



2006
Annual Budget

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK

Michael A. Genito
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City Comptroller
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CITY OF RYE
Department of Finance

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March 7, 2006

New York State Office of the State Comptroller
Data Management Unit
ATTN: Lea Alfano
110 State Street, 12th Floor
Albany, NY 12236

Dear Ms. Alfano:

I certify that the attached is a true copy of the budget for the City of Rye for the fiscal year ended 2006, as adopted by the City on December 14, 2005.

Sincerely,
CITY OF RYE

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Michael A. Genito'.

Michael A. Genito
City Comptroller



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK

ANNUAL BUDGET

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

Prepared by

The Office of City Manager and the Department of Finance

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



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
Award*

PRESENTED TO

**City of Rye
New York**

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

January 1, 2005

Nancy L. Ziehl
President

Jeffrey R. Egan
Executive Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

2006 ANNUAL BUDGET

	<u>Page</u>
1. Introduction	
The City of Rye	1-1
Elected and Appointed City Officials	1-7
Organizational Chart	1-8
Mission and Organization of the City of Rye	1-9
How to Use This Budget Document	1-10
The Budget Process	1-11
Charter Provision Concerning Annual Budget	1-12
Demographic and Statistical Data	1-14
Financial Goals and Policy Statements	1-16
2. Budget Message and Overview	
Budget Message	2-1
Combined Budgets - All Funds	2-13
Property Tax Distribution by Tax Dollar	2-20
3. General Fund	
Fund Description	3-1
Property Tax Levy Calculation	3-3
Expenditures and Revenues by Program Graphs	3-4
Summary of General Fund Budget by Program	3-5
Expenditures by Object and Revenues by Source Graphs	3-6
Expenditures by Object and Revenues by Source Summary	3-7
<u>Program Summaries</u>	3-9
<i>General Government</i>	
Program Description	3-11
Department Summaries	
City Council	3-12
City Manager	3-13
Finance	3-14
Assessor	3-16
City Clerk	3-17
Law	3-19
Personnel	3-20
Management Information Services	3-21
Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	3-22
Program Budget Summary	3-23
Budget Summary by Function	3-24
<i>Public Safety</i>	
Program Description	3-29
Department Summaries	
Police	3-30
Traffic Services	3-32
Fire	3-33
Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	3-34
Program Budget Summary	3-35

	Budget Summary by Function	3-36
	<i>Community Environment</i>	
	Program Description	3-41
	Department Summaries	
	Planning	3-42
	Engineering	3-43
	Building	3-44
	Public Works	3-45
	Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	3-48
	Program Budget Summary	3-49
	Budget Summary by Function	3-50
	<i>Recreation and Culture</i>	
	Program Description	3-55
	Department Summary	
	Recreation	3-56
	Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	3-58
	Program Budget Summary	3-59
	Budget Summary by Function	3-60
	Special Facilities	3-62
	Contract Service Agencies	3-63
	Other Financing Uses	3-64
	<u>General Fund Details</u>	3-65
	Unallocated General Fund Revenues Graph and Tables	3-66
	Detailed Schedule of General Fund Revenues	3-68
	Detailed Schedule of Cost Allocations	3-71
	Tables and Graphs	3-73
	Budget Summaries by Cost Center	3-87
	Fee Schedule	3-150
4.	Rye Community Television (RCTV) Special Revenue Fund	
	Fund Description	4-1
	Department Summary	4-3
	Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	4-4
	Budget Summary	4-5
	Rye Community Television (RCTV) Fee Schedule	4-6
5.	KT Woods Permanent Fund	
	Fund Description	5-1
	Expenditures Graph	5-2
	Budget Summary	5-3
6.	Debt Service Fund	
	Fund Description	6-1
	Expenditures and Revenues Graphs	6-2
	Budget Summary	6-3
7.	Capital Projects Fund	
	Fund Description	7-1
	Summary of Capital Projects	7-2
	Project Details	7-3
	Capital Projects In Progress	7-5

8. DePauw Municipal Boat Basin Enterprise Fund	
Fund Description	8-1
Department Summary	8-3
Expenses and Revenues Graphs	8-4
Budget Summary	8-5
DePauw Municipal Boat Basin Fee Schedule	8-6
9. Rye Golf Club Enterprise Fund	
Fund Description	9-1
Department Summary	9-3
Expenses and Revenues Graphs	9-6
Budget Summary	9-7
Golf Club Projects	9-13
Schedule of Outstanding Indebtedness and Debt Service Requirements	9-14
Administrative Cost Allocations	9-15
Rye Golf Club Fee Schedule	9-16
10. Risk Retention Internal Service Fund	
Fund Description	10-1
Expenses and Revenues Graph	10-2
Budget Summary	10-3
11. Building and Vehicle Maintenance Internal Service Fund	
Fund Description	11-1
Expenses and Revenues Graphs	11-2
Budget Summary	11-3
Building Projects	11-6
Vehicle Projects	11-7
Building Projects in Progress	11-8
Vehicle Projects in Progress	11-9
Schedule of Outstanding Indebtedness and Debt Service Requirements	11-10
Summary of Building Projects	11-11
Building Project Details	11-12
12. Multi-Year Plan	12-1
13. Personnel Information	
Description	13-1
Summary of Authorized Full Time Staff by Function	13-2
CSEA Pay Plan Clerical Unit	13-3
CSEA Pay Plan Public Works Unit	13-5
Fire Pay Plan	13-7
Police Pay Plan	13-8
Administrative Pay Plan	13-9
Salaries and Wages Graphs	13-11
Employee Benefits Graphs	13-12
Summary of Salaries, Wages, and Benefits	13-13
Employee Salaries, Wages, and Benefits by Fund	13-14
14. Debt Information	

Description	14-1
Authorized Debt and Debt Limit Exhausted	14-2
Summary of Authorized Debt	14-3
Schedule of Estimated Debt Payments	14-4
Pro forma Computation of Legal Debt Martin	14-6
Pro forma Analysis of Charter Bonding Limitations	14-7
15. Tax Rates and Assessment	
Description	15-1
Property Tax Rates and Tax Levies	15-3
Tax Rate Comparison	15-4
Tax Rate Increases Compared to Increases in the CPI-U	15-5
Assessed and Equalized Full Value of Taxable Property	15-6
Filed Assessment Roll Classification Table	15-7
Assessment Roll Classification Graphs	15-8
Comparison of Taxable and Exempt Assessed Valuation	15-9
Median Sale Price and Median Real Estate Tax	15-10
Annual Residential Sales Analysis and Tax Effort	15-11
16. Glossary	16-1

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 administrative 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 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 the 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 the 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 on page 3-142 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/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, used to account for revenues received from the cable television franchise holder that are specifically used to account for 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 a \$20,000 endowment bestowed upon the City in 1989 by Allan S. Woods and Ruth Woods Frothingham in honor of Katherine Taylor Woods, the principal of which must remain untouched in perpetuity, and the interest and investment earnings of which must be used to fund in whole or in part the salary of one or more 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 accounts for financial resources that will 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 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 GAAP. Designations of unreserved fund balances in governmental funds indicate the planned utilization of these resources in the ensuing year's budget or other 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, Cable TV Special Revenue, K.T. Woods Permanent, 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.

2006 Budget Calendar

April 11, 2005: Departments requested to submit to the City Comptroller, no later than May 15, 2005, projects proposed for the 2006-2010 Capital Improvement Plan ("CIP") and vehicle acquisitions proposed for 2006. Projects and vehicles must have a value of at least \$15,000 and an estimated useful life of at least three years.

June 17, 2005: Departments advised that access to budget management system is available for 2006 operating budget input, including current year forecasts of revenues and expenditures, and forthcoming year revenue estimates and appropriation requests. All submissions must be completed by August 31, 2005.

June through August 4, 2005: Meetings with City Manager, City Comptroller, and department heads as needed or desired to review, evaluate, and prioritize 2006-2010 CIP requests and 2006 proposed vehicle acquisitions.

August 4, 2005: City Manager makes final decisions concerning proposed 2006-2010 projects.

August 12, 2005: 2006-2010 CIP transmitted to the City Council

August 15, 2005: 2006-2010 CIP presented to the City Council at public meeting by City Manager and City Comptroller.

September 7, 2005: City's financial policies reviewed and updates adopted by City Council upon completion of review by City Finance Committee.

September 19, 2005: Memorandum from City Manager and City Comptroller outlining observed or anticipated significant changes to major revenues and expenditures in the forthcoming year transmitted to City Council.

October 2005: Meetings with City Manager, City Comptroller, and department heads to review 2006 operating budget revenue estimates and appropriation requests.

October 14, 2005: City Manager makes final 2006 operating budget decisions.

October 2005: City Finance Department prepares, proofs and publishes 2006 Tentative Budget document.

November 7, 2005: 2006 Tentative Budget document transmitted to City Council.

November 9, 2005: 2006 Tentative Budget presented to City Council at public meeting by City Manager and City Comptroller.

November 10 – December 6, 2005: 2006 Tentative Budget public workshop meetings as needed or desired.

November 30, 2005: Regular City Council public meeting, with discussion and public participation concerning the 2006 Tentative Budget included on the agenda.

December 7, 2005: Regular City Council public meeting, with public hearing of the 2006 Tentative Budget included on the agenda.

