's bond counsel, financial advisors, and financial institutions concerning City debt.
- Our comprehensive annual financial reports and official statements will reflect our commitment to full and open disclosure concerning our debt.

Expenditure/Expense Policy

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

- Expenditures/expenses and purchase commitments will be made in a form and process that is legal, appropriate, funded, authorized and sufficiently documented.
- Expenditures/expenses and purchase commitments will be recorded in an accurate and timely fashion.
- The review and approval process for all claims made against the City shall be as follows:
 - Departments must issue purchase orders as required under our purchasing policy. Departments are encouraged to issue purchase orders whenever practical, even if they are not required.
 - Properly completed claims must be prepared and submitted to the finance department by the department responsible for originating the claim. A "properly completed claim" must include, but is not limited to, the vendor's name and address, date of claim, explanation, and accounts to be charged, department authorization signature and sufficient documentation. "Sufficient documentation" means that a person unfamiliar with the transaction could understand what was ordered, when, by whom, from what vendor, at what price, when the goods or services were delivered, who accepted delivery, and who authorized payment. Typical documentation includes copies of purchase orders, invoices and/or statements, council resolutions awarding bids or state contracts, records of quotes received, receiving slips, correspondence and other communications.

- Finance will issue checks promptly for all claims properly completed and submitted.
- The balances in appropriation accounts will be monitored regularly to ensure that the total of expenditures/expenses and purchase commitments in any account do not exceed the authorized budget for that account.
- Requests for competitive bids, proposals, formal and informal quotes, and other methods of seeking and encouraging vendor competition will be obtained as required by law or otherwise established by the City Manager or City Comptroller.
- Arrangements will be encouraged with other governments, private individuals, and firms, to contract out or cooperatively deliver services, in a manner that reduces cost and/or improves efficiency and effectiveness while maintaining service quality.
- The full direct and indirect costs will be calculated for any service provided for a fee or charge, or where there is a potential for the reimbursement of such costs.
- We will maintain an effective risk management program that provides adequate coverage, minimizes losses, and reduces costs.
- All appropriations shall lapse at the close of the fiscal year to the extent that they shall not have been expended or encumbered.

Operating Position Policy

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

- The City will pay all current operating expenditures with current operating revenues.
- Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services, and will be recorded when incurred. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end will be reported as reservations of fund balance.
- The City will maintain the unreserved, undesignated fund balance of the General Fund at a level equal to 5% of the total General Fund appropriations.
- General Fund unreserved and undesignated fund balances should be used for capital, emergency, or unusual and non-recurring expenditures.
- The City will prepare a cash-flow analysis of all funds on a regular basis. Disbursements, collections and investments will be managed to provide sufficient cash for daily financial needs.

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

Purchasing Policy

The adoption of a purchasing policy confirms the commitment of a local government to ensure that its purchases of goods and services are made legally, fairly, prudently, competently, and at the lowest possible cost offered by responsible vendors. This purchasing policy, our city charter, General Municipal Law §§103 and 104, and the State Comptroller's Financial Management Guide subsection 8, provide guidance to those involved in the

purchasing process. The City of Rye has adopted the following purchasing policy statements in accordance with §104-b of the General Municipal Law (GML):

- Per §C8-2(J) of our city charter, the city manager shall have control and supervision of all city purchases except for those requiring competitive bidding.
- The dollar thresholds stated in this policy are to mean the total city-wide aggregate amount which is estimated to be spent for the same or similar item in the course of a fiscal year.
- Per GML §103, competitive bids will be required for purchase contracts (contracts involving materials only) in excess of \$10,000 and public works contracts (contracts involving labor or both labor and materials) in excess of \$20,000.
- Some purchases are specifically exempt from competitive bidding or purchasing policy. Such exceptions are defined in GML §103 and §104-b, and include but are not limited to, state and county contracts, qualified agencies, emergencies, professional services, sole source vendors, true leases and insurance.
- The purchase record for any purchase made under an exception to competitive bidding or purchasing policy will include documentation clearly indicating the exception as defined in GML §103 or §104-b.
- For purchases not requiring competitive bid:
 - Three written quotes will be required for any purchase of \$5,000 or more
 - Two verbal quotes will be required for any purchase of at least \$2,500 and below \$5,000
 - Purchases below \$2,500 may be made at the discretion of the department head
 - Where it is economically feasible, departments are encouraged to seek competitive written quotes from three or more vendors, whether or not the quotes are required.
- The city council may adopt resolutions establishing circumstances and reasons under which, in the best interest of the city, competitive bids or quotes are not required.
- Purchase orders must be issued for purchases of \$500 or more. Purchase orders are encouraged where practical for purchases less than \$500.
- All purchases will be sufficiently documented. “Sufficiently documented” means that a person unfamiliar with the transaction would understand the transaction, including but not limited to, the nature and purpose of the transaction, parties involved, goods or services ordered and delivered, itemized and total costs, accounts charged, person(s) who authorized the purchase, person(s) who confirmed receipt of the goods or services, and the date of each material event in the purchasing process.
- The justification and reasons for any variance from this policy, including but not limited to, the selection of a vendor who is not the lowest responsible bidder or the failure to obtain sufficient competitive quotes, will be documented and made a part of the purchasing record.
- The city council and all city department heads will review this policy periodically and at least annually. Comments, questions, and proposed changes should be addressed to the city comptroller.
- The unintentional failure to comply with this purchasing policy or the provisions of GML §104-b shall not be grounds to void action taken or give rise to a cause of action against the city or any officer or employee of the city.

Revenue Policy

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

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

Periodic Review

The City's financial policies 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 3, 2004

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

Dear Council Members,

This year has been one of celebration and reflection. The 100th anniversary as a community has been the cause of celebration throughout the year. It was especially appropriate that the City Council helped residents celebrate the occasion by challenging them with municipally sponsored grants.

Reflection came as a result of that celebration in looking at where we were in 1904. It also came in the form of a time capsule that was buried on the Village Green and will be opened in 2104. Looking back at our progress since then and looking forward to our expectations we see a community that has made a steady path to improvement. Quality has been a hallmark of Rye from the beginning.

This budget is a part of that journey. It recognizes that not everything that counts can be counted, and that a budget represents a statement of values and priorities. Stability, balance and quality remain as our central theme. *Quality processing* is used to describe our approach at striking a balance between quality and quantity.

CONTEXT

The City Council has successfully intervened this past year in outside issues of waterborne ferry services, interstate highway exchanges, and road construction projects. In each case the City Council acted to preserve the quality of life in Rye. The *role of the City Council* has been to provide policy direction for the community and lead the community.

The Council successfully brought to referendum an issue of long-standing concern: restoration of the Locust Avenue Firehouse. That project is now in design and the firehouse will be renovated in 2005-2006. The Damiano Center should go to construction in 2005 with seating for 150 persons. The year 2005 will see significant capital investment in the restoration/ expansion of municipal facilities.

The *role of management* has been to help develop policy alternatives and then execute those policies in an effective, efficient manner. One example has been in Fire. The City Council made a policy decision to encourage volunteerism in fire services. The Rye Fire Department then initiated an active role in restoring volunteer membership to its ranks. That partnership between

policy leaders and administrative personnel can be effective.

The City experienced a long and expensive winter in late 2003 and early 2004. Activities included everything from snow removal in the Central Business District to significant roadway repair. A wet summer then followed culminating with significant riverine flooding. With assistance from the American Red Cross, Federal Emergency Management Agency, State Emergency Management Office and County Office of Emergency Management Services the City was able to help residents and others with temporary shelter and help equip people with information.

Flooding will be an ongoing issue for our community. Much of the City of Rye enjoys scenic views of the Long Island Sound and of two tributaries: Blind Brook and Beaver Swamp Brook. This budget anticipates that we will continue to examine the issues, problems and opportunities involved with life in the flood plain.

Consistent with the policy of the Council, the workforce of the organization has been reduced by another full time position (*in addition to previous reductions*). A smaller but more highly skilled workforce has been a policy goal. This budget introduces an approach called **quality processing**, which is an effort to blend both financial concerns (*quantitative financial measures*) with value considerations (*qualitative considerations*). We are trying to find that hypothetical point where good, fast and cheap all converge¹.

The result is a budget that has a view to public service that we believe to be balanced between these competing concerns. We use the same format as last year for consistency. We hope that you find it informative, appropriate, and reflective of your policies.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS/ OUTSIDE AGENCIES/ CONTRACTS

The City of Rye workforce provides most of our essential services. It has contracts with a variety of organizations, agencies and governments for other services. The nature of these relationships is one that is dynamic and subject to review and modification.

This budget continues to support those important relationships through continued participation in Inter-Municipal Agreements. (IMAs), including IMAs for emergency medical services with the Villages of Port Chester and Rye Brook; fire protection services with the Town/Village of Harrison, snow removal with Westchester County, and many more. One of these IMAs is still in discussion as we go to print.

The **City Council role** is defined by the nature of the their business relationship. In general, we have three different business relationships with not-for-profit (NFP) “501(c)3” organizations. The nature of the relationships are outlined:

- City owned property on which the NFP operates without financial subsidy from the City.

¹ Usually things can be good and fast but are not cheap; they can be fast and cheap but are not normally good; or they can be cheap and good but are rarely fast. Any combination of two characteristics tends to compete against the third. In this context we might have high quality service, rapid response and very low tax as substitutes.

An example of this is the Rye Arts Center.

- City owned property on which the NFP operates but with limited subsidy from the City. Examples of these are: the Rye Historical Society operating out of the Square House, and the Friends of the Rye Nature Center operating out of the Rye Nature Center.
- NFP owned property in which the City pays for upkeep, maintenance, and NFP personnel. An example of this is the Rye Free Reading Room.

Another group of municipally appointed organizations are a collection of ad hoc groups that have differing legal status but may be acting in part or in whole for the City. The Rye Youth Council, the Conservation Commission Advisory Committee, the Finance Committee and the Beautification Committee are examples of such organizations along with the Youth Advisory Committee. Their role to the Council is *advisory*, and the City Council may act on their recommendations.

The role of the Council changes according to the business relationship they enjoy. The enterprise accounts (boat basin and golf club) have boards that serve in an advisory capacity to the City. All other departments are directly responsible to their appointing authority. The Council is not normally involved as a legislative body in routine dealings with NFP organizations.

ISSUES, PROBLEMS, OPPORTUNITIES

The population of Rye has been consistent for nearly two decades, but the changes in Rye have been constant: from automobile traffic to service demands. The demands on the City and its services have changed both with resident expectations and with regulatory rule making. The City does have significant issues to address in the coming year:

Fire Department Management Study - An initial draft has been delivered, but since the inception of the study the Fire Department has undertaken several changes. While a final report will be made, the department has already taken responsibility for instituting changes that are positive. The City plans to have a final presentation from the consultants prior to the close of 2004.

Rye Nature Center - We have moved the office of the Naturalist in with other land use activities of the City, and a space is still maintained in the Nature Center. The principal work is presently outside the Nature Center and is blended with environmental projects such as the Beaver Swamp Brook Project, wetland determinations in Planning and Zoning, teaching activities with the schools, public information on environmental issues, resident requests, and important but less prominent activities in soft release and animal control. Future use of the building and the allocation of space will need to be resolved with the City Council, the Conservation Commission Advisory Council, and the Friends of the Rye Nature Center. Since we have a contract for services with the Friends of the Rye Nature Center, we will need to discuss the operation of that contract prior to engaging in any substantive changes.

Boat Basin - Disposal of dredged material (spoils) is a major issue, and while funds have been allocated for dredging, the regulatory gridlock at the State and Federal level involved in this activity threatens navigation. We have included in this budget an examination of both near-term and long-term approaches to this issue. This also involves work with the Boat Basin

Commission.

A feasibility study will need to be undertaken to determine disposal sites for spoils along with possible promotion of marine education to Rye youth. This could offer an economically viable means by which to merge management of the newly acquired property near the Boat Basin with educational programs and commerce. We would anticipate partners such as the Agricultural Extension Service of the State of New York; the Department of Environmental Conservation; and local educators.

Central Business District (CBD) Parking Deck Study- A feasibility study for construction of a parking deck in the downtown area is anticipated; including the ongoing work of the City Council to encourage parking turnover through improved technology that provides for more effective and efficient enforcement. Initiated by the City Council, the budget continues this effort, with customer convenience an important aspect.

Department of Public Works (DPW) – Parts of the City of Rye are located in a flood plain. With continuation of the Beaver Swamp Brook Project and completing the second phase of the Rye Nursery Wetlands Project there will be topics of ongoing commitment into 2005. These take enormous administrative time and resources. We plan to coordinate these projects along with the City Naturalist, working in concert with Engineering for interface. Other related DPW projects include the Kirby Lane North Sewer, topical work in various parts of the city, Highland Avenue drainage, and the Morehead pedestrian bridge.

Last year we vacated a management position in DPW. This budget has reorganized that position to assist the Engineer with both project and community interface activities.

Highways/Walkways - A Pavement Management Study (PMS) is in progress for this year, and that study will provide an empirical basis for road rehabilitation and reconstruction. The current rate of recapitalization of the municipal highway system is not sufficient to replace roads based off anticipated lifetimes (the current annual allocation is \$300,000 and the total lane miles is 151.87). The DPW will need to prioritize and allocate adequate funding to deal with outstanding roadway conditions and sidewalks rather than deal with each in an annualized manner.

Recreation - The Recreation Department has continuously reduced their reliance on tax dollars over the past several years. Recreation has met previous challenges and will undertake a new challenge this year with the rehabilitation and new construction at the Damiano Center. The Department intends to remain open for the entire construction period. The target for Recreation is to continuously provide services without an interruption in quality service or revenue stream.

Alternatives for Youth - Recreation has also led an effort in the Challenge Grant Program initiated by the City Council. This effort has taken the form of fund raising and awareness through demonstrations. Coupled with a grant, we believe that the Recreation Department can leverage local funds to develop a modern, attractive and safe skateboard park valued at some \$200,000 in 2005. *The local seed money for this was \$37,500, a 5:1 ratio.*

Law Enforcement Services - This budget supports the continued effort by the Police Department

to find creative and meaningful ways to interact with youth. Connected in some part to all other departments, this past year has found a community of interest with individuals/organizations that also wish to address chronic youth challenges such as underage drinking, mutual respect, domestic issues, and constructive activities.

The Respect Manual was a product of considerable work between and among organizations including the Rye Merchants Association, Youth Organizations, the Rye Schools and many others. That effort is continued and supported in this budget, and that support is necessary for successful results.

CHALLENGES

“If men were angels, no government would be necessary.”

-James Madison, Federalist Paper #10

In October of 1905 the Rye Chronicle advertised a “...handsome chestnut horse, absolutely sound, 15.1 hands high, having no use for him on account of using an electric automobile.”² Parking was soon reported as a problem in the downtown area. The Centennial celebration this year taught us that history does have a way of repeating itself.

A listing of specific projects is provided in this overview. That list does not include one of the greater policy challenges this coming year, and that is one which is much more difficult and has no perfect answer. In a community in which much has been given there can often be much expected.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Rye government was created to play a leadership role in making the lives of its residents better. It has a track record of proven and dependable work on behalf of its residents. In 2004 we celebrated 100 years of that effort. Local government in Rye boasts a long list of distinguished individuals who have given their time, talent and energy to our City.

The City of Rye has been long recognized for prudence and high quality public service, and this budget continues those traditions. Local government is one of the few jurisdictions left where people can see and talk with their elected officials and ask them questions twice a month.

This budget supports *several initiatives* led by the City Council. Those initiatives include environmental conservation, improved public safety with an emphasis on youth, recreation services, commerce, education and examination of flood plain opportunities, and an examination of creative ways to involve residents in local government. It also carries an overall approach to public service that is prudent and appropriate for a quality community such as Rye.

In *environmental conservation* the City will allocate more staff time to planning and zoning enforcement, wetland determinations, conservation projects such as the Beaver Swamp Brook

² Fifty Years of Rye: 1904-1954, by Marcia Dalphin. p.13. It should also be noted that the City of Rye has taken delivery of its first hybrid electric vehicle in 2004.

Project, soft release programs, and animal control such as deer herd management. The City has instituted an improved fuel management program, and it has initiated use of a hybrid gas/electric vehicle to conserve use of petroleum and enhance our air quality³.

In **public safety** this budget supports the ongoing effort to restore fire services both with high quality facilities and equipment, and with improved recruiting of volunteers. In police this budget supports the work started this past year in efforts to connect with youth and with youth services in general. The impoundment facility was deferred to this year.

In **recreation** the budget supports continued private contributions toward leisure services and at the same time opens up new opportunities for youth with a skateboard park. It supports the expansion of the Damiano Center with seating for up to 150 seniors.

Commerce relates directly to the viability of the Central Business District and the merchants in that area. The aging infrastructure of the community will continue to be addressed with improvements in sidewalks, streetlights and appearance. Working with the Rye Merchants Association, the Council anticipates creative ways to develop additional parking in the downtown area with an emphasis on convenience.

Having several locations of Rye in a **flood plain** brought the need for continued education this coming year for those residents living in flood prone areas. It also emphasized the need to examine whether or not there are opportunities that can attenuate flooding. This budget also assumes continuation of the Beaver Swamp Brook Project and the beginning of Phase II of the Rye Nursery Project.

Involving residents in local government is essential. In this past year we were able to engage residents through a variety of means including surveys, meetings, challenge grants, and other vehicles. The City Council has enacted legislation that helps residents organize locally for special improvements. This budget continues that effort with a view to broader participation in governmental affairs.

Finally, this budget embraces **financially prudent practices** to keep the City of Rye one of the lowest taxed cities in Westchester.⁴ The City operates all municipal services on approximately 17 cents of the total property tax dollar (County, School District, and City). This is the lowest reported cost of any full service City. Of this sixteen cents, over \$1,000,000 goes to the support of one private 501c3 corporation, the Rye Free Reading Room (RFRR). With that funding deducted, the cost of municipal services drops to 16 cents on the dollar.

THE BOTTOM LINE

The City's financial policies require that operating expenditures of the General Fund are funded

³ The use of alternative fuel vehicles is being examined carefully. We plan to phase in such a vehicle in the fire department in 2005.

⁴ Exact statistical information is not readily available, but this statement assumes a full service community providing a similar range of services as does the City of Rye. The next contender for a full service community at \$.16 cents/dollar is the City of New Rochelle, but they charge separately for sanitation pickup services.

by operating revenues; that available fund balance be used to fund capital costs; that unreserved and undesignated fund balance be at least equal to 5% percent of expenditures; that a contingency be established equal to 1% percent of operating expenditures, and that the Recreation Department's estimated revenues strive to recover approximately 40% of expenditures for special recreation programs and use of facilities and equipment.

In compliance with these policies, \$24,779,590 of operating expenditures is funded by a like amount of operating revenues, and an additional \$1,448,300 of available fund balance is utilized to fund capital projects. Unreserved and undesignated fund balance projected at December 31, 2005 of \$2,172,222 represents 8.28% of \$26,227,890 total expenditures. Contingency of \$246,000 has been provided equal to 1% of operating expenditures of \$24,533,590 (\$26,227,890 total expenditures less \$246,000 contingency and \$1,448,300 transfers for capital items). Recreation program revenues of \$761,741 recover 45% of \$1,673,986 in recreation program costs.

The fiscal 2005 budget provides for a 9.36% tax rate increase, or \$223 more per year on the average assessed home having a market value of approximately \$930,000. A change of \$154,000 in revenues, expenditures, or both is required to change the property tax rate by one (1%) percent.

A question commonly posed is, "How much of the budget is discretionary?" While the definition of what is truly discretionary may be argued, suffice it to say that unless there is a sincere intent to reduce program levels and staffing, non-discretionary items would include contracted salaries and benefits, contracted services (legal, financial, maintenance and repair, medical and emergency services, etc.), utilities, telecommunications, contingency and transfers. Excluding these from the 2005 budget of \$26,227,890 would leave us with a "discretionary" budget of \$742,531, just 2.8% of the total budget. The items left in the discretionary category may, as noted earlier, be discretionary only to a point, as they include equipment, office and small tool supplies, printing, memberships and dues, education and training (and related travel), books and subscriptions, and miscellaneous program costs.

The following costs are clearly beyond individual departmental control: animal control services, emergency medical services, Rye Youth Council, Rye Town Park, Southeast Consortium, Rye Free Reading Room, contingency, and transfers. These items total \$3,040,167, or approximately 11.6% of the 2005 budget. The remaining program costs, including salaries, benefits, equipment, materials and supplies, and contractual expenses, increased 2.5% over the 2004 budget. If the 2005 increase in program revenues (charges for services, intergovernmental charges, licenses and permits, fines and forfeitures, sale of property and compensation for loss, and miscellaneous revenues) of \$129,182 is included in the calculation, the increase in net program costs is 2.2%. This is favorable in view of a consumer price index (CPI) for this area that has increased 3.4% for the first nine months of 2004 compared to the same period of time in 2003.

We considered the above in our evaluation of 2005 funding requests submitted by the Rye Youth Council and the Rye Free Reading Room. The Rye Youth Council requested a 7.7% increase from \$32,500 to \$35,000, and the Rye Free Reading Room requested an 8.5% increase from \$986,000 to \$1,070,097. In light of the results achieved by City departments in moderating cost

increases and further reducing the tax burden with increased program revenues, the 2005 tentative budget provides a 3% increase for both agencies: \$33,475 for the Rye Youth Council, and \$1,015,580 for the Rye Free Reading Room.

As with the General Fund, all other budgets proposed for fiscal 2005 are financially sound and in accordance with both the City's financial policies and budgetary best practices. The K.T. Woods Fund's only activity is the transfer of funds to the General Fund to support the salaries of Nature Center interns in accordance with the terms of the K.T. Woods endowment. The Debt Service Fund provides for the payment of debt principal and interest on general long-term debt coming due in 2005. The Capital Projects Funds provides for \$1,050,000 of new projects, funded entirely with General Fund transfers and state aid. The enterprise funds (Boat Basin Fund and Golf Club Fund) are entirely supported by their own revenues, including costs for capital improvements, debt service, and administrative charges paid to the General Fund. Operating expenses of the internal service funds (Risk Retention Fund, and Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund) are supported entirely by charges to other funds and reserves. General Fund transfers; reserves, and \$1.18 million of new debt fund \$2 million of capital improvements and vehicle acquisitions included in the Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund.

IN CLOSING

Seventeen cents on the dollar provides everything you have heard here. When adjusted for the contribution to one non-municipal organization, the cost goes down to sixteen cents on the dollar.

No new positions are added despite an increase in demands and responsibilities.

This budget does not use the fund balance for any operational activities. It has been balanced through:

- Keeping staff to a minimum and reduction of another full-time position;
- Encouraging private participation in the funding of certain activities;
- Cutting/cost avoidance measures used in a variety of ways, from reduced telephone lines to greater control on petroleum products/ energy efficiencies; to improved workers compensation experiences/reduced injury;
- Containing the rise in budgets and stewardship of accounts;
- Creative ways to deliver services with reduced costs such a joint projects with our schools.

All staff has participated the past twelve months in an organization-wide monthly review of municipal projects. This 'wide-angle lens' provides a better mechanism for understanding the entire operation and recognizing the value of inter-relationships between and among departments.

Careful and prudent spending has been the culture in the City of Rye long before this particular budget. There is a frugality that has been instilled in administration, and we believe that you will find this budget reflects that culture. At the same time there is also a sense of public service that

keeps value and quality as a high priority for our residents. That commitment to public service is essential to keeping the 'Rye Difference' intact.

Your support of the professional staff and all the employees has been appreciated, and we look forward to a successful year in 2005.

Thank you.

O. Paul Shew
City Manager

Michael A. Genito
Assistant City Manager
City Comptroller
1051 Boston Post Road
Rye, New York 10580



CITY OF RYE
Department of Finance

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December 15, 2004

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council,
City Manager and Citizens of the City of Rye, New York:

The City Manager and City Comptroller presented the Tentative Budget for fiscal year ending December 31, 2005 to the City Council at the regular City Council public meeting of November 3, 2004.

Subsequent to that date the City Council held 2005 budget workshops on November 9 and 15, 2004; 2005 budget discussion as part of the agenda of the regular City Council meeting of November 17, 2004; the 2005 budget public hearing held during the regular City Council meeting of December 1, 2004, and the adoption of the 2005 budget at the regular City Council meeting of December 15, 2004. All of these meetings were open to the public, and the public participated in each of these meetings.

This *2005 Annual Budget* document includes the following changes adopted by the City Council to the 2005 Tentative Budget as originally presented:

As Adopted by the City Council on November 15, 2004

- ❖ Defer the issuance of the Locust Avenue Firehouse bonds from 2004 to 2006, reducing General Fund appropriations by \$328,000.
- ❖ Finance General Fund equipment costs with available fund balance rather than property tax revenues, reducing the property tax levy by approximately \$320,000.
- ❖ Increase interest income in the Building and Vehicle Fund by \$30,000 representing the defeasance of a portion of the 2002 Damiano Center bonds.
- ❖ Decrease salary and benefit costs by \$37,000 representing the net cost reduction achieved with the 2005 retirement of a senior firefighter, and replacement of that senior firefighter with a firefighter hired at a lower step of the pay plan.
- ❖ Appropriate \$100,000 of Building and Vehicle Fund retained earnings for operating costs related to that fund, thereby reducing the interfund service charges charged to the General Fund.
- ❖ Increase estimated General Fund parking meter revenues by \$125,000, reflecting the implementation of a multi-space parking meter system.
- ❖ Defer \$500,000 of capital projects that would have been funded with available fund balance in the General Fund and leave that amount in fund balance. The projects deferred

were the Peck and Midland Avenue intersection improvement for \$200,000; the Smith Street reconstruction for \$250,000, and the School Street Parking Lot Retaining Wall for \$50,000.

As Adopted by the City Council on December 1, 2004

- ❖ Increase the 2004 forecast of mortgage tax revenues, reflecting the unanticipated and unusual receipt of \$871,000 in mortgage taxes in 2004. This unusually large additional amount was due to the County's clearing of a backlog of home financing and refinancing transactions.
- ❖ Appropriate \$700,000 of available fund balance in the General Fund, increasing transfers to the Building and Vehicle Fund, for the purchase of refuse trucks, eliminating the need to issue \$700,000 of debt for this purpose.
- ❖ Increase General Fund estimated revenues for interest earnings by \$12,000 from \$200,000 to \$212,000.
- ❖ Increase General Fund estimated revenues for vehicle and traffic fines by \$20,000 from \$100,000 to \$120,000.
- ❖ Increase General Fund estimated revenues for building permits by \$28,000 from \$685,750 to \$713,750.
- ❖ Increase General Fund appropriations for the Rye Free Reading Room by \$15,000 from \$1,015,580 to \$1,030,580.
- ❖ Increase General Fund appropriations for the Rye Youth Council by \$1,500 from \$33,475 to \$34,975.

As Adopted by the City Council on December 15, 2004

- ❖ Reduce General Fund appropriations for transfers to Capital Projects Fund by \$100,000 reflecting the ability to fund the traffic signals at Milton Road and Oakland Beach Avenue from currently available bond funds. The \$100,000 was originally to be financed from available fund balance.

- Michael A. Genito
Assistant City Manager
City Comptroller

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COMBINED BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS

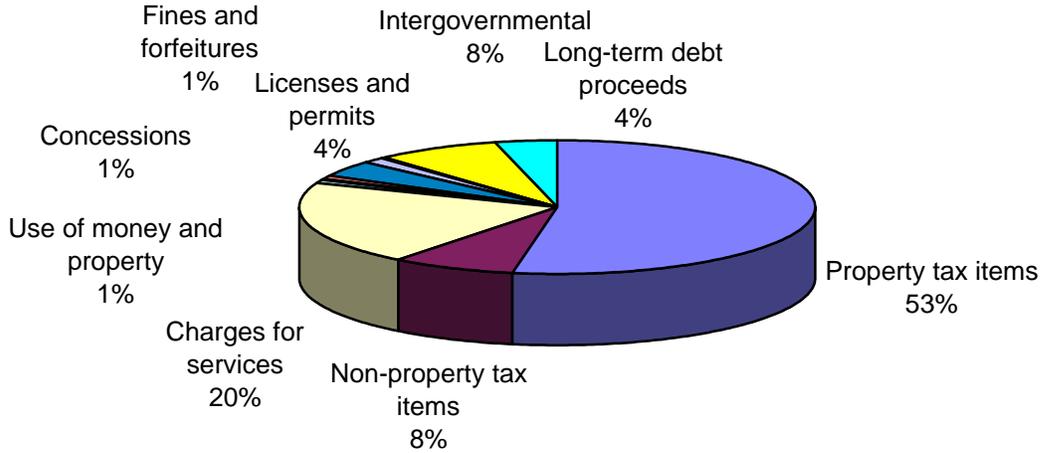
The following pages summarize the annual budgets for all funds. These funds include:

- 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

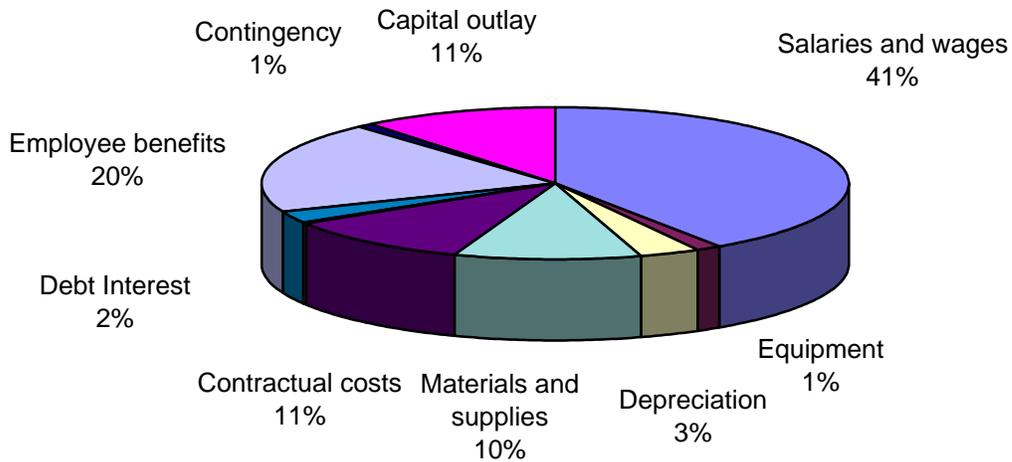
Funding sources and uses are further subtotaled to eliminate interfund activity (interfund service charges and interfund transfers). The charts depict the combined budgets exclusive of (not including) the effects of interfund activity or the appropriation of fund balance/retained earnings. The separation 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, 2005

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

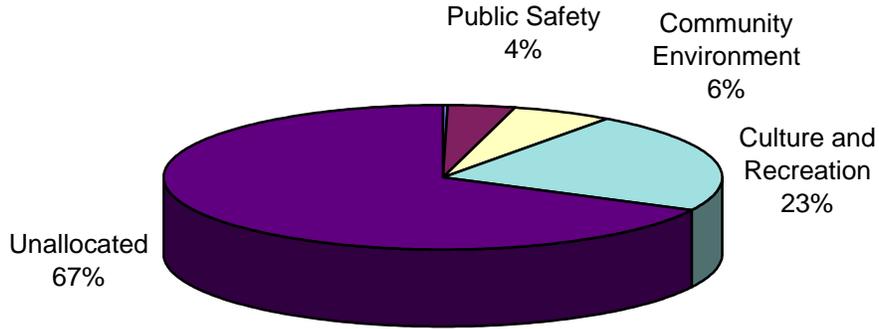


**FUNDING USES EXCLUDING INTERFUND ACTIVITY
 COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS**

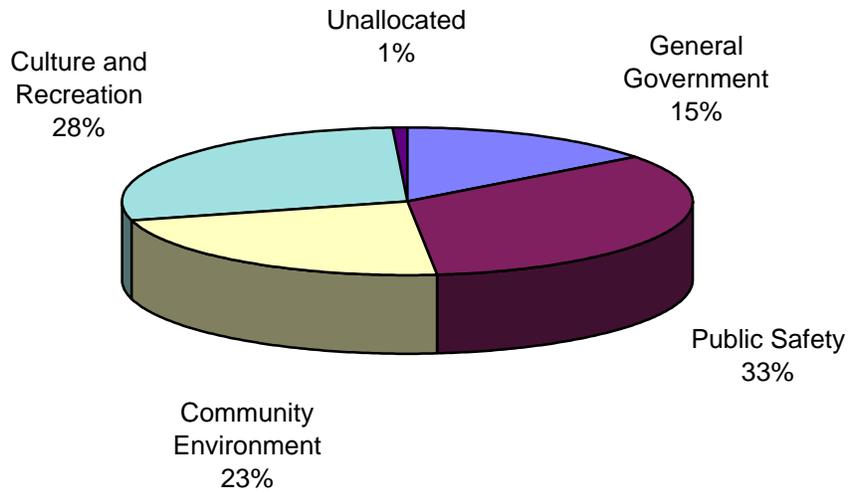


CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
COMBINED ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGETS
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

**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, 2005

	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	\$ 16,085,280	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-property tax items	2,163,000	175,000	-	-
Charges for services	1,239,635	-	-	-
Concessions	-	-	-	-
Charges to other governments	66,245	-	-	-
Use of money and property	217,700	400	-	-
Licenses and permits	1,195,302	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	445,450	-	-	-
Sale of property	3,350	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	38,750	24,600	-	-
Intergovernmental	2,103,097	-	-	-
Long-term debt proceeds	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues and debt proceeds	23,557,809	200,000	-	-
Interfund service charges	420,424	-	-	-
Interfund transfers in	4,000	-	-	58,367
Appropriated fund balance/retained earnings	1,868,265	14,169	4,000	80,000
Total Funding Sources	\$ 25,850,498	\$ 214,169	\$ 4,000	\$ 138,367
Funding Uses:				
Expenditures/expenses:				
Salaries and wages	10,953,359	107,599	-	-
Equipment	319,965	27,200	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Materials and supplies	1,844,886	13,678	-	-
Contractual costs	2,445,802	30,322	-	-
Debt Principal	-	-	-	67,197
Debt Interest	-	-	-	71,170
Employee benefits	5,502,465	31,844	-	-
Contingency	246,000	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures/expenses	21,312,477	210,643	-	138,367
Interfund service charges	2,931,354	3,526	-	-
Interfund transfers out	1,606,667	-	4,000	-
Total Funding Uses	\$ 25,850,498	\$ 214,169	\$ 4,000	\$ 138,367

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
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,085,280
-	-	-	-	-	2,338,000
-	499,900	4,449,900	-	-	6,189,435
-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000
-	-	-	-	-	66,245
-	9,000	18,000	6,000	30,000	281,100
-	-	-	-	-	1,195,302
-	-	-	-	-	445,450
-	-	-	-	-	3,350
-	-	-	-	-	63,350
215,000	-	-	-	47,000	2,365,097
-	-	-	-	1,180,000	1,180,000
215,000	508,900	4,717,900	6,000	1,257,000	30,462,609
-	-	-	500,250	2,550,576	3,471,250
235,000	-	-	-	613,300	910,667
-	763,654	39,343	126,380	355,000	3,250,811
\$ 450,000	\$ 1,272,554	\$ 4,757,243	\$ 632,630	\$ 4,775,876	\$ 38,095,337
-	179,623	1,468,241	-	662,744	13,371,566
-	15,200	100,000	-	15,000	477,365
-	65,995	449,025	-	581,285	1,096,305
-	36,950	889,050	1,000	584,750	3,370,314
-	13,158	335,638	631,630	76,853	3,533,403
-	-	-	-	-	67,197
-	-	226,061	-	493,215	790,446
-	67,445	540,010	-	313,729	6,455,493
-	-	-	-	-	246,000
450,000	789,531	330,000	-	2,048,300	3,617,831
450,000	1,167,902	4,338,025	632,630	4,775,876	33,025,920
-	104,652	419,218	-	-	3,458,750
-	-	-	-	-	1,610,667
\$ 450,000	\$ 1,272,554	\$ 4,757,243	\$ 632,630	\$ 4,775,876	\$ 38,095,337

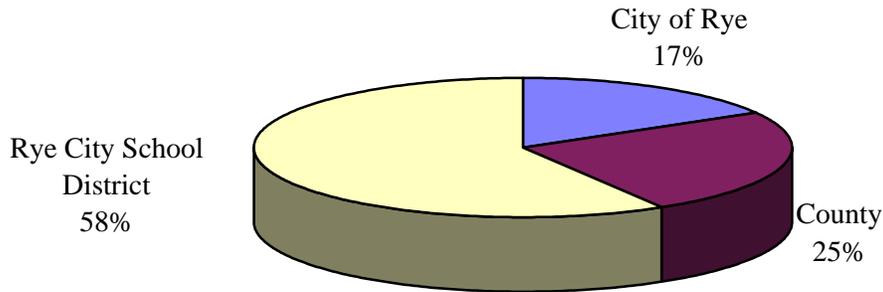
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS BY PROGRAM
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

	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	\$ 123,805	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Public Safety	582,935	-	-	-
Community Environment	1,563,842	-	-	-
Culture and Recreation	784,341	199,600	-	-
Unallocated	20,502,886	400	-	-
Total Program Revenues	23,557,809	200,000	-	-
Interfund service charges	420,424	-	-	-
Interfund transfers in	4,000	-	-	58,367
Appropriated fund balance/retained earnings	1,868,265	14,169	4,000	80,000
Total Funding Sources	\$ 25,850,498	\$ 214,169	\$ 4,000	\$ 138,367
Funding Uses:				
Program Expenditures/expenses:				
General Government	\$ 2,966,530	-	-	-
Public Safety	9,624,410	-	-	-
Community Environment	5,571,618	-	-	138,367
Culture and Recreation	2,903,919	210,643	-	-
Unallocated	246,000	-	-	-
Total Expenditures/expenses	21,312,477	210,643	-	138,367
Interfund service charges	2,931,354	3,526	-	-
Interfund transfers out	1,606,667	-	4,000	-
Total Funding Uses	\$ 25,850,498	\$ 214,169	\$ 4,000	\$ 138,367

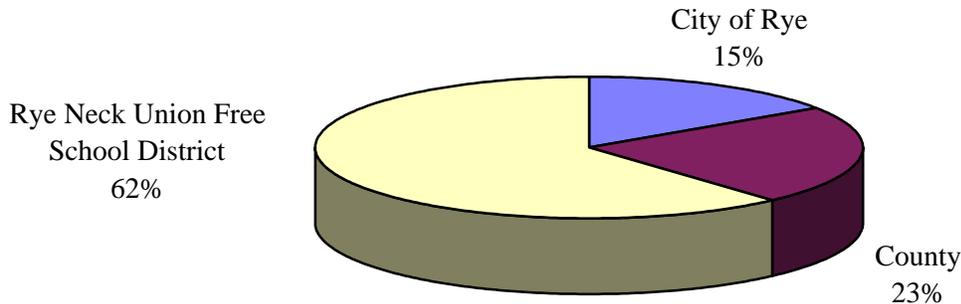
Proprietary Funds					
Enterprise Funds			Internal Service Funds		Total All Funds
Capital Projects Fund	Boat Basin Fund	Golf Club Fund	Risk Retention Fund	Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,805
-	-	-	-	527,000	1,109,935
215,000	-	-	-	-	1,778,842
-	499,900	4,699,900	-	730,000	6,913,741
-	9,000	18,000	6,000	-	20,536,286
215,000	508,900	4,717,900	6,000	1,257,000	30,462,609
-	-	-	500,250	2,550,576	3,471,250
235,000	-	-	-	613,300	910,667
-	763,654	39,343	126,380	355,000	3,250,811
\$ 450,000	\$ 1,272,554	\$ 4,757,243	\$ 632,630	\$ 4,775,876	\$ 38,095,337
-	-	-	74,925	1,816,044	4,857,499
-	-	-	236,674	1,211,577	11,072,661
450,000	-	-	157,206	1,144,581	7,461,772
-	1,167,902	4,338,025	163,825	603,674	9,387,988
-	-	-	-	-	246,000
450,000	1,167,902	4,338,025	632,630	4,775,876	33,025,920
-	104,652	419,218	-	-	3,458,750
-	-	-	-	-	1,610,667
\$ 450,000	\$ 1,272,554	\$ 4,757,243	\$ 632,630	\$ 4,775,876	\$ 38,095,337

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

**City of Rye, New York
 2004 Property Tax Dollar Distribution
 Properties Located in Rye City School District and
 Blind Brook County Sewer District**



**City of Rye, New York
 2004 Property Tax Dollar Distribution
 Properties Located in Rye Neck Union Free School District and
 Mamaroneck Valley Sewer District**



The above charts depict the percentage share of property tax dollar paid in 2004 by a City of Rye property owner to Westchester County (including the County Refuse District and the appropriate County sewer district), the school district the property is located in, and the City of Rye. City taxes are billed in February, County taxes are billed in May, Rye City School District taxes are billed in August and November, and Rye Neck Union Free School District taxes are billed in September and November. The distribution of taxes for 2004 is shown, as this is the most recently completed year of tax billings for all three entities. These charts do not depict exemptions or special assessments that may apply to specific properties, and therefore should only be used for general information purposes.

GENERAL FUND

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

The General Fund includes the following programs:

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, 2005

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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PROPERTY TAX LEVY CALCULATION

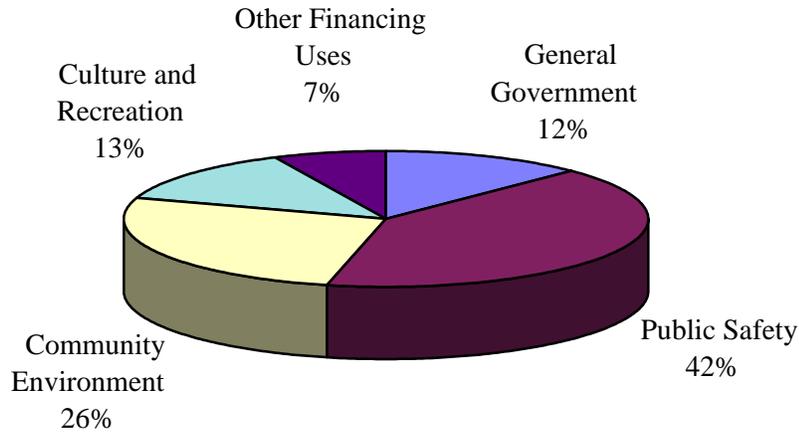
Expenditures	\$ 25,850,498
Less:	
Revenues other than property taxes	8,111,953
Appropriated fund balance	1,868,265
	15,870,280
Property tax levy	135,880,847
Taxable assessed valuation	135,880,847
Tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation	\$ 116.80

BUDGET SUMMARY AND COMPONENTS OF FUND BALANCE

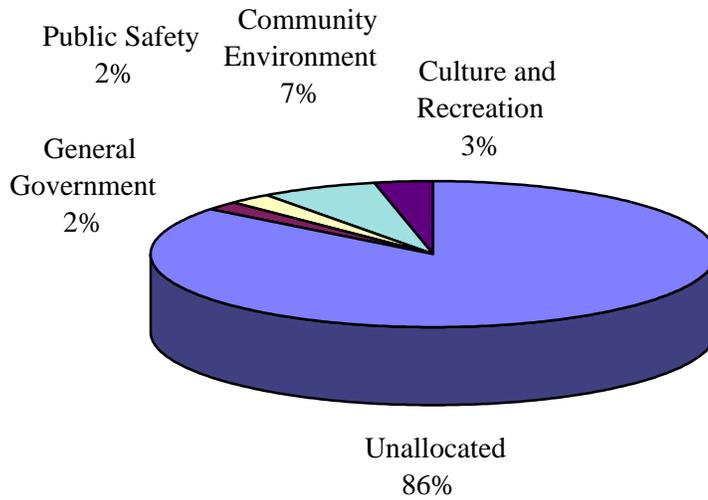
	2003	2004	2005
	Actual	Forecast	Adopted
Revenues	\$ 22,982,182	\$ 24,086,139	\$ 23,982,233
Less expenditures	20,641,326	24,411,079	25,850,498
Excess (Deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	2,340,856	(324,940)	(1,868,265)
Fund Balance, January 1	5,570,606	7,911,462	7,586,522
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 7,911,462	\$ 7,586,522	\$ 5,718,257
Components of fund balance:			
Reserved for encumbrances	\$ 246,230	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
Reserved for prepaid expenditures	646,971	650,000	650,000
Reserved for compensated absences	646,248	650,000	650,000
Reserved for overdue taxes	513,731	515,000	515,000
Unreserved			
Designated for subsequent year's budget	1,502,871	1,868,265	-
Designated for tax challenges	550,043	550,000	550,000
Designated for recreation	481,683	480,000	480,000
Undesignated	3,323,685	2,623,257	2,623,257
Total Fund Balance	\$ 7,911,462	\$ 7,586,522	\$ 5,718,257
Undesignated fund balance as a percent of revenues	14.46%	10.89%	10.94%
Undesignated fund balance as a percent of appropriations	16.10%	10.75%	10.15%
Tax rate increase over prior year			2.99%
Estimated City tax on average home having a market value of \$930,000			\$ 2,452.71
Estimated increase in annual property taxes on average home			\$ 71.10

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM



REVENUES BY PROGRAM



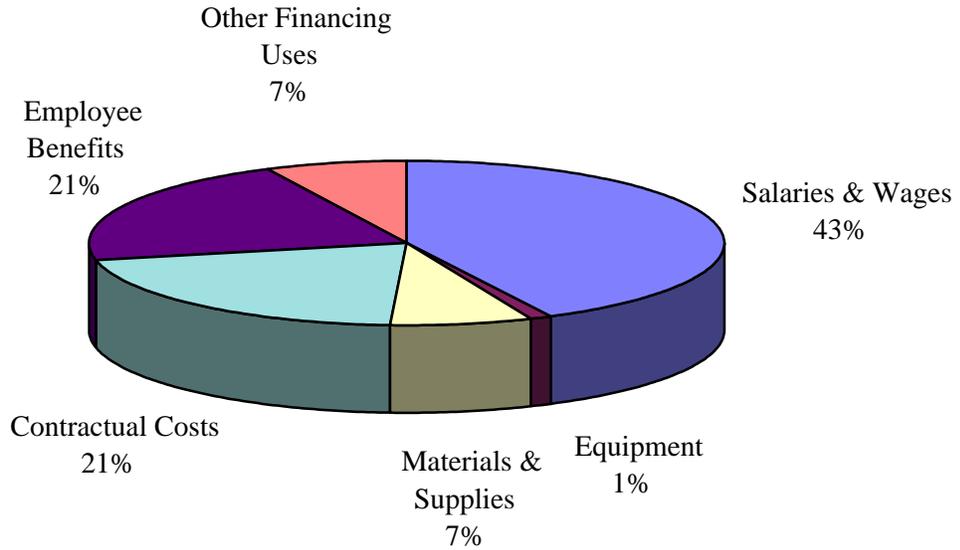
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND BUDGET
BY PROGRAM

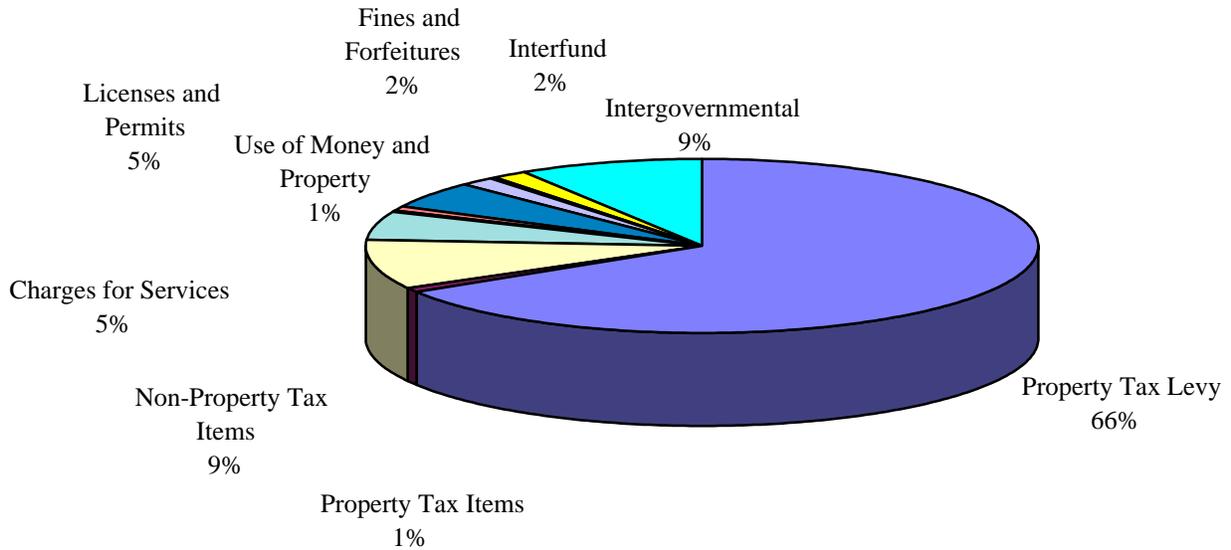
	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
General Government	\$ 2,787,224	\$ 2,618,242	\$ 3,143,571	\$ 3,119,800	\$ 3,206,573
Public Safety	9,088,365	8,768,709	10,451,433	10,441,836	10,655,635
Community Environment	6,037,387	5,820,949	6,803,472	6,730,705	6,832,377
Culture and Recreation	2,951,753	2,687,773	3,568,331	3,433,238	3,361,613
Other Financing Uses	808,744	745,653	685,500	685,500	1,794,300
Total Expenditures	21,673,473	20,641,326	24,652,307	24,411,079	25,850,498
Revenues:					
Unallocated	17,847,849	19,093,802	19,397,267	20,657,068	20,547,886
General Government	415,200	440,970	414,400	420,812	414,485
Public Safety	631,243	672,982	642,176	632,259	594,935
Community Environment	1,114,053	1,838,409	1,336,663	1,532,234	1,609,545
Culture and Recreation	878,402	896,985	787,552	783,670	815,382
Other Financing Sources	39,034	39,034	60,096	60,096	-
Total Revenues	20,925,781	22,982,182	22,638,154	24,086,139	23,982,233
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(747,692)	2,340,856	(2,014,153)	(324,940)	(1,868,265)
Fund Balance, January 1	5,570,606	5,570,606	7,911,462	7,911,462	7,586,522
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 4,822,914	\$ 7,911,462	\$ 5,897,309	\$ 7,586,522	\$ 5,718,257

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT



REVENUES BY SOURCE



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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

	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 9,965,396	\$ 9,839,969	\$ 10,395,509	\$ 10,475,344	\$ 10,953,359
Equipment	287,968	229,694	401,660	377,369	319,965
Materials & Supplies	1,768,876	1,390,261	2,143,828	1,963,696	1,844,886
Contractual Costs	4,916,897	4,779,234	5,616,921	5,539,754	5,377,156
Employee Benefits	3,781,535	3,512,458	5,278,428	5,238,955	5,502,465
Other Financing Uses	952,801	889,710	815,961	815,961	1,852,667
Total Expenditures	21,673,473	20,641,326	24,652,307	24,411,079	25,850,498
Revenues:					
Property Tax Levy	13,879,248	13,881,624	15,254,250	15,259,389	15,870,280
Property Tax Items Other Than					
Real Property Taxes	184,555	309,123	195,846	207,314	215,000
Non-Property Tax Items	1,721,440	1,817,378	1,761,356	1,957,000	2,163,000
Charges for Services	933,847	1,224,984	1,045,528	987,905	1,239,635
Charges to Other Governments	64,745	69,139	63,245	71,911	66,245
Use of Money and Property	184,600	161,916	130,700	180,715	217,700
Licenses and Permits	936,915	1,272,106	1,096,202	1,213,560	1,195,302
Fines and Forfeitures	439,738	500,773	441,475	456,162	445,450
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	2,200	63,122	2,800	93,620	3,350
Miscellaneous	188,094	503,603	37,410	64,175	38,750
Interfund	446,958	445,608	484,520	483,020	424,424
Intergovernmental	1,943,441	2,732,806	2,124,822	3,111,368	2,103,097
Total Revenues	20,925,781	22,982,182	22,638,154	24,086,139	23,982,233
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over Expenditures	(747,692)	2,340,856	(2,014,153)	(324,940)	(1,868,265)
Fund Balance, January 1	5,570,606	5,570,606	7,911,462	7,911,462	7,586,522
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 4,822,914	\$ 7,911,462	\$ 5,897,309	\$ 7,586,522	\$ 5,718,257

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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PROGRAM SUMMARIES

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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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
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Successfully intervened on behalf of residents with the commercial development of a ferry service
- Organized joint community efforts to oversee development that might contribute to flooding
- Implemented Beaver Swamp Brook Project
- Concluded the first phase of Rye Nursery Wetlands Project
- Adopted 2004 budget that was sensitive to tax payers and continued to provide quality services
- Led efforts for a successful passage of Locust Avenue Firehouse Bond Referendum

Budget Summary

	2003		2004		2004		2005		Percent
	Actual		Budget		Forecast		Adopted		Change
Total Revenues	\$	14,652	\$	14,652	\$	14,652	\$	14,652	0.00%
Total Expenditures		78,499		80,987		80,072		69,694	-13.94%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$	(63,847)	\$	(66,335)	\$	(65,420)	\$	(55,042)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
City Council	7	7	7
<i>Department Total</i>	7	7	7

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL BUDGET
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Implemented the "Challenge" grant program for the City Council and leveraged other investments in the community
- Synchronized professional staff with the goals of the City Council
- Developed and implemented professional training programs for top management
- Integrated projects with other governments and agencies

2005 Highlights

- Consolidate two lower managerial full-time positions, one of which was charged 20% to City Manager and 80% to Personnel, into one full-time Assistant City Manager position charged 50% to City Manager and 50% to Personnel
- "Challenge" grants to continue leveraged funding to reduce tax dependency
- Aquaculture feasibility study at the Boat Basin
- Scientific program with pavement management to assess roadways
- Increase opportunities for youth activities with a high quality skateboard park
- Improve parking in the central business district by examining decked parking
- Continue efforts to understand and work with residents in flood plain areas

Budget Summary

	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 84,705	\$ 84,705	\$ 84,705	\$ 84,705	0.00%
Total Expenditures	436,344	483,824	478,134	501,375	3.63%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (351,639)	\$ (399,119)	\$ (393,429)	\$ (416,670)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
City Manager's Office	3.2	3.2	2.5
<i>Department Total</i>	3.2	3.2	2.5

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

Finance

Description

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

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

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

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

2004 Accomplishments

- Implemented enhancements to our parking violations system to improve processing and reporting, which includes a redesigned parking ticket for a new computerized hand-held device for parking enforcement officers
- Implemented a vendor check printing system that automatically folds, seals and addresses vendor checks for mailing
- Received the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for Rye's 2004 budget document
- Received the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for the 2003 CAFR
- Published direct deposit forms for employees on City's intranet
- Published the City's first Popular Annual Financial Report
- Coordinated with Personnel for the implementation of a shared personnel/payroll system
- Implemented an on-line banking program
- Implemented an on-line NYS Department of Motor Vehicle search function

2005 Highlights

- Implement new Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards for other post-employment benefits
- Implement retroactive infrastructure reporting in further compliance with GASB 34

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

<i>Budget Summary</i>	2003		2004		2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted		Change
Total Revenues	\$ 107,127	\$ 103,644	\$ 107,936	\$ 103,644		0.00%
Total Expenditures	794,726	963,219	991,132	1,002,396		4.07%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (687,599)	\$ (859,575)	\$ (883,196)	\$ (898,752)		N/A

<i>Authorized Positions</i>	2003	2004	2005
	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

<i>Performance Measures</i>	2003	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of users reporting that the department reports are easy to understand and use</i>	90%	90%	90%	0.00%
<i>Percent of receipts recorded/posted accurately</i>	98%	98%	99%	1.02%
<i>Average annual rate of return on investments</i>	1.20%	1.20%	1.50%	25.00%
<i>Accuracy of bills issued</i>	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	0.00%
<i>Collection costs as a percent of dollars collected</i>	0.68%	0.65%	0.65%	0.00%
<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
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Successfully argued for a segment special equalization rate resulting in \$464,000 in tax savings for City residents in the Rye Neck School District, saving the typical homeowner approximately \$1,100 in school taxes
- Increased 2004 taxable assessed value by \$1.3 million over 2003, which represents the largest year to year increase since 1995 and helps to mitigate losses in assessed valuation resulting from successful tax certiorari proceedings
- Negotiated several major tax certiorari settlements significantly reducing tax liability to taxing districts

2005 Highlights

- The Miriam Osborn Memorial Home tax certiorari proceeding (1997-2004) is scheduled for trial in Westchester County Supreme Court in February 2005. The property valuation and taxable status are being challenged. The City Assessor is scheduled to testify concerning the property's tax status and, in addition, will continue to provide information and support to trial counsel representing the City & School District
- Continued monitoring of State issued equalization rate to ensure fairness and minimize City's liability in the apportionment of County and Rye Neck school taxes
- Continued enhancement of real property database through the scanning of various documents including surveys, deeds, and exemption applications

Budget Summary

	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 5,730	\$ -	\$ 1,665	\$ -	NA
Total Expenditures	309,345	351,723	353,723	378,667	7.66%
<i>Net Margin</i>	<i>\$ (303,615)</i>	<i>\$ (351,723)</i>	<i>\$ (352,058)</i>	<i>\$ (378,667)</i>	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Assessor's Office	3	3	3
<i>Department Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>

Performance Measures

	2003	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of accounts valued on schedule for timely tax billing</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Percent of grievances upheld by Board of Assessment Review</i>	<i>90%</i>	<i>90%</i>	<i>85%</i>	<i>-5.56%</i>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

City Clerk

Description

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

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

2004 Accomplishments

- Continuation of records retention program, concentrating on additional microfilming and records retention plans
- Administering and/or running six elections (special for Locust Avenue Firehouse, two primaries, the Presidential election, and annual Rye Golf Club and Boat Basin elections)
- Overseeing 2004 State Archives and Records Administration grant analyzing and reviewing the City's archival collection

2005 Highlights

- Reassignment of polling districts to ensure Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance and greater savings during consolidated elections
- 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
- Strengthen rules and regulations for taxi companies doing business in Rye
- Resolve dog control procedures

Budget Summary

	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 149,648	\$ 132,340	\$ 132,795	\$ 132,425	0.06%
Total Expenditures	360,187	432,959	419,094	461,684	6.63%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (210,539)	\$ (300,619)	\$ (286,299)	\$ (329,259)	N/A

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

<i>List of Authorized Positions</i>	2003 Authorized	2004 Authorized	2005 Adopted
City Clerk	4	4	4
Elections	0	0	0
<i>Department Total</i>	4	4	4

<i>Performance Measures</i>	2003 Actual	2004 Target	2005 Target	Percent 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>	99%	99%	99%	0.00%
<i>Percent of customers rating timeliness of service as good or very good</i>	N/A	90%	95%	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>	\$4.96	\$4.53	\$4.50	-9.27%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Was successful in providing reduction in tax payments to residents by successfully defending against the Town of Rye's challenge of the 2002 segment special equalization rate, granted to the Town of Rye portion of the Rye Neck School District by the State Office of Real Property Services. This led to the withdrawal of the Town of Rye's suit challenging the 2003 segment rate
- Supervised outside counsel in the successful defense of a multi-million dollar claim by Home Depot. The Court of Appeals, the highest court in NYS, sustained the City's actions against the challenge by Home Depot
- Prepared legislation amending the City Code to enable the Building Inspector to deputize qualified electrical inspectors to perform electrical inspections in addition to members of the NY Board of Fire Underwriters. Residents will benefit by increased competition leading to better work in a more timely fashion
- Continued dialogue with Westchester County Public Administrator to address the public nuisances at an abandoned gas station on Purchase Street
- Continued to operate general administrative budget of department within budgeted amounts, the exception being the City's 22% share of fees for accountants hired by the School District in defense of the Osborn litigation

Budget Summary

	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 3,129	\$ 3,129	\$ 3,129	\$ 3,129	0.00%
Total Expenditures	223,204	300,464	297,481	312,863	4.13%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (220,075)	\$ (297,335)	\$ (294,352)	\$ (309,734)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Law Department	1	1	1
<i>Department Total</i>	1	1	1

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Employee Manual updated periodically online for use by employees
- Coordinated with the Finance Department for the implementation of a shared personnel/payroll system
- Entered all City retirees into new computerized human resource system

Budget Summary

	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 32,032	\$ 31,982	\$ 31,982	\$ 31,982	0.00%
Total Expenditures	157,638	246,235	222,377	212,507	-13.70%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (125,606)	\$ (214,253)	\$ (190,395)	\$ (180,525)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Personnel	0.8	0.8	0.5
<i>Department Total</i>	0.8	0.8	0.5

Performance Measures

	2003	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	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
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Upgraded management software at both the Rye Golf Club and Recreation
- Designed and implemented a secure wireless local area network at Rye Golf Club
- Completed an installation of a new application/file server at Rye Recreation
- Installed a replacement application/ file server at the Rye Boat Basin
- Installed Microsoft Terminal Services and a Surf Control Web filtering application
- Installed a client - server based payroll/personnel software application
- Upgraded network management application

2005 Highlights

- Wireless infrastructure upgrade at Rye Police department
- Upgrading of Police Department's records management software
- Implementation of Windows 2003 Active Directory
- Upgrading and optimization of the City's Internet Protocol routing architecture
- Upgrading of enterprise e-mail system and office automation suite used in city offices

Budget Summary

	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted	Percent Change
Total Revenues	\$ 43,948	\$ 43,948	\$ 43,948	\$ 43,948	0.00%
Total Expenditures	258,299	284,160	277,787	299,802	5.50%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (214,351)	\$ (240,212)	\$ (233,839)	\$ (255,854)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2003 Authorized	2004 Authorized	2005 Adopted
Information Services	2	2	2
<i>Department Total</i>	2	2	2

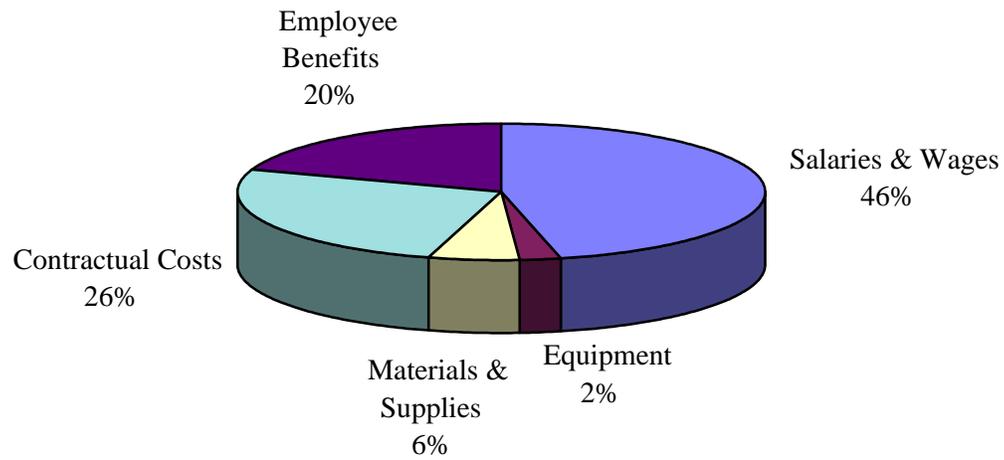
Performance Measures

	2003 Actual	2004 Target	2005 Target	Percent Change
<i>System availability</i>	99%	99%	99%	0.00%
<i>Percent of users rating MIS staff responsiveness as good or very good</i>	90%	90%	90%	0.00%
<i>Percent of citizens rating the usefulness of the city's web site as good or very good</i>	90%	90%	90%	0.00%

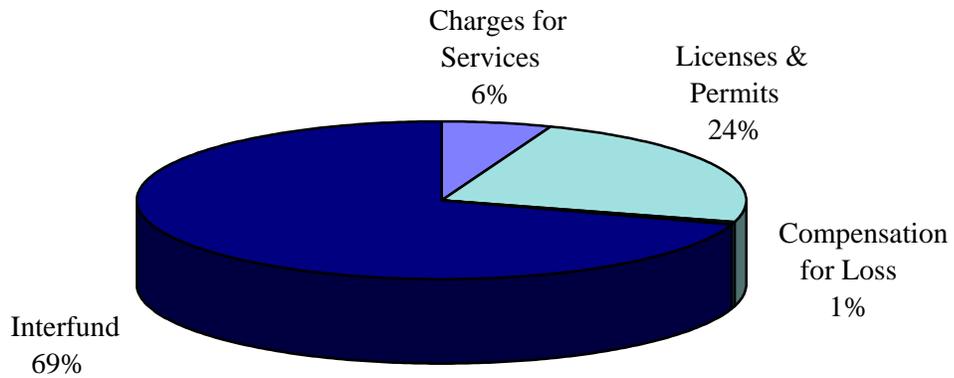
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,334,644	\$ 1,318,339	\$ 1,390,320	\$ 1,418,999	\$ 1,486,072
Equipment	46,355	40,340	48,658	34,610	78,700
Materials & Supplies	231,666	197,629	200,977	214,447	183,935
Contractual Costs	733,150	658,925	929,978	878,047	827,003
Employee Benefits	441,409	403,009	573,638	573,697	630,863
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,787,224	2,618,242	3,143,571	3,119,800	3,206,573
Allocated Costs	(1,441,444)	(1,380,445)	(1,756,490)	(1,699,911)	(1,746,814)
Total Costs	1,345,780	1,237,797	1,387,081	1,419,889	1,459,759
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	17,988	32,597	20,710	23,651	23,715
Charges to Other Governments	1,500	1,715	-	1,665	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	94,425	99,288	98,310	96,620	97,840
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	1,700	1,890	1,700	4,686	2,250
Miscellaneous	50	50	-	510	-
Interfund	290,680	290,680	290,680	290,680	290,680
Intergovernmental	8,857	14,750	3,000	3,000	-
Total Revenues	415,200	440,970	414,400	420,812	414,485
Net Cost	\$ 930,580	\$ 796,827	\$ 972,681	\$ 999,077	\$ 1,045,274
Percent of Costs Covered	30.85%	35.63%	29.88%	29.64%	28.39%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 6.94	\$ 5.94	\$ 7.23	\$ 7.43	\$ 7.69

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	4.62%	\$ 46,197
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	7.46%	\$ 72,593

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	7,400	6,423	8,892	8,000	8,250
Contractual Costs	72,380	72,076	72,095	72,072	56,958
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	79,780	78,499	80,987	80,072	65,208
Allocated Costs	(65,128)	(63,847)	(66,335)	(65,420)	(50,556)
Total Costs	14,652	14,652	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	14,652	14,652
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	14,652	14,652	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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 239,325	\$ 239,320	\$ 248,885	\$ 262,101	\$ 270,168
Equipment	3,061	1,061	12,300	5,610	5,000
Materials & Supplies	16,769	16,678	31,625	19,410	25,950
Contractual Costs	122,177	115,890	91,054	91,053	87,859
Employee Benefits	63,418	63,395	99,960	99,960	109,090
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	444,750	436,344	483,824	478,134	498,067
Allocated Costs	(360,045)	(351,639)	(399,119)	(393,429)	(413,362)
Total Costs	84,705	84,705	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	84,705	84,705
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	84,705	84,705	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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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 located in the introduction section of this document.

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 599,939	\$ 599,106	\$ 655,411	\$ 673,994	\$ 709,161
Equipment	6,219	4,292	6,100	1,300	3,000
Materials & Supplies	119,348	102,449	70,721	99,447	62,650
Contractual Costs	263,212	213,523	312,914	300,181	286,655
Employee Benefits	212,028	184,701	269,796	269,933	299,392
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,200,746	1,104,071	1,314,942	1,344,855	1,360,858
Allocated Costs	(441,779)	(410,244)	(526,321)	(517,288)	(534,731)
Total Costs	758,967	693,827	788,621	827,567	826,127
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	1,523	-	971	-
Charges to Other Governments	1,500	1,715	-	1,665	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	80	-	2,811	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	510	-
Interfund	103,644	103,644	103,644	103,644	103,644
Intergovernmental	-	5,893	-	-	-
Total Revenues	105,144	112,855	103,644	109,601	103,644
Net Cost	\$ 653,823	\$ 580,972	\$ 684,977	\$ 717,966	\$ 722,483
Percent of Costs Covered	13.85%	16.27%	13.14%	13.24%	12.55%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.88	\$ 4.33	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.34	\$ 5.32

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	0.63%	\$ 4,517
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	5.48%	\$ 37,506

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 372,173	\$ 356,772	\$ 354,527	\$ 351,407	\$ 370,077
Equipment	11,475	9,597	12,200	9,700	30,700
Materials & Supplies	63,585	51,742	64,689	63,280	62,725
Contractual Costs	207,587	195,510	384,847	351,248	339,933
Employee Benefits	137,004	127,408	163,395	163,317	180,527
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	791,824	741,029	979,658	938,952	983,962
Allocated Costs	(348,316)	(340,364)	(524,503)	(489,935)	(493,635)
Total Costs	443,508	400,665	455,155	449,017	490,327
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	17,988	31,074	20,710	22,680	23,715
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	94,425	99,288	98,310	96,620	97,840
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	1,700	1,810	1,700	1,875	2,250
Miscellaneous	50	50	-	-	-
Interfund	43,731	43,731	43,731	43,731	43,731
Intergovernmental	8,857	8,857	3,000	3,000	-
Total Revenues	166,751	184,810	167,451	167,906	167,536
Net Cost	\$ 276,757	\$ 215,855	\$ 287,704	\$ 281,111	\$ 322,791
Percent of Costs Covered	37.60%	46.13%	36.79%	37.39%	34.17%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.06	\$ 1.61	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.09	\$ 2.38

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	14.83%	\$ 41,680
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	12.20%	\$ 35,087

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 123,207	\$ 123,141	\$ 131,497	\$ 131,497	\$ 136,666
Equipment	25,600	25,390	18,058	18,000	40,000
Materials & Supplies	24,564	20,337	25,050	24,310	24,360
Contractual Costs	67,794	61,926	69,068	63,493	55,598
Employee Benefits	28,959	27,505	40,487	40,487	41,854
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	270,124	258,299	284,160	277,787	298,478
Allocated Costs	(226,176)	(214,351)	(240,212)	(233,839)	(254,530)
Total Costs	43,948	43,948	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	43,948	43,948
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	43,948	43,948	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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 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
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Policed more than thirty planned events, including July 4th detail, tri-athlon, Halloween, and walk-a-thons
- Conducted tactical drills at school facilities to enhance internal preparedness and coordination with other law enforcement agencies
- Policed the September 8, 2004 Indian Village flood, coordinating activity through the Emergency Operations Center
- Awarded American Automobile Association's Gold Award for community traffic safety and pedestrian safety

2005 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
GENERAL FUND
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2005 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
- Continue integration of homeland security responsibilities into department operations
- Maintain consistent level of marine law enforcement to promote boater safety
- Enhance training and preparedness for response to water emergencies
- 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	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 622,979	\$ 590,551	\$ 589,720	\$ 536,400	-9.17%
Total Expenditures	5,624,597	6,802,330	6,781,650	7,000,314	2.91%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (5,001,618)	\$ (6,211,779)	\$ (6,191,930)	\$ (6,463,914)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Administration	3	2	2
Patrol	34	34	34
Investigation	5	5	5
Marine Patrol	1	1	1
Youth Bureau	1	1	1
Parking Enforcement	2	2	2
<i>Department Total</i>	46	45	45

Performance Measures	2003	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i># of responses to calls for service</i>	15,314	16,000	16,000	0.00%
<i># of summonses issued for moving violations</i>	4,042	4,000	4,000	0.00%
<i># of summonses issued for parking violations</i>	5,894	4,500	4,500	0.00%
<i>Number and percent of assigned Part 1 violent crimes cleared</i>	4 (67)%	4 (80)%	4 (80)%	0.00%
<i>Number of hours of marine patrol performed</i>	819.6	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
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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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Restriping of all pedestrian crosswalks
- Programmed flashing school beacon to increase flexibility and ease maintenance
- Continued program of retrofitting existing incandescent traffic signal light bulbs to light emitting diodes

2005 Highlights

- Continue upgrading street lighting to high-pressure sodium lamps

Budget Summary

	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	NA
Total Expenditures	217,802	275,394	280,601	237,273	-13.84%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (217,802)	\$ (275,394)	\$ (280,601)	\$ (237,273)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Traffic Services	1.75	1.95	1.95
<i>Department Total</i>	1.75	1.95	1.95

Performance Measures

	2003	2004	2005	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>	150	140	130	2.94%
• <i>street signs</i>	18	16	12	25%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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Fire Department

Description

The Fire Department is a combined career and volunteer department with 17 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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Ongoing turnout gear replacement
- Addition of new fire ground communications equipment and replacement of normal fire tools
- Board of Fire Wardens initiative (work plan) instituted and ongoing
- Over 20 state courses attended by volunteers representing over 400 hours along with the department regularly scheduled in-house training

2005 Highlights

- Ongoing equipment replacement and upgrades
- New department training and communications initiatives (with the continuing development of improved fire ground communications)

Budget Summary

	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 50,005	\$ 51,625	\$ 42,539	\$ 38,535	-25.36%
Total Expenditures	2,820,413	3,267,957	3,273,833	3,567,229	9.16%
<i>Net Margin</i>	<i>\$ (2,770,408)</i>	<i>\$ (3,216,332)</i>	<i>\$ (3,231,294)</i>	<i>\$ (3,528,694)</i>	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Fire Services	18	17	17
<i>Department Total</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>

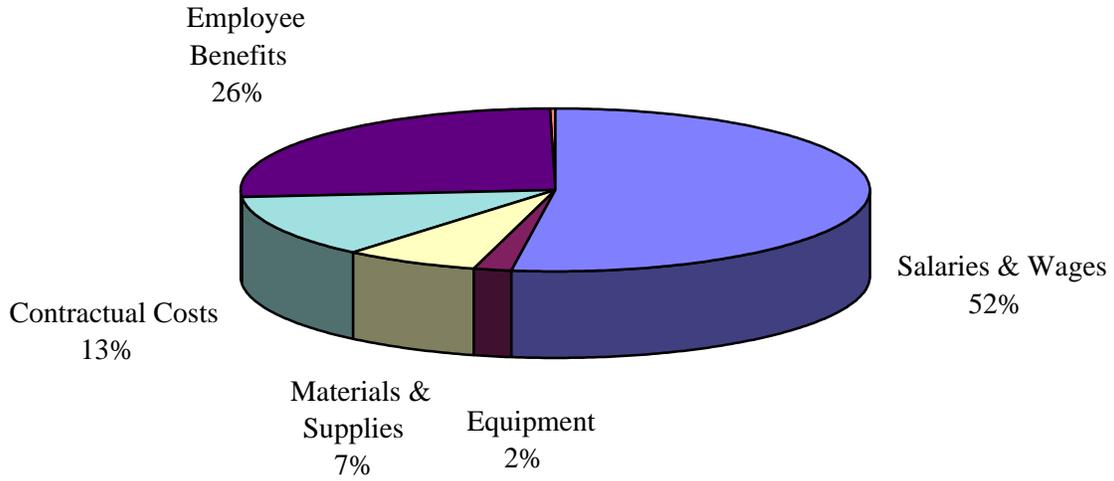
Performance Measures

	2003	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Total number of fire inspections completed</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Percent of school-age students reached by fire safety education programs (P-K thru 8th)</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Total fire property loss in dollars</i>	<i>150,000</i>	<i>1,500,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-100.00%</i>

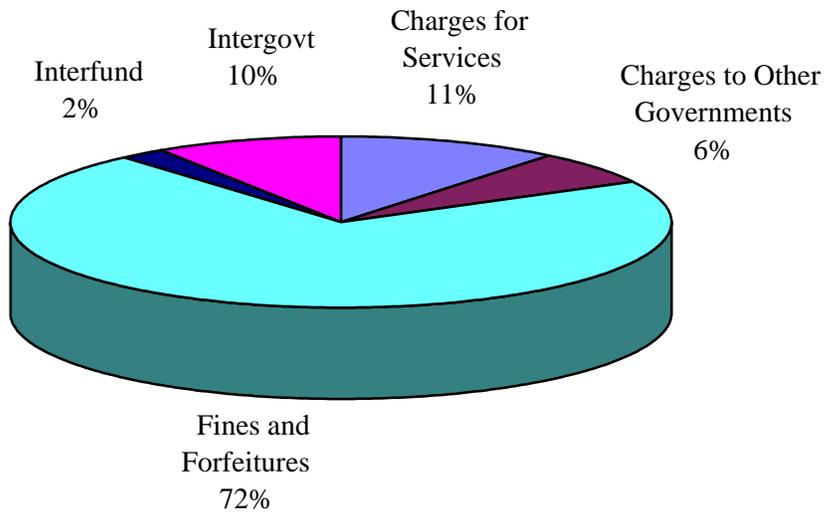
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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PUBLIC SAFETY

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 5,124,009	\$ 5,117,920	\$ 5,316,439	\$ 5,336,598	\$ 5,563,184
Equipment	181,798	145,219	243,570	241,605	195,015
Materials & Supplies	588,567	445,970	836,030	806,391	758,926
Contractual Costs	1,293,183	1,280,983	1,370,597	1,372,920	1,337,494
Employee Benefits	1,852,596	1,730,405	2,619,717	2,619,242	2,778,670
Other Financing Uses	48,212	48,212	65,080	65,080	22,346
Total Expenditures	9,088,365	8,768,709	10,451,433	10,441,836	10,655,635
Allocated Costs	759,148	735,659	926,743	906,109	939,062
Total Costs	9,847,513	9,504,368	11,378,176	11,347,945	11,594,697
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	75,000	66,279	75,500	46,478	64,700
Charges to Other Governments	37,785	37,285	37,785	37,785	37,785
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	435,738	470,284	436,475	419,881	425,450
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	31,396	-	27,830	-
Miscellaneous	720	22,237	50	1,515	-
Interfund	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Intergovernmental	70,000	33,501	80,366	86,770	55,000
Total Revenues	631,243	672,982	642,176	632,259	594,935
Net Cost	\$ 9,216,270	\$ 8,831,386	\$ 10,736,000	\$ 10,715,686	\$ 10,999,762
Percent of Costs Covered	6.41%	7.08%	5.64%	5.57%	5.13%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 68.76	\$ 65.88	\$ 79.82	\$ 79.64	\$ 80.95

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	2.65%	\$ 284,076
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	2.46%	\$ 263,762

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
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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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 3,718,799	\$ 3,713,938	\$ 3,833,207	\$ 3,848,280	\$ 4,065,324
Equipment	145,493	109,959	165,570	162,271	107,815
Materials & Supplies	294,472	157,502	457,723	425,515	363,536
Contractual Costs	444,672	433,205	488,283	487,633	451,180
Employee Benefits	1,212,548	1,124,722	1,747,690	1,749,594	1,876,513
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	5,815,984	5,539,326	6,692,473	6,673,293	6,864,368
Allocated Costs	491,535	470,408	599,497	585,012	613,189
Total Costs	6,307,519	6,009,734	7,291,970	7,258,305	7,477,557
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	53,000	56,479	53,500	36,678	54,200
Charges to Other Governments	12,100	11,600	12,100	12,100	12,100
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	432,403	455,764	432,535	414,281	423,100
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	31,396	-	27,830	-
Miscellaneous	720	22,237	50	1,515	-
Interfund	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Intergovernmental	70,000	33,501	80,366	85,316	55,000
Total Revenues	580,223	622,977	590,551	589,720	556,400
Net Cost	\$ 5,727,296	\$ 5,386,757	\$ 6,701,419	\$ 6,668,585	\$ 6,921,157
Percent of Costs Covered	9.20%	10.37%	8.10%	8.12%	7.44%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 42.73	\$ 40.18	\$ 49.82	\$ 49.56	\$ 50.94

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	3.79%	\$ 252,572
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	3.28%	\$ 219,738

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 142,162	\$ 141,013	\$ 165,556	\$ 170,642	\$ 173,992
Equipment	1,700	1,546	1,700	1,700	1,700
Materials & Supplies	32,654	29,906	40,379	41,379	39,800
Contractual Costs	19,554	19,554	19,916	19,916	17,693
Employee Benefits	64,629	62,842	92,620	90,241	93,443
Other Financing Uses	48,212	48,212	65,080	65,080	22,346
Total Expenditures	308,911	303,073	385,251	388,958	348,974
Allocated Costs	26,107	25,737	34,510	34,098	31,173
Total Costs	335,018	328,810	419,761	423,056	380,147
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	\$ 335,018	\$ 328,810	\$ 419,761	\$ 423,056	\$ 380,147
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.45	\$ 3.12	\$ 3.14	\$ 2.80

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(10.14%)	\$ (42,909)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(9.44%)	\$ (39,614)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
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FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,263,048	\$ 1,262,969	\$ 1,317,676	\$ 1,317,676	\$ 1,323,868
Equipment	34,605	33,714	76,300	77,634	85,500
Materials & Supplies	261,441	258,562	337,928	339,497	355,590
Contractual Costs	723,059	722,327	756,646	759,619	725,356
Employee Benefits	575,419	542,841	779,407	779,407	808,714
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,857,572	2,820,413	3,267,957	3,273,833	3,299,028
Allocated Costs	241,506	239,514	292,736	286,999	294,700
Total Costs	3,099,078	3,059,927	3,560,693	3,560,832	3,593,728
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	22,000	9,800	22,000	9,800	10,500
Charges to Other Governments	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	3,335	14,520	3,940	5,600	2,350
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	1,454	-
Total Revenues	51,020	50,005	51,625	42,539	38,535
Net Cost	\$ 3,048,058	\$ 3,009,922	\$ 3,509,068	\$ 3,518,293	\$ 3,555,193
Percent of Costs Covered	1.65%	1.63%	1.45%	1.19%	1.07%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 22.74	\$ 22.45	\$ 26.09	\$ 26.15	\$ 26.17

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	1.05%	\$ 36,900
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	1.31%	\$ 46,125

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	105,898	105,897	105,752	105,752	143,265
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	105,898	105,897	105,752	105,752	143,265
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	105,898	105,897	105,752	105,752	143,265
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	\$ 105,898	\$ 105,897	\$ 105,752	\$ 105,752	\$ 143,265
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.79	\$ 1.05

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	35.47%	\$ 37,513
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	35.47%	\$ 37,513

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
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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
GENERAL FUND
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FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Prepared Neighborhood Business District Planning Study
- Assisted City Council with the consolidation of installing parking meters for the Central Business District
- Advanced City's application to participate in Federal Emergency Management Agency's Community Rating System (FEMA CRS) program
- Assisted City's Human Rights Commission with affordable housing survey
- Reviewed approximately 40 land use applications for the Planning Commission

2005 Highlights

- Advance recommendations of the Neighborhood Business District Planning Study, including an urban design study
- Updating the City's Geographic Information System (GIS) system and assist with acquisition of City drainage information
- To serve as a team leader for potential implementation of a \$1.6 million wetland restoration project
- Advance Storm Water Quality Phase II program requirements

Budget Summary

	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 345,611	\$ 66,500	\$ 84,779	\$ 95,900	44.21%
Total Expenditures	166,220	231,115	203,946	261,289	13.06%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 179,391	\$ (164,615)	\$ (119,167)	\$ (165,389)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Planning	1.33	1.33	1.68
<i>Department Total</i>	1.33	1.33	1.68

Performance Measures

	2003	2004	2005	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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Bradford Avenue sewer rehabilitation, including repaving
- Contracts for street resurfacing and sidewalk rehabilitation prepared, issued and majority of work completed successfully
- Plans for Locust Avenue Firehouse renovations underway
- Prepared and bid roofing contracts for police building and public works building #3

2005 Highlights

- Prepare and bid for new Peck Avenue pump station
- Bid out all contracts for Locust Avenue firehouse project
- Prepare annual bids for resurfacing, sidewalks and miscellaneous drainage

Budget Summary

	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 101,422	\$ 95,280	\$ 127,800	\$ 102,942	8.04%
Total Expenditures	150,229	255,962	230,687	241,852	-5.51%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (48,807)	\$ (160,682)	\$ (102,887)	\$ (138,910)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Engineering	1.73	1.73	2.06
<i>Department Total</i>	1.73	1.73	2.06

Performance Measures

	2003	2004	2005	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
 GENERAL FUND
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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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Continued with the implementation of City Code Chapter 165 - Signs
- Coordinated with Corporation Counsel to change City Code Chapter 81 - Electrical Standards, to allow additional electrical inspection agencies to perform electrical inspections in the city
- Implemented a multi department weekly plan review process with the Planning and Engineering Departments

2005 Highlights

- Continue to review current code and laws and pursue needed changes in the law
- Upgrade the land management computer system
- Establish an inter-office tracking system for comments to the applicant, and changes to the plans that are reviewed at the multi department weekly plan review process

Budget Summary

	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 854,595	\$ 633,500	\$ 775,142	\$ 714,500	12.79%
Total Expenditures	269,979	313,278	316,900	331,779	5.91%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 584,616	\$ 320,222	\$ 458,242	\$ 382,721	19.52%

List of Authorized Positions

	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Building	3.34	3.34	2.66
<i>Department Total</i>	3.34	3.34	2.66

Performance Measures

	2003	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Average number of calendar days to review plans and issue permits</i>	37	37	37	0.00%
<i>Number of Building Plans reviewed per assigned full time equivalent (FTE)</i>	264	234	200	-14.53%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
Department of Public Works

Description

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

Administration provides professional leadership to the Department of Public Works in the execution of various community services including 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 contracted services for 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, disposal through waste to energy disposal, and reducing the toxicity of the waste stream.