December 14, 2005: Regular City Council public meeting, with adoption of the 2006 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, 2005

Elected Officials

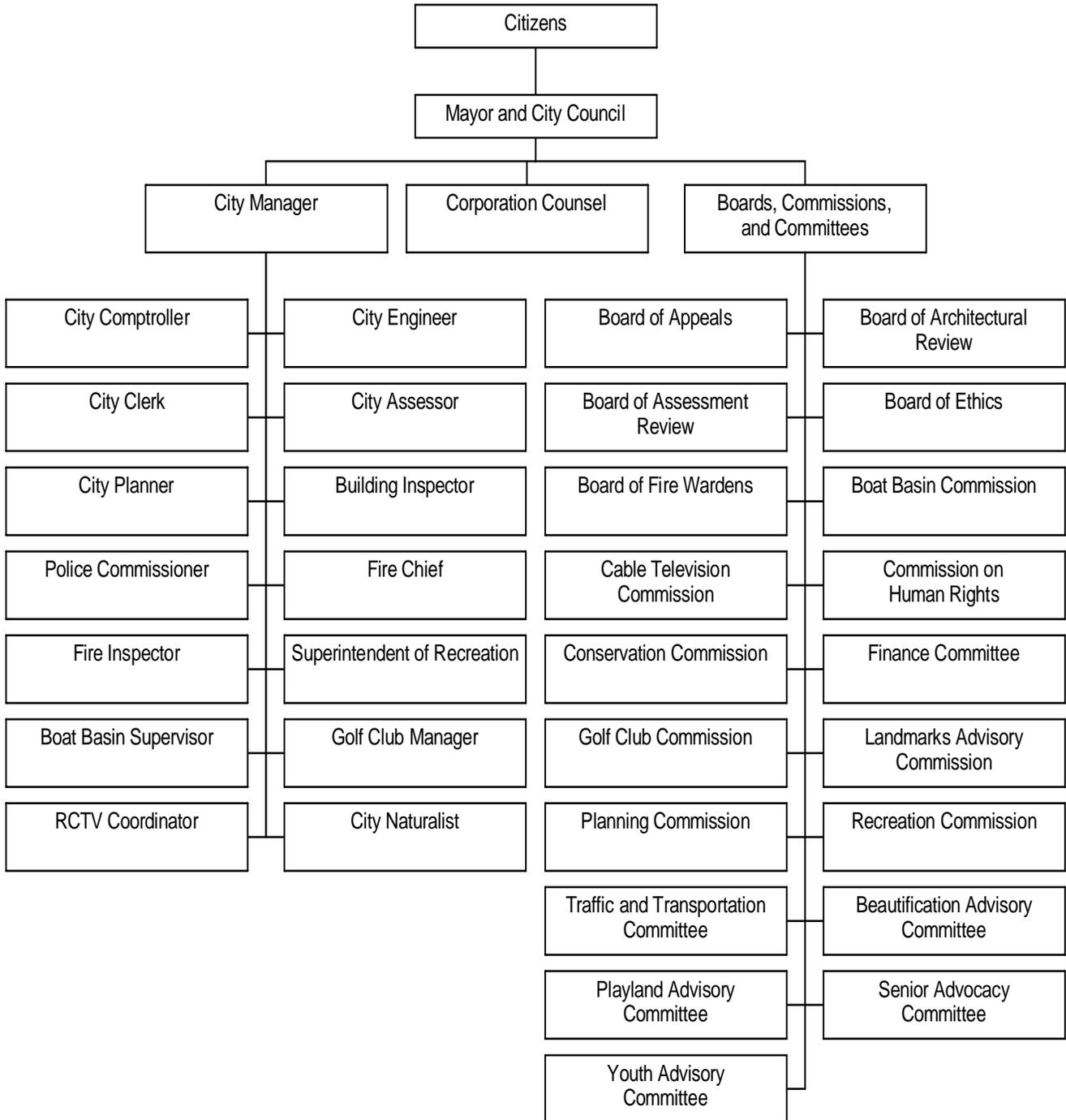
Steven Otis, Mayor

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, Assistant City Manager/Comptroller
Scott Pickup, Assistant City Manager
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
Nicole Levitsky, Acting 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 Multi-Year Plan section provides a highly summarized three-year forecast of General Fund revenues, expenditures, other financing sources and uses, fund balance, projected tax rates, and other information.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. The Tax Rates and Assessment section provides information on property tax rates and levies, assessed valuation, and residential property sales.
16. 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 or Michael A. Genito, City Comptroller
Rye City Hall, 1051 Boston Post Road, Rye, New York 10580
TEL: (914) 967-7404 FAX: (914) 967-4604 E-mail:pshe@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.

At least annually, 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 reviews the compiled requests and consults with department heads to refine and clarify such 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>):

- 2004 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.
- 2004 Financial Trends Report, which presents in both graphical and narrative format ten-year trend information on selected City of Rye financial indicators and ratios.
- 2006-2010 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 - most recent data available:

	2004	2005	Change
Unemployment rates (August):			
United States, seasonally adjusted -----	5.4%	4.9%	(10.2%)
New York State, seasonally adjusted-----	5.6%	4.7%	(19.1%)
Westchester County, not seasonally adjusted -----	4.2%	3.9%	(7.7%)

Consumer Price Index (September):

All Urban Consumers, New York – Northern New Jersey – Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA, All Items, 1982-84=100-----	205.9	215.8	+4.81%
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Per City of Rye, New York Office of Assessor (for 2004, most recently completed year):

Median residential home value -----	\$1,070,000
Average residential home value -----	\$1,364,000
Highest price paid for single-family residential home-----	\$6,900,000

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
Chase Investment Services Corp.

Citibank, N.A.
 Commerce Bank
 HSBC Bank USA
 JPMorgan Chase Bank
 North Fork Bank
 Wachovia Bank, N.A.
 Washington Mutual
 Webster Bank

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):

<u>NRSRO</u>	<u>Long-Term Debt Rating</u>
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 Investors Service	A1	P-1
Standard & Poors	A+	A-1
Fitch	A+	F-1

¹ Securities with an original term of one year or longer.

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
- Chase Investment Services Corp.
- Citibank, N.A.
- Commerce Bank
- HSBC Bank USA
- JPMorgan Chase Bank
- North Fork Bank
- Wachovia Bank, N.A.
- Washington Mutual
- Webster Bank
- MBIA Cooperative Liquid Asset Securities System (CLASS)

All financial institutions with which the City conducts business 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):

<u>NRSRO</u>	<u>Long-Term Debt Rating</u>
Moody’s Investors 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 at least 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 and fees 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

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





CITY OF RYE

Office of the City Manager

1051 BOSTON POST ROAD, RYE, NY 10580-2996

TEL: (914) 967-7404 FAX: (914) 967-4604

November 7, 2005

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

Dear Council Members,

This past year has been one of capital construction. We have designed, placed for competitive bid, awarded bids and started construction on two primary capital projects on behalf of the City. Each of these was carefully vetted in a number of ways, and at this writing the Damiano Center (later described) is ahead of schedule.

The historic Locust Avenue fire house was competitively bid with alternates, or items that could be added if available funds were in place. In this case materials came into question, since other less expensive alternatives could have been used. The Council used the Challenge Grant Program as a vehicle to promote civic participation.

This budget focuses on models that promote self-sufficiency and capital infrastructure. It advocates reinvestment in the community and at the same time builds on models that fund services from sources other than property taxes.

While the Locust Avenue fire house is not a landmarked facility, it is the earliest example of public works (1908) undertaken by the then new Village of Rye, and is an integral part of the historic Village Green. This year (2005), residents banded together to fund the difference between natural and synthetic materials. As a result, the renovated fire house will have a slate roof similar to those on surrounding buildings.

CONTEXT

Quality underpins all these efforts. This budget carries forward themes you have seen previously with focused attention on self-sufficiency, our main lines of business, and the use of statistically valid information for future decision-making.

The roles of the Council and professional staff are emphasized. The role of the City Council has been to provide policy direction for the community and staff, and the role of professional

management has been to help develop policy alternatives and to execute the mission in the most efficient and effective manner.

The City of Rye is organized under the Council/Manager form of government, with a full time City Manager responsible for the business operations of the community. An exception to that role is our volunteer Fire Department, which is organized under a Board of Wardens and administered by volunteer Chiefs.

A major step was taken this past year through the use of a special assessment district for residents in the area of Kirby Lane North and their need for sanitary sewers. The City assisted residents, providing a specific method by which they could make improvements they would not otherwise be able to undertake on their own. In addition to the sanitary sewer lines, we also coordinated resident efforts for potable water and natural gas connections. While not a part of the municipal project, these utilities have been brokered along with primary improvements to the area. This project will continue through 2007.

We are currently examining other special district applications. We have advocated that neighborhoods such as Kirby Lane North that wish to create new conditions can undertake projects through the special assessment process. This vehicle may offer the possibility for change where there is a desire to create conditions that have not existed previously.

Use of a special district stands as another 'tool' in a toolbox that the City can broker on behalf of residents, should they have an interest in the same, not indifferent from use of a Business Improvement District (BID) for the downtown. Since it is discretionary, residents can elect to use it or not.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY- a philosophy not limited to municipal functions

The City of Rye has a long history of giving. City Hall is a tribute to gift-giving, and that generous spirit resounds after decades of practice. In the municipal budget, there are a number of examples of self-sufficient actions highlighted by the recreation department. Rye Recreation now recovers over forty percent (40%) of its costs through user fees, charges, and donations.

The Rye Youth Council is a private organization that the City contracts with for recreation services. The City's funding for the Rye Youth Council is very small compared to the overall City budget and they raise significant funds of their own. The City Council has stated its preference to continue that tradition, and we are applying that philosophy to all aspects involving expenditures of tax dollars.

The Rye Free Reading Room (RFRR) is a private organization that the City contracts with for library services. The City annually provides over \$1 million of funding to the RFRR, which represents a significant portion of their operating budget and 6% of our City tax levy. With the stated intention of requesting an ever-growing need for funds in the future, the City should examine models that support and preserve the RFRR while reducing its dependency on taxpayer dollars. This budget advocates that a leadership role be taken by the City Council in 2006 to examine the alternatives provided this past year. This would also be consistent with the

model of self-sufficiency advocated by the Council for other services.

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS/ QUOTATIONS (RFP/RFQ)

The City has different business relationships with not-for-profit (NFP) “501(c)(3)” corporations. Their nature was detailed last year at this time, as follows:

- Where the City owns the property and facilities on which the NFP operates without a subsidy from the City. An example would be the Rye Arts Center.
- Where the City owns the property and facilities on which the not-for-profit operates and receives a subsidy from the City. Examples include the Square House Museum and the Rye Nature Center.
- Where the City does not own the property or facilities and the NFP receives funding from the City in addition to funding from other sources. Examples include the Rye Youth Council and the Rye Free Reading Room.

It is notable that in this tentative 2006 budget, revenues other than property taxes cover 46% of the cost of all City services combined (General Fund, Boat Basin Fund, Golf Club Fund), and every dollar the City uses to fund a not-for-profit organization is a dollar of property taxes.

In the case of Whitby Castle, the primary vehicle for leasing property is through an RFP or RFQ. In those instruments, the City identifies goods or services that it believes are essential to retain. The original RFP for food service operations at the Castle included the City policy that the restaurant must be kept open to the public. The contract with the food service provider has expired. We are in the process of developing and issuing an RFP or RFQ and expect to receive proposals in the first quarter of 2006.

With the Rye Nature Center we advocate a discussion of how best to use this substantial asset. With maintenance currently subsidized by the resources of our Department of Public Works, annual expenses in excess of \$100,000 continue with revenue opportunities directed to others. Discussions with the Conservation Commission/Advisory Council, the Friends of Rye Nature Center, the public and others should be conducted to determine an optimal model. Use of the full facility, including all buildings should be considered, and we are providing that notice to existing personnel so that they are aware of the discussion and potential outcomes.

Responsibility and authority are currently not connected in the administration of this important facility, and any future model should consider the unintended consequences of models where these two basic components are not joined. In this budget we advocate up to six months of discussion on changes from the current model.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Communities are more than a collection of people and assets. They consist for the mutual benefit of residents in part for safety, for a quality of life and for the creation of society. Successful communities balance those benefits against burdens with appropriate taxes. The City of Rye maintains one of the lowest costs/per capita for municipal taxes in the region with approximately

17 cents on the total property tax dollar spent for those services.

The Boat Basin has exciting possibilities in aquaculture as it relates to Rye, especially in our area known as “Clamtown”. With dredging virtually impossible under current constraints, we will need to develop a new vision of that facility. The Friends Meeting House is viewed as an educational facility that can possibly extend maritime education to our younger population and work in concert with the Boat Basin.

Reconnecting the City to the Long Island Sound is vital. A more global approach to dredging the channel and its environs will be necessary for success. This philosophy opens up greater opportunities and presents a broader challenge at the same time. One venue that may be used, again in the context of policy, is consideration of the RFP/RFQ process for a vendor to plan, organize, staff, direct and control waterfront operations.

The Rye Golf Club and its Whitby Castle are municipal assets. The Castle has been leased to a food service provider for the past five years. That lease has come to a close and we are, as noted earlier, going to issue an RFP/RFQ for a new contract. To determine the most viable means by which to do so, we have contacted other vendors in the business; we have engaged a professional firm to do an analysis, and we use judgment based on experience. Certain parameters exist for the document: experience, capacity to manage, public/private sector expertise, capitalization, and ability to connect with membership, to mention a few. These will be vetted with the Rye Golf Club Commission and the City Council prior to publication. A public discussion will take place on all of these matters.

ISSUES, PROBLEMS, OPPORTUNITIES - in the Future

Statistically valid studies can be useful to the Council management, and to the City in general as we proceed into this next year. The feasibility of other projects will be examined. We have budgeted for such studies with a view to making adjustments based on factual information and to making better decisions.

Succession is of considerable concern to our organization. Many of the senior personnel are qualified to retire, and many have no secondary person in line to support that department. In some departments, there are no secondary personnel. We need to do more cross-training and careful recruiting. We need to spend more time with younger people both in recruiting and training, especially in public safety positions (police and fire).

Highways have undertaken an empirical study this past year, and we have included funding to maintain or improve highways in the community. This budget advocates more capital investment in our roadway structures.

Youth alternatives are in process with the advent of the Damiano Center construction and with the grant for a skateboard park. Other efforts are underway by the Recreation Commission for improving fields.

Law enforcement is enhanced through work on the Respect Manual and special attention needs

to be returned to the adequacy of police/court facilities (see also: capital improvements). Parking code enforcement will be restructured and the Police Commissioner will examine means by which an Explorer Program similar to that used in our Fire Department can be established.

In Fire Services a request for an additional firefighter is not included in this budget. A \$630,000 request for an additional ladder truck is included in the Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund to be funded by new debt. The Council should consider deferring both items until we have additional discussion on our direction and on the needs of each. Both of these requests would require integration into our municipal systems, and we are still absorbing over \$10 million of expenditures in fire services over the past five years (renovations/reconstruction of the Milton and Locust firehouses, and the purchase of a fire pumper truck). The City Council has been very supportive of the Fire Department and now needs to direct their attention to other capital needs.

Public Works will continue at the same staffing level for the past decade but with added burdens of new fields, new mandates, and a demanding public. In 2005 we continued our commitment to the environment with the purchase of six high-efficiency, low emission sanitation trucks. In 2006 we will move further toward our goal of an environmentally friendly, fuel-efficient fleet with the addition of a second hybrid vehicle.

Central Business District work will continue with the merchants and through the continued work on parking enforcement. An examination of a business improvement district will also be done in concert with merchants.

Planning and zoning will be faced with increasing stress as marginal land continues to be used and challenges increase to land use in general. Updating the Master Plan of the community is anticipated as a two year process and public dialogue, and that is included in this budget.

Senior/Recreation services will increase with the completion of the new Damiano Center. We anticipate continued and increased activities with this new facility and we may also experience additional youth participation with the lounge area in particular. This department currently supports over 40% of its costs with user fees and charges, and an additional review will be done to see if that can improve. A skateboard park has received funding through use of the Challenge Grant program, and we expect that new facility to be in place for 2006.

Flood control measures are still in progress with the Bowman Avenue spillway and the Rye Nursery site, and they will need both time and attention in the coming year. Much of the City is situated in a flood plain. Work will continue to attenuate flooding where possible and to educate residents on their responsibilities when living in a flood plain.

THE BOTTOM LINE

The City's financial policies require that operating expenditures of the General Fund are funded 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, \$26.1 million of operating expenditures (total expenditures less equipment and capital costs) are funded by a like amount of operating revenues, and \$1.5 million of available fund balance is utilized to fund equipment and capital costs. Unreserved and undesignated fund balance projected at December 31, 2006 of \$3.5 million represents 12.5% of total expenditures, and operating expenditures include \$265,000 of contingency. Recreation program revenues of \$813,491 recover 46% of \$1.8 million in recreation program costs (total expenditures of recreation services less total expenditures for parks and playgrounds, Rye Youth Council, Rye Town Park, and Southeast Consortium).

The fiscal 2006 budget provides for a 5.23% tax rate increase, or \$132 more per year on the average assessed home having a market value of approximately \$1,070,000. Total expenditures rose 3.93%. A change of \$160,000 in revenues, expenditures, or some combination of both is required to change the property tax rate by one (1%) percent. From September 2004 to September 2005, the CPI for our area (Consumer Price Index, all urban consumers, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA, all items, 1982-84=100) rose 4.81% (from 205.9 to 215.8). The following costs are clearly beyond individual departmental control: risk (insurance) costs, building and vehicle maintenance costs, contract agency costs (includes animal control services, emergency medical services, Rye Youth Council, Rye Town Park, Southeast Consortium, and Rye Free Reading Room), contingency, and transfers to other funds for debt service or capital items. These items total \$6.5 million, or approximately 23.4% of the 2006 budget. The remaining program costs, including salaries, benefits, equipment, materials and supplies, and contractual expenses, increased 1.94% over the 2005 budget. In short, while the tax rate increase is slightly above the CPI, expenditures, especially those somewhat within the control of departments, show a significantly lower increase than the increase in the CPI.

We considered the above in our evaluation of 2006 funding requests submitted by the Rye Youth Council and the Rye Free Reading Room. The Rye Youth Council requested a 6.9% increase from \$35,000 to \$37,400 and the Rye Free Reading Room requested an 8.6% increase from \$1,030,580 to \$1,118,780. In light of the results achieved by City departments in moderating cost increases and further reducing the tax burden with increased program revenues, the 2006 tentative budget provides a 4.3% increase for both agencies: \$36,480 for the Rye Youth Council and \$1,074,895 for the Rye Free Reading Room.

As with the General Fund, all other budgets proposed for fiscal 2006 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 2006. The Capital Projects Funds provides for \$2.6 million of new projects, funded by General Fund transfers (\$370,000); State aid (\$215,000) and new debt (\$2 million). 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 remitted 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. Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund reserves of \$220,000 and General Fund transfers in of \$145,000 fund \$365,000 of building projects, while \$698,500 of General Fund transfers in and \$630,000 of new debt (for a fire ladder truck) fund \$1.3 million of new vehicle acquisitions in the Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund.

IN CLOSING

Seventeen cents of the total property tax dollar provides all City services in the coming year.

This budget places an emphasis on models and policies; and it attempts to connect responsibility with authority. If we are to be self-sufficient, we need to apply that to all our services in general. We concentrate on our major lines of business. We bring quality to our residents in a number of ways through training, education and effort.

Statistically valid surveys are funded along with planning tools to help the Council with important policy decisions into the future. These involve the public in important ways in policy-making. It focuses attention to reconnect Rye to the Long Island Sound in practical, enjoyable ways that will encourage young people to 'put a toe in the water.' Confidence levels will be established to Council satisfaction.

It has been an honor to lead the many men and women who compose the municipal team. Your support of the professional staff and employees has been very much appreciated in 2005 and we look forward to a successful year in 2006.

Thank you.

O. Paul Shew

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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<http://www.ryeny.gov>

December 15, 2005

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council,
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, 2006 to the City Council at the regular City Council public meeting of November 9, 2005.

Subsequent to that date the City Council held public meetings concerning the 2006 budget on November 16, November 28, and November 30; a public hearing on the budget on December 7, and adoption of the budget at the regular City Council meeting of December 14, 2005. All of these meetings were open to the public, and the public participated in each of these meetings.

This *2006 Annual Budget* document includes the following changes to the 2006 Tentative Budget as originally presented adopted by the City Council:

On December 7, 2005, the City Council resolved to:

- Increase interest income revenues by \$80,000 from \$440,000 to \$520,000. This increase was based on revised information on interest rates from the time of the development of the tentative budget. At that time the Finance office estimated interest rates to be around 3.5%. More recent estimates indicated that the rates would rise to at least 4.5% and very possibly 4.75%.
- Increase appropriations for Rye Free Reading Room by \$7,500 from \$1,074,895 to \$1,082,395. The Treasurer of the Rye Free Reading Room had made this request, indicating that doing so would maintain the City's current funding level of 88% of the Rye Free Reading Room's budget.
- Increase appropriations for Emergency Medical Services by \$6,450 from \$199,950 to \$206,400 based on a revised budget submitted by the Rye – Rye Brook – Port Chester Ambulance Corps.
- Increase the fee for fireworks display permit from \$250 to \$500. No adjustment to the budget other than the fee list was adopted.

On December 14, 2005 the City Council resolved to:

- Increase appropriations for the Rye Free Reading Room \$18,153 from \$1,082,395 to \$1,100,548. The increase to the Rye Free Reading Room of \$18,153 will be paid when

the Rye Free Reading Room provides documentation showing that their 2006 operating revenues exceed their 2005 operating revenues by \$18,153. The calculation used to arrive at the \$18,153 "match" by the City was as follows:

Original Rye Free Reading Room request	\$1,118,700
Less: Amount provided for in tentative budget	<u>1,074,895</u>
Difference	43,805
Less: Additional appropriation on 12/07/05	<u>7,500</u>
Balance	\$36,305
One-half Balance ("match amount")	\$18,153

- Decrease appropriations for the Contingent Account \$4,000 from \$265,000 to \$261,000. In accordance with City financial policies the amount provided for Contingency equals 1% of the \$26,122,781 appropriations.
- Increase estimated revenues - Penalties and Interest on Real Property Taxes \$20,000 from \$125,000 to \$145,000. Reviewing updated information concerning our penalties and interest on real property taxes, we originally forecast \$125k for 2005 and estimated the same amount for 2006. In preparing the 2006 tentative budget in October, our 2005 budget for this revenue was \$115,000 and we had collected year to date \$92,000. As of 12/08/05 the amount collected is \$192,000. The years 2002, 2003, and 2004 show actual collections of \$97,756; \$223,922; and \$175,582 respectively. We therefore believe it reasonable and conservative to forecast \$200,000 for 2005 and \$145,000 for 2006.