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

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

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

2004 Accomplishments

- Prepared and distributed an updated DPW Personnel Policy Manual
- Upgraded fuel depot facility at Disbrow Park
- Removed underground tank for waste oil in DPW maintenance garage and a fuel oil tank from City Hall
- Rehabilitated 1946 Barber Green snow-loader for use in 2004-2005 winter season
- Replaced roof on DPW Building #5
- Purchased new street sweeper
- Installed over 35 new trees

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

2005 Highlights

- Purchase sewer inspection video camera
- Renovate the Village Green irrigation system
- Upgrade DPW security system with digital equipment
- Install generators at Hewlett and Stuyvesant Avenue pump stations

Budget Summary	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 3,151,255	\$ 3,310,499	\$ 3,326,426	\$ 3,594,164	8.57%
Total Expenditures	7,309,624	8,768,169	8,728,710	9,147,111	4.32%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (4,158,369)	\$ (5,457,670)	\$ (5,402,284)	\$ (5,552,947)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Administration	3.6	3.6	3.6
Transportation	8.05	9.15	9.15
Public Sanitation	6.35	5.4	5.4
Solid Waste	20.8	19.05	19.05
Land Maintenance	5.85	6.1	6.1
Building Maintenance	3.15	3.5	3.5
Vehicle Maintenance	8.05	8.85	8.85
<i>Department Total</i>	55.85	55.65	55.65

Performance Measures	2003	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Average number of hours to respond to street repair complaint</i>	24-48	24-48	24-48	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>	49%	60%	60%	0.00%
<i>Pounds recycled per person</i>	724	750	750	0.00%
<i>Percent of emergency repair requests completed within 24 hours of notification of problem</i>	90%	90%	90%	0.00%
<i>Percent of customers rating custodial services as good or better</i>	77%	85%	85%	0.00%

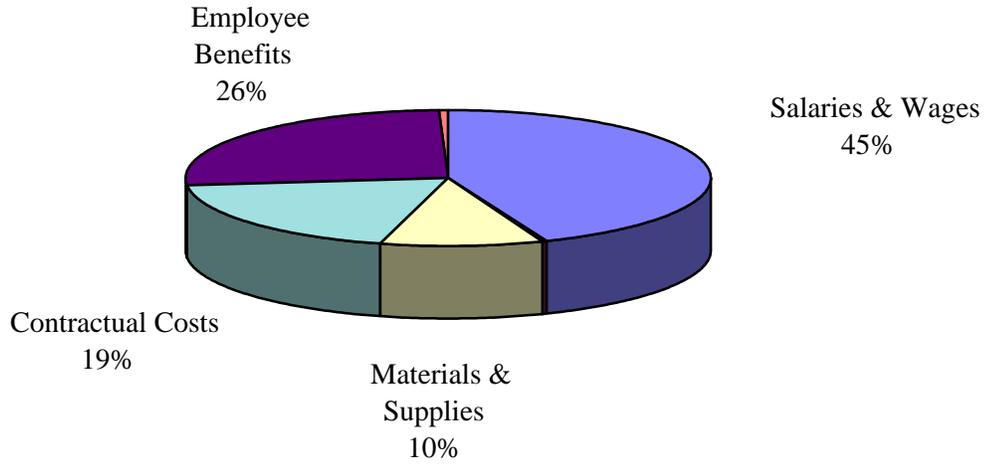
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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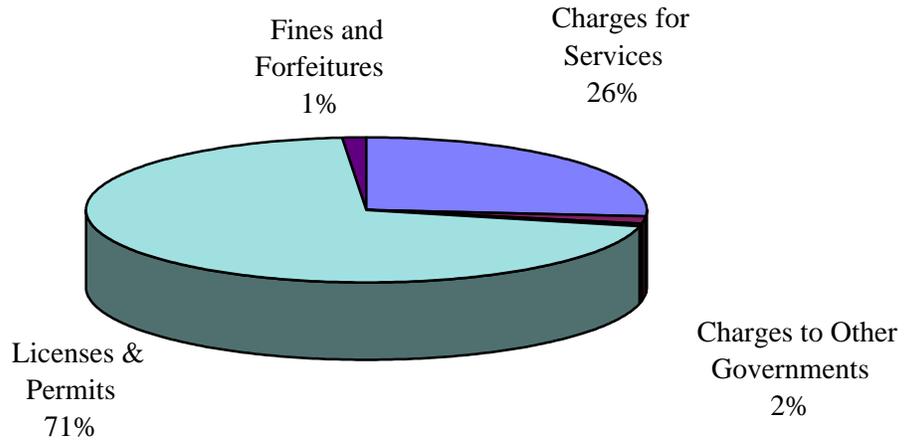
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
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FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 2,731,144	\$ 2,658,032	\$ 2,813,892	\$ 2,835,080	\$ 2,989,209
Equipment	36,308	28,910	29,844	30,431	30,200
Materials & Supplies	596,405	567,294	710,991	704,001	688,260
Contractual Costs	1,306,631	1,284,671	1,391,100	1,366,935	1,304,576
Employee Benefits	1,278,481	1,193,624	1,799,553	1,736,166	1,787,229
Other Financing Uses	88,418	88,418	58,092	58,092	32,903
Total Expenditures	6,037,387	5,820,949	6,803,472	6,730,705	6,832,377
Allocated Costs	498,707	483,022	600,234	580,823	598,039
Total Costs	6,536,094	6,303,971	7,403,706	7,311,528	7,430,416
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	181,200	468,568	252,108	226,706	411,120
Charges to Other Governments	25,460	30,139	25,460	32,461	28,460
Use of Money and Property	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
Licenses & Permits	842,490	1,172,818	997,892	1,116,940	1,097,462
Fines and Forfeitures	4,000	29,415	5,000	36,000	20,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	500	29,836	1,100	61,104	1,100
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	45,703	45,703	45,703	45,703	45,703
Intergovernmental	9,000	56,230	3,700	7,620	-
Total Revenues	1,114,053	1,838,409	1,336,663	1,532,234	1,609,545
Net Cost	\$ 5,422,041	\$ 4,465,562	\$ 6,067,043	\$ 5,779,294	\$ 5,820,871
Percent of Costs Covered	17.04%	29.16%	18.05%	20.96%	21.66%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 40.45	\$ 33.31	\$ 45.11	\$ 42.95	\$ 42.84

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	0.72%	\$ 41,577
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(4.06%)	\$ (246,172)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 390,719	\$ 372,740	\$ 445,854	\$ 445,658	\$ 483,598
Equipment	20,866	13,925	19,144	17,731	19,000
Materials & Supplies	34,675	22,659	34,948	30,201	30,975
Contractual Costs	103,612	88,014	109,236	85,236	111,292
Employee Benefits	126,215	107,978	211,449	188,936	203,030
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	676,087	605,316	820,631	767,762	847,895
Allocated Costs	57,139	51,405	73,511	67,306	75,742
Total Costs	733,226	656,721	894,142	835,068	923,637
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	120,200	417,687	119,108	160,091	155,120
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	512,750	839,045	659,100	779,908	758,650
Fines and Forfeitures	4,000	29,415	5,000	36,000	20,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	12,372	12,372	12,372	12,372	12,372
Intergovernmental	9,000	9,124	3,700	6,391	-
Total Revenues	658,322	1,307,643	799,280	994,762	946,142
Net Cost	\$ 74,904	\$ (650,922)	\$ 94,862	\$ (159,694)	\$ (22,505)
Percent of Costs Covered	89.78%	199.12%	89.39%	119.12%	102.44%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.56	\$ -	\$ 0.71	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(85.91%)	\$ 137,189
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(123.72%)	\$ (117,367)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION

<i>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.</i>

	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Resources Required					
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 767,595	\$ 766,737	\$ 735,533	\$ 752,051	\$ 805,204
Equipment	4,500	4,043	5,700	7,700	6,200
Materials & Supplies	279,228	277,941	358,685	355,285	334,725
Contractual Costs	592,271	591,927	632,307	632,307	583,078
Employee Benefits	467,621	461,080	715,438	666,896	705,946
Other Financing Uses	32,800	32,800	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,144,015	2,134,528	2,447,663	2,414,239	2,435,153
Allocated Costs	169,661	169,964	210,050	202,420	205,238
Total Costs	2,313,676	2,304,492	2,657,713	2,616,659	2,640,391
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	56,000	46,191	128,000	62,700	253,000
Charges to Other Governments	20,000	24,679	20,000	27,001	23,000
Use of Money and Property	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
Licenses & Permits	329,740	333,773	338,792	337,032	338,812
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	28,012	-	58,684	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	47,106	-	1,229	-
Total Revenues	411,440	485,461	492,492	492,346	620,512
Net Cost	\$ 1,902,236	\$ 1,819,031	\$ 2,165,221	\$ 2,124,313	\$ 2,019,879
Percent of Costs Covered	17.78%	21.07%	18.53%	18.82%	23.50%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 14.19	\$ 13.57	\$ 16.10	\$ 15.79	\$ 14.87

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(4.92%)	\$ (104,434)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(6.71%)	\$ (145,342)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC SANITATION

<i>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.</i>

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 194,644	\$ 194,169	\$ 281,088	\$ 283,412	\$ 292,059
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	37,942	33,171	50,090	51,041	43,500
Contractual Costs	93,107	95,574	107,824	107,824	96,641
Employee Benefits	85,803	83,537	171,392	171,392	139,015
Other Financing Uses	55,618	55,618	58,092	58,092	32,903
Total Expenditures	467,114	462,069	668,486	671,761	604,118
Allocated Costs	39,478	39,240	59,881	58,889	53,965
Total Costs	506,592	501,309	728,367	730,650	658,083
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	\$ 501,132	\$ 495,849	\$ 722,907	\$ 725,190	\$ 652,623
Percent of Costs Covered	1.08%	1.09%	0.75%	0.75%	0.83%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 3.74	\$ 3.70	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.39	\$ 4.80

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(10.01%)	\$ (72,567)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(9.72%)	\$ (70,284)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 969,979	\$ 969,751	\$ 988,304	\$ 990,846	\$ 1,032,342
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	217,110	215,623	229,418	229,268	234,660
Contractual Costs	320,690	319,246	339,447	339,447	315,729
Employee Benefits	424,918	405,227	516,398	516,398	540,591
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,932,697	1,909,847	2,073,567	2,075,959	2,123,322
Allocated Costs	163,341	162,187	185,745	181,989	189,675
Total Costs	2,096,038	2,072,034	2,259,312	2,257,948	2,312,997
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	5,000	4,840	5,000	3,915	3,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	500	1,824	1,100	2,420	1,100
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	33,331	33,331	33,331	33,331	33,331
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	38,831	39,995	39,431	39,666	37,431
Net Cost	\$ 2,057,207	\$ 2,032,039	\$ 2,219,881	\$ 2,218,282	\$ 2,275,566
Percent of Costs Covered	1.85%	1.93%	1.75%	1.76%	1.62%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 15.35	\$ 15.16	\$ 16.50	\$ 16.49	\$ 16.75

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	2.58%	\$ 57,284
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	2.51%	\$ 55,685

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 408,207	\$ 354,635	\$ 363,113	\$ 363,113	\$ 376,006
Equipment	10,942	10,942	5,000	5,000	5,000
Materials & Supplies	27,450	17,900	37,850	38,206	44,400
Contractual Costs	196,951	189,910	202,286	202,121	197,836
Employee Benefits	173,924	135,802	184,876	192,544	198,647
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	817,474	709,189	793,125	800,984	821,889
Allocated Costs	69,088	60,226	71,047	70,219	73,419
Total Costs	886,562	769,415	864,172	871,203	895,308
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	(150)	-	-	-
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	-	(150)	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 886,562	\$ 769,565	\$ 864,172	\$ 871,203	\$ 895,308
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	-0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 6.61	\$ 5.74	\$ 6.42	\$ 6.47	\$ 6.59

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	2.77%	\$ 24,105
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	3.60%	\$ 31,136

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.

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Recreation Department

Description

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

2004 Accomplishments

- Developed 15 new programs for youth, teens, and adults
- Received a \$1,000 grant from Westchester Recreation and Parks Society (WRAPS) for "Come Out and Play" program, a program that encourages residents to try a variety of free activities
- Expanded use of McDonald Building by seniors and Summer day camps
- "Next Generation" program was expanded to accommodate 120 registrations
- Opened two new athletic fields at Disbrow Park and Nursery Park
- Resurfaced Tennis Courts 7 and 8 at Rye Recreation Park
- Renovated Little League field at Gagliardo Park
- Installed a new version of our registration software called "RecWare Safari"

2005 Highlights

- Seek sponsorship for all major special events
- Expand Skateboard Park and look to install permanent facility at multi-purpose area at Recreation Park
- Introduce new teen programs and expand current teen programs
- Continue to expand on-line registration opportunities for all residents
- Provide camp staff application on-line
- Co-sponsor of Punt Pass and Kick Contest with YMCA and Rye Youth Council
- Expand Tree Pruning and Thinning Program throughout park facilities
- Replace grills in picnic area at Recreation Park and install flagstone walkway in playground near tennis courts
- Renovate Sterling Field and paint all exterior play equipment

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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Budget Summary	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 892,104	\$ 783,102	\$ 778,789	\$ 815,382	4.12%
Total Expenditures	1,709,559	2,365,545	2,229,725	2,187,854	-7.51%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (817,455)	\$ (1,582,443)	\$ (1,450,936)	\$ (1,372,472)	NA

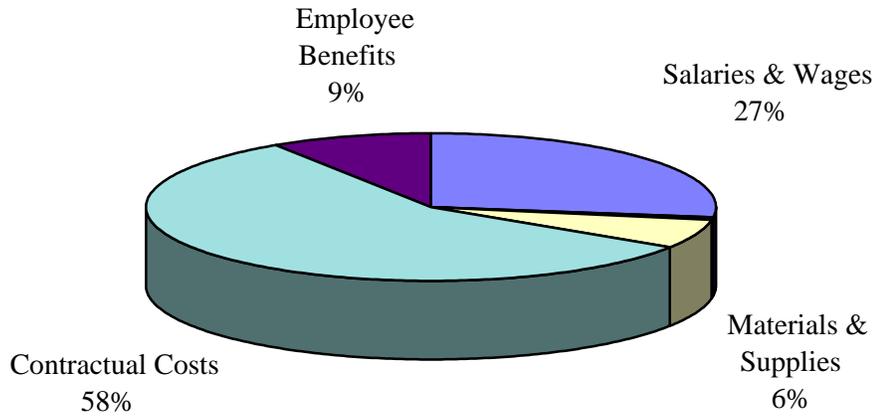
List of Authorized Positions	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Recreation Services	6.25	6.25	6.25
Park Maintenance	1.75	1.75	1.75
Nature Center	1	0.75	0.75
<i>Department Total</i>	9	8.75	8.75

Performance Measures	2003	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Total estimated participation/attendance at all city-sponsored special events</i>	5,540	4600	5600	1.08%
<i>Percent of camp participants rating the activities as good or very good, by type of camp</i>	90%	90%	90%	0.00%
<i>Percent of customers rating the condition of playing fields as good or very good</i>	85%	85%	90%	5.88%
<i>Percent of customers rating the condition of park and recreation facilities as good or very good</i>	85%	85%	90%	5.88%
<i>Percent of the Nature Center program participants rating the registration process and staff as good or better</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%

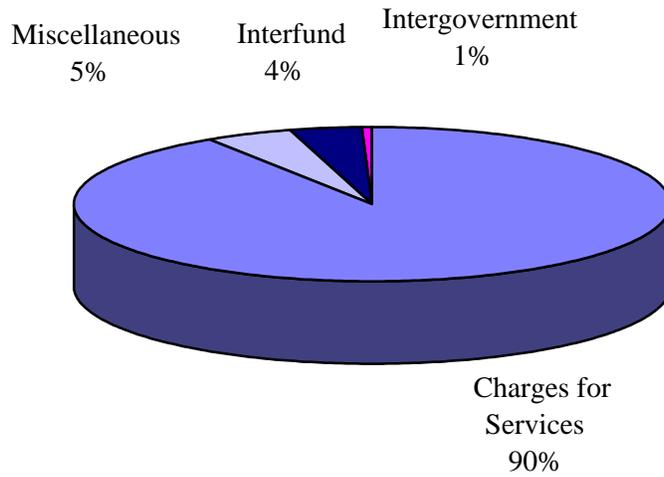
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RECREATION AND CULTURE

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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CULTURE & RECREATION

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

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 775,599	\$ 745,678	\$ 874,858	\$ 884,667	\$ 914,894
Equipment	23,507	15,225	79,588	70,723	16,050
Materials & Supplies	352,238	179,368	395,830	238,857	213,765
Contractual Costs	1,583,933	1,554,655	1,925,246	1,921,852	1,908,083
Employee Benefits	209,049	185,420	285,520	309,850	305,703
Other Financing Uses	7,427	7,427	7,289	7,289	3,118
Total Expenditures	2,951,753	2,687,773	3,568,331	3,433,238	3,361,613
Allocated Costs	48,293	45,508	75,241	72,355	63,967
Total Costs	3,000,046	2,733,281	3,643,572	3,505,593	3,425,580
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	659,659	657,540	697,210	691,070	740,100
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	3,900	5,200	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	187,324	209,569	37,360	51,187	38,750
Interfund	14,541	14,541	31,041	31,041	31,041
Intergovernmental	12,978	10,135	21,941	10,372	5,491
Total Revenues	878,402	896,985	787,552	783,670	815,382
Net Cost	\$ 2,121,644	\$ 1,836,296	\$ 2,856,020	\$ 2,721,923	\$ 2,610,198
Percent of Costs Covered	29.28%	32.82%	21.61%	22.35%	23.80%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 15.83	\$ 13.70	\$ 21.23	\$ 20.23	\$ 19.21

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(4.10%)	\$ (111,725)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(8.61%)	\$ (245,822)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
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CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION SERVICES

<i>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.</i>

	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Resources Required					
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 731,646	\$ 702,230	\$ 781,147	\$ 794,853	\$ 820,172
Equipment	23,507	15,225	78,838	70,723	16,050
Materials & Supplies	330,026	168,329	345,720	191,168	186,935
Contractual Costs	687,701	658,423	794,617	791,153	779,867
Employee Benefits	195,323	174,701	236,097	258,617	254,588
Other Financing Uses	7,427	7,427	7,289	7,289	3,118
Total Expenditures	1,975,630	1,726,335	2,243,708	2,113,803	2,060,730
Allocated Costs	33,846	32,239	44,907	43,125	39,820
Total Costs	2,009,476	1,758,574	2,288,615	2,156,928	2,100,550
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	659,659	657,540	673,800	686,995	718,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	3,900	5,200	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	187,324	209,569	36,860	50,397	38,250
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	12,978	10,135	9,941	10,372	5,491
Total Revenues	863,861	882,444	720,601	747,764	761,741
Net Cost	\$ 1,145,615	\$ 876,130	\$ 1,568,014	\$ 1,409,164	\$ 1,338,809
Percent of Costs Covered	42.99%	50.18%	31.49%	34.67%	36.26%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 8.55	\$ 6.54	\$ 11.66	\$ 10.47	\$ 9.85

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(4.99%)	\$ (70,355)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(14.62%)	\$ (229,205)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	22,212	11,039	42,552	42,826	19,600
Contractual Costs	856,342	856,342	1,037,284	1,037,729	1,087,446
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	878,554	867,381	1,079,836	1,080,555	1,107,046
Allocated Costs	6,201	5,282	8,406	8,289	6,831
Total Costs	884,755	872,663	1,088,242	1,088,844	1,113,877
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	\$ 884,755	\$ 872,663	\$ 1,088,242	\$ 1,088,844	\$ 1,113,877
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.51	\$ 8.09	\$ 8.09	\$ 8.20

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	2.30%	\$ 25,033
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	2.36%	\$ 25,635

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
SPECIAL FACILITIES

Description: The Special Facilities function includes all General Fund costs incurred for the benefit of special cultural or recreational facilities including Rye Community Television (RCTV), 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	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 43,953	\$ 43,448	\$ 93,711	\$ 89,814	\$ 94,722
Equipment	-	-	750	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	7,558	4,863	7,230
Contractual Costs	39,890	39,890	93,345	92,970	40,770
Employee Benefits	13,726	10,719	49,423	51,233	51,115
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	97,569	94,057	244,787	238,880	193,837
Allocated Costs	8,246	7,987	21,928	20,941	17,316
Total Costs	105,815	102,044	266,715	259,821	211,153
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	23,410	4,075	22,100
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	500	790	500
Interfund	14,541	14,541	31,041	31,041	31,041
Intergovernmental	-	-	12,000	-	-
Total Revenues	14,541	14,541	66,951	35,906	53,641
Net Cost	\$ 91,274	\$ 87,503	\$ 199,764	\$ 223,915	\$ 157,512
Percent of Costs Covered	13.74%	14.25%	25.10%	13.82%	25.40%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.65	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.16

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	29.66%	\$ (66,403)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	21.15%	\$ (42,252)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
Contract Service Agencies

Description

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

Description of Contract Service Agencies

Animal Control Services are provided by the 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. The city acts as a sponsor agency of the Rye Youth Council, which allows the Rye Youth Council to receive New York State aid.

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

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

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

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

<i>Budget Totals (Expenditures)</i>	2003		2004		2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted			Change
Animal Control Services	\$ 27,253	\$ 27,166	\$ 27,166	\$ 27,143			-0.08%
Emergency Medical Services	78,644	78,586	78,586	114,488			45.68%
Rye Youth Council	29,881	36,950	36,958	33,475			-9.40%
Rye Town Park	80,952	86,000	86,000	86,000			0.00%
Rye Free Reading Room	805,177	986,000	986,000	1,015,580			3.00%
Square House	59,624	91,256	91,975	75,314			-17.47%
Rye Art Center	2,580	2,580	2,580	2,909			12.75%
	\$ 1,084,111	\$ 1,308,538	\$ 1,309,265	\$ 1,354,909			3.54%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

OTHER FINANCING USES

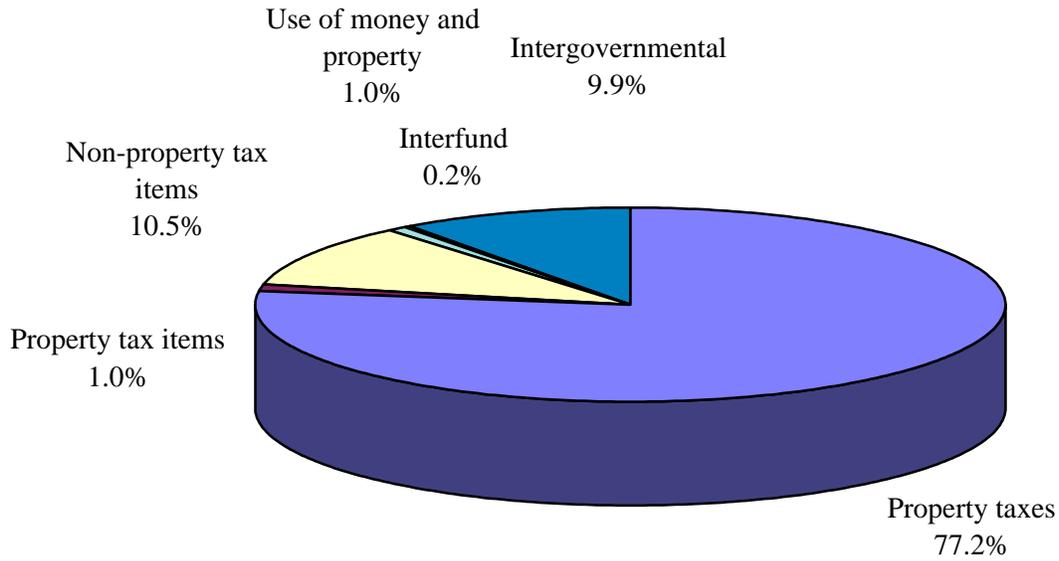
Description: Other Financing Uses includes contingency and interfund transfers. Contingency is a budgetary appropriation of funds to provide for unexpected and unanticipated expenditures. Interfund transfers represent transfers to and from other funds to subsidize operations or to fund projects.

	2003	2003	2004	2004	2005
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted
Expenditures:					
Contingency	\$ 63,091	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 246,000
Transfers Out	745,653	745,653	685,500	685,500	1,548,300
Total Other Financing Uses	\$ 808,744	\$ 745,653	\$ 685,500	\$ 685,500	\$ 1,794,300
Revenues:					
Transfers In	\$ 39,034	\$ 39,034	\$ 60,096	\$ 60,096	\$ -
Total Other Financing Sources	\$ 39,034	\$ 39,034	\$ 60,096	\$ 60,096	\$ -
Net Cost	\$ 769,710	\$ 706,619	\$ 625,404	\$ 625,404	\$ 1,794,300
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 5.74	\$ 5.27	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.65	\$ 13.21
				<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollar</u>
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				186.90%	\$ 1,168,896
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				186.90%	\$ 1,168,896

GENERAL FUND DETAILS

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

UNALLOCATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES



Summary of Unallocated General Fund Revenues:

Property taxes	\$ 15,870,280
Property tax items	215,000
Non-property tax items	2,163,000
Use of money and property	212,000
Miscellaneous	-
Interfund	45,000
Intergovernmental	2,042,606
	\$ 20,547,886

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

UNALLOCATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES

	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Property Taxes	\$ 13,879,248	\$ 13,881,624	\$ 15,254,250	\$ 15,259,389	\$ 15,870,280
Property Tax Items other than Real Property Taxes:					
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	72,555	85,201	85,201	93,314	100,000
Interest & Penalties on Real Property Taxes	112,000	223,922	110,645	114,000	115,000
Total Property Tax Items	184,555	309,123	195,846	207,314	215,000
Total Property Taxes and Property Tax Items	14,063,803	14,190,747	15,450,096	15,466,703	16,085,280
Non-Property Tax Items:					
Sales and Use Tax	1,446,440	1,475,182	1,472,867	1,600,000	1,800,000
Utilities Gross Receipts	275,000	342,196	288,489	357,000	363,000
	1,721,440	1,817,378	1,761,356	1,957,000	2,163,000
Use of Money and Property	175,000	151,016	125,000	175,015	212,000
Fines and Forfeitures	-	1,074	-	281	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	271,747	-	10,963	-
Interfund Revenues	45,000	43,650	45,000	43,500	45,000
Intergovernmental:					
State Revenue Sharing	842,606	842,606	842,606	842,606	842,606
Mortgage Tax	1,000,000	1,775,584	1,173,209	2,161,000	1,200,000
	1,842,606	2,618,190	2,015,815	3,003,606	2,042,606
Total Unallocated Revenues	\$ 17,847,849	\$ 19,093,802	\$ 19,397,267	\$ 20,657,068	\$ 20,547,886
Change from Prior Year Budget			8.68%		5.93%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Source of Revenue:	2003 Actual	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Property Tax Items:			
Property taxes	\$ 13,881,624	\$ 15,259,389	\$ 15,870,280
Payments in lieu of taxes	85,201	93,314	100,000
Interest and penalties on property taxes	223,922	114,000	115,000
Total Property Tax Items	14,190,747	15,466,703	16,085,280
Non-Property Tax Items:			
Sales and use tax	1,475,182	1,600,000	1,800,000
Utility gross receipts tax	342,196	357,000	363,000
Total Non-Property Tax Items	1,817,378	1,957,000	2,163,000
Charges for Services:			
General:			
Finance	1,523	971	-
Staff	31,074	22,680	23,715
Public Safety:			
Police	56,479	36,678	54,200
Fire	9,800	9,800	10,500
Community Environment:			
Land Use Control	417,687	160,091	155,120
Transportation	46,191	62,700	253,000
Solid Waste	4,840	3,915	3,000
Land Maintenance	(150)	-	-
Culture & Recreation:			
Recreation	657,540	686,995	718,000
Special Facilities	-	4,075	22,100
Total Charges for Services	1,224,984	987,905	1,239,635
Charges to Other Governments:			
General - Assessment Services			
	1,715	1,665	-
Public Safety:			
Police -Westchester County	11,600	12,100	12,100
Fire -Town of Harrison	25,685	25,685	25,685
Community Environment:			
Snow Removal - Westchester County	24,679	27,001	23,000
Sewer Services - Mamaroneck	5,460	5,460	5,460
Total Charges to Other Governments	69,139	71,911	66,245

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Source of Revenue:	2003 Actual	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Use of Money and Property:			
Unallocated:			
Rental of Real Property	4,002	-	-
Commissions	34	15	-
Interest Income	146,980	175,000	212,000
Transportation - Rental of Real Property	5,700	5,700	5,700
Recreation - Rental of Real Property	5,200	-	-
Total Use of Money and Property	161,916	180,715	217,700
Licenses and Permits:			
Business and Occupational Licenses	8,836	10,350	10,810
Dog Licenses	3,932	4,010	4,130
Other Licenses	300	300	300
Alarm Permits	79,500	75,760	77,500
Parking Permits	333,773	337,032	338,812
Building and Alteration Permits	801,398	719,983	685,750
Street Opening Permits	36,447	50,800	40,800
Other Permits	7,920	15,325	9,200
Total Licenses and Permits	1,272,106	1,213,560	1,167,302
Fines and Forfeitures:			
Forfeitures	4,705	4,723	3,000
Vehicle and Traffic Fines	122,752	100,000	100,000
Parking Fines	279,872	270,119	270,100
Other Fines	93,444	81,320	52,350
Total Fines and Forfeitures	500,773	456,162	425,450
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss:			
Sale of Paper, Metal and Glass (Recycling)	1,059	1,810	600
Minor Sales	2,575	2,485	2,750
Insurance Recoveries	59,488	89,325	-
Total Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	63,122	93,620	3,350
Miscellaneous Revenues:			
Refunds of Prior Years' Expenditures	43,345	-	-
Gifts and Donations	221,424	63,684	38,750
Change in Accounting Principle	226,854	-	-

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Source of Revenue:	2003 Actual	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Other	11,980	491	-
Total Miscellaneous Revenues	<u>503,603</u>	<u>64,175</u>	<u>38,750</u>
Interfund Revenues	<u>406,574</u>	<u>418,924</u>	<u>420,424</u>
State Aid:			
Per Capita Revenue Sharing	842,606	842,606	842,606
Mortgage Tax	1,775,584	2,161,000	1,200,000
STAR Assessment Aid	5,893	-	-
Records Management Grant	8,857	3,000	-
Navigation Law Enforcement	17,687	45,000	45,000
Police State Aid	15,815	26,317	10,000
Recreation for Youth	10,135	10,372	5,491
Emergency Disaster	6,506	3,566	-
Code Enforcement Aid	9,124	-	-
Total State Aid	<u>2,692,207</u>	<u>3,091,861</u>	<u>2,103,097</u>
Federal Aid:			
Law Enforcement	-	10,561	-
Community Planning	-	3,700	-
Emergency Disaster	40,599	5,246	-
Total Federal Aid	<u>40,599</u>	<u>19,507</u>	<u>-</u>
Operating Transfers In	<u>39,034</u>	<u>64,096</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Total General Fund Revenues	<u>\$ 22,982,182</u>	<u>\$ 24,086,139</u>	<u>\$ 23,934,233</u>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF COST ALLOCATIONS

	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Legislative	\$ (65,128)	\$ (63,847)	\$ (66,335)	\$ (65,420)	\$ (50,557)
Executive	(360,045)	(351,639)	(399,119)	(393,429)	(413,362)
Financial Management	(181,560)	(175,485)	(192,907)	(206,779)	(212,400)
General Accounting	(127,400)	(104,142)	(195,825)	(178,332)	(177,296)
Accounts Payable	(102,315)	(98,245)	(104,717)	(102,397)	(111,352)
Payroll	(81,574)	(78,562)	(89,185)	(87,860)	(92,931)
Treasury	18,886	17,258	17,715	20,406	18,546
Parking Violations	3,583	2,662	7,091	6,665	7,029
Assessment	28,601	26,270	31,507	31,009	33,673
Clerk	25,479	23,025	27,124	25,677	30,260
Records Management	(31,955)	(22,529)	(47,128)	(38,234)	(42,287)
Parking Administration	2,600	2,465	2,921	2,865	3,064
Law	(220,481)	(220,075)	(297,335)	(294,352)	(308,464)
Personnel	(126,941)	(125,606)	(214,253)	(190,395)	(180,140)
Elections	2,982	2,356	4,168	4,504	3,932
MIS	(226,176)	(214,351)	(240,212)	(233,839)	(254,530)
Police Administration	58,477	53,895	69,897	67,164	73,780
Police Patrol	350,035	335,394	427,610	417,990	437,169
Police Investigations	50,687	49,981	64,489	62,818	63,552
Police Marine Patrol	8,382	8,115	9,810	10,020	9,497
Police Youth Services	10,840	10,600	12,183	11,843	12,797
Parking Enforcement	13,114	12,423	15,508	15,177	16,394
School Crossings	7,212	7,241	9,841	9,499	10,124
Traffic Controls	18,895	18,496	24,669	24,599	21,049
Fire Protection	241,506	239,514	292,736	286,999	294,700
Planning	15,763	14,116	20,703	17,879	23,201
Engineering	14,821	12,758	22,929	20,223	21,382
Building	24,212	22,927	28,063	27,781	29,451
Conservation	1,582	1,283	1,816	1,423	1,708
Disaster Preparedness	761	321	-	-	-
Public Works Administration	48,234	47,892	71,155	65,849	69,151
Road Maintenance	54,273	54,446	50,592	49,212	49,932
Snow Removal	50,014	50,236	60,289	59,527	60,263
Street Lighting	19,854	19,855	21,330	21,153	20,899
Off-Street Parking	8,826	8,839	15,891	15,902	17,285
Sanitary Sewers	18,632	18,463	29,175	28,745	28,850

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

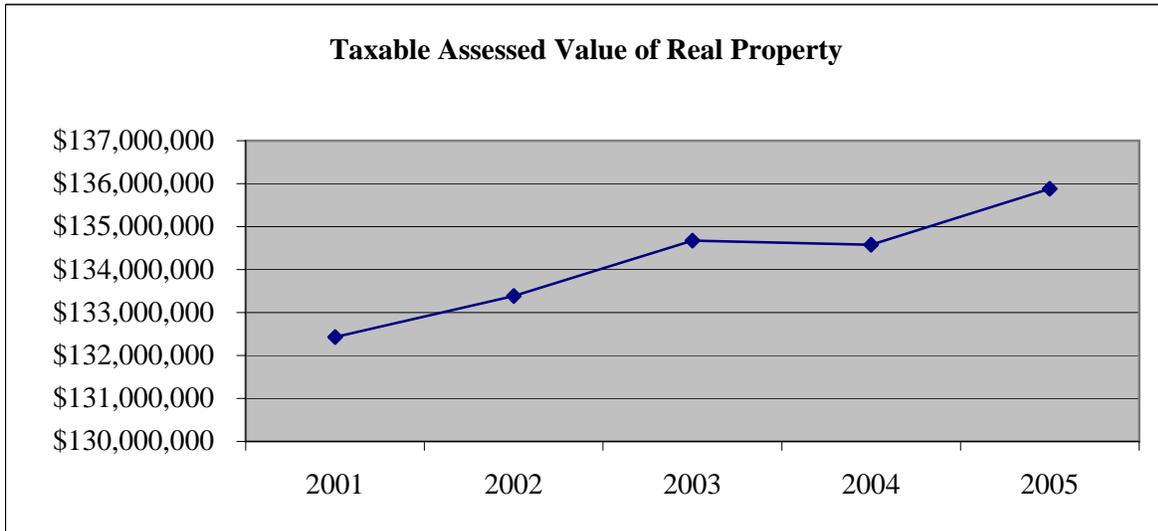
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF COST ALLOCATIONS

	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Storm Drains	12,532	12,226	18,583	18,214	16,508
Street Cleaning	8,314	8,551	12,123	11,930	8,607
Refuse & Garbage	123,785	124,561	139,962	137,183	143,582
Recycling	39,556	37,626	45,783	44,806	46,093
Community Beautification	37,899	37,553	39,410	38,576	41,118
Rodent & Insect Control	452	300	2,229	2,398	2,361
Shade Trees	30,737	22,373	29,408	29,245	29,940
Recreation Administration	25,273	24,014	34,860	33,709	30,166
Parks & Playgrounds	22,930	22,128	27,393	27,207	23,073
Recreation Center	13,317	12,295	17,623	17,940	27,621
Recreation Programs	17,861	17,487	21,064	21,465	20,438
Camps	25,319	22,567	30,341	29,735	30,412
Athletics	15,171	14,498	16,582	16,217	15,423
Tennis	8,200	7,730	9,461	9,068	8,342
Special Events	20,958	8,247	22,601	9,769	8,146
Senior Adult Programs	7,456	7,117	8,752	8,228	8,456
South East Consortium	1,117	1,108	1,295	1,188	1,198
Square House Museum	5,983	5,063	8,175	8,063	6,620
Rye Arts Center	218	219	231	226	211
Special Facilities Administration	8,246	7,987	9,479	9,273	6,656
Rye Nature Center	-	-	12,449	11,668	10,660
Total Cost Allocations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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.