Sincerely,
CITY OF RYE

Michael A. Genito
Assistant City Manager
City Comptroller

COMBINED BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS

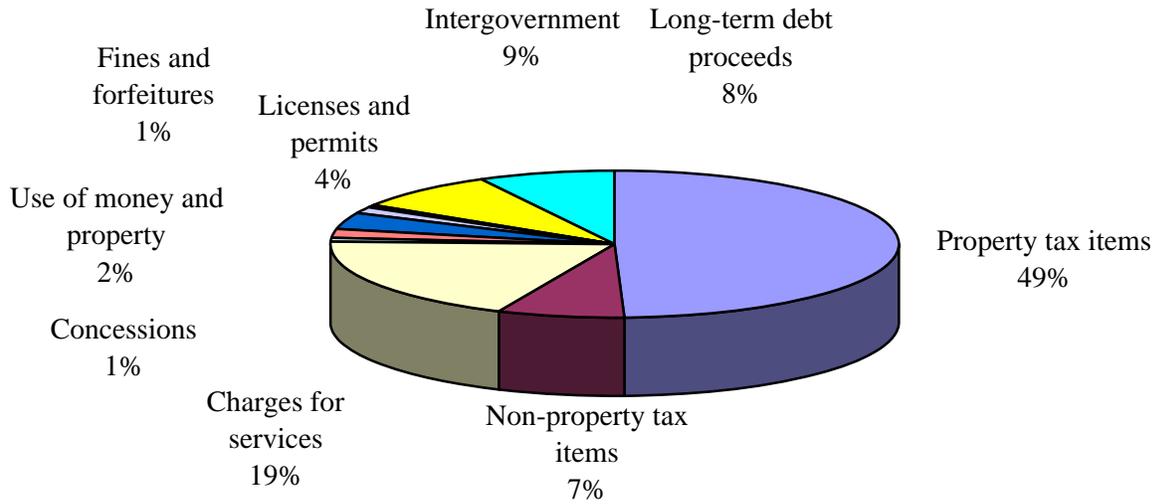
The following pages summarize the annual budgets for all funds. These funds include:

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

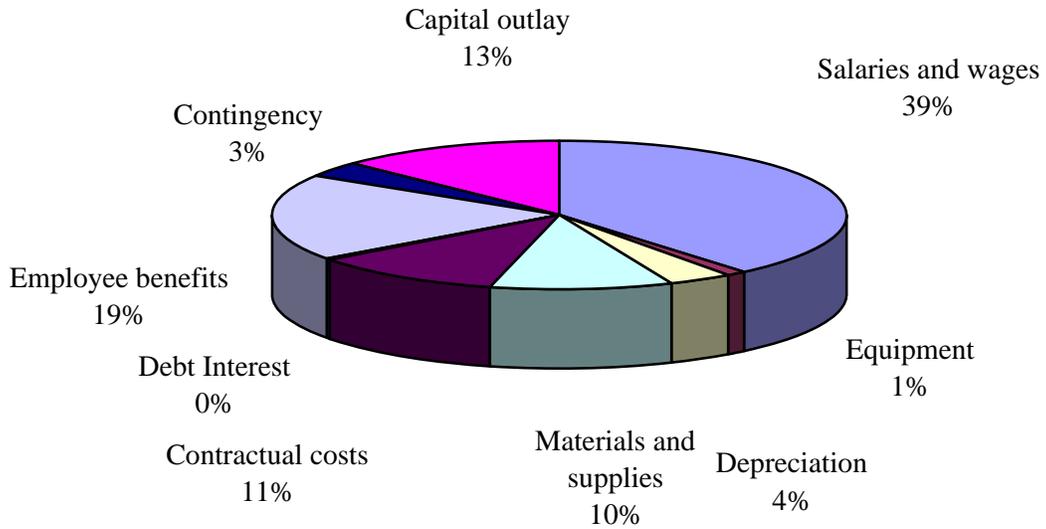
Funding sources and uses are further subtotaled to eliminate interfund activity (interfund service charges and interfund transfers). The charts depict the combined budgets exclusive of (not including) the effects of interfund activity or the appropriation of fund balance/retained earnings. The separation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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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

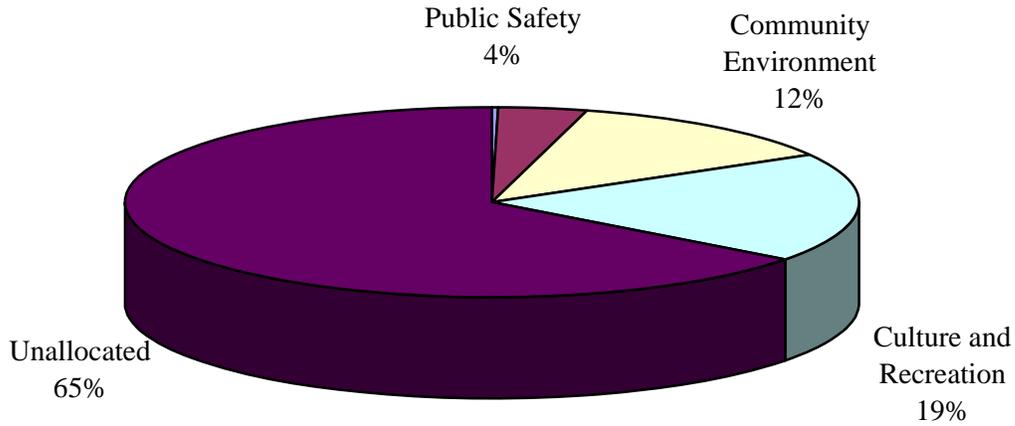


**FUNDING USES EXCLUDING INTERFUND ACTIVITY
 COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS**

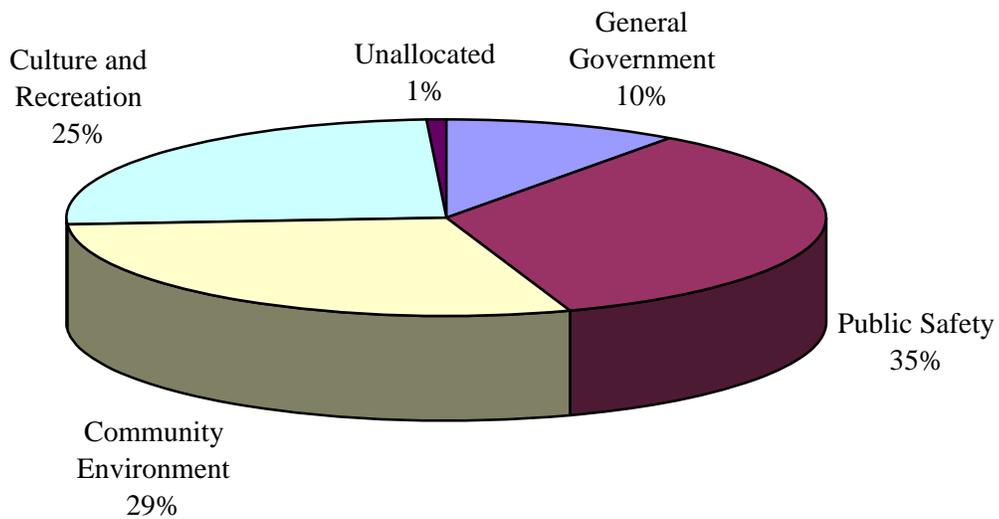


CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

**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, 2006

	<u>Governmental Funds</u>			
	General Fund	Cable TV Special Revenue Fund	K.T. Woods Permanent Fund	Debt Service Fund
Funding Sources:				
Revenues and debt proceeds:				
Property tax items	\$ 16,988,923	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-property tax items	2,320,500	190,000	-	-
Charges for services	1,293,640	-	-	-
Concessions	-	-	-	-
Charges to other governments	67,445	-	-	-
Use of money and property	525,100	2,000	800	-
Licenses and permits	1,292,391	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	482,700	-	-	-
Sale of property and compensation for loss	53,750	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	41,400	24,600	-	-
Intergovernmental	2,636,129	-	-	-
Long-term debt proceeds	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues and debt proceeds	25,701,978	216,600	800	-
Interfund service charges	420,803	-	-	-
Interfund transfers in	4,000	-	-	141,614
Appropriated fund balance/retained earnings	1,523,730	6,477	3,200	-
Total Funding Sources	\$ 27,650,511	\$ 223,077	\$ 4,000	\$ 141,614
Funding Uses:				
Expenditures/expenses:				
Salaries and wages	\$ 11,517,082	\$ 112,707	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	314,230	26,000	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Materials and supplies	2,005,746	12,900	-	-
Contractual costs	2,726,508	33,009	-	-
Debt Principal	-	-	-	63,829
Debt Interest	-	-	-	77,785
Employee benefits	5,836,863	34,337	-	-
Contingency	261,000	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures/expenses	22,661,429	218,953	-	141,614
Interfund service charges	3,633,968	4,124	-	-
Interfund transfers out	1,355,114	-	4,000	-
Total Funding Uses	\$ 27,650,511	\$ 223,077	\$ 4,000	\$ 141,614

<u>Proprietary Funds</u>					
	<u>Enterprise Funds</u>		<u>Internal Service Funds</u>		
Capital Projects Fund	Boat Basin Fund	Golf Club Fund	Risk Retention Fund	Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund	Total All Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,988,923
-	-	-	-	-	2,510,500
-	513,956	4,653,500	-	-	6,461,096
-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000
-	-	-	-	-	67,445
-	30,000	18,000	6,000	40,000	621,900
-	-	-	-	-	1,292,391
-	-	-	-	-	482,700
-	-	-	-	-	53,750
-	-	-	-	-	66,000
215,000	-	-	-	53,813	2,904,942
2,025,000	-	-	-	630,000	2,655,000
2,240,000	543,956	4,921,500	6,000	723,813	34,354,647
-	-	-	568,630	3,172,215	4,161,648
370,000	-	-	-	843,500	1,359,114
-	62,030	106,071	58,000	220,000	1,979,508
<u>\$ 2,610,000</u>	<u>\$ 605,986</u>	<u>\$ 5,027,571</u>	<u>\$ 632,630</u>	<u>\$ 4,959,528</u>	<u>\$ 41,854,917</u>
\$ -	\$ 185,758	\$ 1,612,355	\$ -	\$ 673,714	\$ 14,101,616
-	14,998	104,000	-	15,000	474,228
-	72,595	493,928	-	721,145	1,287,668
-	37,027	969,200	1,000	679,350	3,705,223
-	4,114	408,927	631,630	126,833	3,931,021
-	-	-	-	-	63,829
-	-	-	-	-	77,785
-	74,696	209,348	-	721,647	6,876,891
-	10,000	602,055	-	328,339	1,201,394
2,610,000	100,000	215,000	-	1,693,500	4,618,500
2,610,000	499,188	4,614,813	632,630	4,959,528	36,338,155
-	106,798	412,758	-	-	4,157,648
-	-	-	-	-	1,359,114
<u>\$ 2,610,000</u>	<u>\$ 605,986</u>	<u>\$ 5,027,571</u>	<u>\$ 632,630</u>	<u>\$ 4,959,528</u>	<u>\$ 41,854,917</u>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS BY PROGRAM
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

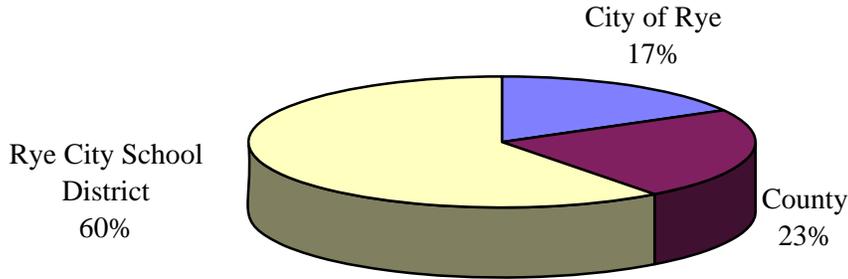
	<u>Governmental Funds</u>			
	General Fund	Cable TV Special Revenue Fund	K.T. Woods Permanent Fund	Debt Service Fund
Funding Sources:				
Program revenues and debt proceeds:				
General Government	\$ 144,205	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Public Safety	651,185	-	-	-
Community Environment	1,680,386	-	-	-
Culture and Recreation	833,991	214,600	-	-
Unallocated	22,392,211	2,000	-	-
Total Program Revenues	25,701,978	216,600	-	-
Interfund service charges	420,803	-	-	-
Interfund transfers in	4,000	-	-	141,614
Appropriated fund balance/retained earnings	1,523,730	6,477	4,000	-
Total Funding Sources	\$ 27,650,511	\$ 223,077	\$ 4,000	\$ 141,614
Funding Uses:				
Program Expenditures/expenses:				
General Government	\$ 3,019,331	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Public Safety	10,329,235	-	-	-
Community Environment	5,973,928	-	-	141,614
Culture and Recreation	3,077,935	218,953	-	-
Unallocated	261,000	-	-	-
Total Expenditures/expenses	22,661,429	218,953	-	141,614
Interfund service charges	3,633,968	4,124	-	-
Interfund transfers out	1,355,114	-	4,000	-
Total Funding Uses	\$ 27,650,511	\$ 223,077	\$ 4,000	\$ 141,614

<u>Proprietary Funds</u>					
<u>Enterprise Funds</u>			<u>Internal Service Funds</u>		
Capital Projects Fund	Boat Basin Fund	Golf Club Fund	Risk Retention Fund	Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund	Total All Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 144,205
-	-	-	-	683,813	1,334,998
2,610,000	-	-	-	-	4,290,386
-	513,956	4,903,500	-	-	6,466,047
-	30,000	18,000	6,000	40,000	22,488,211
2,610,000	543,956	4,921,500	6,000	723,813	34,723,847
-	-	-	568,630	3,172,215	4,161,648
370,000	-	-	-	843,500	1,359,114
(370,000)	62,030	106,071	58,000	220,000	1,610,308
<u>\$ 2,610,000</u>	<u>\$ 605,986</u>	<u>\$ 5,027,571</u>	<u>\$ 632,630</u>	<u>\$ 4,959,528</u>	<u>\$ 41,854,917</u>

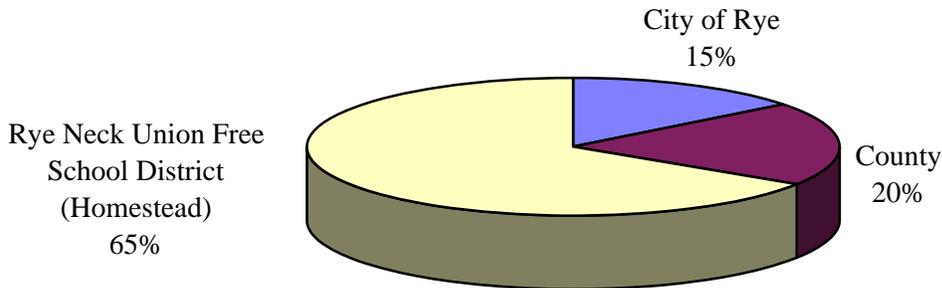
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,403	\$ 535,414	\$ 3,628,148
-	-	-	245,558	2,055,103	12,629,896
2,610,000	-	-	155,669	1,688,605	10,569,816
-	499,188	4,614,813	152,000	640,406	9,203,295
-	-	-	6,000	40,000	307,000
2,610,000	499,188	4,614,813	632,630	4,959,528	36,338,155
-	106,798	412,758	-	-	4,157,648
-	-	-	-	-	1,359,114
<u>\$ 2,610,000</u>	<u>\$ 605,986</u>	<u>\$ 5,027,571</u>	<u>\$ 632,630</u>	<u>\$ 4,959,528</u>	<u>\$ 41,854,917</u>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

**City of Rye, New York
 2005 Property Tax Dollar Distribution
 Properties Located in Rye City School District and
 Blind Brook County Sewer District**



**City of Rye, New York
 2005 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 2005 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 2005 is shown, as this is the most recently completed year of tax billings for all three entities. It should also be noted that in 2005 the Rye Neck Union Free School District established two separate tax rates for homestead (residential) and non-homestead (commercial) properties, and the chart above that includes the Rye Neck Union Free School District depicts only the homestead rate. 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, 2006



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

PROPERTY TAX LEVY CALCULATION

Expenditures	\$ 27,650,511
Less:	
Revenues other than property taxes	9,361,858
Appropriated fund balance	1,527,730
	16,760,923
Property tax levy	136,949,077
Taxable assessed valuation	\$ 122.39
Tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation	\$ 122.39

BUDGET SUMMARY AND COMPONENTS OF FUND BALANCE

	2004	2005	2006
	Actual	Forecast	Adopted
Revenues	\$ 24,752,674	\$ 26,165,791	\$ 26,122,781
Less expenditures	23,017,945	26,375,604	27,650,511
Excess (Deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	1,734,729	(209,813)	(1,527,730)
Fund Balance, January 1	7,911,464	9,646,193	9,436,380
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 9,646,193	\$ 9,436,380	\$ 7,908,650

Components of fund balance:

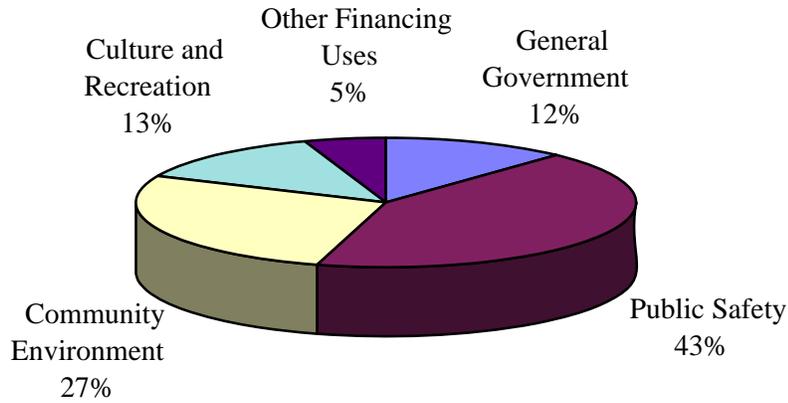
Reserved for encumbrances	\$ 341,392	\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000
Reserved for prepaid expenditures	1,020,798	1,021,000	1,021,000
Reserved for compensated absences	807,757	808,000	808,000
Reserved for overdue taxes	439,344	439,344	439,344
Unreserved			
Designated for subsequent year's budget	1,868,265	1,527,730	-
Designated for police purposes	9,425	8,879	8,879
Designated for parking improvements	236,283	76,283	76,283
Designated for parkland	85,259	85,259	85,259
Designated for trees	14,400	14,400	14,400
Designated for 9/11 Memorial	-	128,475	128,475
Designated for recreation	189,707	189,707	189,707
Designated for tax challenges	810,396	810,396	810,396
Undesignated	3,823,167	4,019,907	4,019,907
Total Fund Balance	\$ 9,646,193	\$ 9,436,380	\$ 7,908,650

Undesignated fund balance as a percent of revenues	15.45%	15.36%	15.39%
Undesignated fund balance as a percent of appropriations	16.61%	15.24%	14.54%

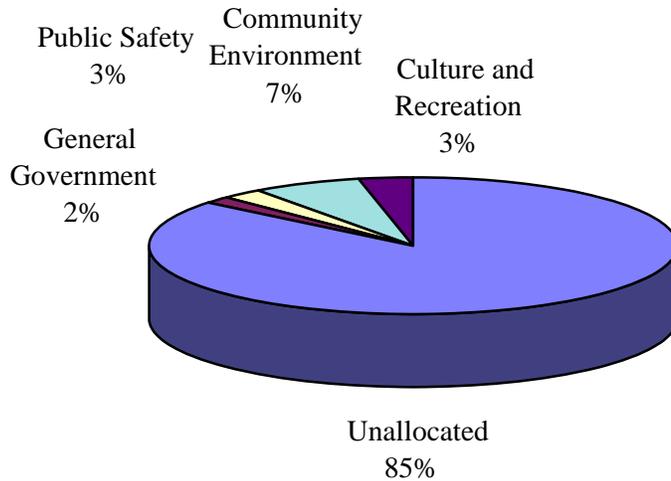
Tax rate increase over prior year	4.78%
Estimated City tax based on median home having a market value of \$1,070,000	\$ 2,643.58
Estimated increase in annual property taxes on average home	\$ 120.70