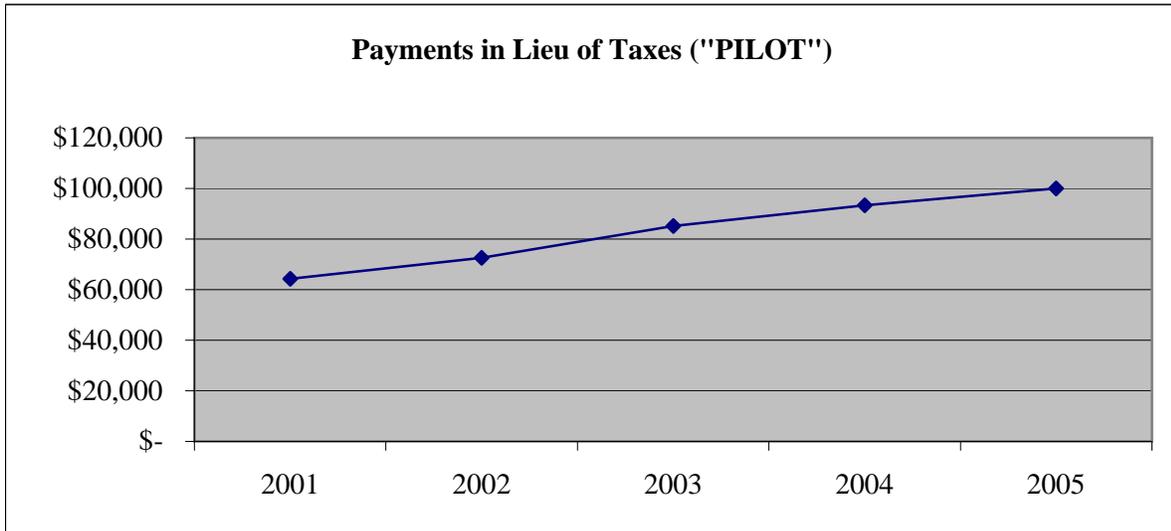
Taxable Assessed Valuation of Real Property		
Fiscal Year	Valuation	Change
Actual 2001	\$ 132,432,299	
Actual 2002	133,384,128	0.72%
Actual 2003	134,674,171	0.97%
Actual 2004	134,574,950	-0.07%
Budget 2005	135,880,847	0.97%

Assumptions:
 The estimated taxable assessed value for 2005 as shown above is per the tax roll of September 15, 2004. We assume that there will be no material changes in the taxable assessed value between that date and the date of the actual 2005 tax levy.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES ("PILOT")

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



Payments in Lieu of Taxes ("PILOT")

Fiscal Year	Amount	Change
Actual 2001	\$ 64,220	
Actual 2002	72,555	12.98%
Actual 2003	85,201	17.43%
Forecast 2004	93,314	9.52%
Budget 2005	100,000	7.17%

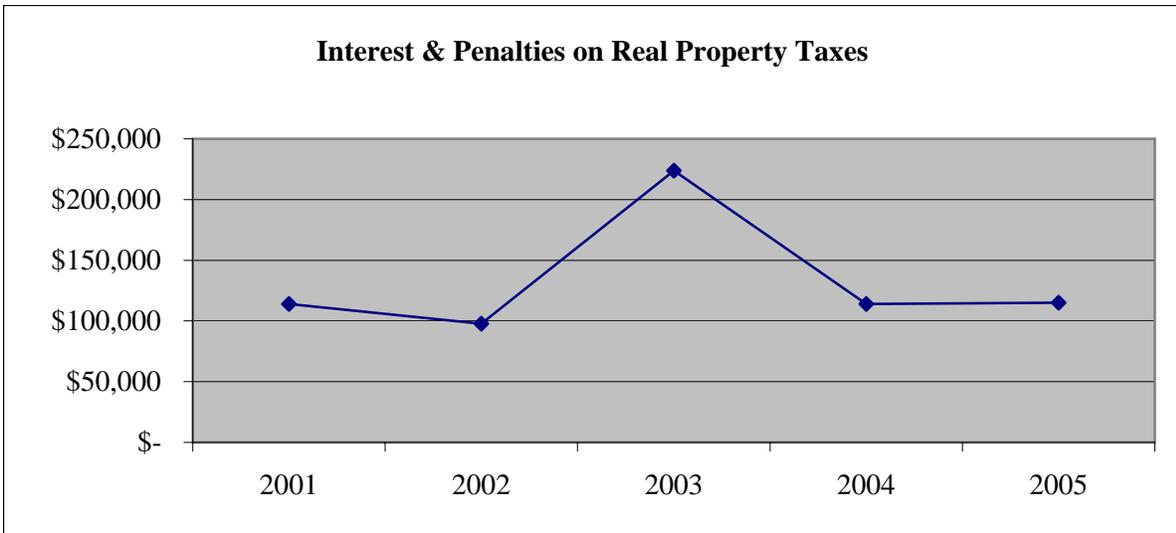
Assumptions:

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, 2005

INTEREST AND PENALTIES ON REAL PROPERTY TAXES

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



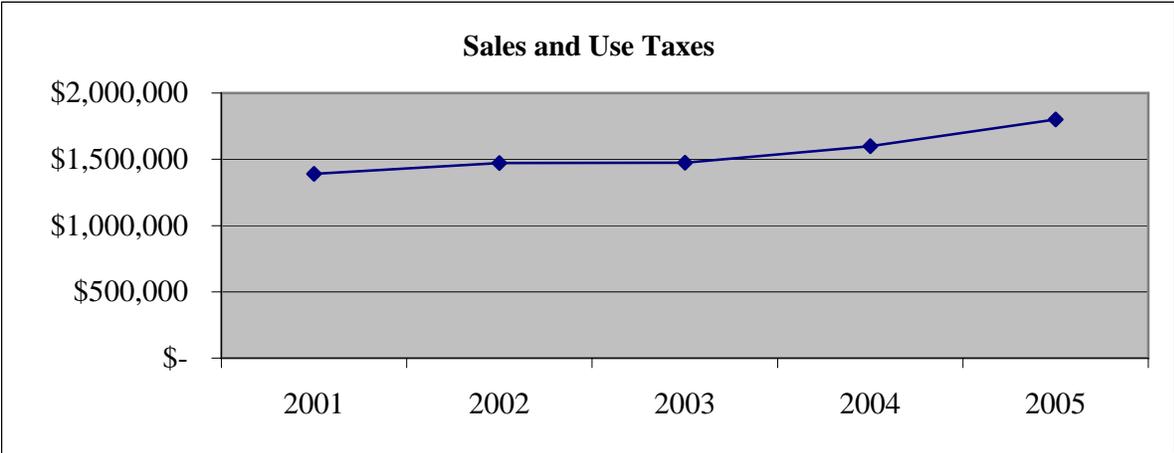
Interest and Penalties on Real Property Taxes				
Fiscal Year		Amount	Change	
Actual	2001	\$ 113,911		
Actual	2002	97,756		-14.18%
Actual	2003	223,922		129.06%
Forecast	2004	114,000		-49.09%
Budget	2005	115,000		0.88%

Assumptions:
 The pattern of overdue tax payments in fiscal 2005 will result in approximately the same amount as received in fiscal 2004. Fiscal 2003 did not represent the five-year trend.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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 7.5% 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 2.183% to Westchester County, with the remaining allocated 0.6% to local governments within the County that do not have a local sales tax (Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains and Yonkers have their own sales tax) proportionately by percent of total population of all local governments, and 0.217% to school districts within the County proportionately by percent of total population of all school districts.



Sales and Use Taxes

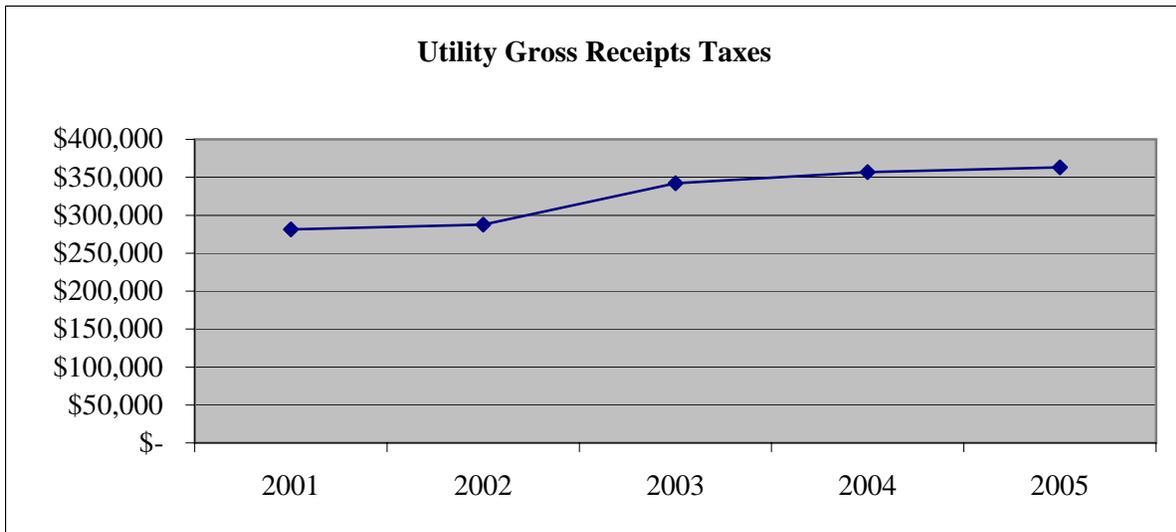
Fiscal Year	Amount	Change
Actual 2001	\$ 1,389,692	
Actual 2002	1,472,398	5.95%
Actual 2003	1,475,182	0.19%
Forecast 2004	1,600,000	8.46%
Budget 2005	1,800,000	12.50%

Assumptions: The 2004 increase in the sales tax rate from 7.0% to 7.5%, combined with a consumer price index (CPI) increase for the area of 3.4% (203.1 half-year 2004 vs. 196.4 half-year 2003) will increase 2005 sales tax revenues approximately 22% over 2003 actual. The sales tax distribution formula, components of that formula, and population proportions will remain the same. Sales and use taxes will not be reduced or eliminated by the state or county, or materially affected by Internet sales exempt from such taxes.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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	2001	\$ 281,242	
Actual	2002	287,665	2.28%
Actual	2003	342,196	18.96%
Forecast	2004	357,000	4.33%
Budget	2005	363,000	1.68%

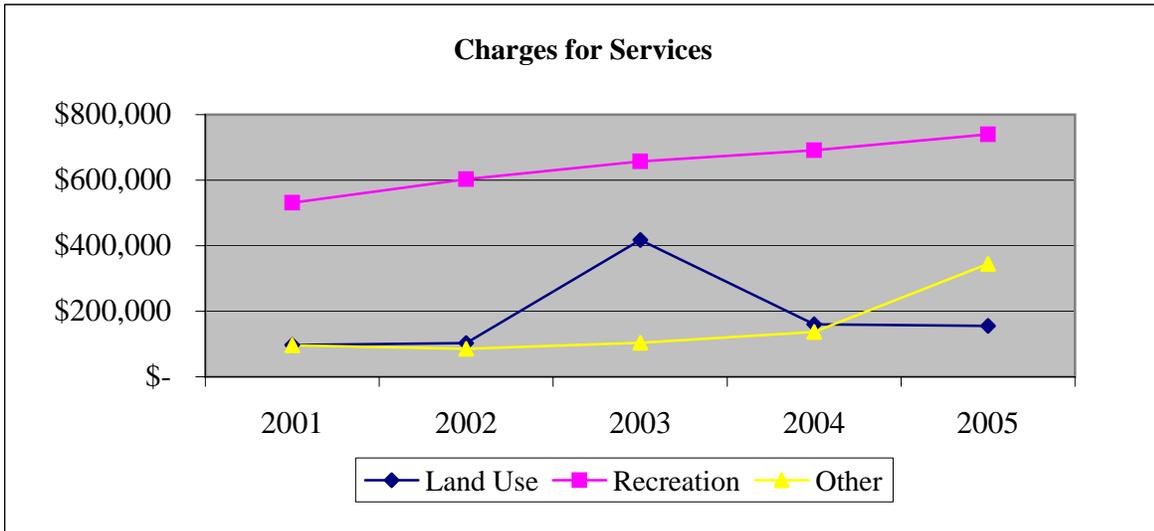
Assumptions:

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, 2005

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.



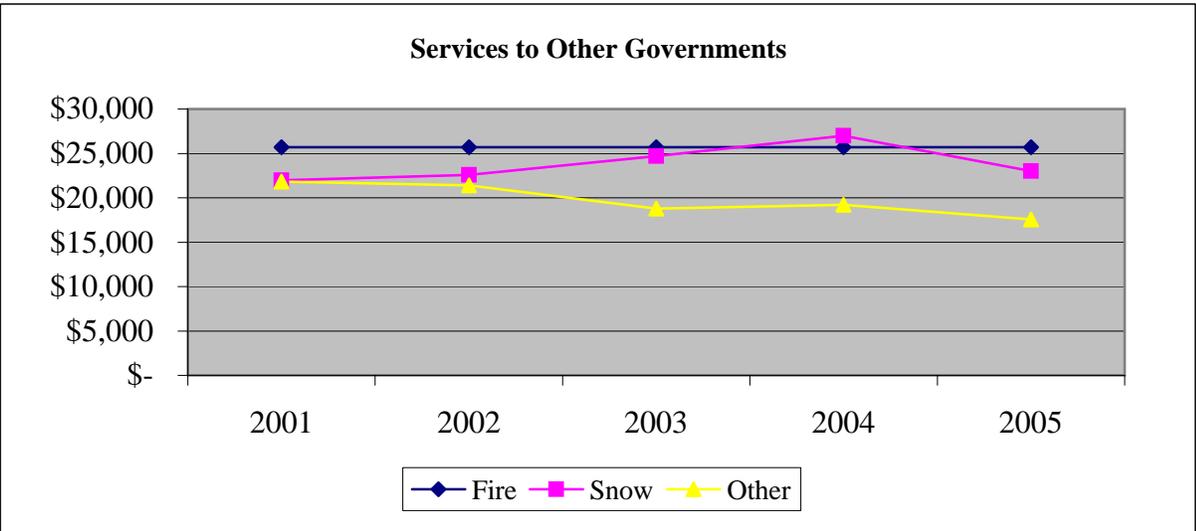
Charges for Services						
	Fiscal Year	Land Use	Recreation	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2001	\$ 97,195	\$ 530,995	\$ 95,793	\$ 723,983	
Actual	2002	102,998	603,374	85,339	782,054	8.02%
Actual	2003	417,686	657,539	103,988	1,224,984	56.64%
Forecast	2004	160,091	691,070	136,744	987,905	-19.35%
Budget	2005	155,120	740,100	344,415	1,239,635	25.48%

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, 2005

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.



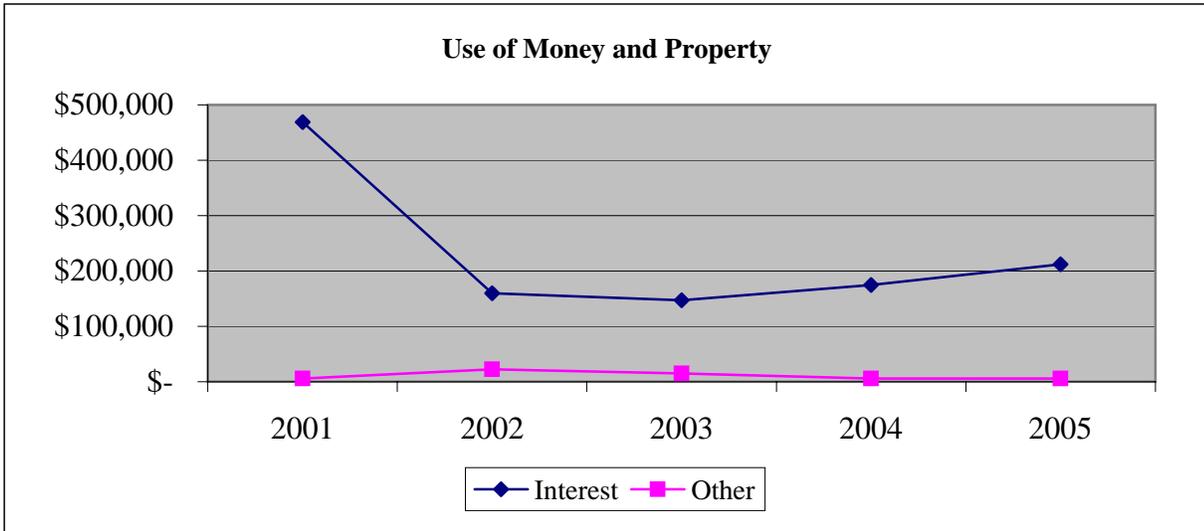
Fiscal Year	Fire	Snow	Other	Total	Change
Actual 2001	\$ 25,685	\$ 21,970	\$ 21,816	\$ 69,471	
Actual 2002	25,685	22,565	21,414	69,664	0.28%
Actual 2003	25,685	24,679	18,775	69,139	-0.75%
Forecast 2004	25,685	27,001	19,225	71,911	4.01%
Budget 2005	25,685	23,000	17,560	66,245	-7.88%

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, 2005

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	2001	\$ 468,741	\$ 5,920	\$ 474,661	
Actual	2002	160,048	22,327	182,375	-61.58%
Actual	2003	146,980	14,936	161,916	-11.22%
Forecast	2004	175,000	5,715	180,715	11.61%
Budget	2005	212,000	5,700	217,700	20.47%

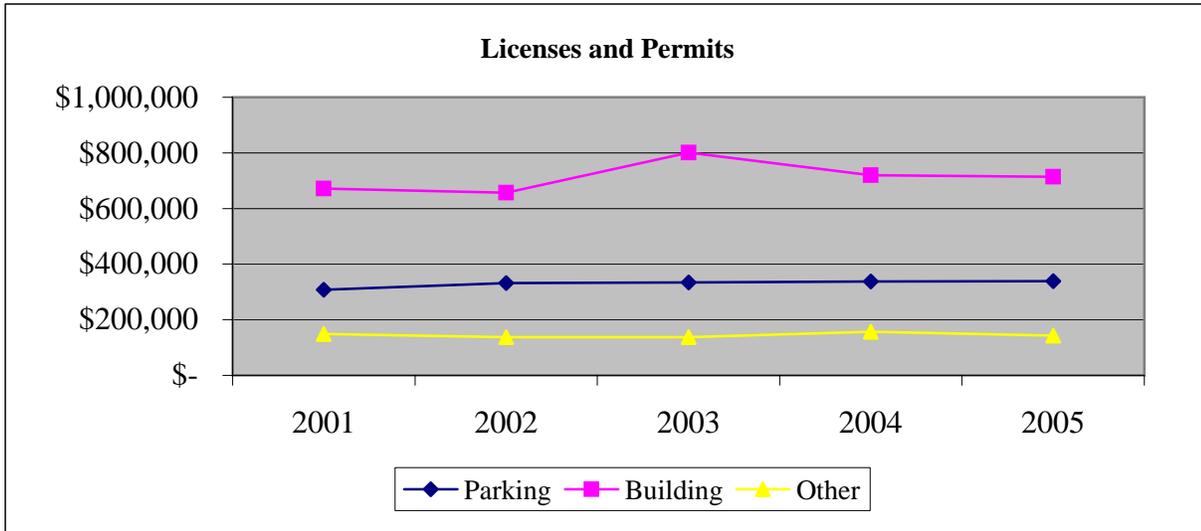
Assumptions:

Interest rates will continue to rise until double or more from the current federal funds rate, with balances available for investment remaining the same or slightly increasing.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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.



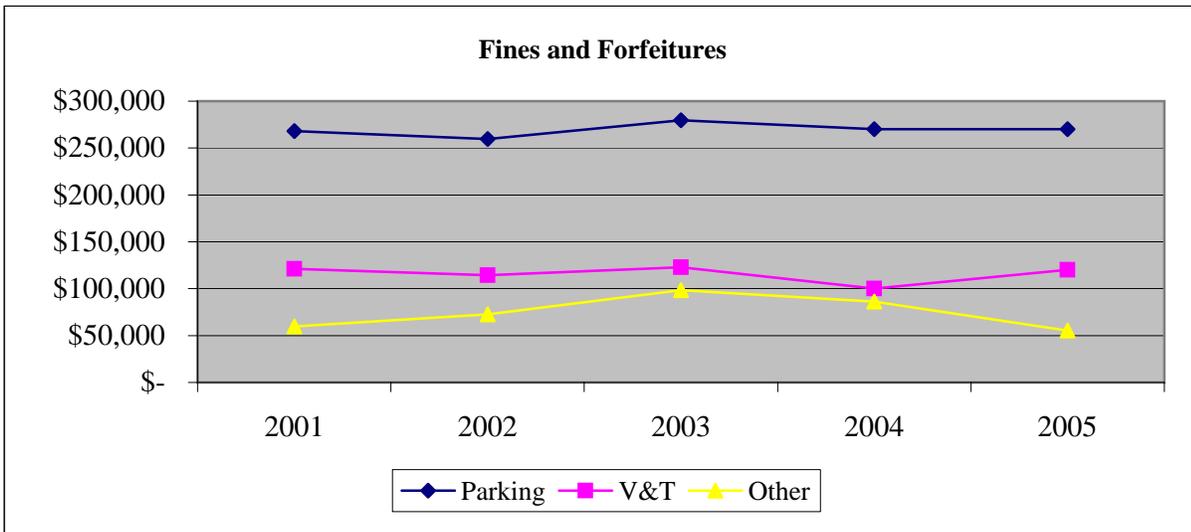
Licenses and Permits						
	Fiscal Year	Parking	Building	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2001	\$ 307,889	\$ 672,040	\$ 148,679	\$ 1,128,608	
Actual	2002	331,515	656,467	137,726	1,125,708	-0.26%
Actual	2003	333,773	801,398	136,935	1,272,106	13.00%
Forecast	2004	337,032	719,983	156,545	1,213,560	-4.60%
Budget	2005	338,812	713,750	142,740	1,195,302	-1.50%

Assumptions:
 Parking permit activity will remain relatively level. Building activity will continue at a brisk pace. 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, 2005

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	2001	\$ 268,069	\$ 121,132	\$ 59,871	\$ 449,072	
Actual	2002	259,654	114,415	72,762	446,831	-0.50%
Actual	2003	279,723	122,752	98,298	500,773	12.07%
Forecast	2004	270,000	100,000	86,162	456,162	-8.91%
Budget	2005	270,000	120,000	55,450	445,450	-2.35%

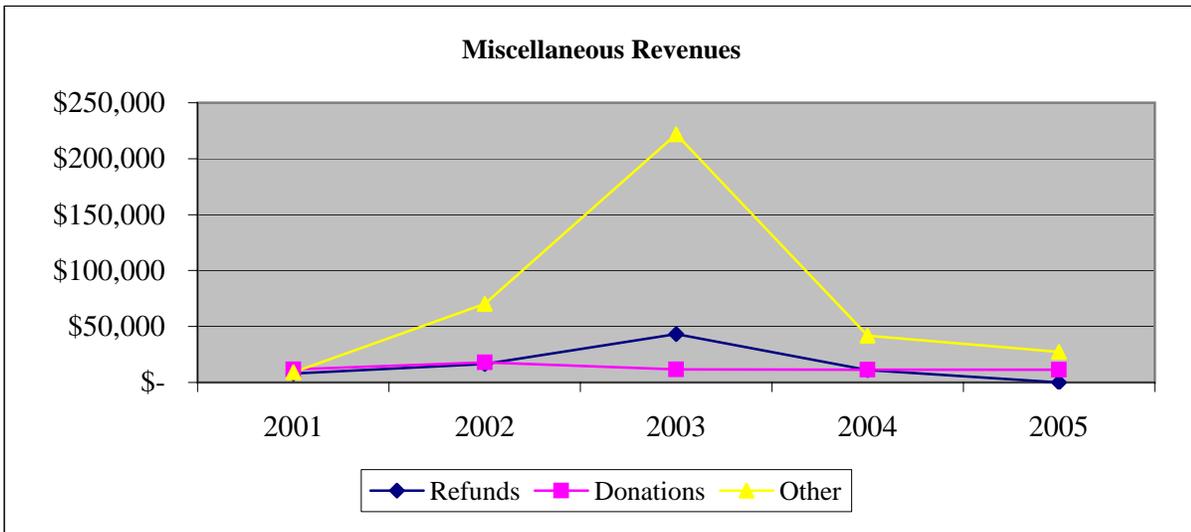
Assumptions:

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, 2005

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES

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



Fiscal Year		Miscellaneous Revenues			Total	Change
		Refunds	Donations	Other		
Actual	2001	\$ 7,965	\$ 11,566	\$ 8,965	\$ 28,496	
Actual	2002	16,599	17,918	70,390	104,907	268.15%
Actual	2003	43,345	11,595	221,809	276,749	163.80%
Forecast	2004	10,982	11,480	41,713	64,175	-76.81%
Budget	2005	-	11,500	27,250	38,750	-39.62%

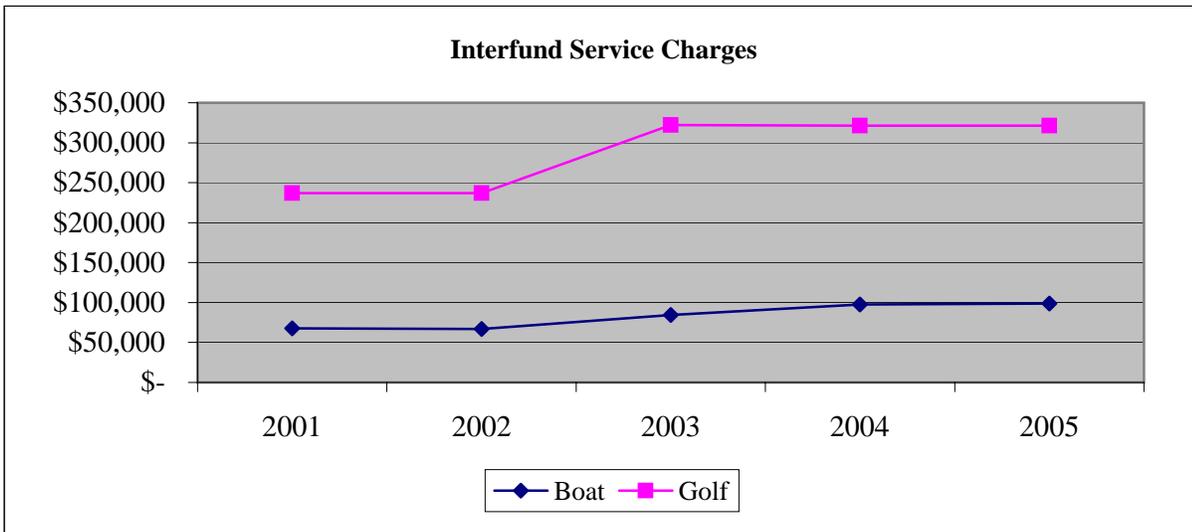
Assumptions:

Miscellaneous revenues will not be a significant source of funds in the forthcoming year. The significant increase in 2003 "other" miscellaneous revenues was the result of implementing new governmental accounting standards.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

INTERFUND SERVICE CHARGES

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



Interfund Service Charges

Fiscal Year	Boat	Golf	Total	Change
Actual 2001	\$ 67,630	\$ 237,000	\$ 304,630	
Actual 2002	66,900	237,000	303,900	-0.24%
Actual 2003	84,450	322,124	406,574	33.79%
Forecast 2004	97,400	321,524	418,924	3.04%
Budget 2005	98,900	321,524	420,424	0.36%

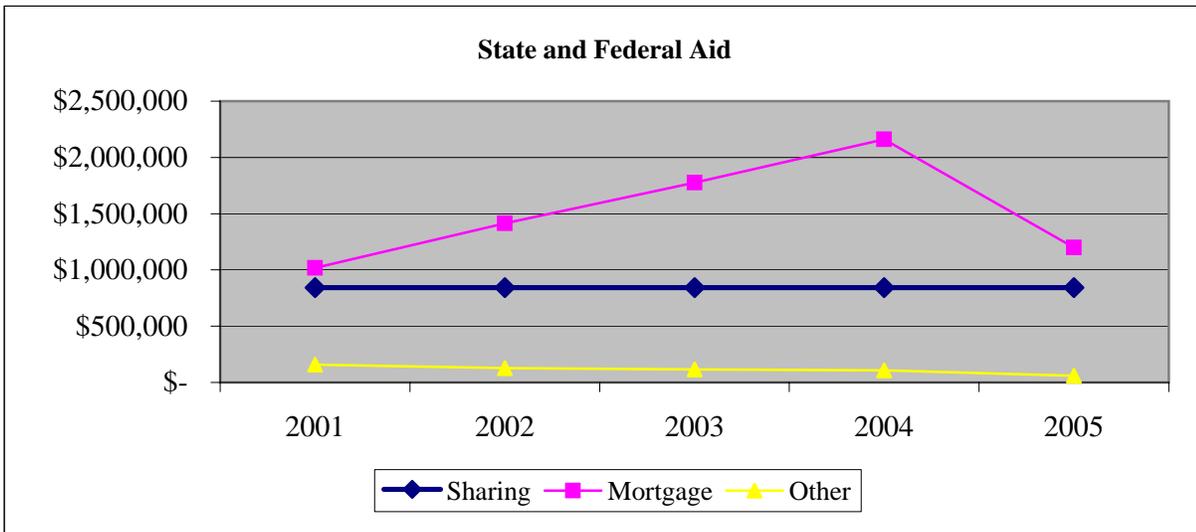
Assumptions:

Interfund service charges will remain relatively the same in 2004.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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	2001	\$ 842,606	\$ 1,018,593	\$ 158,806	\$2,020,005		
Actual	2002	842,606	1,413,357	127,986	2,383,949	18.02%	
Actual	2003	842,606	1,775,585	114,614	2,732,805	14.63%	
Forecast	2004	842,606	2,161,000	107,762	3,111,368	13.85%	
Budget	2005	842,606	1,200,000	60,491	2,103,097	-32.41%	

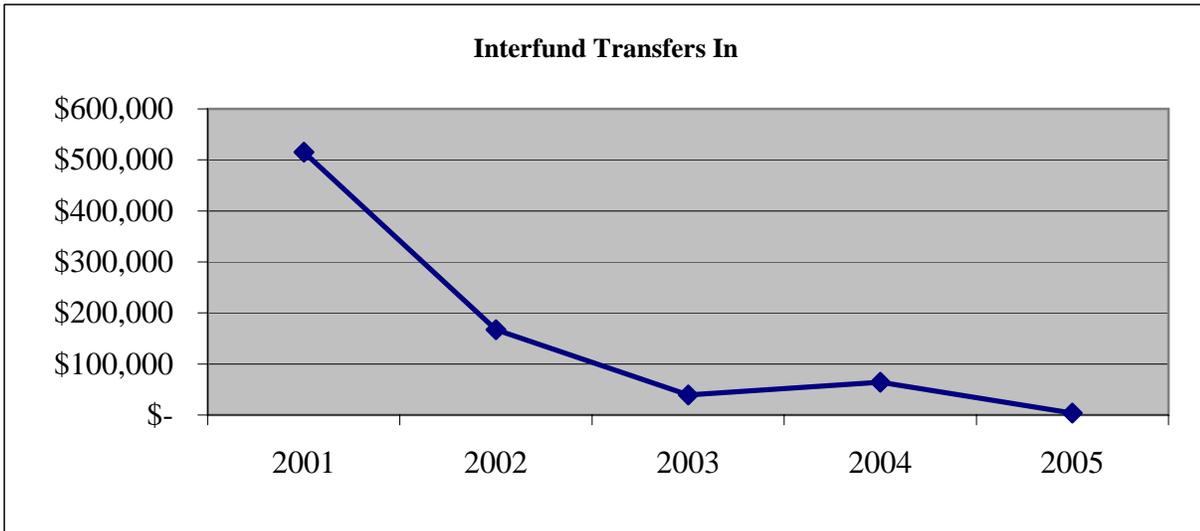
Assumptions:

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, 2005

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 2001	\$ 515,149	
Actual 2002	167,204	-67.54%
Actual 2003	39,034	-76.65%
Forecast 2004	64,096	64.21%
Budget 2005	4,000	-93.76%

Assumptions:

The only operating transfer in assumed for fiscal 2005 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, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
LEGISLATIVE
CITY COUNCIL

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	7,400	6,423	8,892	8,000	8,250
Contractual Costs	72,380	72,076	72,095	72,072	56,958
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	79,780	78,499	80,987	80,072	65,208
Allocated Costs	(65,128)	(63,847)	(66,335)	(65,420)	(50,556)
Total Costs	14,652	14,652	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	14,652	14,652
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	14,652	14,652	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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
EXECUTIVE
CITY MANAGER

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 239,325	\$ 239,320	\$ 248,885	\$ 262,101	\$ 270,168
Equipment	3,061	1,061	12,300	5,610	5,000
Materials & Supplies	16,769	16,678	31,625	19,410	25,950
Contractual Costs	122,177	115,890	91,054	91,053	87,859
Employee Benefits	63,418	63,395	99,960	99,960	109,090
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	444,750	436,344	483,824	478,134	498,067
Allocated Costs	(360,045)	(351,639)	(399,119)	(393,429)	(413,362)
Total Costs	84,705	84,705	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	84,705	84,705
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	84,705	84,705	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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
FINANCIAL PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 129,536	\$ 129,529	\$ 124,376	\$ 142,575	\$ 148,583
Equipment	645	645	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	14,482	13,489	15,850	14,450	14,400
Contractual Costs	11,076	7,631	18,529	18,529	12,685
Employee Benefits	25,821	24,271	34,152	34,046	36,732
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	181,560	175,565	192,907	209,600	212,400
Allocated Costs	(181,560)	(175,485)	(192,907)	(206,779)	(212,400)
Total Costs	-	80	-	2,821	-
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	-	2,811	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	10	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	80	-	2,821	-
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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
GENERAL ACCOUNTING & FINANCIAL REPORTING

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 63,436	\$ 63,424	\$ 86,217	\$ 86,217	\$ 86,198
Equipment	1,549	1,479	800	-	-
Materials & Supplies	6,716	3,826	9,700	6,840	8,800
Contractual Costs	121,988	104,744	155,680	142,147	130,348
Employee Benefits	37,355	34,313	47,072	47,272	55,594
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	231,044	207,786	299,469	282,476	280,940
Allocated Costs	(127,400)	(104,142)	(195,825)	(178,332)	(177,296)
Total Costs	103,644	103,644	103,644	104,144	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	-	-	-	500	-
Interfund	103,644	103,644	103,644	103,644	103,644
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	103,644	103,644	103,644	104,144	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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 65,128	\$ 65,126	\$ 61,952	\$ 62,952	\$ 67,199
Equipment	2,184	2,168	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	5,575	3,836	6,695	5,275	6,450
Contractual Costs	8,254	7,354	10,262	8,362	9,750
Employee Benefits	21,174	19,761	25,808	25,808	27,953
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	102,315	98,245	104,717	102,397	111,352
Allocated Costs	(102,315)	(98,245)	(104,717)	(102,397)	(111,352)
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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
PAYROLL

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 31,800	\$ 31,800	\$ 34,572	\$ 34,572	\$ 35,895
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	3,100	1,397	3,100	1,775	3,150
Contractual Costs	37,980	37,169	39,437	39,437	41,388
Employee Benefits	8,694	8,196	12,076	12,076	12,498
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	81,574	78,562	89,185	87,860	92,931
Allocated Costs	(81,574)	(78,562)	(89,185)	(87,860)	(92,931)
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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
TREASURY

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 98,686	\$ 97,973	\$ 107,346	\$ 107,230	\$ 123,293
Equipment	241	-	5,000	1,000	3,000
Materials & Supplies	70,905	67,698	14,908	54,114	14,000
Contractual Costs	30,355	16,248	35,970	35,870	29,051
Employee Benefits	23,256	21,301	34,552	34,552	38,249
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	223,443	203,220	197,776	232,766	207,593
Allocated Costs	18,886	17,258	17,715	20,406	18,546
Total Costs	242,329	220,478	215,491	253,172	226,139
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	1,523	-	971	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	1,878	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	3,401	-	971	-
Net Cost	\$ 242,329	\$ 217,077	\$ 215,491	\$ 252,201	\$ 226,139
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	1.54%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.66
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				(10.33%)	\$ (26,062)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				4.94%	\$ 10,648

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
PARKING VIOLATIONS BUREAU

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 18,871	\$ 18,869	\$ 49,145	\$ 49,145	\$ 47,803
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	7,615	1,889	8,768	5,593	4,300
Contractual Costs	6,916	6,716	6,491	6,491	6,190
Employee Benefits	8,994	3,874	14,761	14,804	20,396
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	42,396	31,348	79,165	76,033	78,689
Allocated Costs	3,583	2,662	7,091	6,665	7,029
Total Costs	45,979	34,010	86,256	82,698	85,718
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	\$ 45,979	\$ 34,010	\$ 86,256	\$ 82,698	\$ 85,718
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.63

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	3.65%	\$ 3,020
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(0.62%)	\$ (538)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
ASSESSMENT

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 192,482	\$ 192,385	\$ 191,803	\$ 191,303	\$ 200,190
Equipment	1,600	-	300	300	-
Materials & Supplies	10,955	10,314	11,700	11,400	11,550
Contractual Costs	46,643	33,661	46,545	49,345	57,243
Employee Benefits	86,734	72,985	101,375	101,375	107,970
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	338,414	309,345	351,723	353,723	376,953
Allocated Costs	28,601	26,270	31,507	31,009	33,673
Total Costs	367,015	335,615	383,230	384,732	410,626
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	1,500	1,715	-	1,665	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	4,015	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,500	5,730	-	1,665	-
Net Cost	\$ 365,515	\$ 329,885	\$ 383,230	\$ 383,067	\$ 410,626
Percent of Costs Covered	0.41%	1.71%	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.73	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.85	\$ 3.02
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				7.19%	\$ 27,559
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				7.15%	\$ 27,396

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
CITY CLERK

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 180,606	\$ 169,064	\$ 174,901	\$ 174,651	\$ 185,209
Equipment	11,075	9,397	5,700	3,200	25,100
Materials & Supplies	30,945	21,819	28,440	21,288	28,530
Contractual Costs	13,981	13,196	13,507	13,507	13,757
Employee Benefits	64,871	57,657	80,252	80,252	86,147
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	301,478	271,133	302,800	292,898	338,743
Allocated Costs	25,479	23,025	27,124	25,677	30,260
Total Costs	326,957	294,158	329,924	318,575	369,003
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	17,988	31,074	20,710	22,680	23,715
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	94,425	99,288	98,310	96,620	97,840
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	1,700	1,810	1,700	1,875	2,250
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	7,718	7,718	7,718	7,718	7,718
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	121,831	139,890	128,438	128,893	131,523
Net Cost	\$ 205,126	\$ 154,268	\$ 201,486	\$ 189,682	\$ 237,480
Percent of Costs Covered	37.26%	47.56%	38.93%	40.46%	35.64%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.75
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				25.20%	\$ 47,798
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				17.86%	\$ 35,994

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 19,497	\$ 18,780	\$ 17,419	\$ 17,419	\$ 18,523
Equipment	200	-	500	500	500
Materials & Supplies	350	75	350	200	350
Contractual Costs	17,447	9,529	27,303	18,559	18,117
Employee Benefits	4,220	3,904	5,458	5,458	5,699
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	41,714	32,288	51,030	42,136	43,189
Allocated Costs	(31,955)	(22,529)	(47,128)	(38,234)	(42,287)
Total Costs	9,759	9,759	3,902	3,902	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	902	902
Intergovernmental	8,857	8,857	3,000	3,000	-
Total Revenues	9,759	9,759	3,902	3,902	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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
PARKING ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 18,210	\$ 17,532	\$ 19,258	\$ 19,258	\$ 20,370
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	3,105	2,474	2,705	2,783	2,695
Contractual Costs	5,630	5,630	5,554	5,554	6,053
Employee Benefits	3,817	3,387	5,087	5,087	5,185
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	30,762	29,023	32,604	32,682	34,303
Allocated Costs	2,600	2,465	2,921	2,865	3,064
Total Costs	33,362	31,488	35,525	35,547	37,367
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	\$ 33,362	\$ 31,488	\$ 35,525	\$ 35,547	\$ 37,367
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.28

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	5.12%	\$ 1,820
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	5.19%	\$ 1,842

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
LEGAL SERVICES

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 91,480	\$ 91,478	\$ 77,150	\$ 74,360	\$ 77,350
Equipment	-	-	1,000	1,000	2,600
Materials & Supplies	9,925	9,914	13,650	13,650	13,550
Contractual Costs	79,355	79,328	163,293	163,178	169,403
Employee Benefits	42,850	42,484	45,371	45,293	48,690
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	223,610	223,204	300,464	297,481	311,593
Allocated Costs	(220,481)	(220,075)	(297,335)	(294,352)	(308,464)
Total Costs	3,129	3,129	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	3,129	3,129
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	3,129	3,129	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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
PERSONNEL