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM



REVENUES BY PROGRAM



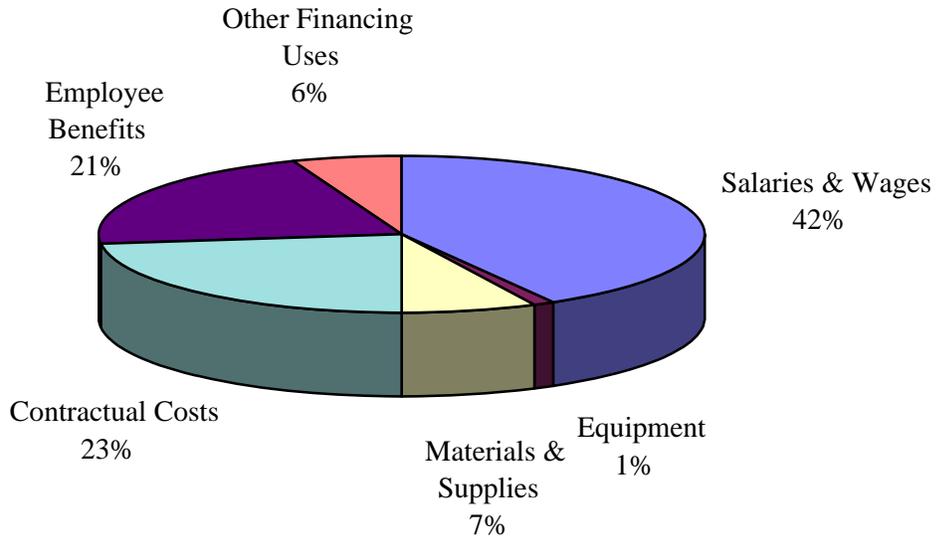
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND BUDGET
BY PROGRAM

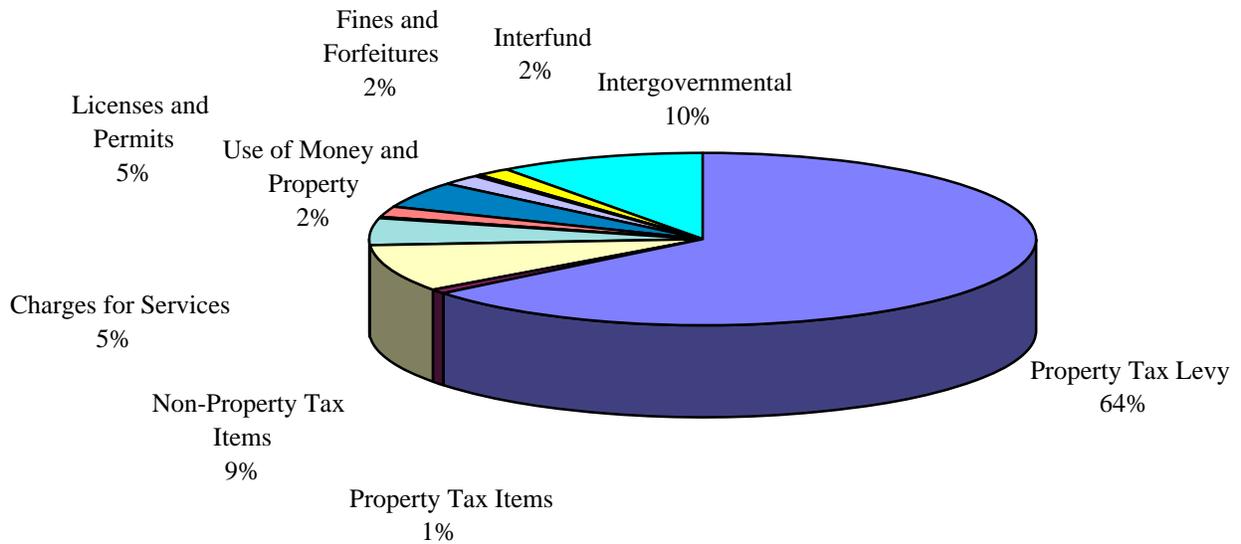
	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
General Government	\$ 3,142,821	\$ 2,916,472	\$ 3,408,976	\$ 3,342,846	\$ 3,306,091
Public Safety	10,526,005	9,896,781	10,912,517	10,880,836	11,747,092
Community Environment	6,726,932	6,200,191	7,002,394	7,106,460	7,525,284
Culture and Recreation	3,599,151	3,319,001	3,586,521	3,494,162	3,597,544
Other Financing Uses	685,500	685,500	1,667,300	1,551,300	1,474,500
Total Expenditures	24,680,409	23,017,945	26,577,708	26,375,604	27,650,511
Revenues:					
Unallocated	19,397,267	20,951,977	20,560,386	22,295,792	22,437,211
General Government	414,400	423,194	414,485	431,700	441,289
Public Safety	675,620	754,900	617,885	707,930	663,596
Community Environment	1,336,663	1,700,017	1,614,878	1,882,873	1,727,655
Culture and Recreation	787,552	862,490	807,106	847,496	853,030
Other Financing Sources	60,096	60,096	-	-	-
Total Revenues	22,671,598	24,752,674	24,014,740	26,165,791	26,122,781
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over Expenditures	(2,008,811)	1,734,729	(2,562,968)	(209,813)	(1,527,730)
Fund Balance, January 1	2,008,811	7,911,464	2,562,968	9,646,193	9,436,380
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ 9,646,193	\$ -	\$ 9,436,380	\$ 7,908,650

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT



REVENUES BY SOURCE



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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

	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 10,463,764	\$ 10,308,223	\$ 10,949,258	\$ 10,992,029	\$ 11,517,082
Equipment	425,412	283,521	599,846	582,184	314,230
Materials & Supplies	2,108,758	1,588,853	2,182,599	2,081,260	2,005,746
Contractual Costs	5,619,725	5,388,032	5,617,723	5,653,606	6,360,476
Employee Benefits	5,246,789	4,633,355	5,502,615	5,456,858	5,836,863
Other Financing Uses	815,961	815,961	1,725,667	1,609,667	1,616,114
Total Expenditures	24,680,409	23,017,945	26,577,708	26,375,604	27,650,511
Revenues:					
Property Tax Levy	15,254,250	15,282,841	15,870,280	15,870,280	16,760,923
Property Tax Items Other Than					
Real Property Taxes	195,846	268,896	215,000	280,172	228,000
Non-Property Tax Items	1,761,356	2,143,838	2,163,000	2,248,000	2,320,500
Charges for Services	1,045,528	1,054,742	1,239,635	1,169,682	1,293,640
Charges to Other Governments	63,245	72,776	66,245	66,619	67,445
Use of Money and Property	130,700	204,059	230,200	400,100	525,100
Licenses and Permits	1,096,202	1,350,148	1,195,302	1,373,484	1,292,391
Fines and Forfeitures	441,475	553,320	450,783	512,553	482,700
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	2,800	129,600	3,350	87,688	53,750
Miscellaneous	37,410	88,418	39,500	188,358	41,400
Interfund	484,520	482,345	411,924	411,924	420,803
Intergovernmental	2,158,266	3,121,691	2,129,521	3,556,931	2,636,129
Total Revenues	22,671,598	24,752,674	24,014,740	26,165,791	26,122,781
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over Expenditures	(2,008,811)	1,734,729	(2,562,968)	(209,813)	(1,527,730)
Fund Balance, January 1	2,008,811	7,911,464	2,562,968	9,646,193	9,436,380
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ 9,646,193	\$ -	\$ 9,436,380	\$ 7,908,650

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006



PROGRAM SUMMARIES

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006



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, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Enacted several laws including Landmark Designations, Regulation of Banks, and B-1 District Dwelling Units
- Developed draft laws on tree removal and tree preservation, currently pending adoption
- Continued flood control and clean water projects, including a joint City of Rye/Village of Harrison project of restoration for the Beaver Swamp Brook
- Provided for community fund-raising efforts for the Locust Avenue Firehouse Project and the Skateboard Park Project, and miscellaneous celebrations
- Investigated construction of a one or two level parking deck over Car Park No. 5, including cost estimates
- Initiated, budgeted and directed professional staff to implement parking pay stations in the car parks of the central business district to increase turnover and improve parking with recovery of costs
- Commenced renovations of the Locust Avenue Fire House with projected opening in early 2007
- Commenced new construction at the Damiano Center with targeted opening in the Spring of 2006
- Implemented environmental improvements in the City's fleet of vehicles with the purchase of the City's first hybrid vehicle and low-emission, highly fuel efficient sanitation trucks

Budget Summary

	2004		2005		2005		2006		Percent
	Actual		Budget		Forecast		Adopted	Change	
Total Revenues	\$ 14,652	\$	14,652	\$	14,652	\$	15,153	3.42%	
Total Expenditures	65,218		65,208		60,586		73,807	13.19%	
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (50,566)	\$	(50,556)	\$	(45,934)	\$	(58,654)	N/A	

List of Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	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, 2006
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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Continued to leverage public and private monies through the "Challenge Grant" program, including the Skateboard Park Project and Locust Avenue Firehouse Project
- Advertised, bid and negotiated renovation contracts below the authorized project budget for the refurbishing of the Locust Avenue Firehouse
- Coordinated school construction projects with the Rye City School District and City departments
- Completed the Beaver Swamp Brook Restoration Project
- Established a special district protocol for the Kirby Lane North Sewer Project to enable residents to petition the City for sanitary sewer service
- Installed parking stations through a City-wide approach with all managers in a successful, fully-integrated implementation
- Continued professional development programs, including internships and training

2006 Highlights

- Reconnect the City with the Long Island Sound through various mechanisms, including the acquisition of land for public access to the Sound, determining the feasibility of establishing aquaculture, plans to comply with "MS4" regulations (storm water treatment), and flood controls
- Explore new revenue sources and funding options for items currently supported by property taxes
- Examination of "outcome-based" budgeting, including quality of life considerations and the preservation, acquisition, and construction of major capital assets

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 85,058	\$ 84,705	\$ 84,705	\$ 87,606	3.42%
Total Expenditures	434,179	499,597	497,697	529,230	5.93%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (349,121)	\$ (414,892)	\$ (412,992)	\$ (441,624)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
City Manager's Office	3.2	3.2	2.5
<i>Department Total</i>	3.2	2.5	2.5

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Developed a Citizens Tax Bill Project website for public input on a proposed redesign of the City's property tax bill
- Implemented a shared City of Rye/Rye City School District property tax database
- Developed a multi-year budget forecast in compliance with the New York State "Aid and Incentives to Municipalities" (AIM) program
- Received the *Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting*, the *Distinguished Budget Presentation Award*, and the *Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting* *Popular Annual Financial Report Award* from the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA)
- Developed and processed a request for proposals (RFP) for general liability insurance, resulting in reduced administrative, claims management, and insurance premium costs
- Implemented the collection, accounting, and financial reporting of revenues from newly-installed parking pay stations
- Coordinated efforts with Human Resources, health care administrators, actuaries, and others for the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45 *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions* (GASB 45) and the new Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Program
- Engaged a telecommunications auditing firm to perform an audit of the City's telecommunications services
- Issued an RFP for Bond Counsel Services, with responses currently under review

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

2006 Highlights

- Early implementation of GASB 45 (see above 2005 Accomplishments). Required implementation is fiscal 2008
- Implementation of Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Program
- Comprehensive City-wide inventory of capital assets
- Issue an RFP for banking services; currently there are nine commercial banks located in the City of Rye
- Implement Internet-based public access to property tax records

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 110,123	\$ 103,644	\$ 104,794	\$ 105,044	1.35%
Total Expenditures	897,766	1,026,110	1,083,507	1,060,124	3.31%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (787,643)	\$ (922,466)	\$ (978,713)	\$ (955,080)	N/A

Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
General Accounting	3.7	3.7	3.7
Treasury	2.8	2.8	2.8
Payroll Program	0.5	0.5	0.5
<i>Total</i>	7.0	7.0	7.0

Performance Measures

	2004	2005	2006	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 accurately</i>	98%	98%	99%	1.02%
<i>Average annual rate of return on investments</i>	1.40%	3.00%	4.50%	50.00%
<i>Accuracy of bills issued</i>	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	0.00%
<i>Collection costs as a percent of dollars collected</i>	1.40%	1.40%	1.30%	-7.14%
<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, 2006
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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Increased 2005 taxable assessed value by \$1.068 million over 2004 which translates to a market value of \$45.4 million based upon the current equalization rate of 2.35%. This increase helps to mitigate losses in assessed valuation resulting from successful tax certiorari proceedings
- Negotiated two major tax certiorari settlements and disposed of ten small claims proceedings minimizing the tax liability to the various taxing districts
- Assisted Rye City School District's trial counsel in preparing for The Miriam Osborn tax certiorari trial

2006 Highlights

- Continue monitoring of State issued equalization rate to insure fairness and minimize City's liability in the apportionment of County and Rye Neck school taxes
- Analyze & defend the City with respect to tax certioraris and small claims proceedings in an effort to mitigate losses in assessed value

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 6,693	\$ -	\$ 1,790	\$ 1,200	NA
Total Expenditures	315,900	422,223	372,199	412,713	-2.25%
<i>Net Margin</i>	<i>\$ (309,207)</i>	<i>\$ (422,223)</i>	<i>\$ (370,409)</i>	<i>\$ (411,513)</i>	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Assessor's Office	3	3	3
<i>Department Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>

Performance Measures

	2004	2005	2006	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>82%</i>	<i>85%</i>	<i>85%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Continuation of records retention program, concentrating on evaluation of archival materials and continuation of microfilming program
- Administering and/or running five elections (special election for replacement of Mr. Latimer as County Legislator, one primary, the County and Local election, and annual Rye Golf Club and Boat Basin elections)
- Successful program to change polling sites to accommodate requirements of handicapped voters and local construction projects

2006 Highlights

- Continue efforts to maximize use of commuter parking spaces and provide additional notice for renewals
- Continue to work with City Planner and others to effectively utilize parking in the Central Business District
- 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
- Strengthen rules and regulations for taxi companies doing business in Rye

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 127,245	\$ 132,425	\$ 146,700	\$ 150,520	13.66%
Total Expenditures	388,814	467,187	401,086	470,471	0.70%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (261,569)	\$ (334,762)	\$ (254,386)	\$ (319,951)	N/A

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

<i>List of Authorized Positions</i>	2004 Authorized	2005 Authorized	2006 Adopted
City Clerk	4	4	4
Elections	0	0	0
<i>Department Total</i>	4	4	4

<i>Performance Measures</i>	2004 Actual	2005 Target	2006 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>	90%	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, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- On behalf of the City, monitored trial of Osborn case in Surpreme Court, Westchester County
- 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
- Provided a defense in actions commenced against the City or its Boards and Commissions in matters not covered by insurance and coordinated with attorneys for insurance carriers in matters covered by insurance

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 3,171	\$ 3,129	\$ 3,129	\$ 3,236	3.42%
Total Expenditures	354,933	411,593	409,043	243,152	-40.92%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (351,762)	\$ (408,464)	\$ (405,914)	\$ (239,916)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	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, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- In coordination with the Finance Department, updated the OPEB (Other Post Employee Benefits) Census on our retirees which has been forwarded to our actuary

2006 Highlights

- Coordinate update of employee evaluation process
- Review impacts in legacy benefit expenditures and propose alternatives

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 32,007	\$ 31,982	\$ 31,982	\$ 33,077	3.42%
Total Expenditures	193,087	212,872	217,083	227,224	6.74%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (161,080)	\$ (180,890)	\$ (185,101)	\$ (194,147)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Personnel	0.8	0.8	0.5
<i>Department Total</i>	0.8	0.8	0.5

Performance Measures

	2004	2005	2006	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, 2006
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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Upgraded PD domain from Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 to Windows 2003 Active Directory at the Rye Golf Club, Rye Police Department and Rye Recreation
- Migrated permit tracking system for the Building Department onto new MS windows 2003/SQL 2000 server
- Completed an installation of a new application/file server at Rye Recreation
- Designed and configured new security wireless LAN utilizing Cisco technology
- Organized installation of new frame relay circuit upgrading Police wireless infrastructure to 384kbs

2006 Highlights

- Upgrade the Rye domain from Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 to Windows Active Directory
- Migrate ISP services from Westchester County to Cable Vision Lightpath
- Upgrade existing telecommunication infrastructure from Verizon Centrex to a Nortel PBX solution
- Install & configure rack mountable servers to relocate out of date warranty units
- Design and implement a secure WAN solution utilizing Juniper/Net screen 2003 Active Directory to replace Cisco routers
- Coordinate needs assessment for relocation of MIS department from basement to third floor of City Hall

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 44,246	\$ 43,948	\$ 43,948	\$ 45,453	3.42%
Total Expenditures	266,576	304,185	301,645	289,370	-4.87%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (222,330)	\$ (260,237)	\$ (257,697)	\$ (243,917)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Information Services	2	2	2
<i>Department Total</i>	2	2	2

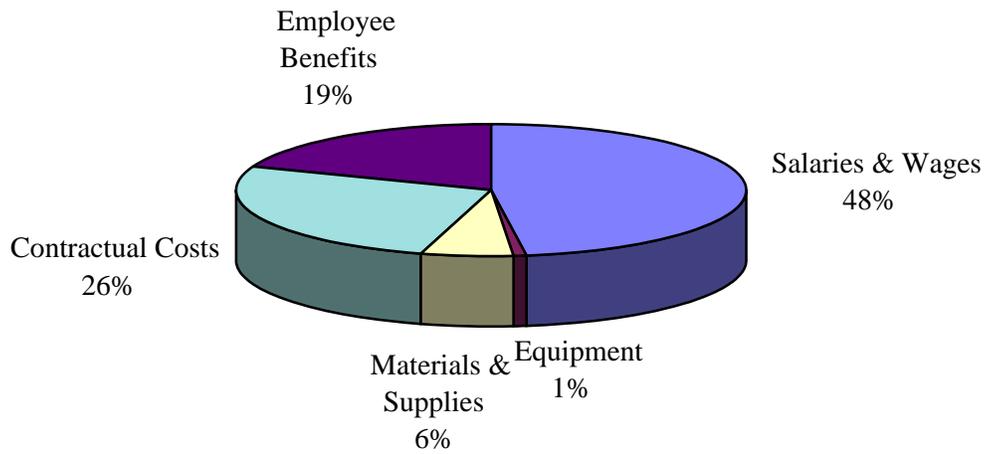
Performance Measures

	2004	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>System availability</i>	99%	99%	99%	0.00%
<i>Percent of users rating MIS staff responsiveness as good or very good</i>	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%

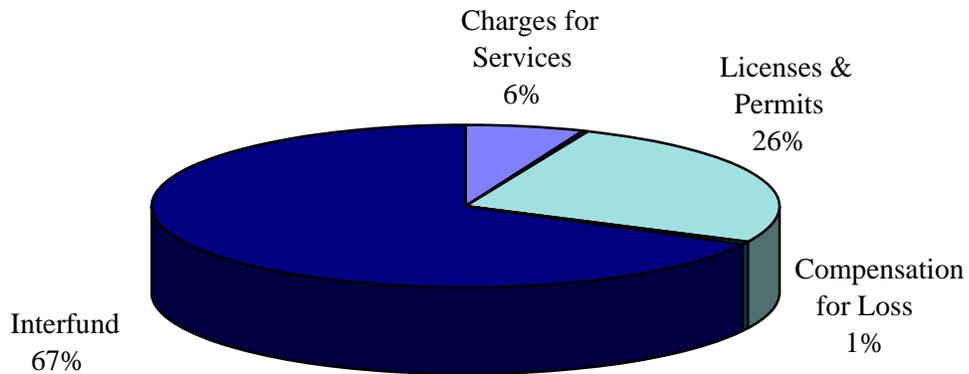
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,372,017	\$ 1,354,822	\$ 1,484,072	\$ 1,484,006	\$ 1,581,881
Equipment	42,810	28,381	84,481	62,655	24,333
Materials & Supplies	240,881	204,736	196,965	241,456	192,810
Contractual Costs	928,205	822,945	1,014,545	960,971	872,932
Employee Benefits	558,908	505,588	628,913	593,758	634,135
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	3,142,821	2,916,472	3,408,976	3,342,846	3,306,091
Allocated Costs	(1,729,310)	(1,571,364)	(1,879,384)	(1,808,176)	(1,755,547)
Total Costs	1,413,511	1,345,108	1,529,592	1,534,670	1,550,544
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	20,710	25,302	23,715	37,655	27,090
Charges to Other Governments	-	2,380	-	1,790	1,200
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	98,310	89,137	97,840	99,325	113,665
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	1,700	5,014	2,250	2,250	2,250
Miscellaneous	-	1,963	-	-	-
Interfund	290,680	290,680	290,680	290,680	297,084
Intergovernmental	3,000	8,718	-	-	-
Total Revenues	414,400	423,194	414,485	431,700	441,289
Net Cost	\$ 999,111	\$ 921,914	\$ 1,115,107	\$ 1,102,970	\$ 1,109,255
Percent of Costs Covered	29.32%	31.46%	27.10%	28.13%	28.46%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 7.43	\$ 6.84	\$ 8.21	\$ 8.12	\$ 8.10