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 55,030	\$ 54,943	\$ 58,527	\$ 58,527	\$ 60,990
Equipment	200	200	5,000	5,000	2,500
Materials & Supplies	15,210	14,903	14,294	14,586	14,800
Contractual Costs	68,716	68,520	143,096	118,946	100,925
Employee Benefits	19,817	19,072	25,318	25,318	32,907
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	158,973	157,638	246,235	222,377	212,122
Allocated Costs	(126,941)	(125,606)	(214,253)	(190,395)	(180,140)
Total Costs	32,032	32,032	31,982	31,982	31,982
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	50	50	-	-	-
Interfund	31,982	31,982	31,982	31,982	31,982
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	32,032	32,032	31,982	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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
ELECTIONS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 7,350	\$ 4,975	\$ 7,272	\$ 7,192	\$ 7,635
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	4,050	2,557	5,250	10,773	2,800
Contractual Costs	22,458	19,307	32,094	31,504	31,678
Employee Benefits	1,429	904	1,909	1,909	1,899
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	35,287	27,743	46,525	51,378	44,012
Allocated Costs	2,982	2,356	4,168	4,504	3,932
Total Costs	38,269	30,099	50,693	55,882	47,944
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	\$ 38,269	\$ 30,099	\$ 50,693	\$ 55,882	\$ 47,944
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.35

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(14.20%)	\$ (7,938)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(5.42%)	\$ (2,749)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
SHARED SERVICES
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 123,207	\$ 123,141	\$ 131,497	\$ 131,497	\$ 136,666
Equipment	25,600	25,390	18,058	18,000	40,000
Materials & Supplies	24,564	20,337	25,050	24,310	24,360
Contractual Costs	67,794	61,926	69,068	63,493	55,598
Employee Benefits	28,959	27,505	40,487	40,487	41,854
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	270,124	258,299	284,160	277,787	298,478
Allocated Costs	(226,176)	(214,351)	(240,212)	(233,839)	(254,530)
Total Costs	43,948	43,948	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	43,948	43,948
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	43,948	43,948	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 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 182,992	\$ 182,972	\$ 187,741	\$ 187,741	\$ 192,544
Equipment			600	600	5,500
Materials & Supplies	75,049	49,364	90,664	76,947	84,696
Contractual Costs	50,552	49,209	61,711	61,561	50,785
Employee Benefits	383,320	353,100	439,575	439,293	492,406
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	691,913	634,645	780,291	766,142	825,931
Allocated Costs	58,477	53,895	69,897	67,164	73,780
Total Costs	750,390	688,540	850,188	833,306	899,711
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	\$ 750,390	\$ 688,540	\$ 850,188	\$ 833,306	\$ 899,711
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.14	\$ 6.32	\$ 6.19	\$ 6.62

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	7.97%	\$ 66,405
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	5.82%	\$ 49,523

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
POLICE PATROL

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 2,880,995	\$ 2,880,991	\$ 2,995,387	\$ 3,004,682	\$ 3,197,721
Equipment	144,315	108,781	119,937	116,642	96,414
Materials & Supplies	195,958	87,884	304,308	290,558	205,929
Contractual Costs	261,692	252,616	290,661	290,661	270,074
Employee Benefits	658,752	619,181	1,063,321	1,065,518	1,123,771
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	4,141,712	3,949,453	4,773,614	4,768,061	4,893,909
Allocated Costs	350,035	335,394	427,610	417,990	437,169
Total Costs	4,491,747	4,284,847	5,201,224	5,186,051	5,331,078
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	3,000	23,929	3,500	4,678	4,200
Charges to Other Governments	12,100	11,600	12,100	12,100	12,100
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	132,403	176,041	131,100	142,846	153,100
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss		31,396		27,830	-
Miscellaneous	720	22,237	50	1,515	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	20,000	15,676	35,366	40,316	10,000
Total Revenues	168,223	280,879	182,116	229,285	179,400
Net Cost	\$ 4,323,524	\$ 4,003,968	\$ 5,019,108	\$ 4,956,766	\$ 5,151,678
Percent of Costs Covered	3.75%	6.56%	3.50%	4.42%	3.37%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 32.26	\$ 29.87	\$ 37.32	\$ 36.84	\$ 37.91
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				3.93%	\$ 194,912
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				2.64%	\$ 132,570

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
POLICE INVESTIGATION

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 422,313	\$ 422,275	\$ 422,689	\$ 422,689	\$ 450,420
Equipment	621	621	43,030	43,026	2,271
Materials & Supplies	9,691	9,414	24,684	21,300	23,591
Contractual Costs	56,613	56,613	60,955	60,955	56,204
Employee Benefits	110,505	99,636	168,562	168,601	178,945
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	599,743	588,559	719,920	716,571	711,431
Allocated Costs	50,687	49,981	64,489	62,818	63,552
Total Costs	650,430	638,540	784,409	779,389	774,983
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	1,435	1,435	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	138	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	138	1,435	1,435	-
Net Cost	\$ 650,430	\$ 638,402	\$ 782,974	\$ 777,954	\$ 774,983
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.02%	0.18%	0.18%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.76	\$ 5.82	\$ 5.78	\$ 5.70

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(0.38%)	\$ (2,971)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(1.02%)	\$ (7,991)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
MARINE PATROL

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 67,928	\$ 67,928	\$ 57,622	\$ 63,400	\$ 43,400
Equipment	557	557	2,003	2,003	3,000
Materials & Supplies	10,079	8,784	31,747	31,250	43,250
Contractual Costs	10,553	9,553	11,895	11,395	10,201
Employee Benefits	10,067	8,732	6,249	6,254	6,464
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	99,184	95,554	109,516	114,302	106,315
Allocated Costs	8,382	8,115	9,810	10,020	9,497
Total Costs	107,566	103,669	119,326	124,322	115,812
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	50,000	32,550	50,000	32,000	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	17,687	45,000	45,000	45,000
Total Revenues	112,000	62,237	107,000	89,000	107,000
Net Cost	\$ (4,434)	\$ 41,432	\$ 12,326	\$ 35,322	\$ 8,812
Percent of Costs Covered	104.12%	60.03%	89.67%	71.59%	92.39%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.06

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(75.05%)	\$ (26,510)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(28.51%)	\$ (3,514)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
YOUTH SERVICES

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 94,686	\$ 94,680	\$ 90,587	\$ 90,587	\$ 95,789
Equipment					630
Materials & Supplies	1,495	1,395	2,820	1,960	2,870
Contractual Costs	6,434	6,434	6,314	6,314	5,535
Employee Benefits	25,647	22,317	36,284	36,229	38,430
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	128,262	124,826	136,005	135,090	143,254
Allocated Costs	10,840	10,600	12,183	11,843	12,797
Total Costs	139,102	135,426	148,188	146,933	156,051
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	\$ 139,102	\$ 135,426	\$ 148,188	\$ 146,933	\$ 156,051
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.04	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.15

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	6.21%	\$ 9,118
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	5.31%	\$ 7,863

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
PARKING ENFORCEMENT

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 69,885	\$ 65,092	\$ 79,181	\$ 79,181	\$ 85,450
Equipment					
Materials & Supplies	2,200	661	3,500	3,500	3,200
Contractual Costs	58,828	58,780	56,747	56,747	58,381
Employee Benefits	24,257	21,756	33,699	33,699	36,497
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	155,170	146,289	173,127	173,127	183,528
Allocated Costs	13,114	12,423	15,508	15,177	16,394
Total Costs	168,284	158,712	188,635	188,304	199,922
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	300,000	279,723	300,000	270,000	270,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	300,000	279,723	300,000	270,000	270,000
Net Cost	\$ (131,716)	\$ (121,011)	\$ (111,365)	\$ (81,696)	\$ (70,078)
Percent of Costs Covered	178.27%	176.25%	159.04%	143.39%	135.05%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(14.22%)	\$ 11,618
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(37.07%)	\$ 41,287

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PUBLIC SAFETY
TRAFFIC
SCHOOL CROSSINGS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 47,160	\$ 47,160	\$ 61,993	\$ 61,993	\$ 66,855
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	1,907	1,907	1,772	1,772	1,768
Employee Benefits	36,273	36,204	46,092	44,592	44,714
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	85,340	85,271	109,857	108,357	113,337
Allocated Costs	7,212	7,241	9,841	9,499	10,124
Total Costs	92,552	92,512	119,698	117,856	123,461
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	\$ 92,552	\$ 92,512	\$ 119,698	\$ 117,856	\$ 123,461
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.91

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	4.76%	\$ 5,605
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	3.14%	\$ 3,763

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PUBLIC SAFETY
TRAFFIC
TRAFFIC CONTROL

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 95,002	\$ 93,853	\$ 103,563	\$ 108,649	\$ 107,137
Equipment	1,700	1,546	1,700	1,700	1,700
Materials & Supplies	32,654	29,906	40,379	41,379	39,800
Contractual Costs	17,647	17,647	18,144	18,144	15,925
Employee Benefits	28,356	26,638	46,528	45,649	48,729
Other Financing Uses	48,212	48,212	65,080	65,080	22,346
Total Expenditures	223,571	217,802	275,394	280,601	235,637
Allocated Costs	18,895	18,496	24,669	24,599	21,049
Total Costs	242,466	236,298	300,063	305,200	256,686
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	\$ 242,466	\$ 236,298	\$ 300,063	\$ 305,200	\$ 256,686
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.76	\$ 2.23	\$ 2.27	\$ 1.89

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(15.90%)	\$ (48,514)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(14.46%)	\$ (43,377)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PUBLIC SAFETY
FIRE
FIRE PROTECTION

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,263,048	\$ 1,262,969	\$ 1,317,676	\$ 1,317,676	\$ 1,323,868
Equipment	34,605	33,714	76,300	77,634	85,500
Materials & Supplies	261,441	258,562	337,928	339,497	355,590
Contractual Costs	723,059	722,327	756,646	759,619	725,356
Employee Benefits	575,419	542,841	779,407	779,407	808,714
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,857,572	2,820,413	3,267,957	3,273,833	3,299,028
Allocated Costs	241,506	239,514	292,736	286,999	294,700
Total Costs	3,099,078	3,059,927	3,560,693	3,560,832	3,593,728
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	22,000	9,800	22,000	9,800	10,500
Charges to Other Governments	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	3,335	14,520	3,940	5,600	2,350
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	1,454	-
Total Revenues	51,020	50,005	51,625	42,539	38,535
Net Cost	\$ 3,048,058	\$ 3,009,922	\$ 3,509,068	\$ 3,518,293	\$ 3,555,193
Percent of Costs Covered	1.65%	1.63%	1.45%	1.19%	1.07%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 22.74	\$ 22.45	\$ 26.09	\$ 26.15	\$ 26.17

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	1.05%	\$ 36,900
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	1.31%	\$ 46,125

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PUBLIC SAFETY
ANIMAL CONTROL

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	27,253	27,253	27,166	27,166	27,143
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	27,253	27,253	27,166	27,166	27,143
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	27,253	27,253	27,166	27,166	27,143
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	\$ 27,253	\$ 27,253	\$ 27,166	\$ 27,166	\$ 27,143
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.20				

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(0.08%)	\$ (23)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(0.08%)	\$ (23)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PUBLIC SAFETY
OTHER PUBLIC SAFETY
AMBULANCE SERVICES

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	78,645	78,644	78,586	78,586	116,122
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	78,645	78,644	78,586	78,586	116,122
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	78,645	78,644	78,586	78,586	116,122
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	\$ 78,645	\$ 78,644	\$ 78,586	\$ 78,586	\$ 116,122
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.85

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	47.76%	\$ 37,536
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	47.76%	\$ 37,536

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
PLANNING

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 100,727	\$ 100,235	\$ 112,251	\$ 106,751	\$ 129,814
Equipment	4,460	779	6,797	6,797	5,500
Materials & Supplies	8,720	5,960	11,883	10,215	7,900
Contractual Costs	31,250	21,159	42,434	22,434	47,464
Employee Benefits	41,361	38,088	57,749	57,749	69,044
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	186,518	166,221	231,114	203,946	259,722
Allocated Costs	15,763	14,116	20,703	17,879	23,201
Total Costs	202,281	180,337	251,817	221,825	282,923
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	62,800	345,661	62,800	81,079	95,900
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	3,700	3,700	-
Total Revenues	62,800	345,661	66,500	84,779	95,900
Net Cost	\$ 139,481	\$ (165,324)	\$ 185,317	\$ 137,046	\$ 187,023
Percent of Costs Covered	31.05%	191.68%	26.41%	38.22%	33.90%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.04	\$ -	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.38
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				36.47%	\$ 49,977
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				0.92%	\$ 1,706

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
ENGINEERING

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 93,690	\$ 83,458	\$ 132,228	\$ 132,228	\$ 141,665
Equipment	11,316	8,469	6,847	5,934	5,000
Materials & Supplies	7,840	6,222	11,350	9,453	10,350
Contractual Costs	35,461	34,094	32,234	32,234	31,916
Employee Benefits	27,056	17,986	73,303	50,838	50,429
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	175,363	150,229	255,962	230,687	239,360
Allocated Costs	14,821	12,758	22,929	20,223	21,382
Total Costs	190,184	162,987	278,891	250,910	260,742
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	46,900	52,303	46,808	64,328	49,470
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	32,150	36,747	36,100	51,100	41,100
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	12,372	12,372	12,372	12,372	12,372
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	91,422	101,422	95,280	127,800	102,942
Net Cost	\$ 98,762	\$ 61,565	\$ 183,611	\$ 123,110	\$ 157,800
Percent of Costs Covered	48.07%	62.23%	34.16%	50.93%	39.48%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.46	\$ 1.37	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.16
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				28.18%	\$ 34,690
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				(14.06%)	\$ (25,811)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
BUILDING

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 183,442	\$ 176,196	\$ 188,375	\$ 193,679	\$ 198,058
Equipment	5,090	4,677	5,500	5,000	8,500
Materials & Supplies	11,205	10,257	11,715	10,533	11,625
Contractual Costs	30,672	28,594	29,958	29,958	30,604
Employee Benefits	56,075	50,255	77,730	77,730	80,907
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	286,484	269,979	313,278	316,900	329,694
Allocated Costs	24,212	22,927	28,063	27,781	29,451
Total Costs	310,696	292,906	341,341	344,681	359,145
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	5,500	14,658	5,500	11,159	5,750
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	479,600	801,398	623,000	727,983	716,750
Fines and Forfeitures	4,000	29,415	5,000	36,000	20,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	9,124	-	-	-
Total Revenues	489,100	854,595	633,500	775,142	742,500
Net Cost	\$ (178,404)	\$ (561,689)	\$ (292,159)	\$ (430,461)	\$ (383,355)
Percent of Costs Covered	157.42%	291.76%	185.59%	224.89%	206.74%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -				
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				(10.94%)	\$ 47,106
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				31.21%	\$ (91,196)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
CONSERVATION

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 12,860	\$ 12,851	\$ 13,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 14,061
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	2,560	33	-	-	1,100
Contractual Costs	1,579	579	4,610	610	1,308
Employee Benefits	1,723	1,649	2,667	2,619	2,650
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	18,722	15,112	20,277	16,229	19,119
Allocated Costs	1,582	1,283	1,816	1,423	1,708
Total Costs	20,304	16,395	22,093	17,652	20,827
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	5,000	5,065	4,000	3,525	4,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	1,000	900	-	825	800
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	6,000	5,965	4,000	4,350	4,800
Net Cost	\$ 14,304	\$ 10,430	\$ 18,093	\$ 13,302	\$ 16,027
Percent of Costs Covered	29.55%	36.38%	18.11%	24.64%	23.05%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.12
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				20.49%	\$ 2,725
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				(11.42%)	\$ (2,066)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	4,350	187	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	4,650	3,588	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	9,000	3,775	-	-	-
Allocated Costs	761	321	-	-	-
Total Costs	9,761	4,096	-	-	-
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	9,000	-	-	2,691	-
Total Revenues	9,000	-	-	2,691	-
Net Cost	\$ 761	\$ 4,096	\$ -	\$ (2,691)	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	92.20%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(100.00%)	\$ 2,691
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 203,200	\$ 203,027	\$ 229,218	\$ 235,055	\$ 265,397
Equipment	3,850	3,621	3,000	3,000	3,500
Materials & Supplies	22,900	22,315	41,150	40,750	40,550
Contractual Costs	69,821	69,477	78,185	78,185	59,816
Employee Benefits	270,943	265,516	442,784	394,160	404,855
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	570,714	563,956	794,337	751,150	774,118
Allocated Costs	48,234	47,892	71,155	65,849	69,151
Total Costs	618,948	611,848	865,492	816,999	843,269
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	-	27,060	-	58,684	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	5,700	32,760	5,700	64,384	5,700
Net Cost	\$ 613,248	\$ 579,088	\$ 859,792	\$ 752,615	\$ 837,569
Percent of Costs Covered	0.92%	5.35%	0.66%	7.88%	0.68%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.58	\$ 4.32	\$ 6.39	\$ 5.59	\$ 6.16

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	11.29%	\$ 84,954
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(2.58%)	\$ (22,223)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
ROAD MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 279,480	\$ 279,274	\$ 178,259	\$ 188,761	\$ 190,002
Equipment	650	422	2,700	4,700	2,700
Materials & Supplies	31,570	31,092	66,875	56,875	60,275
Contractual Costs	196,658	196,658	211,692	211,692	198,671
Employee Benefits	101,018	100,891	105,256	99,338	107,317
Other Financing Uses	32,800	32,800	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	642,176	641,137	564,782	561,366	558,965
Allocated Costs	54,273	54,446	50,592	49,212	49,932
Total Costs	696,449	695,583	615,374	610,578	608,897
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	20,000	-	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	-	952	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	1,229	-
Total Revenues	20,000	952	20,000	21,229	20,000
Net Cost	\$ 676,449	\$ 694,631	\$ 595,374	\$ 589,349	\$ 588,897
Percent of Costs Covered	2.87%	0.14%	3.25%	3.48%	3.28%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.18	\$ 4.43	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.33

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(0.08%)	\$ (452)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(1.09%)	\$ (6,477)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
SNOW REMOVAL

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 171,899	\$ 171,737	\$ 188,383	\$ 188,383	\$ 205,030
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	71,970	71,968	85,400	85,400	65,400
Contractual Costs	297,236	297,236	312,776	312,776	296,369
Employee Benefits	50,670	50,611	86,474	92,474	107,814
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	591,775	591,552	673,033	679,033	674,613
Allocated Costs	50,014	50,236	60,289	59,527	60,263
Total Costs	641,789	641,788	733,322	738,560	734,876
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	20,000	24,679	20,000	27,001	23,000
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	47,106	-	-	-
Total Revenues	20,000	71,785	20,000	27,001	23,000
Net Cost	\$ 621,789	\$ 570,003	\$ 713,322	\$ 711,559	\$ 711,876
Percent of Costs Covered	3.12%	11.19%	2.73%	3.66%	3.13%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.25	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.24

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	0.04%	\$ 317
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(0.20%)	\$ (1,446)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
STREET LIGHTING

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 44,041	\$ 43,726	\$ 28,794	\$ 28,973	\$ 29,511
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	147,658	147,568	161,760	164,760	161,000
Contractual Costs	26,634	26,634	28,202	28,202	26,056
Employee Benefits	16,589	15,875	19,361	19,361	17,389
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	234,922	233,803	238,117	241,296	233,956
Allocated Costs	8,314	8,551	12,123	11,930	8,607
Total Costs	243,236	242,354	250,240	253,226	242,563
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	\$ 243,236	\$ 242,354	\$ 250,240	\$ 253,226	\$ 242,563
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.79
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				(4.21%)	\$ (10,663)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				(3.07%)	\$ (7,677)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
OFF-STREET PARKING

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 68,975	\$ 68,973	\$ 110,879	\$ 110,879	\$ 115,264
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	5,130	4,998	3,500	7,500	7,500
Contractual Costs	1,922	1,922	1,452	1,452	2,166
Employee Benefits	28,401	28,187	61,563	61,563	68,571
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	104,428	104,080	177,394	181,394	193,501
Allocated Costs	8,826	8,839	15,891	15,902	17,285
Total Costs	113,254	112,919	193,285	197,296	210,786
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	36,000	46,191	108,000	42,700	233,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	329,740	333,773	338,792	337,032	338,812
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	365,740	379,964	446,792	379,732	571,812
Net Cost	\$ (252,486)	\$ (267,045)	\$ (253,507)	\$ (182,436)	\$ (361,026)
Percent of Costs Covered	322.94%	336.49%	231.16%	192.47%	271.28%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -				

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	97.89%	\$ (178,590)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	42.41%	\$ (107,519)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC SANITATION
SANITARY SEWERS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 96,358	\$ 96,343	\$ 141,058	\$ 143,264	\$ 148,631
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	30,482	27,535	34,525	34,525	30,000
Contractual Costs	61,199	61,194	69,552	69,552	61,427
Employee Benefits	32,425	32,339	65,131	65,131	68,025
Other Financing Uses	-	-	15,428	15,428	14,883
Total Expenditures	220,464	217,411	325,694	327,900	322,966
Allocated Costs	18,632	18,463	29,175	28,745	28,850
Total Costs	239,096	235,874	354,869	356,645	351,816
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	\$ 233,636	\$ 230,414	\$ 349,409	\$ 351,185	\$ 346,356
Percent of Costs Covered	2.28%	2.31%	1.54%	1.53%	1.55%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.72	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.61	\$ 2.55

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(1.38%)	\$ (4,829)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(0.87%)	\$ (3,053)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC SANITATION
STORM DRAINS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 59,918	\$ 59,461	\$ 100,896	\$ 101,214	\$ 103,326
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	6,650	4,831	10,306	10,306	8,500
Contractual Costs	3,541	3,541	5,034	5,034	4,817
Employee Benefits	22,550	20,519	48,552	48,552	50,137
Other Financing Uses	55,618	55,618	42,664	42,664	18,020
Total Expenditures	148,277	143,970	207,452	207,770	184,800
Allocated Costs	12,532	12,226	18,583	18,214	16,508
Total Costs	160,809	156,196	226,035	225,984	201,308
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	\$ 160,809	\$ 156,196	\$ 226,035	\$ 225,984	\$ 201,308
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.48

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(10.92%)	\$ (24,676)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(10.94%)	\$ (24,727)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC SANITATION
STREET CLEANING

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 38,368	\$ 38,365	\$ 39,134	\$ 38,934	\$ 40,102
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	810	805	5,259	6,210	5,000
Contractual Costs	28,367	30,839	33,238	33,238	30,397
Employee Benefits	30,828	30,679	57,709	57,709	20,853
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	98,373	100,688	135,340	136,091	96,352
Allocated Costs	8,314	8,551	12,123	11,930	8,607
Total Costs	106,687	109,239	147,463	148,021	104,959
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	\$ 106,687	\$ 109,239	\$ 147,463	\$ 148,021	\$ 104,959
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.81	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.77

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(29.09%)	\$ (43,062)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(28.82%)	\$ (42,504)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
SOLID WASTE
REFUSE & GARBAGE

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 725,004	\$ 724,991	\$ 747,055	\$ 749,597	\$ 779,873
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	213,910	213,226	225,018	224,868	229,760
Contractual Costs	201,741	204,797	215,624	215,624	197,084
Employee Benefits	324,006	323,764	374,768	374,768	400,616
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,464,661	1,466,778	1,562,465	1,564,857	1,607,333
Allocated Costs	123,785	124,561	139,962	137,183	143,582
Total Costs	1,588,446	1,591,339	1,702,427	1,702,040	1,750,915
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	5,000	4,840	5,000	3,915	3,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	33,331	33,331	33,331	33,331	33,331
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	38,331	38,171	38,331	37,246	36,331
Net Cost	\$ 1,550,115	\$ 1,553,168	\$ 1,664,096	\$ 1,664,794	\$ 1,714,584
Percent of Costs Covered	2.41%	2.40%	2.25%	2.19%	2.07%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 11.57	\$ 11.59	\$ 12.37	\$ 12.37	\$ 12.62
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				2.99%	\$ 49,790
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				3.03%	\$ 50,488

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
SOLID WASTE
RECYCLING

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 244,975	\$ 244,760	\$ 241,249	\$ 241,249	\$ 252,469
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	3,200	2,397	4,400	4,400	4,900
Contractual Costs	118,949	114,449	123,823	123,823	118,645
Employee Benefits	100,912	81,463	141,630	141,630	139,975
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	468,036	443,069	511,102	511,102	515,989
Allocated Costs	39,556	37,626	45,783	44,806	46,093
Total Costs	507,592	480,695	556,885	555,908	562,082
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	500	1,824	1,100	2,420	1,100
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	500	1,824	1,100	2,420	1,100
Net Cost	\$ 507,092	\$ 478,871	\$ 555,785	\$ 553,488	\$ 560,982
Percent of Costs Covered	0.10%	0.38%	0.20%	0.44%	0.20%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 3.78	\$ 3.57	\$ 4.13	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.13

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	1.35%	\$ 7,494
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	0.94%	\$ 5,197

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND MAINTENANCE
COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 213,536	\$ 213,187	\$ 195,682	\$ 195,682	\$ 201,465
Equipment	10,942	10,942	5,000	5,000	5,000
Materials & Supplies	15,850	10,931	20,850	20,800	27,300
Contractual Costs	146,553	146,512	146,770	146,905	150,053
Employee Benefits	61,552	60,631	71,651	71,651	76,480
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	448,433	442,203	439,953	440,038	460,298
Allocated Costs	37,899	37,553	39,410	38,576	41,118
Total Costs	486,332	479,756	479,363	478,614	501,416
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	(150)	-	-	-
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	-	(150)	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 486,332	\$ 479,906	\$ 479,363	\$ 478,614	\$ 501,416
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	-0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.58	\$ 3.56	\$ 3.56	\$ 3.69

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	4.76%	\$ 22,802
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	4.60%	\$ 22,053

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND MAINTENANCE
RODENT & INSECT CONTROL

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 3,114	\$ 1,741	\$ 15,515	\$ 15,515	\$ 16,664
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	400	500	500
Contractual Costs	80	80	517	217	273
Employee Benefits	2,155	1,709	8,449	11,117	8,988
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	5,349	3,530	24,881	27,349	26,425
Allocated Costs	452	300	2,229	2,398	2,361
Total Costs	5,801	3,830	27,110	29,747	28,786
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 5,801	\$ 3,830	\$ 27,110	\$ 29,747	\$ 28,786
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.21

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(3.23%)	\$ (961)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	6.18%	\$ 1,676

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND MAINTENANCE
SHADE TREE SERVICES

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 191,557	\$ 139,707	\$ 151,916	\$ 151,916	\$ 157,877
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	11,600	6,969	16,600	16,906	16,600
Contractual Costs	50,318	43,318	54,999	54,999	47,510
Employee Benefits	110,217	73,462	104,776	109,776	113,179
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	363,692	263,456	328,291	333,597	335,166
Allocated Costs	30,737	22,373	29,408	29,245	29,940
Total Costs	394,429	285,829	357,699	362,842	365,106
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	\$ 394,429	\$ 285,829	\$ 357,699	\$ 362,842	\$ 365,106
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.94	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.69

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	0.62%	\$ 2,264
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	2.07%	\$ 7,407

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 99,874	\$ 99,314	\$ 105,468	\$ 107,508	\$ 113,587
Equipment	2,692	856	52,288	46,260	4,500
Materials & Supplies	32,167	30,872	36,878	36,075	38,760
Contractual Costs	106,861	100,729	121,466	121,869	99,927
Employee Benefits	57,443	51,008	73,060	72,810	80,921
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	299,037	282,779	389,160	384,522	337,695
Allocated Costs	25,273	24,014	34,860	33,709	30,166
Total Costs	324,310	306,793	424,020	418,231	367,861
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	\$ 324,310	\$ 306,793	\$ 424,020	\$ 418,231	\$ 367,861
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.29	\$ 3.15	\$ 3.11	\$ 2.71

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(12.04%)	\$ (50,370)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(13.24%)	\$ (56,159)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
PARKS & PLAYGROUNDS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 131,144	\$ 130,438	\$ 140,032	\$ 135,604	\$ 141,432
Equipment	7,565	4,920	14,550	11,963	7,750
Materials & Supplies	40,219	33,539	49,248	37,814	39,950
Contractual Costs	42,238	42,238	54,431	54,431	22,960
Employee Benefits	42,726	42,006	40,250	63,257	43,087
Other Financing Uses	7,427	7,427	7,289	7,289	3,118
Total Expenditures	271,319	260,568	305,800	310,358	258,297
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	271,319	260,568	305,800	310,358	258,297
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	16,000	35,536	39,000	40,352	41,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	16,000	35,536	39,000	40,352	41,000
Net Cost	\$ 255,319	\$ 225,032	\$ 266,800	\$ 270,006	\$ 217,297
Percent of Costs Covered	5.90%	13.64%	12.75%	13.00%	15.87%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.98	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.60
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				(19.52%)	\$ (52,709)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				(18.55%)	\$ (49,503)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
RECREATION CENTER OPERATION

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 52,335	\$ 44,133	\$ 57,572	\$ 65,482	\$ 64,496
Equipment	4,300	2,490	4,000	4,000	3,500
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	88,381	88,381	118,617	118,617	223,820
Employee Benefits	12,558	9,781	16,542	16,542	17,388
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	157,574	144,785	196,731	204,641	309,204
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	157,574	144,785	196,731	204,641	309,204
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	42,500	45,683	42,500	32,000	38,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	3,900	5,200	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	46,400	50,883	42,500	32,000	38,500
Net Cost	\$ 111,174	\$ 93,902	\$ 154,231	\$ 172,641	\$ 270,704
Percent of Costs Covered	29.45%	35.14%	21.60%	15.64%	12.45%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.70	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.99

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	56.80%	\$ 98,063
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	75.52%	\$ 116,473

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
RECREATION PROGRAMS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 52,532	\$ 51,560	\$ 56,893	\$ 66,850	\$ 59,547
Equipment	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	-
Materials & Supplies	12,076	11,591	12,105	11,851	16,900
Contractual Costs	133,278	130,796	149,169	149,169	135,737
Employee Benefits	12,254	10,772	15,779	15,779	16,610
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	211,340	205,919	235,146	244,849	228,794
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	211,340	205,919	235,146	244,849	228,794
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	114,000	130,376	128,200	125,500	130,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	4,804	5,254	5,491	5,491	5,491
Total Revenues	118,804	135,630	133,691	130,991	135,991
Net Cost	\$ 92,536	\$ 70,289	\$ 101,455	\$ 113,858	\$ 92,803
Percent of Costs Covered	56.21%	65.87%	56.85%	53.50%	59.44%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.68
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				(18.49%)	\$ (21,055)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				(8.53%)	\$ (8,652)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
CAMPS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 190,666	\$ 175,421	\$ 219,114	\$ 219,114	\$ 226,081
Equipment	1,000	360	800	1,300	300
Materials & Supplies	17,645	13,605	18,091	17,805	18,450
Contractual Costs	61,115	52,332	65,023	65,290	57,372
Employee Benefits	29,159	24,025	35,687	35,687	38,249
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	299,585	265,743	338,715	339,196	340,452
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	299,585	265,743	338,715	339,196	340,452
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	270,150	269,439	288,000	312,283	320,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	8,000	10,720	8,500	10,390	10,000
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	278,150	280,159	296,500	322,673	330,000
Net Cost	\$ 21,435	\$ (14,416)	\$ 42,215	\$ 16,523	\$ 10,452
Percent of Costs Covered	92.85%	105.42%	87.54%	95.13%	96.93%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.16	\$ -	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.08
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				(36.74%)	\$ (6,071)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				(75.24%)	\$ (31,763)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
ATHLETICS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 71,700	\$ 71,657	\$ 66,574	\$ 66,574	\$ 72,967
Equipment	750	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	25,564	23,649	29,610	29,753	28,850
Contractual Costs	65,486	61,136	67,645	67,370	47,903
Employee Benefits	16,007	14,275	21,287	21,287	22,932
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	179,507	170,717	185,116	184,984	172,652
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	179,507	170,717	185,116	184,984	172,652
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	97,300	103,855	100,300	100,755	106,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	97,300	103,855	100,300	100,755	106,500
Net Cost	\$ 82,207	\$ 66,862	\$ 84,816	\$ 84,229	\$ 66,152
Percent of Costs Covered	54.20%	60.83%	54.18%	54.47%	61.68%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.49
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				(21.46%)	\$ (18,077)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				(22.01%)	\$ (18,664)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
TENNIS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 47,991	\$ 47,509	\$ 49,425	\$ 48,625	\$ 50,919
Equipment	6,000	5,399	6,000	6,000	-
Materials & Supplies	7,550	5,178	7,575	6,700	7,175
Contractual Costs	25,911	24,376	30,266	29,766	22,358
Employee Benefits	9,573	8,565	12,354	12,354	12,937
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	97,025	91,027	105,620	103,445	93,389
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	97,025	91,027	105,620	103,445	93,389
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	63,400	59,855	61,300	66,105	66,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	63,400	59,855	61,300	66,105	66,500
Net Cost	\$ 33,625	\$ 31,172	\$ 44,320	\$ 37,340	\$ 26,889
Percent of Costs Covered	65.34%	65.76%	58.04%	63.90%	71.21%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.20

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(27.99%)	\$ (10,451)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(39.33%)	\$ (17,431)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
SPECIAL EVENTS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 31,833	\$ 29,137	\$ 33,404	\$ 33,154	\$ 34,892
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	190,324	46,664	187,213	47,095	31,800
Contractual Costs	17,511	14,150	19,506	19,006	11,618
Employee Benefits	8,308	7,160	12,186	12,186	12,881
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	247,976	97,111	252,309	111,441	91,191
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	247,976	97,111	252,309	111,441	91,191
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	42,809	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	179,324	198,849	28,110	39,757	28,000
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	222,133	198,849	28,110	39,757	28,000
Net Cost	\$ 25,843	\$ (101,738)	\$ 224,199	\$ 71,684	\$ 63,191
Percent of Costs Covered	89.58%	204.76%	11.14%	35.68%	30.70%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.19	\$ -	\$ 1.67	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.47

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(11.85%)	\$ (8,493)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(71.81%)	\$ (161,008)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
SENIOR ADULT PROGRAMS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 50,852	\$ 50,455	\$ 49,894	\$ 49,932	\$ 54,825
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	4,481	3,231	5,000	4,075	5,050
Contractual Costs	26,258	23,623	34,708	31,842	25,820
Employee Benefits	6,625	6,500	8,104	8,010	8,971
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	88,216	83,809	97,706	93,859	94,666
Allocated Costs	7,456	7,117	8,752	8,228	8,456
Total Costs	95,672	90,926	106,458	102,087	103,122
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	13,500	12,796	14,500	10,000	15,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	250	250	250
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	13,500	12,796	14,750	10,250	15,250
Net Cost	\$ 82,172	\$ 78,130	\$ 91,708	\$ 91,837	\$ 87,872
Percent of Costs Covered	14.11%	14.07%	13.86%	10.04%	14.79%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.65
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast				(4.32%)	\$ (3,965)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget				(4.18%)	\$ (3,836)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
RYE YOUTH COUNCIL

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	29,881	29,881	36,950	36,958	34,975
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	29,881	29,881	36,950	36,958	34,975
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	29,881	29,881	36,950	36,958	34,975
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	8,174	4,881	4,450	4,881	-
Total Revenues	8,174	4,881	4,450	4,881	-
Net Cost	\$ 21,707	\$ 25,000	\$ 32,500	\$ 32,077	\$ 34,975
Percent of Costs Covered	27.36%	16.33%	12.04%	13.21%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.26

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	9.03%	\$ 2,898
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	7.62%	\$ 2,475

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
RYE TOWN PARK

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	80,952	80,952	86,000	86,000	86,000
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	80,952	80,952	86,000	86,000	86,000
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	80,952	80,952	86,000	86,000	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	\$ 80,952	\$ 80,952	\$ 86,000	\$ 86,000	\$ 86,000
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.63

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	0.00%	\$ -
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	0.00%	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
SOUTH EAST CONSORTIUM

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 2,719	\$ 2,606	\$ 2,771	\$ 2,010	\$ 1,426
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	9,829	9,829	10,836	10,835	11,377
Employee Benefits	670	609	848	705	612
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	13,218	13,044	14,455	13,550	13,415
Allocated Costs	1,117	1,108	1,295	1,188	1,198
Total Costs	14,335	14,152	15,750	14,738	14,613
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 14,335	\$ 14,152	\$ 15,750	\$ 14,738	\$ 14,613
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.11

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(0.85%)	\$ (125)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(7.22%)	\$ (1,137)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
CULTURE
RYE FREE READING ROOM

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	805,177	805,177	986,000	986,000	1,030,580
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	805,177	805,177	986,000	986,000	1,030,580
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	805,177	805,177	986,000	986,000	1,030,580
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	\$ 805,177	\$ 805,177	\$ 986,000	\$ 986,000	\$ 1,030,580
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 6.01	\$ 6.01	\$ 7.33	\$ 7.33	\$ 7.58

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	4.52%	\$ 44,580
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	4.52%	\$ 44,580

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
CULTURE
SQUARE HOUSE MUSEUM

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	22,212	11,039	42,552	42,826	19,600
Contractual Costs	48,585	48,585	48,704	49,149	54,509
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	70,797	59,624	91,256	91,975	74,109
Allocated Costs	5,983	5,063	8,175	8,063	6,620
Total Costs	76,780	64,687	99,431	100,038	80,729
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	\$ 76,780	\$ 64,687	\$ 99,431	\$ 100,038	\$ 80,729
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.59

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(19.30%)	\$ (19,309)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(18.81%)	\$ (18,702)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
CULTURE
RYE ART CENTER

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	2,580	2,580	2,580	2,580	2,357
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,580	2,580	2,580	2,580	2,357
Allocated Costs	218	219	231	226	211
Total Costs	2,798	2,799	2,811	2,806	2,568
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	\$ 2,798	\$ 2,799	\$ 2,811	\$ 2,806	\$ 2,568
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(8.48%)	\$ (238)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(8.64%)	\$ (243)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
SPECIAL FACILITIES
SPECIAL FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 43,953	\$ 43,448	\$ 45,711	\$ 45,711	\$ 47,540
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	39,890	39,890	40,098	40,098	6,535
Employee Benefits	13,726	10,719	20,008	19,970	20,432
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	97,569	94,057	105,817	105,779	74,507
Allocated Costs	8,246	7,987	9,479	9,273	6,656
Total Costs	105,815	102,044	115,296	115,052	81,163
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	14,541	14,541	14,541	14,541	14,541
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	14,541	14,541	14,541	14,541	14,541
Net Cost	\$ 91,274	\$ 87,503	\$ 100,755	\$ 100,511	\$ 66,622
Percent of Costs Covered	13.74%	14.25%	12.61%	12.64%	17.92%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.49

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(33.72%)	\$ (33,889)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(33.88%)	\$ (34,133)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CULTURE & RECREATION
SPECIAL FACILITIES
RYE NATURE CENTER

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,000	\$ 44,103	\$ 47,182
Equipment	-	-	750	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	7,558	4,863	7,230
Contractual Costs	-	-	53,247	52,872	34,235
Employee Benefits	-	-	29,415	31,263	30,683
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	-	-	138,970	133,101	119,330
Allocated Costs	-	-	12,449	11,668	10,660
Total Costs	-	-	151,419	144,769	129,990
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	23,410	4,075	22,100
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	500	790	500
Interfund	-	-	16,500	16,500	16,500
Intergovernmental	-	-	12,000	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	52,410	21,365	39,100
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,009	\$ 123,404	\$ 90,890
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	34.61%	14.76%	30.08%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.67

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Forecast	(26.35%)	\$ (32,514)
Change in 2005 Budget vs 2004 Budget	(8.20%)	\$ (8,119)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CONTINGENCY AND TRANSFERS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Contingency	\$ 63,091	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 246,000
Transfers Out:					
Nature Center Fund	86,144	86,144	-	-	-
Capital Projects Fund	302,000	302,000	425,000	425,000	235,000
Building & Vehicle Fund	357,509	357,509	260,500	260,500	1,313,300
Total Transfers Out	<u>745,653</u>	<u>745,653</u>	<u>685,500</u>	<u>685,500</u>	<u>1,548,300</u>
 Total other financing uses	 <u>\$ 808,744</u>	 <u>\$ 745,653</u>	 <u>\$ 685,500</u>	 <u>\$ 685,500</u>	 <u>\$ 1,794,300</u>
Transfers In:					
Nature Center Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,596	\$ 2,596	\$ -
Capital Projects Fund	39,034	39,034	20,000	20,000	-
Building & Vehicle Fund	-	-	37,500	37,500	-
Agency Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources	<u>\$ 39,034</u>	<u>\$ 39,034</u>	<u>\$ 60,096</u>	<u>\$ 60,096</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
 Percent of Costs Covered	 4.83%	 5.23%	 8.77%	 8.77%	 0.00%
Net Cost	\$ 769,710	\$ 706,619	\$ 625,404	\$ 625,404	\$ 1,794,300
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 5.74	\$ 5.27	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.65	\$ 13.21
			<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollar</u>	
Change in Recommended Budget vs Forecast			186.90%	\$ 1,168,896	
Change in Recommended Budget vs Current Budget			186.90%	\$ 1,168,896	

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2004	2005
<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
<u>BOARD OF APPEALS</u>				
GENERAL				
Multi & Commercial Appeals	197-84	2004	300.00	325.00
Single Family Appeals	197-84	2004	115.00	125.00
Adjourned Applications		2003	100.00	100.00
Revised Plans		2003	75.00	75.00
<u>BUILDING</u>				
ELECTRICAL				
Electrical permits in existing building where a building permit is not required: for multiple residences, commercial or industrial buildings	68-12	2003	67.00	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	31.00	31.00
GENERAL				
Building Permits (1) - minimum fee	68-12	2003	52.00	52.00
Building Permits (2) - add'l charge per \$1,000 est. work	68-12	2003	14.00	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	155.00	155.00
Certificate of Occupancy: to be paid with application for building permit	68-12	2003	78.00	78.00
Changes in Approved Plans	68-12	2003	78.00	78.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2004	2005
Demolition Permits	68-12	2003	1,500.00	1,500.00
New Certificate for old buildings	68-12	2000	78.00	78.00
Search for Municipal Records / Pre-date letters		2003	78.00	78.00
 PLUMBING				
<i>Oil or gas heating permits in existing building w/o building permit required:</i>				
New heating equipment installation or replacement	68-12	2003	67.00	67.00
Plumbing - No building permit required (min)	68-12	2003	31.00	31.00
Plumbing - for each fixture above 5	68-12	2003	3.00	3.00
Sewer or storm drain connection (per)	68-12	2003	31.00	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	2004	110.00	115.00
Fireworks Display (each)	98-45	2003	250.00	250.00
Installation of liquefied petroleum gas	98-82	2004	55.00	57.00
Place of assembly 100 or more people	98-101	2004	110.00	115.00
Storage of Flammable liquids (permits & insp.)	98-51	2004	110.00	115.00
Storage of lumber (in excess of 100,000 bd. ft.)	98-85	2004	55.00	57.00
Storage of underground tanks <1100 gal.(permits & insp.)	98-57	2004	55.00	57.00
Storage of underground tanks >1100 gal. (permits & insp.)		2004	110.00	115.00
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
Blasting Permit	98-41	2004	105.00	125.00
Cabaret	50-5	2004	85.00	100.00
Christmas Tree Sale Refundable Bond	98-124	2001	45.00	45.00
Christmas Tree Sales: Inspection	98-124	2003	100.00	100.00
Code of the City of Rye	AT-COST	2004	250.00	300.00
Code of the City of Rye - Supplement		2004	50.00	60.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2004	2005
Codes: Zoning	AT-COST	2004	25.00	30.00
Coin operated Dry Cleaning Establishment	98-29	2004	85.00	90.00
Coin operated Laundry: Establishment	98-36	2004	85.00	90.00
Death Transcript	NYS-Governed		10.00	10.00
Dog License: add'l City fee	76-5	2001	10.00	10.00
Dog License: Neutered	NYS-Governed		2.50	2.50
Dog License: Un-neutered	NYS-Governed		10.50	10.50
Dog Redemption: with current license	76-4	1977	10.00	10.00
Dog Redemption: without current license	76-4	1977	25.00	25.00
Dry Cleaning Establishment	98-22	2004	85.00	90.00
Debris Collection Container:	167-14	2001	40.00	40.00
Filming: Private Property	93-6	2003	350.00	350.00
Filming: Public Property (Maximum)	93-6	2001	16,000.00	16,000.00
Filming: Public Property (Minimum)	93-6	2001	1,600.00	1,600.00
Junk Merchant: Establish place of business	113-4	2004	265.00	275.00
Junk Peddler	113-4	2004	55.00	60.00
Laundromat	121-4	2004	145.00	150.00
Marriage License	NYS-Governed	2003	40.00	40.00
Marriage Transcript	NYS-Governed	2002	10.00	10.00
Non-refundable Bid fee (per every \$50 of bid)		2001	15.00-100.00	15.00-100.00
Other Pamphlet Codes	AT-COST		8.00	8.00
Peddler, Hawker, Solicitor	144-6	2004	265.00	275.00
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	2004	15.00	25.00
 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	2004	85.00	90.00
Circus	50-5	2004	85.00	90.00
Driving Range	50-5	2004	85.00	90.00
Miniature Golf	50-5	2004	85.00	90.00
Moving Picture House	50-5	2004	85.00	90.00
Public Exhibition	50-5	2004	45.00	90.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2004	2005
Public Hall	50-5	2004	85.00	90.00
Shooting Gallery	50-5	2004	85.00	90.00
Skating Rink	50-5	2004	60.00	65.00
Taxi Cab License	180-12	2004	115.00	120.00
Taxi Driver License	180-8	2001	60.00	60.00
Theater	50-5	2004	85.00	90.00
 PARKING				
Guest Parking Overnight (max. 14 days per night)		1997	5.00	5.00
Merchant (all day)	191-47	2004	324.00	336.00
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	600.00	600.00
Resident All Night	191-47	2003	300.00	300.00
Resident Commuter	191-47	2001	336.00	336.00
Special Permits (Theo. Fremd Lot)		2003	96.00	96.00
Taxi Stall Rental		2004	600.00	700.00
 <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
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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2004	2005
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)		2004	110.00	115.00
 <u>PLANNING</u>				
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT				
Waterfront Consistency Review Application	73-6	2004	750.00	775.00
 GENERAL				
Copies of Subdivision or site plans - complete sets only (per sheet)		2001	10.00	10.00
 SITE PLAN REVIEW				
Informal review	197-84.F. (1) (A)	2004	600.00	620.00
Preliminary Application (up to 10 parking spaces)	197-84.F. (1) (B)	2004	900.00	930.00
Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per required parking space over 10 spaces		2004	25.00	26.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	197-84.F. (1) (D)	2004	750.00	775.00
Final Application (up to 10 parking spaces)	197-84.F. (1) (C)	2004	1,125.00	1160.00
Final Application - Add'l charge per required parking space over 10		2004	25.00	26.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	197-84.F. (1) (G)	2004	825.00	850.00
Inspection Fee (Fee + 7.0% cost of improvement)	197-84.F. (1) (H)	2004	500.00	515.00
Construction and Use without prior approval	197-84.F. (1) (J)	2004	2,500.00	2600.00
Modification of Tree Preservation Plan by the City Planner		2004	450.00	465.00
Tree Replacement, fee in lieu of	170-15.D. (9)	2004	1,700.00	1750.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2004	2005
SUBDIVISION REVIEW				
Informal Review	170-5.D.	2004	400.00	415.00
Preliminary Application	170-6.B. (4)	2004	750.00	775.00
Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per lot		2004	350.00	365.00
Waiver of Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per lot		2004	325.00	335.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	170-11.B.	2003	600.00	600.00
Final Application	170-7.A.	2004	1,000.00	1050.00
Final Application - Add'l charge per lot		2004	350.00	360.00
Modification or Extension of Final Application	170-11.B.	2004	600.00	620.00
Waiver of Penalty Application	170-7.A.	2004	500.00	515.00
Inspection Fee - 7% of cost of improvement plus \$50 per lot, or \$500, whichever is greater	170-8.B. (3)	2004	500.00	515.00
Modification of Tree Preservation Plan by City Planner		2004	450.00	465.00
Tree Replacement, fee in lieu of	170-15.D. (9)	2004	1,700.00	1750.00
Fee in lieu of Parkland - In trust-minimum (dollars per square foot of lot area)	170-17.A. (1)	1990		
<i>R-1 One Family District</i>			0.11	0.12
<i>R-2 One Family District</i>			0.21	0.23
<i>R-3 One Family District</i>			0.30	0.32
<i>R-3 One Family District (Floodplain)</i>			0.21	0.23
<i>R-4 One Family District</i>			0.35	0.37
<i>R-4 One Family District (Floodplain)</i>			0.21	0.23
<i>R-5 One Family District</i>			0.43	0.46
<i>R-5 One Family District (Floodplain)</i>			0.21	0.23
<i>R-6 One Family District</i>			0.50	0.53
<i>R-6 One Family District (Floodplain)</i>			0.21	0.23
<i>RT Two-Family district (1 and 2 Family Residence)</i>			0.50	0.53
<i>RS School & Church District (1 Family Residence)</i>			0.30	0.32
<i>RA-1 District (1 Family Residence)</i>			0.50	0.53
<i>RA-1 District (2 Family Residence)</i>			0.35	0.38
<i>RA-2 District (1 Family Residence)</i>			0.50	0.53
<i>RA-2 District (2 Family Residence)</i>			0.43	0.46
<i>RA-3 District (1 and 2 Family Residence)</i>			0.50	0.53
<i>RA-4 District (1 and 2 Family Residence)</i>			0.50	0.53
<i>B-1 Business District (1 and 2 Family Residence)</i>			0.50	0.53
Apportionment Application	170-11.C.	2004	550.00	570.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2004	2005
Construction and Use without prior approval	170-6.B.	1992	2,500.00	2600.00
RE-ZONING APLLICATIONS		2004	1,000.00	1050.00
WETLANDS/WATER COURSES				
Application Fee	195	2004	900.00	930.00
Inspection Fee	195	2004	500.00	515.00
Appeal of Determination	195	2004	500.00	515.00
Extension of Prior Approval		2004	500.00	515.00
<u>POLICE</u>				
GENERAL				
Auxiliary Police Services Event Fee		1993	100.00	100.00
Defensive Driving Course		1993	45.00	45.00
Fingerprinting Fees		2004	10.00	20.00
Good Conduct Certificates		2004	30.00	40.00
Mooring Permits (per permit)		2003	150.00	150.00
Police report copies (per copy)		1990	0.25	0.25
Redemption of Shopping Carts	164-6	1962	5.00	5.00
Reprints of Photographs		2004	10.00	15.00
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)		2004	5.00/10.00	8.00/12.00
BUILDING FEES				
Auditorium (per hour)		2004	110.00	120.00
Other Rooms (per hour)		2004	75.00	80.00
Auditorium: Non-Profit/Co-Sponsor Rate (per hour)		2004	70.00	80.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2004	2005
Other Rooms: Non-Profit/Co-Sponsor Rate (per hour)		2003	50.00	50.00
Birthday Party: Basic Program (one and one-half hours)		2004	135.00/250.00	150.00/300.00
Private Party: Auditorium		2003	395.00/450.00	400.00/500.00
Private Party: Other rooms (each)		2004	300.00/375.00	300.00/400.00
Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Full-time		2003	40.00	40.00
Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Part-time		2003	30.00	30.00
 DAY CAMP				
Day Camp - 1/2 day program (resident)		2004	420.00	450.00
Day Camp - 2 week session (non-resident)		2004	560.00	600.00
Day Camp - 2 week session (resident)		2004	375.00	405.00
Day Camp - 6 week basic (non-resident)		2004	970.00	1140.00
Day Camp - 6 week basic (resident)		2004	535.00	570.00
Day Camp - 6 week extended program (non-resident)		2004	1,360.00	1455.00
Day Camp - 6 week extended program (resident)		2004	835.00	895.00
Day Camp - Swim group		2004	60.00	65.00
Day Camp - Swim lessons (with group)		2004	95.00	100.00
Kiddy Camp (non-resident)		2004	1,045.00	1120.00
Kiddy Camp (resident)		2004	490.00	525.00
Kiddy Camp - 2 week session (resident)		2004	345.00	370.00
Registration fee after deadline		2004	225.00	240.00
 INDOOR RECREATION				
Badminton (1 night per week for 12 weeks)		2002	n/a	n/a
Men's Basketball (15 weeks)		2003	75.00	75.00
Women's Basketball (10 weeks)		2003	40.00	50.00
Volleyball (1 night per week for 10 weeks)		2002	n/a	n/a
 OUTDOOR RECREATION				
All day field permit (10am-6pm)		2004	575.00	600.00
Field permit (2 hrs.)		2004	120.00	130.00
Field/Facility Use - Basketball - Outdoor lights (2hrs)		2004	150.00	165.00
Softball - Men's Adult (per team)		2004	285.00	295.00
Softball - Woman's Adult (per team)		2004	240.00	250.00
 PICNIC				
Resident: 0-20 (reservation)		2003	70.00	75.00
Resident: 21-40		2003	140.00	150.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2004	2005
Resident: 41-50		2003	200.00	215.00
Resident: 51-75		2003	300.00	320.00
Resident: 76-100		2003	400.00	430.00
Resident: 101-125		2003	500.00	535.00
Resident: 126-150		2003	600.00	650.00
Weekday Discount		2003	10%	10%
 TENNIS				
Permit - 3 mo. College (18-25)		2004	65.00	75.00
Permit - Adult (weekday)		2004	65.00	75.00
Permit - Adult (19 & over)		2004	85.00	95.00
Permit - Family (max. 5)		2004	260.00	270.00
Permit - Individual (non-resident)		2004	250.00	275.00
Permit - Junior (6-18 years)		2004	40.00	45.00
Permit - Senior (60+)		2004	60.00	65.00
Clinic - Adult Tennis (4 classes)		2004	75.00	82.00
Clinic - Youth Tennis (4 classes)		2004	60.00	72.00
Daily Fee (resident only)		2004	10.00	12.00
Guest of Permit Holder - Ticket book (10 hourly fees)		2003	n/a	n/a
Guest of Permit Holder - Hourly fee		2004	10.00	12.00
Private lessons: Per half hour		2003	25.00	25.00
Private lessons: Per hour		2003	40.00	40.00
Daily Fee (Senior Adult)		2004	5.00	6.00
 <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	n/a	n/a
 <u>Birthday Program:</u>				
FRNC Members or Non-Members		2002	n/a	300.00
 <u>Outreach Program:**</u>				
3 or more (each)		2000	n/a	n/a
		2000	n/a	n/a

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2004	2005
<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	n/a	n/a
<u>Summer Ecology Programs:</u>				
Two Hour, One Week Sessions (Pre-school) FRNC members or Non-members		2002	n/a	n/a
Four Hour, One Week Sessions FRNC members or Non-Members		2002	n/a	n/a
Four Hour, One Week plus Night Walk FRNC members or Non-Members		2002	n/a	n/a
Four Hour, One Week plus Field Trip FRNC members or Non-Members		2002	n/a	n/a
<u>Pre-school Program:</u>				
Ten, 1 1/2 hour sessions FRNC members or Non-Members		2002	n/a	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, 2005

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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, 2005

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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

Cable Television

Description

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

2004 Accomplishments

- More new productions than in any previous year
- Transition to digital post production completed
- Contracts in place for franchise renewal assistance

2005 Highlights

- Franchise negotiations should be complete
- Increase community outreach and profile
- Continue migration to totally digital environment

Budget Summary

	2003	2004	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 198,071	\$ 185,300	\$ 188,386	\$ 200,000	7.93%
Total Expenditures	157,627	226,698	220,661	214,169	-5.53%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 40,444	\$ (41,398)	\$ (32,275)	\$ (14,169)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

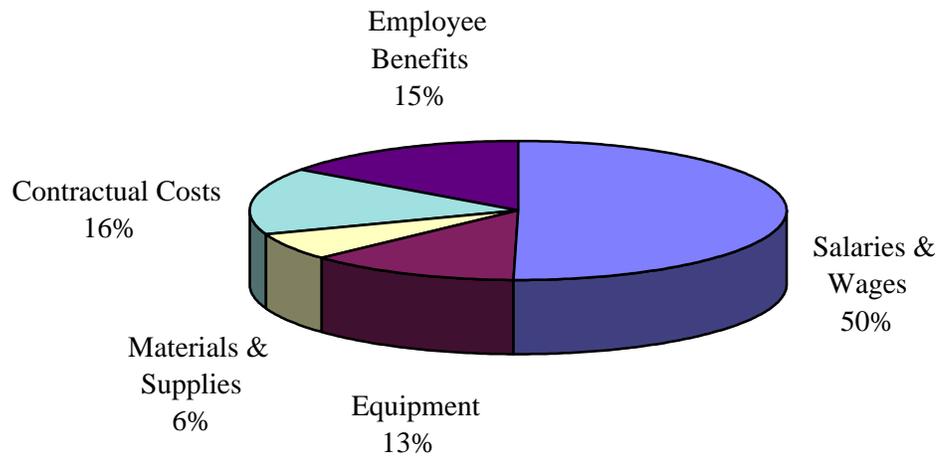
	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Cable TV	2	2	2
<i>Department Total</i>	2	2	2

Performance Measures

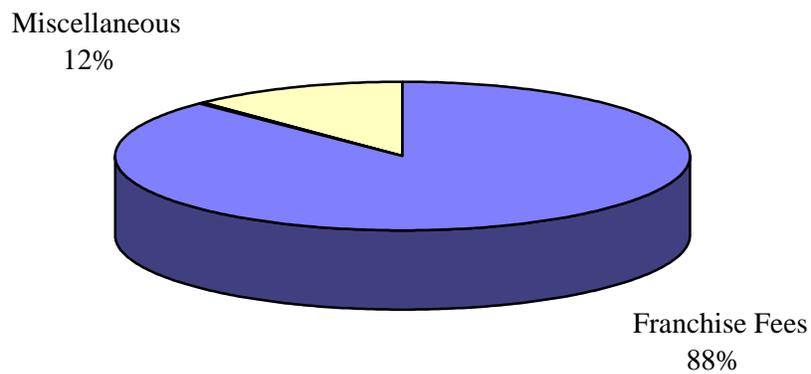
	2003	2004	2005	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of cable subscribers surveyed aware of local government programming on channel 75</i>	90%	90%	95%	5.56%
<i>Total hours of programming production</i>	302.25	200.00	325.00	62.50%
<i>Percent of RCTV Facilities Users reporting that they are very satisfied with the services and assistance they receive from the RCTV staff</i>	85%	75%	90%	20.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 91,515	\$ 90,303	\$ 98,676	\$ 95,776	\$ 107,599
Equipment	30,760	29,480	26,700	26,700	27,200
Materials & Supplies	10,965	8,889	10,804	9,985	13,678
Contractual Costs	16,444	9,980	60,902	58,584	33,848
Employee Benefits	21,454	18,975	29,616	29,616	31,844
Total Costs	171,138	157,627	226,698	220,661	214,169
Revenues:					
Franchise Fees	155,000	167,455	160,000	163,203	175,000
Charges for Services					
Use of Money and Property	1,200	901	500	571	400
Miscellaneous	24,501	29,715	24,800	24,612	24,600
Total Revenues	180,701	198,071	185,300	188,386	200,000
Net Margin	9,563	40,444	(41,398)	(32,275)	(14,169)
Fund Balance, January 1	147,697	147,698	188,142	188,142	155,867
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 157,260	\$ 188,142	\$ 146,744	\$ 155,867	\$ 141,698
Percent of Costs Covered	105.59%	125.66%	81.74%	85.37%	93.38%

In fiscal 2005 the Cable TV Fund will cover 93% of expenditures with 2005 revenues, and the remainder of expenditures covered by appropriating approximately \$14,169 of available fund balance. The fiscal 2005 budget includes \$27,200 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, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	Last Changed	2004	2005
<u>Duplication Fees:</u>			
Dubbing Fee (per tape)	2004	\$ 12.00	\$ 15.00
Transfer of Video to DVD (per hour of tape)	2003	85.00	15.00
<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	2003	10.00	10.00
SVHS - Broadcast quality 120 minutes	2003	12.00	12.00
Mini DV 60	2001	10.00	10.00
Mini DV 80	new	-	12.00
DV Cam	2003	50.00	50.00
DVD-R	2003	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	30.00	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)	2004	30.00	35.00
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

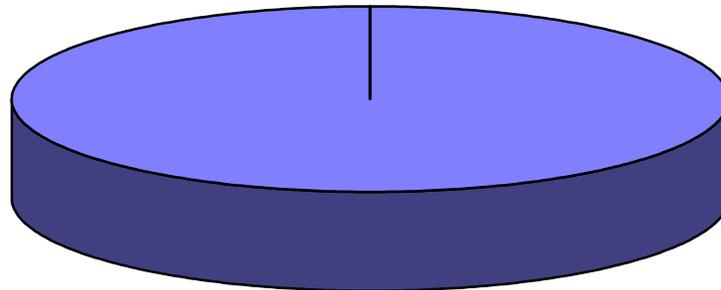
Permanent funds are governmental funds used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the government's programs (for the benefit of the government or its citizens).

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, 2005

EXPENDITURES



Transfers to Other
Funds
100%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Resources Required:					
Transfers to Other Funds	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
Revenues:					
Use of Money and Property	-	265	-	157	-
Donations	-	50	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	315	-	157	-
Net Margin	(3,000)	(2,685)	(4,000)	(3,843)	(4,000)
Fund Balance - Expendable, January 1	13,891	13,891	11,206	11,206	7,363
Fund Balance - Expendable, December 31	10,891	11,206	7,206	7,363	3,363
Fund Balance - Nonexpendable	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 30,891	\$ 31,206	\$ 27,206	\$ 27,363	\$ 23,363

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 the salaries of Nature Center interns.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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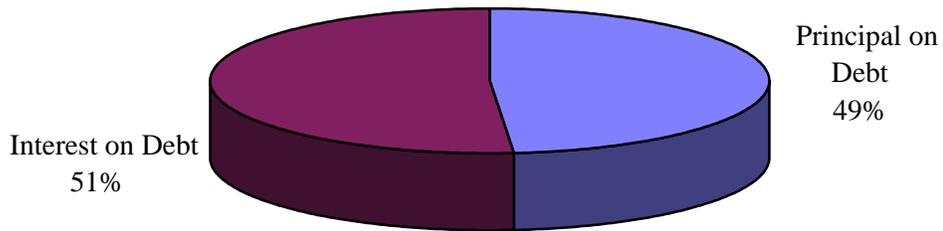
DEBT SERVICE FUND

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.

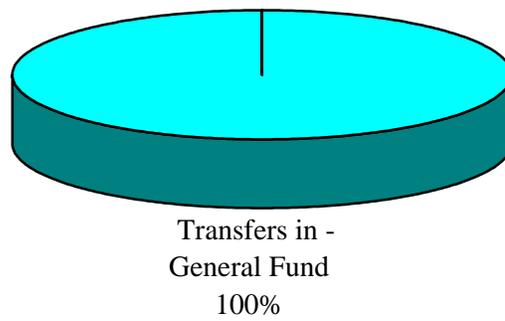
The primary source of revenues for this fund are interfund transfers from the General Fund. Expenditures are recorded when due for debt principal and interest.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
DEBT SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
DEBT SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

DEBT SERVICE FUND ACTIVITY

	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Principal on Debt	\$ 83,590	\$ 83,590	\$ 59,600	\$ 59,600	\$ 67,197
Interest on Debt	60,467	60,465	70,861	70,861	71,170
Total Expenditures	144,057	144,055	130,461	130,461	138,367
Revenues:					
Use of Money and Property	-	6,333	-	3,500	-
Transfers in - General Fund	144,057	144,057	130,461	130,461	58,367
Transfers in - Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	4	-
Total Revenues	144,057	150,390	130,461	133,965	58,367
Net Revenues (Expenditures)	-	6,335	-	3,504	(80,000)
Fund Balance, January 1	80,343	80,343	86,678	86,678	90,182
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 80,343	\$ 86,678	\$ 86,678	\$ 90,182	\$ 10,182

SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING DEBT

	Principal Balance 1/1/2005	Principal Payment 2005	Interest Payment 2005	Principal Balance 12/31/2005
Serial Bonds:				
2000 Storm Drains	\$ 297,777	\$ 12,000	\$ 15,546	\$ 285,777
2000 Traffic Signals	350,327	14,118	18,290	336,209
2001 Traffic Signals	183,614	7,303	8,649	176,311
2001 Storm Drains	174,656	6,947	8,227	167,709
2001 Recreation Lighting	85,089	3,384	4,008	81,705
2004 Highland/Onondaga Drain (Estimated)	200,000	7,830	5,000	192,170
2004 Pump Stations (Estimated)	350,000	13,702	8,750	336,298
2004 Traffic Signals (Estimated)	60,000	1,913	2,700	58,087
Total	\$ 1,701,463	\$ 67,197	\$ 71,170	\$ 1,634,266

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
DEBT SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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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 2005. For a more complete understanding of the City's long-term capital planning, the reader is referred to the *2005-2009 Capital Improvements Program*, copies of which are available at city hall and on the City's web site (<http://www.ryeny.gov>).

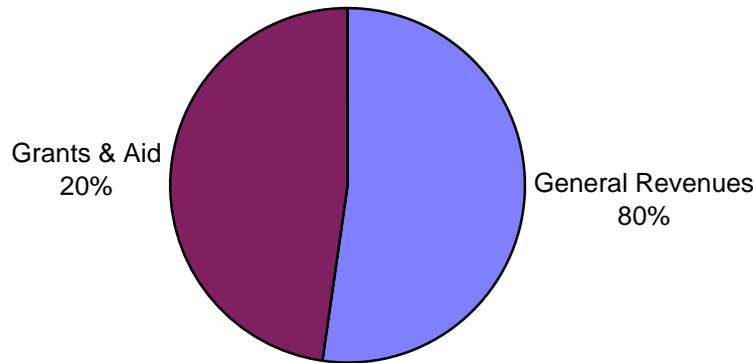
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

SUMMARY OF 2005 CAPITAL PROJECTS

Appropriations:	
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	\$ 300,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	25,000
Annual Drainage Improvements Program	50,000
Drainage - Clinton Avenue	75,000
Total Appropriations	\$ 450,000

Funding Sources:	General Revenues	Grants and Aid	Debt	Total
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	\$ 85,000	\$ 215,000	\$ -	\$ 300,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	25,000	-	-	25,000
Annual Drainage Improvements Program	50,000	-	-	50,000
Drainage - Clinton Avenue	75,000	-	-	75,000
Total Funding Sources	\$ 235,000	\$ 215,000	\$ -	\$ 450,000

PROJECT FUNDING SOURCES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
2005 PROJECT DETAILS

Annual Street Resurfacing Program

Appropriations \$ 300,000

Funding Sources:

General Fund \$ 85,000

State Aid - CHIPS 215,000

Total Funding Sources \$ 300,000

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

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

Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program

Appropriations \$ 25,000

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 25,000

Sidewalks identified as those in a dangerous condition not caused by City trees are repaired and paid for by the abutting property owners, and a provision for this expenditure and funding is provided for in the General Fund operating budget. The Annual Sidewalk Program found in this Capital Improvements Plan provides for the installation and/or repair of sidewalks and curbs damaged (raised or broken) by City trees, or where the City owns the abutting property.

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
2005 PROJECT DETAILS

Annual Drainage Improvements Program

Appropriations \$ 50,000

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 50,000

The City has an annual drainage improvement program to install and rehabilitate storm drains in various areas throughout the City that experience flooding and/or ponding conditions. Larger drainage projects are categorized as separate projects in the Capital Improvements Plan.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

Drainage - Clinton Avenue

Appropriations \$ 75,000

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 75,000

The existing storm lines (1968) do not have enough pitch to be used its full capacity to drain. The condition of the metal pipes has deteriorated significantly and should be replaced.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PROJECTS IN PROGRESS
 As at September 30, 2004

Project	Project Budget	Expended	Project Balance
Geographic Information System	\$ 271,724	\$ 214,272	\$ 57,452
Peck Avenue Widening	42,376	39,775	2,601
Traffic Signals - 2001	270,712	260,782	9,930
Traffic Signals - 2003	296,159	9,509	286,650
Traffic Signal - Forest Avenue and Grace Church Street	135,986	128,341	7,645
Street Resurfacing - 2004	303,800	7,890	295,910
Sidewalks and Curbs - 2004	120,654	60,031	60,623
Annual Drainage Program - 2003	116,110	113,016	3,094
Annual Sewer Rehabilitation Program - 2003	186,304	146,496	39,808
Sewer Pump Station Improvements - 2003	145,094	125,694	19,400
Peck Avenue Pump Station - 2003	163,000	87	162,913
Garden Drive Sewer	123,293	28,933	94,360
Peck Avenue Pump Station - 1999	59,138	26,395	32,743
Annual Drainage Program - 2001	33,644	-	33,644
North Kirby Lane Drain	195,000	74,077	120,923
LaSalle Avenue Drain	30,249	249	30,000
Annual Drainage Program - 2004	53,764	23,815	29,949
Annual Sewer Rehabilitation Program - 2004	580,000	52,398	527,602
Highland/Onondaga Drain	200,000	403	199,597
Recreation Master Plan	74,100	67,548	6,552
Recreation Park Lower Playground	65,539	539	65,000
Gagliardo Park Improvements	121,936	116,341	5,595
Total Projects in Progress	\$ 3,588,582	\$ 1,496,591	\$ 2,091,991

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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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, and reports directly to, the City Manager. The City Council appoints an advisory Boat Basin Commission whose members have been elected to the Commission by the Boat Basin membership.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Sedimentation Basin installed and permits have now been secured to allow for maintenance of the Sedimentation Basin.
- Paved a large section of parking work area.
- Extensive water quality monitoring in progress.

2005 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

	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted	Percent Change
Total Revenues	490,605	471,550	497,933	508,900	7.92%
Total Expenses	414,987	493,717	482,461	483,023	-2.17%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 75,618	\$ (22,167)	\$ 15,472	\$ 25,877	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

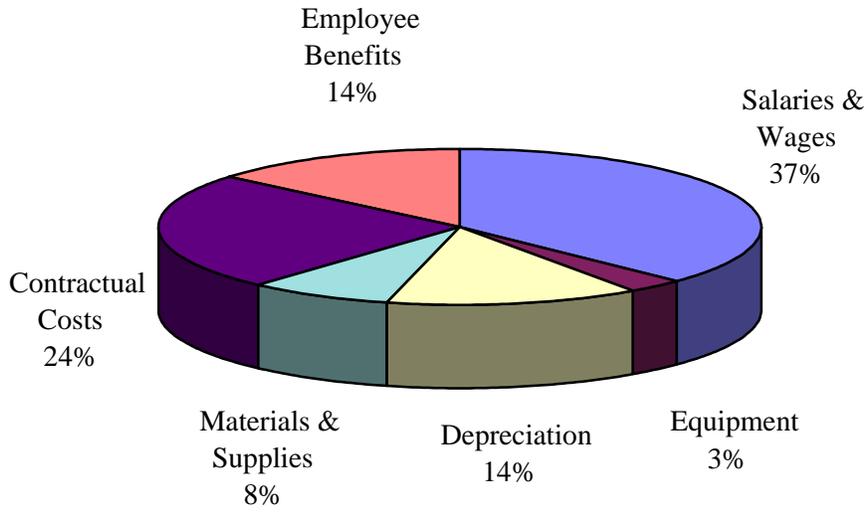
	2003 Authorized	2004 Authorized	2005 Adopted
Boat Basin	3	3	3
<i>Department Total</i>	3	3	3

Performance Measures

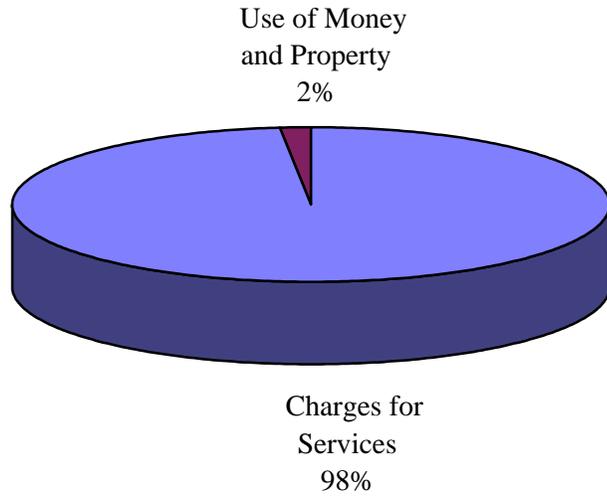
	2003 Actual	2004 Target	2005 Target	Percent Change
<i>Percent of capacity of marina slips filled</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
<i>Average time for applicant with average boat (20 ft.) to remain on waiting list to receive permit</i>				0.00%
• Resident	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	
• Non-Resident	4 yrs.	4 yrs.	4 yrs.	

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

EXPENSES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

OPERATIONS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 159,483	\$ 161,364	\$ 170,393	\$ 171,688	\$ 179,623
Equipment	17,793	10,760	24,968	24,967	15,200
Depreciation	62,900	62,853	63,431	63,431	65,995
Materials & Supplies	39,588	34,235	41,733	41,781	36,950
Contractual Costs	108,926	101,797	128,795	116,197	117,810
Employee Benefits	45,252	43,978	64,397	64,397	67,445
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	433,942	414,987	493,717	482,461	483,023
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	463,350	479,493	462,550	488,911	499,900
Use of Money and Property	20,000	8,511	9,000	9,000	9,000
Miscellaneous	-	2,601	-	22	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	483,350	490,605	471,550	497,933	508,900
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 49,408	\$ 75,618	\$ (22,167)	\$ 15,472	\$ 25,877
Percent of Costs Covered	111.39%	118.22%	95.51%	103.21%	105.36%

<p>The Boat Basin Fund will cover 105% of its expenses with revenues. Sufficient funds exist in the Boat Basin Dredging Project to continue this project to its completion.</p>

PROJECTS IN PROGRESS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004

Project Description	Project		
	Budget	Expended	Balance
Dredging	214,415	3,946	210,469
Totals	\$ 214,415	\$ 3,946	\$ 210,469
2005 Project - Dredging			\$ 789,531

Note: Total dredging project has an estimated cost of \$1 million.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	Last Changed	2004	2005
Non-resident - Up to 8 Feet	2004	473.00	516.00
Non-resident - 8.1 Feet to 9 Feet	2004	532.00	580.00
Non-resident - 9.1 Feet to 10 Feet	2004	591.00	645.00
Non-resident - 10.1 Feet to 11 Feet	2004	649.00	708.00
Non-resident - 11.1 Feet to 12 Feet	2004	721.00	786.00
Non-resident - 12.1 Feet to 13 Feet	2004	820.00	894.00
Non-resident - 13.1 Feet to 14 Feet	2004	867.00	946.00
Non-resident - 14.1 Feet to 15 Feet	2004	923.00	1,007.00
Non-resident - 15.1 Feet to 16 Feet	2004	970.00	1,058.00
Non-resident - 16.1 Feet to 17 Feet	2004	1,016.00	1,108.00
Non-resident - 17.1 Feet to 18 Feet	2004	1,144.00	1,247.00
Non-resident - 18.1 Feet to 19 Feet	2004	1,210.00	1,319.00
Non-resident - 19.1 Feet to 20 Feet	2004	1,264.00	1,378.00
Non-resident - 20.1 Feet to 21 Feet	2004	1,317.00	1,436.00
Non-resident - 21.1 Feet to 22 Feet	2004	1,871.00	2,040.00
Non-resident - 22.1 Feet to 23 Feet	2004	1,947.00	2,123.00
Non-resident - 23.1 Feet to 24 Feet	2004	2,024.00	2,207.00
Non-resident - 24.1 Feet to 25 Feet	2004	2,107.00	2,297.00
Non-resident - 25.1 Feet to 26 Feet	2004	2,181.00	2,378.00
Non-resident - 26.1 Feet to 27 Feet	2004	2,259.00	2,463.00
Non-resident - 27.1 Feet to 28 Feet	2004	2,334.00	2,545.00
Non-resident - 28.1 Feet to 29 Feet	2004	2,418.00	2,636.00
Non-resident - 29.1 Feet to 30 Feet	2004	2,491.00	2,716.00
Non-resident - 30.1 Feet to 31 Feet	2004	2,569.00	2,801.00
Non-resident - 31.1 Feet to 32 Feet	2004	2,645.00	2,884.00
Non-resident - 32.1 Feet to 33 Feet	2004	3,379.00	3,684.00
Non-resident - 33.1 Feet to 34 Feet	2004	3,478.00	3,792.00
Non-resident - 34.1 Feet to 35 Feet	2004	3,575.00	3,897.00
Non-resident - 35.1 Feet to 36 Feet	2004	3,677.00	4,008.00
Non-resident - 36.1 Feet to 37 Feet	2004	3,770.00	4,110.00
Resident - Up to 8 Feet	2004	298.00	325.00
Resident - 8.1 Feet to 9 Feet	2004	336.00	367.00
Resident - 9.1 Feet to 10 Feet	2004	373.00	407.00
Resident - 10.1 Feet to 11 Feet	2004	410.00	447.00
Resident - 12 Feet or Less	2004	446.00	487.00
Resident - 12.1 Feet to 13 Feet	2004	507.00	553.00
Resident - 13.1 Feet to 14 Feet	2004	535.00	584.00
Resident - 14.1 Feet to 15 Feet	2004	570.00	622.00
Resident - 15.1 Feet to 16 Feet	2004	598.00	652.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	Last Changed	2004	2005
Resident - 16.1 Feet to 17 Feet	2004	629.00	686.00
Resident - 17.1 Feet to 18 Feet	2004	661.00	721.00
Resident - 18.1 Feet to 19 Feet	2004	699.00	762.00
Resident - 19.1 Feet to 20 Feet	2004	731.00	797.00
Resident - 20.1 Feet to 21 Feet	2004	760.00	829.00
Resident - 21.1 Feet to 22 Feet	2004	1,083.00	1,181.00
Resident - 22.1 Feet to 23 Feet	2004	1,126.00	1,228.00
Resident - 23.1 Feet to 24 Feet	2004	1,173.00	1,279.00
Resident - 24.1 Feet to 25 Feet	2004	1,219.00	1,329.00
Resident - 25.1 Feet to 26 Feet	2004	1,264.00	1,378.00
Resident - 26.1 Feet to 27 Feet	2004	1,311.00	1,429.00
Resident - 27.1 Feet to 28 Feet	2004	1,355.00	1,477.00
Resident - 28.1 Feet to 29 Feet	2004	1,402.00	1,529.00
Resident - 29.1 Feet to 30 Feet	2004	1,447.00	1,578.00
Resident - 30.1 Feet to 31 Feet	2004	1,493.00	1,628.00
Resident - 31.1 Feet to 32 Feet	2004	1,535.00	1,674.00
Resident - 32.1 Feet to 33 Feet	2004	1,962.00	2,139.00
Resident - 33.1 Feet to 34 Feet	2004	2,021.00	2,203.00
Resident - 34.1 Feet to 35 Feet	2004	2,074.00	2,261.00
Resident - 35.1 Feet to 36 Feet	2004	2,134.00	2,327.00
Resident - 36.1 Feet to 37 Feet	2004	2,188.00	2,385.00
Finger Slip - If Assigned	2004	140.00	153.00
Non-Resident Slip Surcharge	2002	75.00	75.00
Kayak Storage Wet/Dry - Per Season	2004	220.00+tax	240.00+tax
Labor Rate - Per Hour (Min. ½ Hour)	2004	50.00 + tax	55.00 + tax
Late Fine For Overdue Storage/Docking Area (Per Day)	2004	10.00 + tax	11.00 + tax
Launching Ramp - Each Way	2004	13.00	15.00
Launching Ramp - Seasonal Permit	2004	145.00	160.00
Overnight Tie-Up (Per Foot - Per Day)	1998	1.00	1.00
Parking Fee - Additional Parking Permit or Replacement	2004	45.00	50.00
Parking Fee - One Day Permit	2004	7.00	8.00
Summer Trailer Storage - Limited Availability	2004	210.00+tax	230.00+tax
Use of Work Space - Non-permit Holders (Per Day)	2004	10.00 + tax	11.00 + tax
Resident / Winter Storage - In Water - Per Foot	2004	23.00 + tax	25.00 + tax
Resident / Winter Storage - On Land - Per Foot	2004	21.00 + tax	23.00 + tax
Non-Resident / Winter Storage - In Water - Per Foot	2004	34.00 + tax	37.00 + tax
Non-Resident / Winter Storage - On Land - Per Foot	2004	32.00 + tax	35.00 + tax
New York State/ Westchester County Tax Rate	2004	7.00%	7.50%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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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, and reports to, the City Manager. The City Council appoints an advisory Golf Club Commission whose members have been elected to the Commission by the Golf Club membership.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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.

2004 Accomplishments

- Provided a more member-friendly club atmosphere
- Increased member participation
- Vast improvements in the condition of the golf course, due to last year's efforts and projects
- Instituted a three-year Golf Course Master Renovation Plan and completed first phase ahead of schedule
- Completed marble dusting, pool deck and the first phase of the pool parking area projects
- Completely renovated golf shop and hired new head golf professional
- Installed a new club management computer system that allows for more controlled tracking and assists with member management

2005 Highlights

- Continue with the Golf Course Master Renovation Plan
- Increase member events and strive to achieve the expectations of those members
- Start negotiations on Whitby Castle food concession contracts
- Increase services of pool complex
- Continue member service training with staff

List of Authorized Positions

	2003	2004	2005
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Golf Club	13	13	13
<i>Department Total</i>	13	13	13

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

<i>Budget Summary</i>	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted	Percent Change
Total Revenues	\$ 3,939,988	\$ 4,334,600	\$ 4,275,361	\$ 4,717,900	8.84%
Total Expenses	3,636,764	4,246,493	4,362,166	4,427,243	4.26%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 303,224	\$ 88,107	\$ (86,805)	\$ 290,657	229.89%

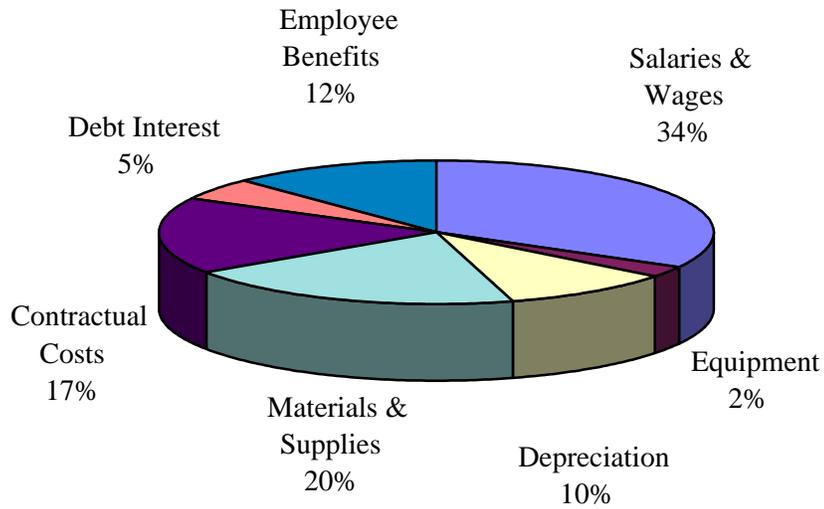
<i>Performance Measures</i>	2003 Actual	2004 Target	2005 Target	Percent Change
<i>Percent of golf members rating the quality of the golf course facility as good or very good</i>	85%	87%	90%	5.88%
<i>Percent of pool patrons rating the pool facility as good or very good</i>	85%	87%	90%	5.88%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

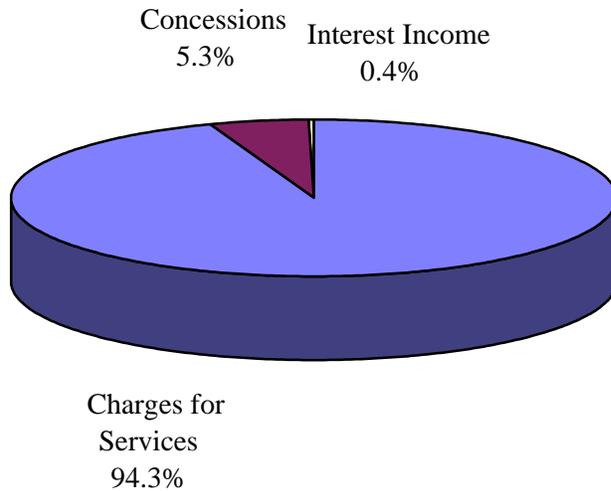
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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

EXPENSES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,150,744	\$ 1,149,690	\$ 1,388,199	\$ 1,428,253	\$ 1,468,241
Equipment	117,960	90,142	117,120	117,694	100,000
Depreciation	427,649	427,643	419,970	419,970	449,025
Materials & Supplies	697,194	695,303	826,820	855,822	889,050
Contractual Costs	622,940	622,828	746,527	791,793	754,856
Debt Interest	265,330	265,329	248,117	248,117	226,061
Employee Benefits	351,943	385,829	499,740	500,517	540,010
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	3,633,760	3,636,764	4,246,493	4,362,166	4,427,243
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	3,566,920	3,632,708	4,066,600	3,996,681	4,449,900
Concessions	250,000	284,950	250,000	250,000	250,000
Interest Income	30,000	17,201	18,000	14,519	18,000
Miscellaneous	-	5,129	-	14,161	-
Total Revenues	3,846,920	3,939,988	4,334,600	4,275,361	4,717,900
Net Income	\$ 213,160	\$ 303,224	\$ 88,107	\$ (86,805)	\$ 290,657
Percent of Costs Covered	105.87%	108.34%	102.07%	98.01%	106.57%

Operating revenues of the Golf Club will cover 107% of operating and maintenance costs, and provide approximately \$291,000 of net revenues to be combined with approximately \$39,000 of retained earnings to fund \$330,000 in capital improvements.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GOLF CLUB ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 180,418	\$ 180,417	\$ 211,056	\$ 224,270	\$ 224,674
Equipment	48,159	498	37,192	37,199	32,000
Depreciation	12,242	12,240	1,251	1,251	12,852
Materials & Supplies	96,139	95,688	119,796	122,173	127,550
Contractual Costs	349,437	349,326	390,684	389,912	397,613
Debt Interest					
Employee Benefits	57,497	56,599	90,067	90,844	105,726
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	743,892	694,768	850,046	865,649	900,415
Allocated Costs	(676,392)	(638,793)	(794,546)	(812,494)	(844,915)
Total Expenses	67,500	55,975	55,500	53,155	55,500
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	37,500	38,100	37,500	36,975	37,500
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	30,000	17,201	18,000	14,519	18,000
Miscellaneous		674	-	1,661	-
Total Revenues	67,500	55,975	55,500	53,155	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, 2005

GOLF COURSE OPERATIONS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 204,136	\$ 204,135	\$ 261,630	\$ 270,000	\$ 280,800
Equipment	1,632	1,632	3,500	4,067	3,500
Depreciation	92,657	92,656	92,262	92,262	97,288
Materials & Supplies	135,348	135,347	135,718	145,079	138,750
Contractual Costs	143,222	143,221	157,848	204,808	156,704
Debt Interest	42,060	42,060	37,004	37,004	30,971
Employee Benefits	53,980	53,870	69,498	69,498	71,660
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	673,035	672,921	757,460	822,718	779,673
Allocated Costs	157,531	146,092	177,184	191,179	186,811
Total Expenses	830,566	819,013	934,644	1,013,897	966,484
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	2,508,350	2,489,096	2,926,125	2,861,009	3,206,000
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	2,508,350	2,489,096	2,926,125	2,861,009	3,206,000
Net Income	\$ 1,677,784	\$ 1,670,083	\$ 1,991,481	\$ 1,847,112	\$ 2,239,516
Percent of Costs Covered	302.00%	303.91%	313.07%	282.18%	331.72%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 482,466	\$ 482,464	\$ 547,348	\$ 547,348	\$ 562,875
Equipment	46,792	78,021	27,928	27,928	4,000
Depreciation	69,921	69,919	84,906	84,906	73,416
Materials & Supplies	329,251	327,853	398,766	413,985	428,300
Contractual Costs	44,469	44,469	82,602	83,892	91,750
Debt Interest					
Employee Benefits	192,603	227,504	255,992	255,992	274,619
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	1,165,502	1,230,230	1,397,542	1,414,051	1,434,960
Allocated Costs	272,789	267,143	326,956	328,573	343,796
Total Expenses	1,438,291	1,497,373	1,724,498	1,742,624	1,778,756
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	4,455	-	7,000	-
Total Revenues	-	4,455	-	7,000	-
Net Loss	\$ (1,438,291)	\$ (1,492,918)	\$ (1,724,498)	\$ (1,735,624)	\$ (1,778,756)
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

POOL OPERATIONS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 283,724	\$ 282,674	\$ 368,165	\$ 386,635	\$ 399,892
Equipment	21,377	9,991	48,500	48,500	60,500
Depreciation	115,733	115,732	104,455	104,455	121,518
Materials & Supplies	130,170	130,145	162,540	164,585	174,450
Contractual Costs	61,284	61,284	83,507	81,295	73,204
Debt Interest	28,682	28,681	22,079	22,079	14,528
Employee Benefits	47,863	47,856	84,183	84,183	88,005
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	688,833	676,363	873,429	891,732	932,097
Allocated Costs	161,252	146,859	204,357	207,186	223,311
Total Expenses	850,085	823,222	1,077,786	1,098,918	1,155,408
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	1,021,070	1,105,512	1,102,975	1,098,697	1,206,400
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,021,070	1,105,512	1,102,975	1,098,697	1,206,400
Net Income	\$ 170,985	\$ 282,290	\$ 25,189	\$ (221)	\$ 50,992
Percent of Costs Covered	120.11%	134.29%	102.34%	99.98%	104.41%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

WHITBY CASTLE OPERATIONS

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	137,096	137,096	137,096	137,096	143,951
Materials & Supplies	6,286	6,270	10,000	10,000	20,000
Contractual Costs	24,528	24,528	31,886	31,886	35,585
Debt Interest	194,588	194,588	189,034	189,034	180,562
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	362,498	362,482	368,016	368,016	380,098
Allocated Costs	84,820	78,699	86,049	85,556	90,997
Total Expenses	447,318	441,181	454,065	453,572	471,095
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Concessions	250,000	284,950	250,000	250,000	250,000
Interest Income					
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	5,500	-
Total Revenues	250,000	284,950	250,000	255,500	250,000
Net Loss	\$ (197,318)	\$ (156,231)	\$ (204,065)	\$ (198,072)	\$ (221,095)
Percent of Costs Covered	55.89%	64.59%	55.06%	56.33%	53.07%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

GOLF CLUB PROJECTS

Project Description	Project		Expended	Balance
	Budget			
Projects in Progress as of 9/30/04 - 2004 Projects	\$ 1,155,880	\$	273,189	\$ 882,691
2005 Projects - New	330,000		-	330,000
Totals	\$ 1,485,880	\$	273,189	\$ 1,212,691

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 \$882,691 available from 2004 projects and in fiscal 2005 is providing an additional \$330,000. As noted earlier, approximately \$291,000 of the \$330,000 for fiscal 2005 will come from 2005 net income, and the remaining \$39,000 will come from Golf Club retained earnings.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS
 AND DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Description	Principal Outstanding 1/1/2005	2005 Principal Payment	2005 Interest Payment	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2005
Serial Bonds:				
1990 Serial Bonds				
Bonds Dated: June 15, 1990				
Original Principal: \$2,000,000				
Interest Rate: 6.70%				
Final Maturity: 2005				
	\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 5,863	\$ -
1998 Series A				
Bonds Dated: September 15, 1998				
Original Principal: \$3,657,000				
Interest Rate: 4.20%				
Final Maturity: 2018				
	2,975,000	155,000	129,063	2,820,000
1998 Series B (Federally Taxable)				
Bonds Dated: September 15, 1998				
Original Principal: \$1,743,000				
Interest Rate: 6.20%				
Final Maturity: 2018				
	1,460,000	70,000	91,135	1,390,000
Totals	\$ 4,610,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 226,061	\$ 4,210,000

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

ADMINISTRATIVE COST ALLOCATIONS

Description	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Administrative Expenses	\$ 743,892	\$ 694,768	\$ 850,046	\$ 865,649	\$ 900,415
Administrative Revenues	67,500	55,975	55,500	53,155	55,500
Cost to be Allocated	\$ 676,392	\$ 638,793	\$ 794,546	\$ 812,494	\$ 844,915
Golf Operation Expenses	\$ 673,035	\$ 672,921	\$ 757,460	\$ 822,718	\$ 779,673
Golf Course Maint Expenses	1,165,502	1,230,230	1,397,542	1,414,051	1,434,960
Pool Operation Expenses	688,833	676,363	873,429	891,732	932,097
Whitby Maint Expenses	362,498	362,482	368,016	368,016	380,098
Total Expenses	\$ 2,889,868	\$ 2,941,996	\$ 3,396,447	\$ 3,496,517	\$ 3,526,828
Percent of Allocation:					
Golf Operation	23.29%	22.87%	22.30%	23.53%	22.11%
Golf Course Maint	40.33%	41.82%	41.15%	40.44%	40.69%
Pool Operation	23.84%	22.99%	25.72%	25.50%	26.43%
Whitby Maint	12.54%	12.32%	10.83%	10.53%	10.77%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Amount of Allocation:					
Golf Admin	\$ (676,392)	\$ (638,793)	\$ (794,546)	\$ (812,494)	\$ (844,915)
Golf Operation	157,531	146,092	177,184	191,179	186,811
Golf Course Maint	272,789	267,143	326,956	328,573	343,796
Pool Operation	161,252	146,859	204,357	207,186	223,311
Whitby Maint	84,820	78,699	86,049	85,556	90,997
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	LAST CHANGED	2004	2005
<u>GOLF:</u>			
Cart - Electric - Single (1/2 cart)	2004	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
Cart - Handheld - 18 Holes	1998	5.00	5.00
Senior Cart (age 65) - Electric - Single (1/2 cart)	2004	10.00	10.00
Guest Fee - Weekday	2004	45.00	55.00
Guest Fee - Weekend & Holidays	2004	65.00	75.00
Junior Guest Fee - Weekday	2004	15.00	20.00
Junior Guest Fee - Weekend	2004	20.00	25.00
<u>MEMBERSHIP:</u>			
Resident discount available only if membership is paid prior to March 15th for golf or May 1st for Pool			
Non-resident - Comprehensive	2004	5,925.00	6,700.00
Non-resident - Golf - Individual Daily	2004	4,385.00	4,560.00
Non-resident - Golf - Individual Weekday	2004	2,950.00	3,068.00
Non-Resident - Pool - Family	2004	2,155.00	2,155.00
Non-Resident - Pool For Two	2004	1,425.00	1,750.00
Non-Resident - Pool Individual	2004	1,075.00	1,100.00
Resident - Comprehensive - Discount	2004	2,900.00	3,350.00
Resident - Comprehensive - Regular	2004	3,190.00	3,852.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Daily - Discount	2004	1,700.00	2,280.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Daily - Regular	2004	1,870.00	2,622.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Weekday - Discount	2004	1,200.00	1,534.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Weekday - Regular	2004	1,440.00	1,764.00
Resident - Golf - Junior - Discount	2004	400.00	525.00
Resident - Golf - Junior - Regular	2004	440.00	604.00
Resident - Individual Daily Fee - Discount (3/15)	2004	700.00	300.00
Resident - Individual Daily Fee - Regular	2004	770.00	345.00
Resident - Pool - Family - Discount	2004	875.00	1,075.00
Resident - Pool - Family - Regular	2004	962.50	1,236.00
Resident - Pool - Junior - Discount	2004	275.00	325.00
Resident - Pool - Junior - Regular	2004	302.50	374.00
Resident - Pool For Two - Discount	2004	725.00	875.00
Resident - Pool For Two - Regular	2004	797.50	1,006.00
Resident - Pool Individual - Discount	2004	550.00	550.00
Resident - Pool Individual - Regular	2004	605.00	632.00
Services - Child Care (per Season)	2004	300.00	345.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	LAST CHANGED	2004	2005
<u>POOL:</u>			
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)	2004	1.00	5.00
Services - Child Playgroup	2004	185.00	195.00
Services - Swim Lessons - Private (maximum)	2004	25.00	30.00
Services - Group Swim (maximum)	2004	200.00	200.00
Tennis (maximum)	2004	150.00	150.00
<u>MISC:</u>			
Charge For Refund	2003	100.00	100.00
Lockers - Golf & Pool (Maximum)	2004	100.00	100.00
Lockers - Golf & Pool (Minimum)	1998	30.00	35.00
Lockers - Key Replacement	1998	10.00	10.00
Photo ID Card Replacement	1999	10.00	10.00
Returned Check Fee - Rye City Fee	2003	20.00	20.00
Returned Check Fee - Rye Golf Club Fee	1998	25.00	25.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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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.

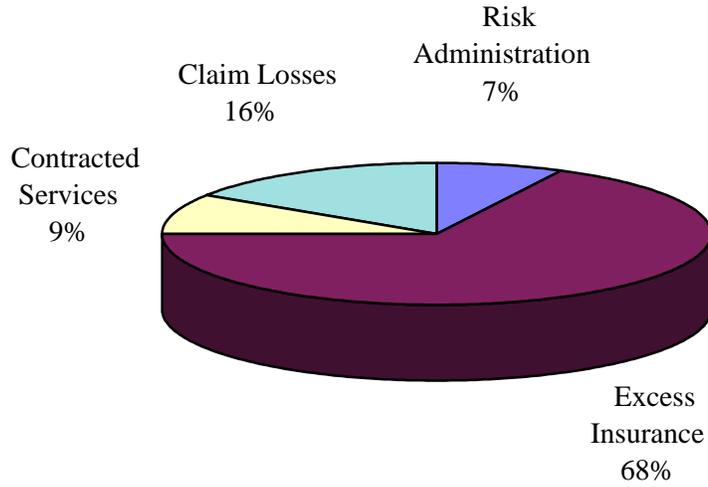
The Risk Retention Fund was established to account for the City's insurance and risk management activities. The City is self-insured for general and automobile liability insurance. Under the City's self-insurance program, normal losses are paid from the Risk Retention Fund, while excess liability insurance 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.

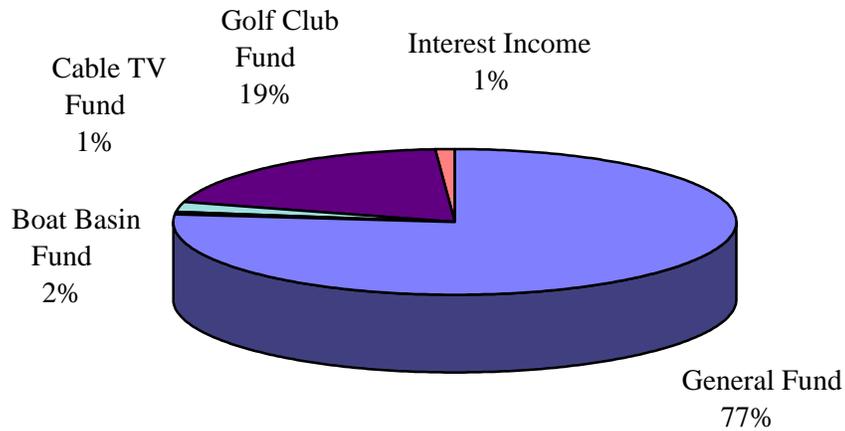
The City utilizes several outside services for the effective management of its risk program, including an insurance consultant, a firm providing insurance policy and claims management oversight, a claims processing service, and an actuary to assist in calculating claims liability at year-end, including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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

EXPENSES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenses:					
Risk Administration	\$ 45,471	\$ 37,671	\$ 52,250	\$ 37,916	\$ 47,000
Excess Insurance	360,529	349,588	414,600	372,165	428,130
Contracted Services	65,001	63,320	48,010	43,750	57,500
Claim Losses	110,999	44,864	124,990	75,000	100,000
Total Expenses	582,000	495,443	639,850	528,831	632,630
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	420,492	420,492	387,247	387,247	387,845
Cable TV Fund	3,210	3,210	4,096	4,096	3,526
Nature Center Fund	4,253	4,253	-	-	-
Boat Basin Fund	7,929	7,929	8,922	8,922	11,185
Golf Club Fund	85,116	85,116	85,564	85,564	97,694
Interest Income	8,000	3,814	8,000	5,000	6,000
Miscellaneous	-	34,295	-	13,057	-
Total Revenues	529,000	559,109	493,829	503,886	506,250
Net Income (Loss)	(53,000)	63,666	(146,021)	(24,945)	(126,380)
Retained Earnings, January 1	53,000	102,080	146,021	165,746	140,801
Retained Earnings, December 31	\$ -	\$ 165,746	\$ -	\$ 140,801	\$ 14,421

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. The Nature Center Fund was dissolved at the close of fiscal 2003 and its activities are now accounted for as a cost center in the General Fund.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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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.

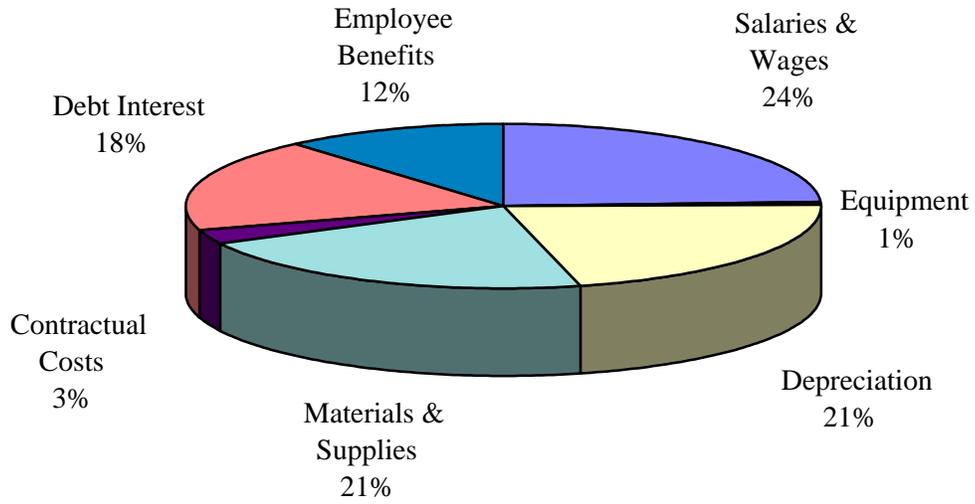
Operating costs associated with buildings and facilities are allocated to departments using a formula based on square footage used by each department. Operating costs associated with vehicles and equipment are allocated to departments based on the replacement value of vehicles and equipment used by each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

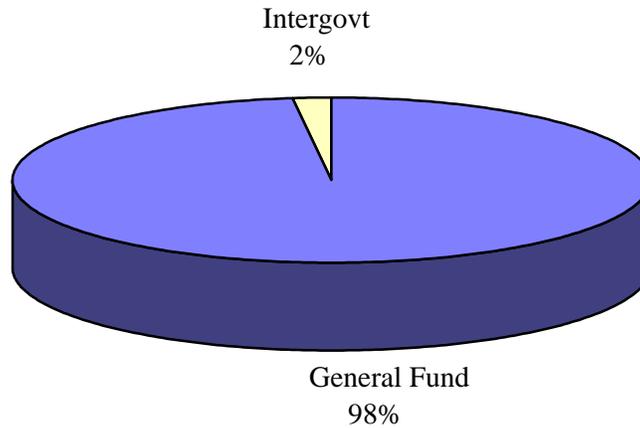
The Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund also accounts for investments in capital assets (land, buildings, improvements, equipment, etc.). Capital assets are funded through any combination of transfers in from other funds, retained earnings, debt, grants, donations, and aid.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

EXPENSES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 617,625	\$ 575,064	\$ 636,384	\$ 636,548	\$ 662,744
Equipment	14,115	9,276	11,000	11,000	15,000
Depreciation	739,589	662,241	625,440	625,440	581,285
Materials & Supplies	522,307	485,386	571,612	569,172	584,750
Contractual Costs	143,749	122,979	130,522	116,928	76,853
Debt Interest	313,085	45,758	485,202	481,511	493,215
Employee Benefits	231,674	193,286	299,889	299,889	313,729
Other Financing Uses	-	-	25,279	25,279	-
Total Expenditures	2,582,144	2,093,990	2,785,328	2,765,767	2,727,576
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	2,478,069	2,478,069	2,730,283	2,730,283	2,543,509
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Nature Center Fund	42,564	42,564	-	-	-
Boat Basin Fund	7,251	7,251	7,833	7,833	7,067
Use of Money and Property	-	9,585	-	9,227	30,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	31,675	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	20,509	20,509	-	6,611	-
Intergovernmental	33,474	30,837	35,000	35,000	47,000
Total Revenues	2,581,867	2,620,490	2,773,116	2,788,954	2,627,576
Appropriated fund balance	-	-	-	-	100,000
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (277)	\$ 526,500	\$ (12,212)	\$ 23,187	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	99.99%	125.14%	99.56%	100.84%	96.33%

Operating revenues cover 96% of operating expenses, with an appropriation of fund balance used to cover the remaining 4% of expenses. The city continues its aggressive building and vehicle capital replacement program - a listing of current projects underway as well as new initiatives are listed in the following pages.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

BUILDING MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 176,832	\$ 144,083	\$ 164,580	\$ 164,744	\$ 173,257
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	300,072	222,725	233,665	233,665	288,029
Materials & Supplies	278,598	248,027	306,750	300,343	302,550
Contractual Costs	82,587	63,095	84,522	70,264	30,353
Debt Interest	281,860	15,210	456,233	452,542	458,573
Employee Benefits	68,928	56,646	85,086	85,086	89,871
Other Financing Uses	-	-	25,279	25,279	-
Total Costs	1,188,877	749,786	1,356,115	1,331,923	1,342,633
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	1,172,948	1,172,948	1,313,865	1,313,865	1,265,633
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Nature Center Fund	36,499	36,499	-	-	-
Boat Basin Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	9,585	-	9,227	30,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	24,655	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	33,474	30,837	35,000	35,000	47,000
Total Revenues	1,242,921	1,274,524	1,348,865	1,358,092	1,342,633
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 54,044	\$ 524,738	\$ (7,250)	\$ 26,169	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	104.55%	169.99%	99.47%	101.96%	100.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2003 Budget	2003 Actual	2004 Budget	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 440,793	\$ 430,981	\$ 471,804	\$ 471,804	\$ 489,487
Equipment	14,115	9,276	11,000	11,000	15,000
Depreciation	439,517	439,516	391,775	391,775	293,256
Materials & Supplies	243,709	237,359	264,862	268,829	282,200
Contractual Costs	61,162	59,884	46,000	46,664	46,500
Debt Interest	31,225	30,548	28,969	28,969	34,642
Employee Benefits	162,746	136,640	214,803	214,803	223,858
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	1,393,267	1,344,204	1,429,213	1,433,844	1,384,943
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	1,305,121	1,305,121	1,416,418	1,416,418	1,277,876
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Nature Center Fund	6,065	6,065	-	-	-
Boat Basin Fund	7,251	7,251	7,833	7,833	7,067
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	7,020	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	20,509	20,509	-	6,611	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,338,946	1,345,966	1,424,251	1,430,862	1,284,943
Appropriated fund balance	-	-	-	-	100,000
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (54,321)	\$ 1,762	\$ (4,962)	\$ (2,982)	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	96.10%	100.13%	99.65%	99.79%	92.78%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

2005 BUILDING PROJECTS

Project Description	Resources Required
Building Capital Repair Program	\$ 50,000
Police Vehicle Impound Facility	113,300
DPW Door and Lintel Replacement	40,000
Friends Meeting House Improvements	75,000
Tennis Court Parking Lot Resurfacing	21,500
Sterling Field Turf Renovation	75,000
Tennis Court Resurfacing	65,000
Total Building Projects Requirements	\$ 439,800
Source of Funding:	
General Fund	\$ 184,800
Bonds	-
Grants and Aid	-
Retained Earnings	255,000
Total Building Projects Sources	\$ 439,800

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

2005 VEHICLE PROJECTS

Project Description	Resources Required
Police Vehicles	\$ 100,000
Fire Sport Utility Vehicles	64,000
Fire Pumper Truck	480,000
DPW Loader	100,000
DPW Pickup Truck with Lift Gate	35,000
DPW Sand/Salt Truck	80,000
DPW Garbage Trucks	700,000
Recreation Turf Mower	36,000
Recreation Field Machine	13,500
Total Vehicle Projects Requirements	\$ 1,608,500
Source of Funding:	
General Fund	\$ 1,128,500
Bonds	480,000
Grants and Aid	-
Retained Earnings	-
Total Vehicle Projects Sources	\$ 1,608,500

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, 2005

BUILDING PROJECTS IN PROGRESS
 AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2004

Project Description	Project Budget	Expended	Balance
2001 City Hall Improvements	\$ 151,036	\$ 148,804	\$ 2,232
2002 City Hall Refurbishment	10,189	8,733	1,456
2002 City Hall HVAC	395,275	390,624	4,651
2004 Capital Repair Program	50,424	3,500	46,924
2002 Police Headquarters Upgrade	437,250	29,354	407,896
2000 Milton Firehouse Improvements	3,413,507	3,322,444	91,063
2000 Locust Firehouse Improvements	4,541,493	54,846	4,486,647
2003 DPW Improvements	110,000	43,492	66,508
2004 DPW Fuel Management System	48,000	40,734	7,266
2004 DPW Rear Storage Shed	44,000	2,793	41,207
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	219,523	2,680,477
2002 Recreation Field Improvements	1,505,000	1,486,560	18,440
2004 Recreation Projects	26,573	320	26,253
2001 Park Lighting	83,031	-	83,031
Square House Improvements	59,065	52,917	6,148
Square House Foundation	25,000	-	25,000
Total Building Projects in Progress	\$ 13,874,879	\$ 5,822,248	\$ 8,052,631

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

VEHICLE ACQUISITIONS IN PROGRESS
 AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2004

Project Description	Project		Balance
	Budget	Expended	
2004 Police Vehicles	\$ 151,622	\$ 100,486	\$ 51,136
2004 DPW Mower	11,157	-	11,157
2004 DPW Truck 15	31,165	30,165	1,000
2004 DPW Street Sweeper	150,000	124,260	25,740
2004 DPW Recycling Truck	78,000	-	78,000
Total Vehicle Projects in Progress	\$ 421,944	\$ 254,911	\$ 167,033

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

PROFORMA SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS
AND DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Description	Principal Outstanding 1/1/2005	New Issues	2005 Principal Payment	2005 Interest Payment	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2005
1990 Serial Bonds					
Bonds Dated: June 15, 1990					
Interest Rate: 6.7%					
Final Maturity: 2010	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 18,675	\$ 250,000
2000 Serial Bonds					
Bonds Dated: October 1, 2000					
Interest Rate: 5.2%					
Final Maturity: 2020	2,701,896	-	108,882	141,057	2,593,014
2001 Serial Bonds					
Bonds Dated: December 1, 2001					
Interest Rate: 4.4%					
Final Maturity: 2021	1,316,641	-	52,366	62,015	1,264,275
2002 Serial Bonds					
Bonds Dated: December 15, 2002					
Interest Rate: 3.25%					
Final Maturity: 2020	4,955,000	-	230,000	187,764	4,725,000
2004D EFC Bonds					
Bonds Dated: July 22, 2004					
Interest Rate: 1.581%					
Final Maturity: 2024	1,708,013	-	75,000	72,409	1,633,013
Authorized but Unissued:					
2005 Serial Bonds (Estimated):					
2004 Police Headquarters	101,000	-	3,220	4,545	97,780
2004 Street Sweeper	150,000	-	7,218	6,750	142,782
2004 Locust Firehouse	4,269,000	-	-	-	4,269,000
2004 Land Acquisition (Non-EFC)	-	1,091,987	54,599	-	1,037,388
2005 Fire Pumper Truck	-	480,000	-	-	480,000
Totals	\$ 15,501,550	\$ 1,571,987	\$ 581,285	\$ 493,215	\$ 16,492,252

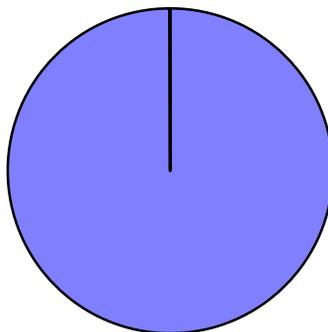
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

SUMMARY OF 2005 BUILDING PROJECTS

Appropriations:	
Building Capital Repair Program	\$ 50,000
Police Vehicle Impound Facility	113,300
DPW Door and Lintel Replacement	40,000
Friends Meeting House Improvements	75,000
Tennis Court Parking Lot Resurfacing	21,500
Sterling Field Turf Renovation	75,000
Tennis Court Resurfacing	65,000
Total Appropriations	\$ 439,800

Funding Sources:	General Revenues	Grants and Aid	Debt	Total
Building Capital Repair Program	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000
Police Vehicle Impound Facility	113,300	-	-	113,300
DPW Door and Lintel Replacement	40,000	-	-	40,000
Friends Meeting House Improvements	75,000	-	-	75,000
Tennis Court Parking Lot Resurfacing	21,500	-	-	21,500
Sterling Field Turf Renovation	75,000	-	-	75,000
Tennis Court Resurfacing	65,000	-	-	65,000
Total Funding Sources	\$ 439,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 439,800

Funding Sources



General Revenues
100%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
2005 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

Building Capital Repair Program

Appropriations \$ 50,000

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 50,000

The Building Capital Repair Program provides funding to address various capital maintenance issues at City buildings and facilities. For example, the trim and City seal on City Hall are peeling and need to be scraped, sanded and painted. Likewise, the front and side stone stairs around City Hall have received only minor repairs and maintenance since 1964, and are now in need of replacement and re-pitching, as they have settled towards the building.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

Police Vehicle Impound Facility

Appropriations \$ 113,300

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 113,300

This project would provide for a secure facility located at Disbrow Park, between the tennis courts and Sterling Field, to 1) house vehicles impounded by the Police Department and evidence related to criminal offenses; 2) store special police vehicles and equipment (i.e., prisoner van, army truck, speed trailers, incident command trailer, GEM vehicle, etc.), and 3) provide a climate-controlled area to perform latent fingerprint dusting. Protecting the chain of evidence is essential in legal proceedings and is required to meet accreditation standards. Impounded vehicles are currently stored by towing companies engaged to transport the vehicles. Smaller pieces of evidence are stored at various non-secure locations at the Department of Public Works. The building proposed is a five-bay facility of approximately 2,500 square feet, with a restroom, slop sink, alarm, and key fob system. This project was originally included in the fiscal 2004 budget but deferred.

This project will require approximately \$20,000 in annual non-labor operating and maintenance costs (utilities, minor repairs, etc.), based on a rate of \$8 per square foot.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
2005 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

DPW Door and Lintel Replacement

Appropriations \$ 40,000

Funding Source - Retained Earnings \$ 40,000

The roof on the old garage was funded for replacement in 2004. To complete securing this building, the lintels need replacement and the existing wooden doors should be replaced with steel motorized doors.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

Friends Meeting House Improvements

Appropriations \$ 75,000

Funding Source - Retained Earnings \$ 75,000

This project would provide for the rehabilitation of the foundation, floor, and beams of the Friends Meeting House. The foundation has suffered significant water infiltration throughout the years from tidal flooding. Parts of the beams and the tongue and groove floor have termite damage. In order to stabilize this historic building and prevent further deterioration, it should be raised, a new foundation installed and the floor and beams repaired. Following this work, the entire building should be painted. Funding for this work has been deferred since 2002, when the City acquired the property and building. The Friends of the Friends Meeting House, a non-profit organization created to raise funds for the preservation and maintenance of the building and property, is applying for grants to assist in the funding of this project. However, the work must be done soon with or without such assistance to stop further deterioration.

This project is estimated to increase annual non-labor operating costs by \$9,600 calculated using an \$8 per square foot rate for this 1,200 square foot structure. Additional operating labor costs would be insignificant, and some or all of the additional costs might be recovered through program fees and charges.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
 2005 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

Tennis Court Parking Lot Resurfacing

Appropriations	<u><u>\$ 21,500</u></u>
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Funding Source - General Fund	<u><u>\$ 21,500</u></u>
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This project will provide for the resurfacing of the tennis court parking lot and installation of catch basins at Recreation Park. The lot currently has an “item 4” surface, a gravel base subject to weather and wear, resulting in depressions that hold water and create an uneven surface. It requires annual maintenance in the form of adding and grading new item 4 material. This parking lot serves many park users, including seniors departing and returning from this location on buses. Paving the lot with asphalt will eliminate safety concerns and permit directing water run-off to catch basins. The paved surface will be striped for parking, allowing more vehicles to use the lot.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

Sterling Field Turf Renovation

Appropriations	<u><u>\$ 75,000</u></u>
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Funding Source - Retained Earnings	<u><u>\$ 75,000</u></u>
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This project will provide for the renovation of the turf at Sterling Field. Sterling Field, located in Disbrow Park, was developed with a combination of existing City funds dedicated for fields and contributions from The Osborn retirement community. The Osborn contributed because an auxiliary field on the Osborn property used by Rye Recreation was going to be destroyed to build new housing. The field was intended to be a practice field and to facilitate recreation programs. Demand and expansion in youth and school sports has required that field conditions be improved to meet increased need. Compaction of topsoil and substrata material has created poor drainage and difficulty in establishing turf. Once new fields are on line it is hopeful that this field can be closed and renovated by adding topsoil, vertical drains and a re-seeding of the entire field.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

Tennis Court Resurfacing

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
2005 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

Appropriations \$ 65,000

Funding Source - Retained Earnings \$ 65,000

This project includes the full resurfacing of all four asphalt tennis courts, the installation of new tennis posts and footings, and repairs to the fence. To eliminate large depressions and establish a level play surface, the court will be resurfaced using a fabric liner covered by two inches of asphalt and a complete color coat application. Repairs to the fence will eliminate the numerous gaps between the bottom of the fence and the court surface. The condition of the courts continues to deteriorate since the project was first submitted in 2002, but deferred due to funding constraints. Further deterioration may result in closing the courts as a safety precaution.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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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, 2005

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED FULL TIME STAFF BY FUNCTION

	2003 <u>Authorized</u>	2003 <u>Filled</u>	2004 <u>Authorized</u>	2004 <u>Filled</u>	2005 <u>Budget</u>
City Manager's Office	3.20	3.20	3.20	2.00	2.50
Finance	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	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	.00	.50
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	45.00	45.00	45.00
Fire Services	18.00	18.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Land Use Control	6.40	5.40	6.65	6.65	6.65
Public Works Administration	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Transportation Maintenance	8.05	8.05	9.15	9.15	9.15
Traffic Control	1.75	1.75	1.95	1.95	1.95
Public Sanitation	6.35	6.35	5.40	5.40	5.40
Solid Waste Services	20.80	20.80	19.05	19.05	19.05
Land Maintenance	5.85	5.85	6.10	6.10	6.10
Building & Vehicle Maintenance	11.20	11.20	12.35	12.35	12.35
Recreation Services	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
Park Maintenance	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Nature Center	1.00	1.00	.75	.75	.75
Boat Basin	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Golf Club	<u>13.00</u>	<u>12.00</u>	<u>13.00</u>	<u>11.00</u>	<u>13.00</u>
TOTALS	<u>176.00</u>	<u>172.00</u>	<u>174.00</u>	<u>170.00</u>	<u>173.00</u>

Note: Information in the "filled" columns is based on positions filled as of October 31st.

Variations between 2004 authorized and 2005 budgeted positions, other than the change in total full-time staffing, represents an intra or inter-departmental reallocation of personnel.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

CSEA PAY PLAN
CLERICAL UNIT
Rates Effective January 1, 2005

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 9)</u>
<u>Grade 5</u> Intermediate Clerk Intermediate Typist Telephone Operator Intermediate Account Clerk	\$30,178	\$46,671
<u>Grade 6</u> Cashier Dispatcher Office Assistant (Automated Systems) Intermediate Stenographer	\$31,648	\$48,974
<u>Grade 7</u> Computer Operator Payroll Clerk Senior Office Assistant (Automated Systems)	\$33,199	\$51,385
<u>Grade 8</u> Assessment Clerk Senior Stenographer Senior Clerk Senior Account Clerk Office Assistant (Building Dept.) (Community Development) (Police Department) (Public Works)	\$34,832	\$53,916

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

<u>Pay Grade</u>	<u>Minimum (Step 1)</u>	<u>Maximum (Step 9)</u>
<u>Grade 9</u> Bookkeeper Senior Computer Operator	\$36,532	\$56,572
<u>Grade 10</u> Deputy City Clerk Senior Office Assistant (Police Department) (Public Works)	\$38,321	\$59,358

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, 2005

CSEA PAY PLAN
PUBLIC WORKS UNIT
Rates Effective January 1, 2005

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>	<u>Minimum</u> <u>(Step 1)</u>	<u>Maximum</u> <u>(Step 7)</u>
<u>Grade 5</u> Recreation Attendant Road Maintainer	\$30,591	\$42,980
<u>Grade 6</u> Caretaker Laborer Park Groundskeeper Recreation Leader	\$32,086	\$45,094
<u>Grade 7</u> Automotive Mechanic Helper Skilled Laborer Maintenance Laborer Parking Enforcement Officer Laborer/Jumper (hired after 12/31/03)	\$33,658	\$47,315
<u>Grade 8</u> Maintenance Worker (Repair) Laborer/Jumper Police Dispatcher Senior Recreation Leader Sanitation Worker (hired after 12/31/03)	\$35,310	\$49,648

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

<u>Pay Grade</u>	<u>Minimum (Step 1)</u>	<u>Maximum (Step 7)</u>
<u>Grade 9</u>	\$37,035	\$52,094
Assistant Automotive Mechanic		
Assistant Park Foreman		
Tree Trimmer		
Sanitation Worker		
Maintenance Worker (Mason)		
(Traffic Signs)		
Motor Equipment Operator		
 <u>Grade 10</u>	 \$38,849	 \$54,662
Automotive Mechanic		
Assistant Road Maintenance Foreman		
Assistant Building Inspector		
Code Enforcement Officer		
Heavy Motor Equipment Operator		
Maintenance Mechanic (Mechanical)		
(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, 2005

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, 2005

POLICE PAY PLAN
Rates Effective January 1, 2005

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 40 persons are established by an agreement ratified by the City Council on November 19, 2003 which covers the period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2008. Under the contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A. Pay Plan

	<u>Patrol Officer</u>	<u>Sergeant</u>	<u>Lieutenant</u>
Start	\$50,043	\$86,952	\$93,454
Year 2	65,490		
Year 3	68,214		
Year 4	71,093		
Year 5	74,110		

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, 2005

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 Superintendent of Recreation
Boat Basin Supervisor
City Naturalist
Deputy Comptroller
Fire Inspector
Garage Foreman
Greens Superintendent
Labor Foreman
Parks Foreman
Road Maintenance Foreman
Sanitation Foreman
Tree Foreman

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

Administrative Pay Grade C (salary range \$40,000 - \$80,000)

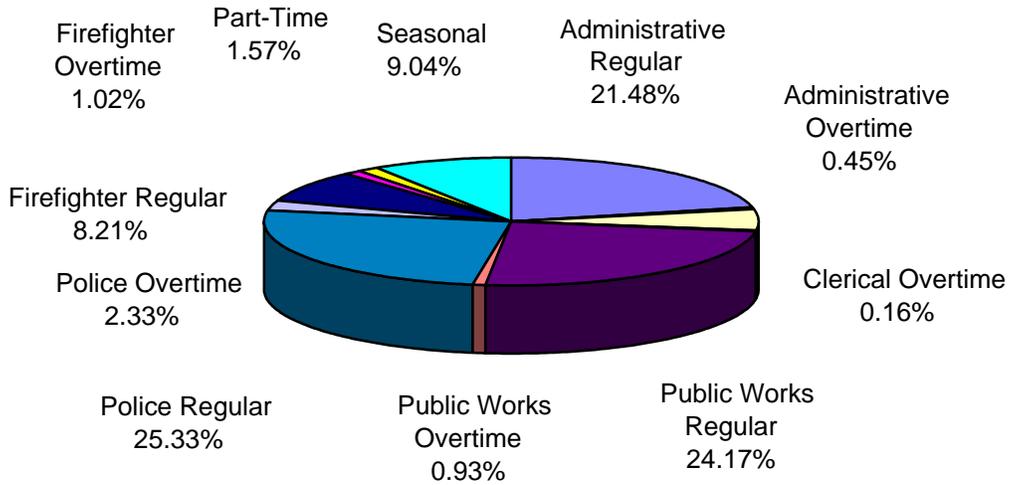
Accountant
Assistant City Engineer
Assistant to the City Manager
Assistant Assessor
Cable Television Coordinator
Junior Network Specialist
Recreation Supervisor
Secretary to City Manager
Business Administrator

Administrative Pay Grade D (salary range \$25,000 - \$65,000)

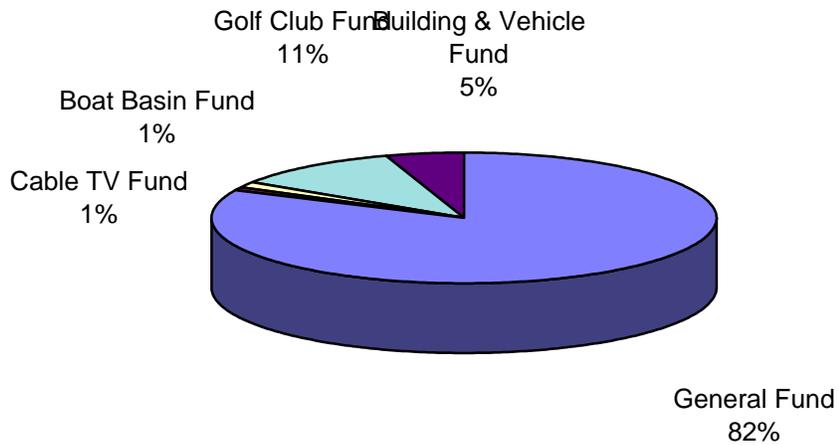
Administrative Assistant
Assistant Cable Television Coordinator
Assistant Greenskeeper
Assistant Naturalist (Curator)
Junior Accountant
Secretary to Corporation Counsel
Student Intern
Coordinator of Member Services

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ALL FUNDS
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

Distribution by Type of Salaries and Wages - All Funds

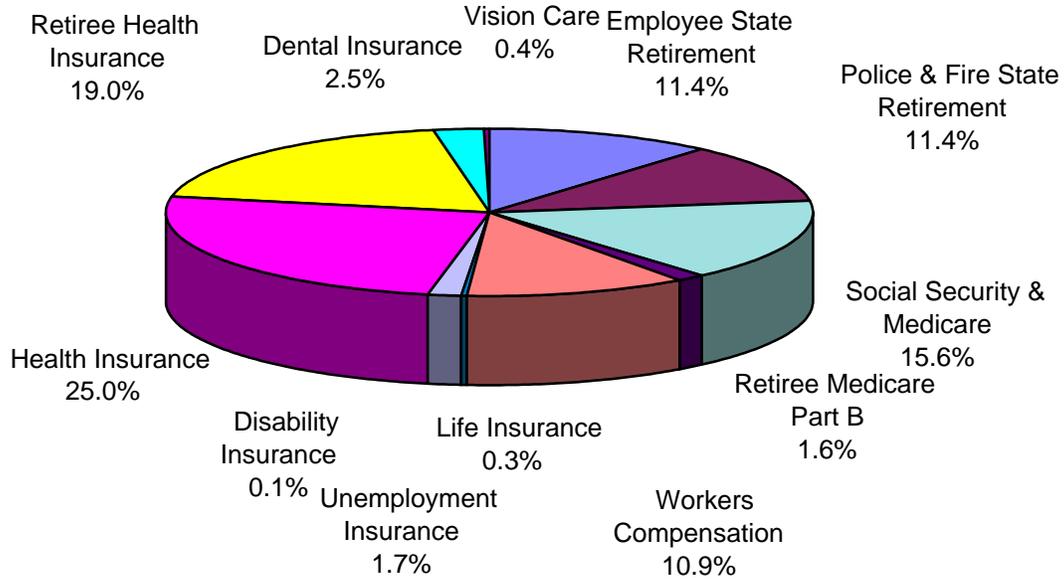


Salaries and Wages by Fund

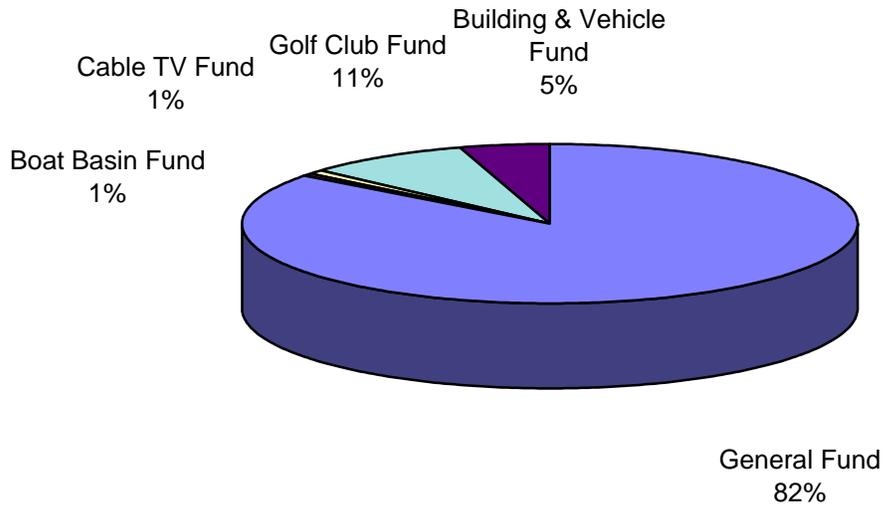


CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ALL FUNDS
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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, 2005

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEE SALARIES, WAGES AND BENEFITS

	2003 Actual	2004 Forecast	2005 Adopted
Salaries and Wages:			
Administrative Regular	\$ 2,432,141	\$ 2,720,124	\$ 2,872,349
Administrative Overtime	69,596	56,089	60,525
Clerical Regular	644,884	665,082	707,383
Clerical Overtime	11,911	16,199	21,184
Public Works Regular	2,940,915	3,103,521	3,231,456
Public Works Overtime	115,045	119,543	124,728
Police Regular	3,061,130	3,195,349	3,387,559
Police Overtime	340,218	302,000	312,100
Firefighter Regular	1,038,741	1,101,867	1,098,070
Firefighter Overtime	141,270	130,000	136,500
Part-Time	155,794	196,799	210,457
Seasonal	912,227	1,201,036	1,209,255
Total Salaries and Wages	11,863,872	12,807,609	13,371,566
Employee Benefits:			
Employee State Retirement	305,626	796,417	734,056
Police & Fire State Retirement	168,239	755,890	738,401
Local Police Pension	2,841	2,842	2,842
Social Security & Medicare	873,096	974,662	1,009,481
Retiree Medicare Part B	76,037	87,653	104,427
Workers Compensation	599,016	732,509	704,583
Life Insurance	13,469	16,452	18,323
Unemployment Insurance	69,542	101,000	111,420
Disability Insurance	5,174	7,358	6,197
Health Insurance	1,071,823	1,382,442	1,615,815
Retiree Health Insurance	871,828	1,099,410	1,226,243
Dental Insurance	119,193	154,309	160,071
Vision Care	19,844	22,430	23,634
Total Employee Benefits	4,195,728	6,133,374	6,455,493
Total Employee Salaries, Wages, and Benefits	\$ 16,059,600	\$ 18,940,983	\$ 19,827,059

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ALL FUNDS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

EMPLOYEE SALARIES, WAGES, AND BENEFITS BY FUND

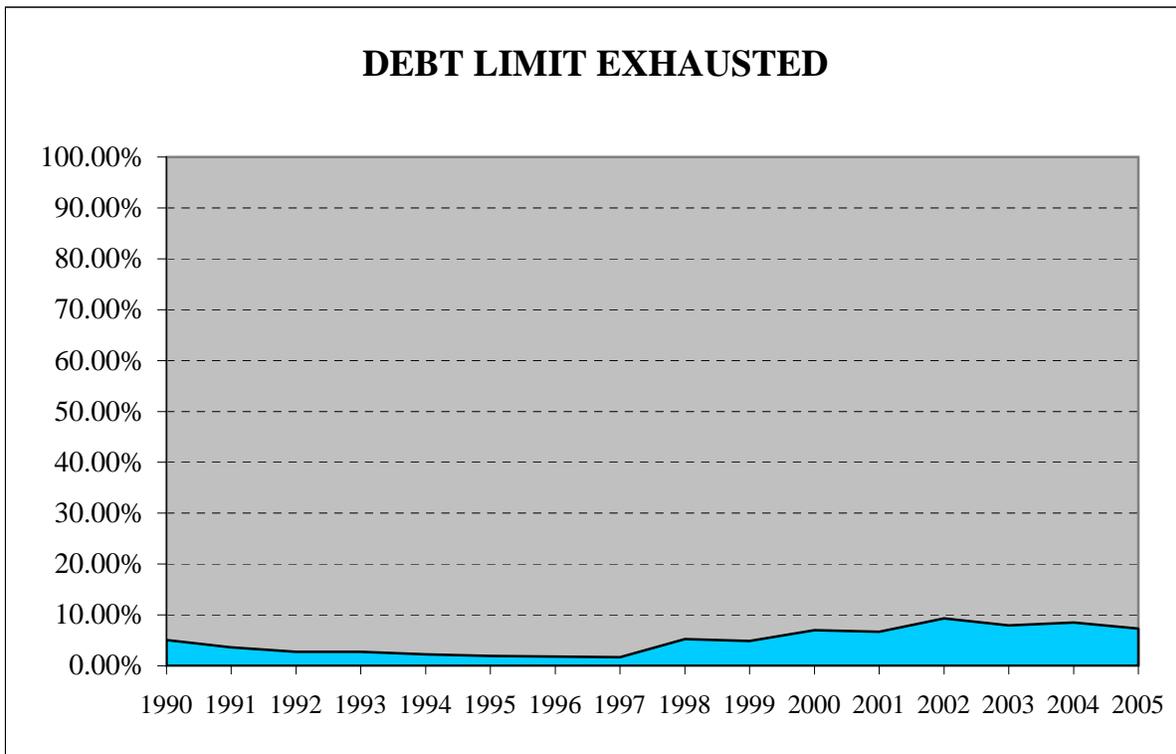
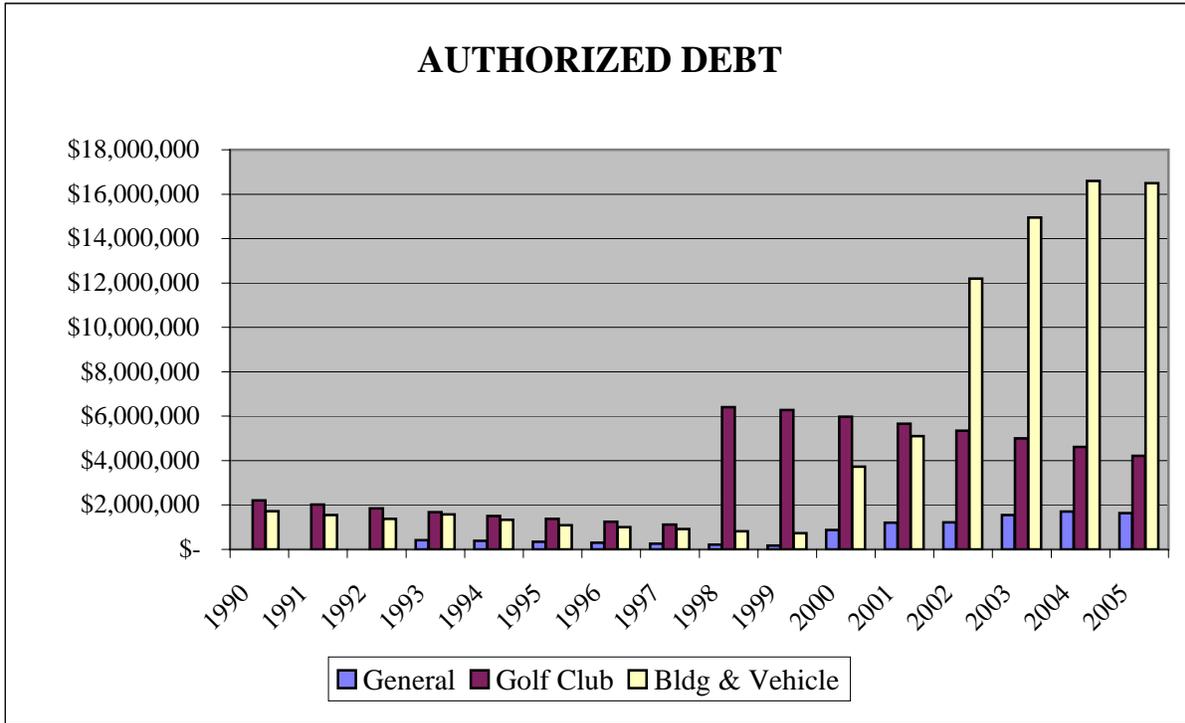
	General	Cable TV	Boat Basin	Golf Club	Building & Vehicle	Total
Salaries and Wages:						
Administrative Regular	\$ 2,338,593	\$ 93,949	\$ 63,186	\$ 285,838	\$ 90,783	\$ 2,872,349
Administrative Overtime	55,525	-	-	-	5,000	60,525
Clerical Regular	657,509	-	-	49,874	-	707,383
Clerical Overtime	15,400	-	-	5,784	-	21,184
Public Works Regular	2,245,026	-	88,937	333,532	563,961	3,231,456
Public Works Overtime	109,700	-	5,500	6,528	3,000	124,728
Police Regular	3,387,559	-	-	-	-	3,387,559
Police Overtime	312,100	-	-	-	-	312,100
Firefighter Regular	1,098,070	-	-	-	-	1,098,070
Firefighter Overtime	136,500	-	-	-	-	136,500
Part-Time	206,457	-	4,000	-	-	210,457
Seasonal	390,920	13,650	18,000	786,685	-	1,209,255
Total Salaries and Wages	10,953,359	107,599	179,623	1,468,241	662,744	13,371,566
Employee Benefits:						
Employee State Retirement	567,546	9,677	16,333	70,885	69,615	734,056
Police & Fire State Retirement	738,401	-	-	-	-	738,401
Local Police Pension	2,842	-	-	-	-	2,842
Social Security & Medicare	824,311	8,231	13,650	112,625	50,664	1,009,481
Retiree Medicare Part B	98,815	-	-	3,741	1,871	104,427
Workers Compensation	622,877	399	7,904	35,812	37,591	704,583
Life Insurance	16,230	450	225	1,125	293	18,323
Unemployment Insurance	23,300	-	-	88,120	-	111,420
Disability Insurance	4,873	106	131	624	463	6,197
Health Insurance	1,334,178	11,277	19,782	125,310	125,268	1,615,815
Retiree Health Insurance	1,118,975	-	6,445	87,340	13,483	1,226,243
Dental Insurance	132,674	1,296	2,363	11,776	11,962	160,071
Vision Care	17,443	408	612	2,652	2,519	23,634
Total Employee Benefits	5,502,465	31,844	67,445	540,010	313,729	6,455,493
Total Employee Salaries, Wages, and Benefits	\$ 16,455,824	\$ 139,443	\$ 247,068	\$ 2,008,251	\$ 976,473	\$ 19,827,059

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, 2005



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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	7.96%
2004	1,701,463	4,610,000	16,593,537	22,905,000	8.47%
2005	1,634,266	4,210,000	16,492,252	22,336,518	7.34%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATED DEBT PAYMENTS

Issue	Principal Balance 1/1/2005	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	New Issues	Principal Balance 12/31/2005
General Fund:					
2000 Drainage	\$ 297,777	\$ 12,000	\$ 15,546	\$ -	\$ 285,777
2000 Traffic Signals	350,327	14,118	18,290	-	336,209
2001 Traffic Signals	183,614	7,303	8,649	-	176,311
2001 Drainage	174,656	6,947	8,227	-	167,709
2001 Recreation Lighting	85,089	3,384	4,008	-	81,705
Authorized but unissued as of November 1, 2004 (authorization date in parenthesis):					
2004 Highland Onondaga Drain (2/25/2004)	200,000	7,830	5,000	-	192,170
2004 Pump Stations (1/22/2003)	350,000	13,702	8,750	-	336,298
2004 Traffic Signals (1/22/2003)	60,000	1,913	2,700	-	58,087
Total General Fund	1,701,463	67,197	71,170	-	1,634,266
Golf Club Fund:					
1990 Improvements	175,000	175,000	5,863	-	-
1998 Improvements Series A	2,975,000	155,000	129,063	-	2,820,000
1998 Improvements Series B	1,460,000	70,000	91,135	-	1,390,000
Total Golf Club Fund	4,610,000	400,000	226,061	-	4,210,000
Building & Vehicle Fund:					
1990 Garage	300,000	50,000	18,675	-	250,000
2000 Milton Firehouse	2,076,561	83,682	108,409	-	1,992,879
2000 Salt Storage Dome	91,085	3,671	4,756	-	87,414
2000 Vacuum Truck	140,132	5,647	7,316	-	134,485
2000 Fire Ladder Truck	394,118	15,882	20,576	-	378,236
2001 Locust Firehouse	1,074,808	42,748	50,623	-	1,032,060
2001 City Hall	134,351	5,343	6,328	-	129,008
2001 Police Building	62,698	2,494	2,954	-	60,204
2001 Recreation Center	44,784	1,781	2,110	-	43,003
2002 City Hall Office Refurbishment	15,169	704	575	-	14,465
2002 City Hall HVAC	257,426	11,949	9,755	-	245,477
2002 Police Pistol Range	206,860	9,602	7,839	-	197,258
2002 Police Headquarters	310,752	14,424	11,776	-	296,328
2002 Milton Firehouse Improvements	82,744	3,841	3,136	-	78,903
2002 Recreation Fields	1,379,071	64,013	52,258	-	1,315,058
2002 Parks and Playgrounds	36,775	1,707	1,394	-	35,068
2002 Damiano Center	2,666,203	123,760	101,031	-	2,542,443
2004 Land Acquisition (EFC)	1,708,013	75,000	72,409	-	1,633,013

(continued)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005
 SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATED DEBT PAYMENTS

Issue	Principal Balance 1/1/2005	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	New Issues	Principal Balance 12/31/2005
Building & Vehicle Fund (continued):					
Authorized but unissued as of November 1, 2004 (authorization date in parenthesis):					
Land Acquisition (10/24/2001)	1,091,987	54,599	-	-	1,037,388
Police Headquarters Upgrade (1/22/2003)	101,000	3,220	4,545	-	97,780
Street Sweeper (2/25/2004)	150,000	7,218	6,750	-	142,782
Locust Firehouse (7/21/1999 & 2/25/2004)	4,269,000	-	-	-	4,269,000
Proposed for future authorization:					
2005 Fire Pumper Truck	-	-	-	480,000	480,000
Total Building & Vehicle Fund	16,593,537	581,285	493,215	480,000	16,492,252
Total - All Funds	\$ 22,905,000	\$ 1,048,482	\$ 790,446	\$ 480,000	\$ 22,336,518

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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	
			2005	2004
2005	\$ 135,880,847	2.59%	\$ 5,246,364,749	\$ -
2004	134,574,950	2.64%	5,097,535,985	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	131,559,102	4.68%	-	2,811,091,923
Total five year full valuation			<u>\$ 21,741,830,351</u>	<u>\$ 19,306,557,525</u>
Average five year full valuation			<u>\$ 4,348,366,070</u>	<u>\$ 3,861,311,505</u>
Constitutional debt limit (7% of average five year full valuation)			\$ 304,385,625	\$ 270,291,805
Less: Outstanding debt at December 31			22,336,518	22,905,000
Net debt contracting margin			<u>\$ 282,049,107</u>	<u>\$ 247,386,805</u>
Debt contracting margin available			<u>92.66%</u>	<u>91.53%</u>
Debt contracting margin exhausted			<u>7.34%</u>	<u>8.47%</u>

¹Taxable assessment roll used to levy taxes in the indicated fiscal year.

²2005 equalization rate established as final by NYS Office of Real Property Services on November 9, 2004.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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)		
	2003	2004	2005
General Fund	\$ 21,212,206	\$ 24,159,589	\$ 25,850,498
Cable TV Fund	169,578	214,698	214,169
Nature Center Fund ¹	130,051	-	-
Boat Basin Fund	408,211	485,579	483,023
Golf Club Fund	4,128,867	4,480,697	4,427,243
Total gross annual budgets	<u>\$ 26,048,913</u>	<u>\$ 29,340,563</u>	<u>\$ 30,974,933</u>
Total of preceding three years' gross annual budgets			<u>\$ 86,364,409</u>
Average of preceding three years' gross annual budgets			<u>\$ 28,788,136</u>

	Subject to City Council Vote	Subject to Permissive Referendum
Maximum charter bonding limit	<u>\$ 1,439,407</u>	<u>\$ 2,878,814</u>
Less outstanding principal at December 31, 2005:		
2000 Serial Bonds	(289,140)	(932,981)
2001 Serial Bonds	(481,629)	(176,311)
2002 Serial Bonds	-	(867,499)
2005 Serial Bonds (Estimated)	-	(97,780)
Charter bonding limit at December 31, 2005	<u>\$ 668,638</u>	<u>\$ 804,243</u>

¹ Nature Center Fund activities consolidated into the General Fund beginning in fiscal 2004.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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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, 2005

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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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
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
2004	113.41	133.71	-	16.25	17.05	17.96	396.52	528.05

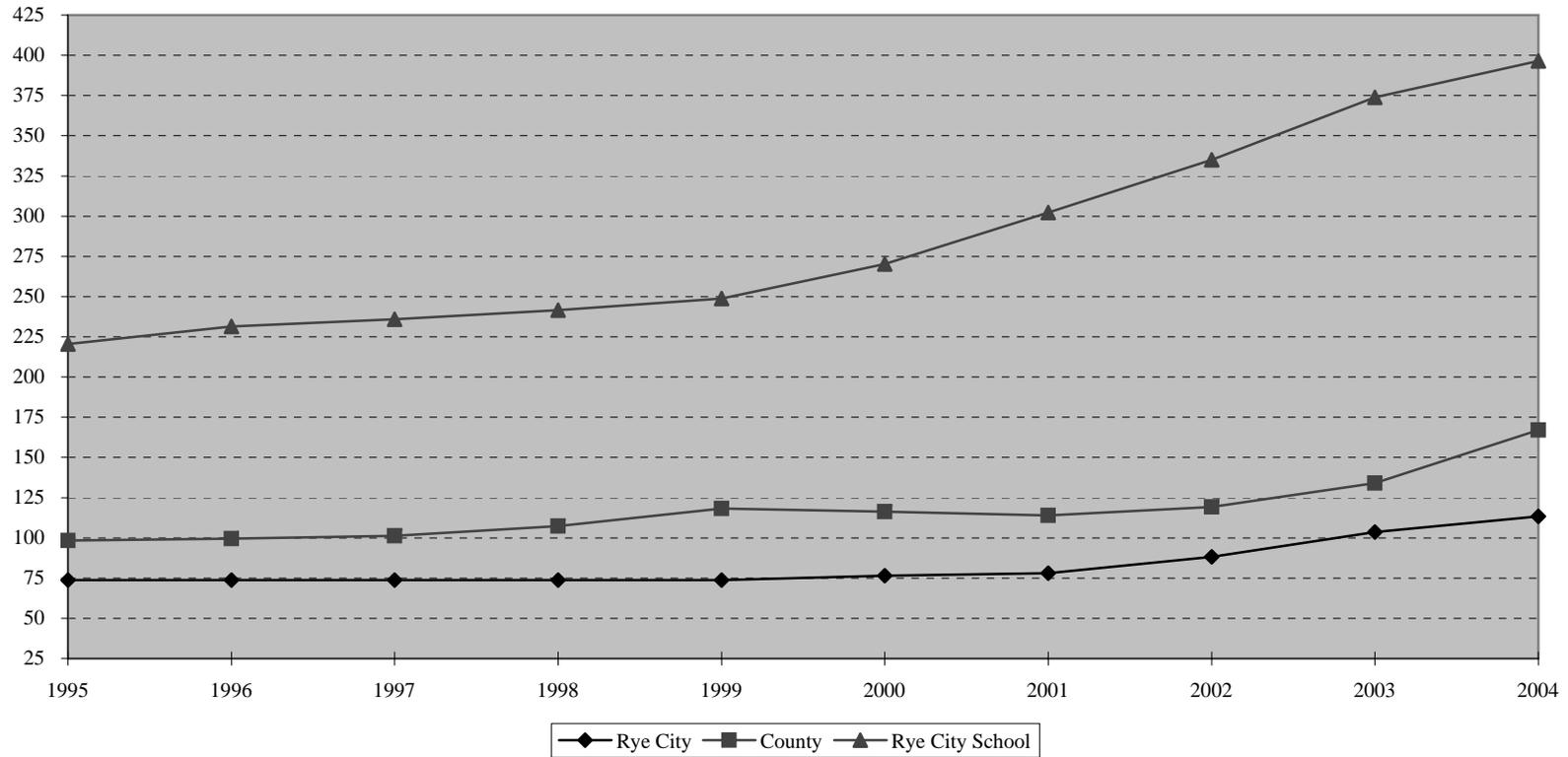
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

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
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
2004	15,254,250	17,978,031	-	2,239,921	2,366,892	362,884	48,081,406	7,417,408

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

TAX RATE COMPARISONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

TAX RATES PER THOUSAND



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

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 County Tax Change	Tax Rate Rye City School	School Tax Change	CPI-U ⁽²⁾	CPI-U Change
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%	191.9	2.57%
2003	103.55	17.43%	134.10	12.55%	373.81	11.58%	197.8	3.07%
2004	113.41	9.52%	167.02	24.55%	396.52	6.08%	204.6	3.44%
Total Change		53.84%		69.86%		79.77%		26.14%

⁽¹⁾ Combined county tax rate includes county operating, M. T. A., Water District No. 4, Blind Brook Sewer District and County Refuse District #1.

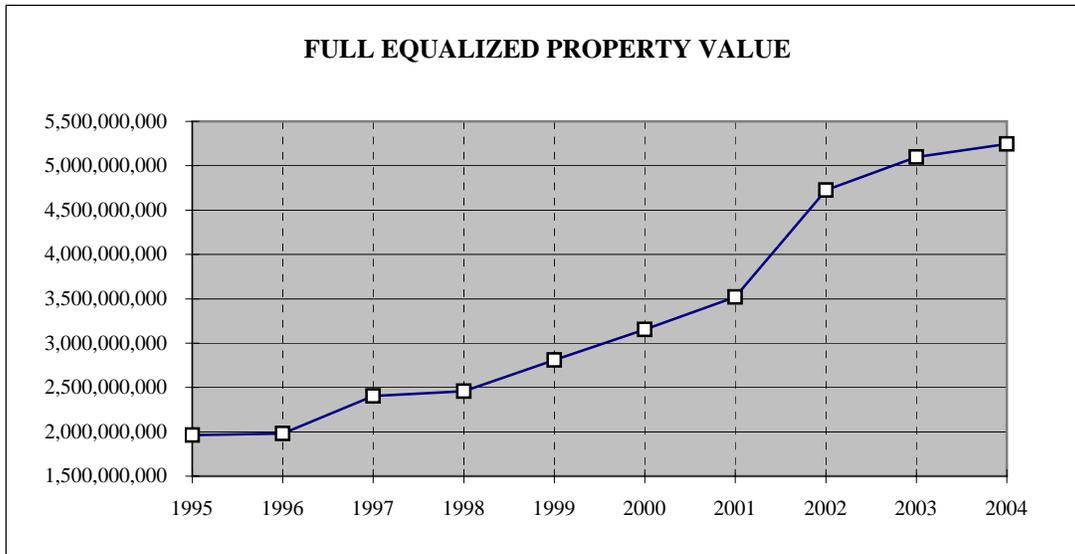
⁽²⁾ Consumer Price Index, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA, All Items, 1982-84=100. CPI-U for most recent year shown above is the monthly average through November.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

ASSESSED AND EQUALIZED FULL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Roll Year	Filed Assessed Value	State Equalization Rate	Equalized Full Value
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	2.64%	5,097,535,985
2004	135,880,847	2.59%	5,246,364,749

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 2004 roll year will be the basis for the 2005 tax levy.



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2005

FILED ASSESSMENT ROLL CLASSIFICATION
September 15, 2004

Class	Number of Parcels	Percent of Parcels	Gross Assessed Value	Percent of Gross Roll
Agriculture	1	0.02%	\$ 250	0.00%
Residential	3,858	79.51%	107,282,955	64.90%
Vacant Land	225	4.64%	2,409,300	1.46%
Commercial	179	3.69%	11,019,643	6.67%
Coop, Condo, Apt.	372	7.67%	9,267,278	5.61%
Recreation	42	0.87%	11,006,275	6.66%
Community Service	65	1.34%	15,787,300	9.55%
Industrial	3	0.06%	75,250	0.05%
Utility	102	2.10%	8,176,728	4.95%
Wetlands & Parkland	5	0.10%	283,950	0.17%
Total	4,852	100.00%	165,308,929	100.00%
Exempt			29,428,082	
Total Taxable Assessed Value			\$ 135,880,847	

Notes:

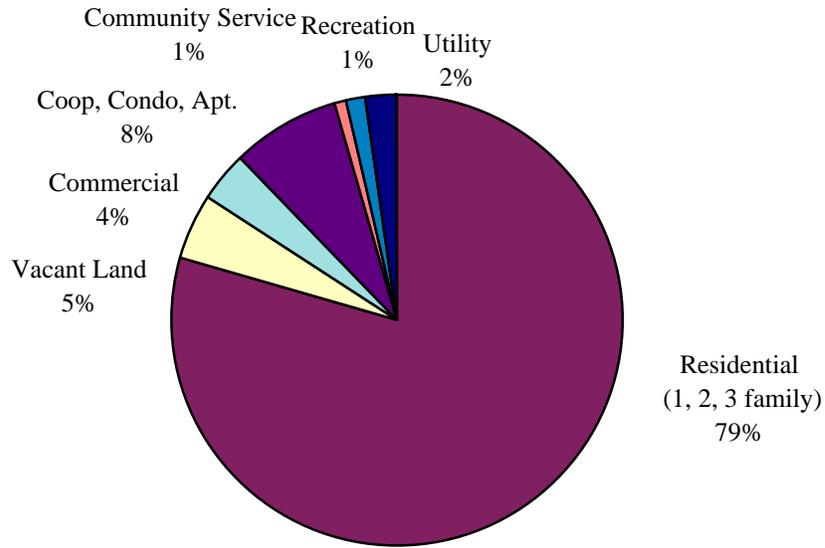
Agriculture represents Van Amring Mill Pond (Fish & Wildlife Preserve)

Residential includes one, two, and three family homes.

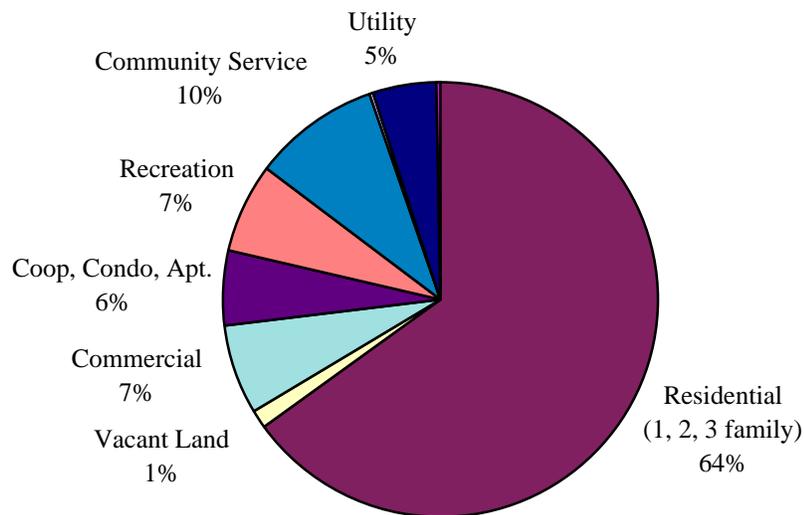
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2004 ASSESSMENT ROLL CLASSIFICATION

PARCELS BY CLASS



GROSS ASSESSED VALUE BY CLASS



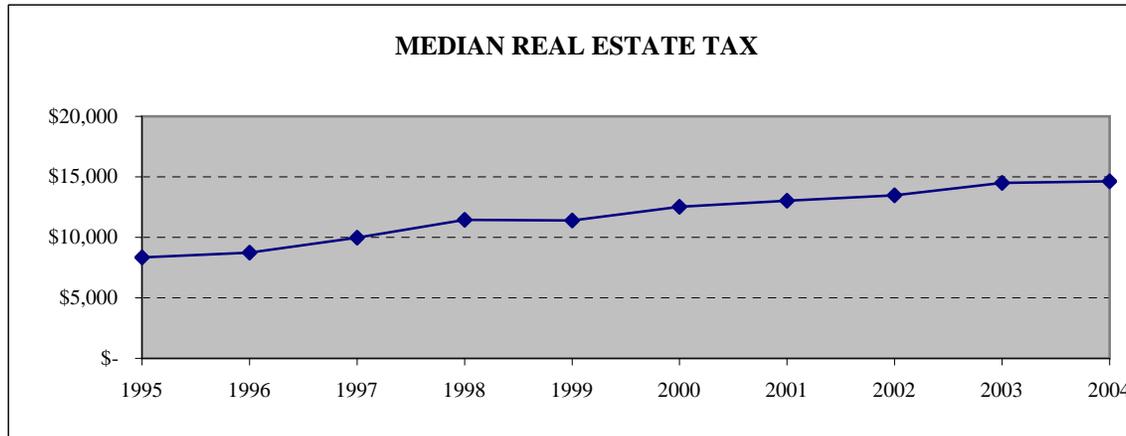
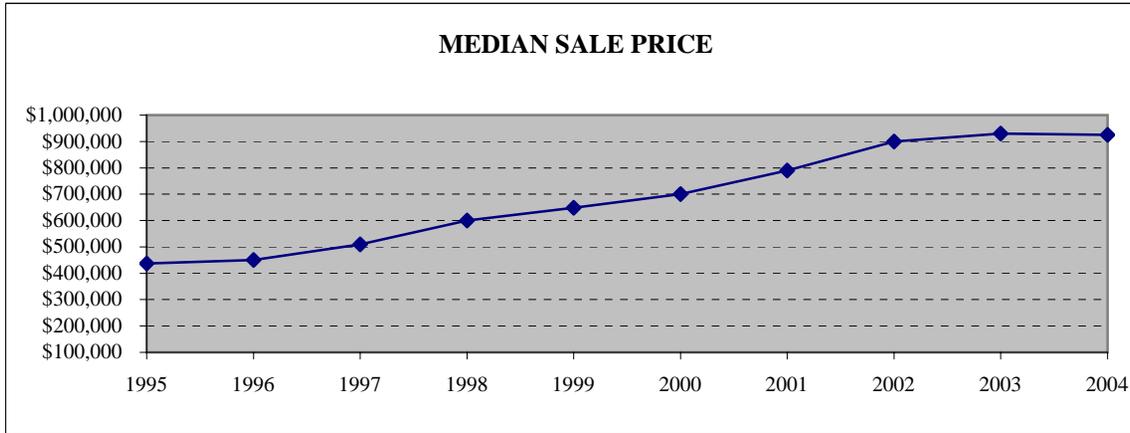
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COMPARISON OF TAXABLE AND EXEMPT ASSESSED VALUATION
LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	2002	2003	2004
Real Property:			
Land	\$ 58,805,301	\$ 58,843,851	\$ 58,853,501
Improvements	102,412,730	102,814,780	103,563,650
Public Service (utilities in private streets)	498,397	498,397	498,397
Special Franchise (utilities in public streets)	3,016,717	2,432,021	2,393,381
Total Gross Roll	\$ 164,733,145	\$ 164,589,049	\$ 165,308,929
County Exempt Real Property :			
Wholly exempt	\$ 28,749,750	\$ 28,749,750	\$ 28,098,550
All other partial exemptions	1,309,224	1,264,349	1,329,532
Total County Exempt Property	\$ 30,058,974	\$ 30,014,099	\$ 29,428,082
County Taxable Real Property	\$ 134,674,171	\$ 134,574,950	\$ 135,880,847
City Exempt Real Property:			
Wholly exempt	\$ 28,749,750	\$ 28,749,750	\$ 28,098,550
All other partial exemptions	1,309,224	1,264,349	1,329,532
Total City Exempt Property	\$ 30,058,974	\$ 30,014,099	\$ 29,428,082
City Taxable Real Property	\$ 134,674,171	\$ 134,574,950	\$ 135,880,847

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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
1995	185	\$ 107,602,000	0.00%	\$ 436,875	0.00%	\$ 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	204	242,504,700	3.35%	930,000	3.33%	14,490	1.56%
2004	51	61,617,714	(74.59)%	925,000	(0.54)%	14,630	1.58%

* Partial year. 2004 residential sales information available only through April 30, 2004.

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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
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The following glossary provides definitions of the various specialized terms. Whenever a definition is taken from or otherwise based upon an authoritative pronouncement, a reference to that standard is provided in brackets. The following abbreviations are used throughout this glossary:

AICPA American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

FASB Financial Accounting Standards Board

GAAP Generally accepted accounting principles

GAAS Generally accepted auditing standards

GAGAS Generally accepted government auditing standards

GASB Governmental Accounting Standards Board

IGAS Interpretation of Governmental Accounting Standards

NCGA National Council on Governmental Accounting

Q&A Implementation Guide

SAS Statement on Auditing Standards

SGAC Statement of Governmental Accounting Concepts

SGAS Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards

TB Technical Bulletin

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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., leach ate collection systems and final cover) as well as the cost of services (e.g., postclosure maintenance and monitoring costs). [SGAS 18] _____ 635

Lapse period. A specified time at the beginning of a given budget period during which encumbrances outstanding at the end of the prior budget period may be liquidated using the prior year's budgetary authority. Many governments avoid the use of a lapse period by automatically appropriating as part of each new budget an amount sufficient to cover encumbrances outstanding at the end of the prior budget period.

Legal debt margin. The excess of the amount of debt legally authorized over the amount of debt outstanding.

Legal defeasance. A situation that occurs when debt is legally satisfied based on certain provisions in the debt instrument even though the debt is not actually paid. When debt is defeased, it is no longer reported as a liability on the face of the statement of position; only the new debt, if any, is reported as a liability. [SGAS 7]

Legal level of budgetary control. The level at which a government's management may not reallocate resources without special approval from the legislative body.

Lent securities. The securities lent by the lender to the borrower in a securities lending transaction. Also referred to as *underlying securities*. [SGAS 28]

Level (1-4) guidance. In the context of the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments, a reference to the relative authority of a given source of GAAP guidance.

Level of effort requirements. A requirement that a grant recipient not use grant resources to reduce its own participation in a given program or activity.

Lien date. For property (ad valorem) taxes, the date when an enforceable legal claim to taxable property arises. Generally the lien date is specified in the relevant enabling legislation. Many governments use the term *lien date* even though a lien is not formally placed on the property at that date. Alternatively, the term *assessment date* is used to describe this same date. [SGAS 33]

Loan premium or fee. Term used in connection with securities lending arrangements. Payments from the borrower to the lender as compensation for the use of the underlying securities when the borrower provides securities or letters of credit as collateral. [SGAS 28]

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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
i.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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