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	0.57%	\$ 6,285
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	(0.52%)	\$ (5,852)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	8,892	6,806	8,250	6,978	8,250
Contractual Costs	72,095	58,412	56,958	53,608	65,557
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	80,987	65,218	65,208	60,586	73,807
Allocated Costs	(66,335)	(50,566)	(50,556)	(45,934)	(58,654)
Total Costs	14,652	14,652	14,652	14,652	15,153
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	15,153
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	14,652	14,652	14,652	14,652	15,153
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 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 248,885	\$ 241,615	\$ 270,168	\$ 270,168	\$ 290,234
Equipment	12,300	1,286	5,500	4,500	5,500
Materials & Supplies	31,625	19,884	28,900	28,800	30,600
Contractual Costs	91,054	88,716	85,939	85,139	93,108
Employee Benefits	99,960	82,678	109,090	109,090	109,788
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	483,824	434,179	499,597	497,697	529,230
Allocated Costs	(399,119)	(349,121)	(414,892)	(412,992)	(441,624)
Total Costs	84,705	85,058	84,705	84,705	87,606
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	-	353	-	-	-
Interfund	84,705	84,705	84,705	84,705	87,606
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	84,705	85,058	84,705	84,705	87,606
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 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 666,771	\$ 663,124	\$ 707,161	\$ 723,161	\$ 756,316
Equipment	300	275	6,105	6,155	5,483
Materials & Supplies	121,601	107,166	68,030	125,040	69,155
Contractual Costs	262,334	199,972	367,395	335,184	365,699
Employee Benefits	263,936	243,128	299,642	266,166	276,184
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,314,942	1,213,665	1,448,333	1,455,706	1,472,837
Allocated Costs	(488,129)	(440,816)	(554,970)	(534,124)	(612,537)
Total Costs	826,813	772,849	893,363	921,582	860,300
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	1,161	-	1,150	1,400
Charges to Other Governments	-	2,380	-	1,790	1,200
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	2,811	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	1,101	-	-	-
Interfund	103,644	103,644	103,644	103,644	103,644
Intergovernmental	-	5,718	-	-	-
Total Revenues	103,644	116,815	103,644	106,584	106,244
Net Cost	\$ 723,169	\$ 656,034	\$ 789,719	\$ 814,998	\$ 754,056
Percent of Costs Covered	12.54%	15.11%	11.60%	11.57%	12.35%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 5.38	\$ 4.87	\$ 5.81	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.51

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	(7.48%)	\$ (60,942)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	(4.52%)	\$ (35,663)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 324,864	\$ 322,321	\$ 370,077	\$ 354,011	\$ 395,977
Equipment	6,120	5,211	31,400	12,000	4,850
Materials & Supplies	59,130	53,963	67,291	56,478	60,645
Contractual Costs	435,019	412,773	444,558	428,075	275,655
Employee Benefits	154,525	142,566	178,327	176,648	203,720
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	979,658	936,834	1,091,653	1,027,212	940,847
Allocated Costs	(536,265)	(508,531)	(598,729)	(557,429)	(398,815)
Total Costs	443,393	428,303	492,924	469,783	542,032
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	20,710	24,141	23,715	36,505	25,690
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	98,310	89,137	97,840	99,325	113,665
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	1,700	2,203	2,250	2,250	2,250
Miscellaneous	-	211	-	-	-
Interfund	43,731	43,731	43,731	43,731	45,228
Intergovernmental	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Total Revenues	167,451	162,423	167,536	181,811	186,833
Net Cost	\$ 275,942	\$ 265,880	\$ 325,388	\$ 287,972	\$ 355,199
Percent of Costs Covered	37.77%	37.92%	33.99%	38.70%	34.47%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.05	\$ 1.97	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.12	\$ 2.59

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	23.34%	\$ 67,227
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	9.16%	\$ 29,811

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 131,497	\$ 127,762	\$ 136,666	\$ 136,666	\$ 139,354
Equipment	24,090	21,609	41,476	40,000	8,500
Materials & Supplies	19,633	16,917	24,494	24,160	24,160
Contractual Costs	67,703	63,072	59,695	58,965	72,913
Employee Benefits	40,487	37,216	41,854	41,854	44,443
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	283,410	266,576	304,185	301,645	289,370
Allocated Costs	(239,462)	(222,330)	(260,237)	(257,697)	(243,917)
Total Costs	43,948	44,246	43,948	43,948	45,453

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	-	298	-	-	-
Interfund	43,948	43,948	43,948	43,948	45,453
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	43,948	44,246	43,948	43,948	45,453

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 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 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, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Policed numerous events, including July 4th detail, triathlon, Halloween, and walk-a-thons
- Worked with community partnership to publish the "Respect Manual", a collaborative effort to enhance police/youth relations
- Continued to refine tactical skills and counter terrorism capabilities through training and joint efforts with other agencies
- Continued proactive tactical enforcement efforts
- Enhanced police/youth interaction through school visits and community liaisons

2006 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
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

2006 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

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 710,246	\$ 570,850	\$ 654,745	\$ 621,661	8.90%
Total Expenditures	6,350,251	7,225,882	7,177,951	7,383,904	2.19%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (5,640,005)	\$ (6,655,032)	\$ (6,523,206)	\$ (6,762,243)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	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

	2004	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i># of responses to calls for service</i>	14,785	16,000	16,000	0.00%
<i># of summonses issued for moving violations</i>	4,799	4,000	4,000	0.00%
<i># of summonses issued for parking violations</i>	5,630	4,500	4,500	0.00%
<i>Number and percent of assigned Part 1 violent crimes cleared</i>	7 (87%)	4 (80)%	4 (80)%	0.00%
<i>Number of hours of marine patrol performed</i>	796.5	1,000	2,000	100.00%
<i>Percent of juvenile cases closed</i>	97%	92%	95%	3.26%
<i>Percent of D.A.R.E. students who graduate</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Prepared signage for new parking paystation project

2006 Highlights

- Continue upgrading street lighting to high-pressure sodium lamps

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	NA
Total Expenditures	314,475	235,842	253,759	285,053	20.87%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (314,475)	\$ (235,842)	\$ (253,759)	\$ (285,053)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Traffic Services	1.75	1.95	1.95
<i>Department Total</i>	1.75	1.95	1.95

Performance Measures

	2004	2005	2006	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
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

Fire Department

Description

The Fire Department is a combined career and volunteer department with 17 professional firefighters and 180 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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Ongoing turnout gear replacement
- Implementation of new fire ground radio units and procedures
- Continued volunteer training including our own departmental in-house training and participation in County and State courses throughout the year
- Implementation of interactive Computer Based Training System for Firefighter 1 & 2 and Emergency courses
- Successful completion of Elevator Rescue Training and Confined Space Training

2006 Highlights

- Continued training with use of Westchester County training facilities in addition to regularly scheduled monthly in-house training and interactive computer based modules

Budget Summary

	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted	Percent Change
Total Revenues	\$ 44,653	\$ 47,035	\$ 53,185	\$ 41,935	-10.84%
Total Expenditures	3,126,511	3,307,528	3,305,861	3,842,769	16.18%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (3,081,858)	\$ (3,260,493)	\$ (3,252,676)	\$ (3,800,834)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

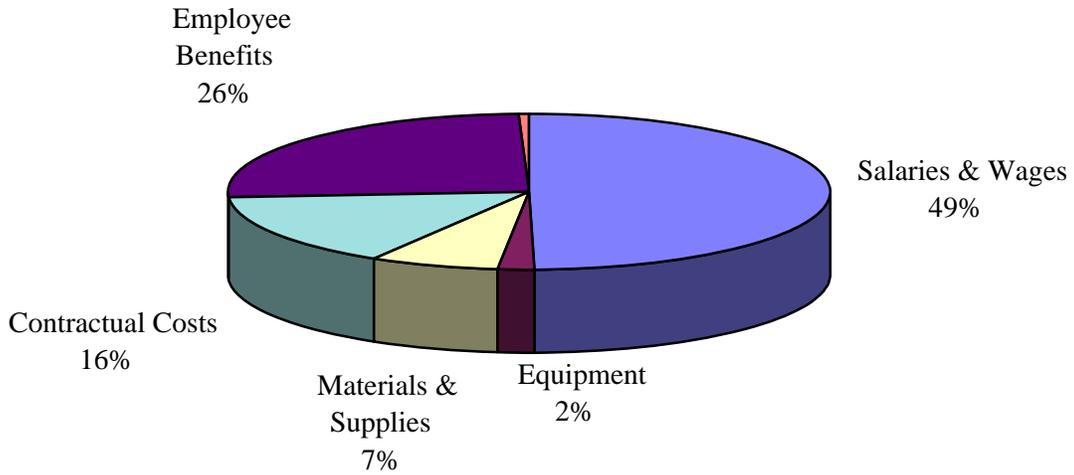
	2004 Authorized	2005 Authorized	2006 Adopted
Fire Services	18	17	17
<i>Department Total</i>	18	17	17

Performance Measures

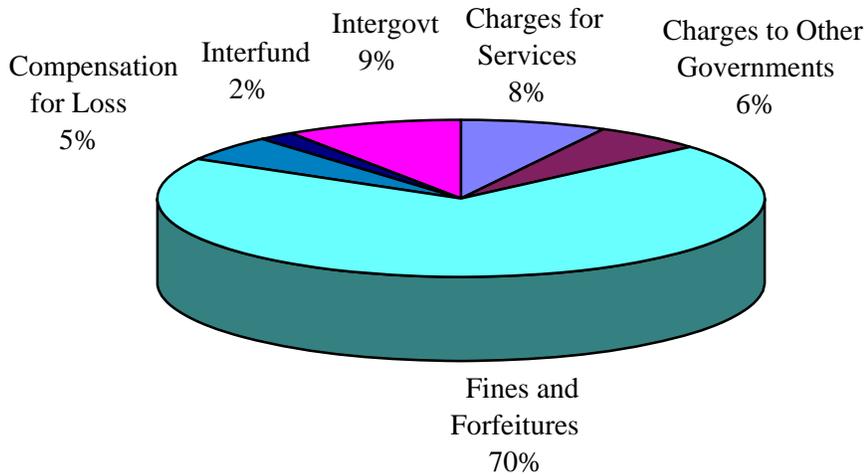
	2004 Actual	2005 Target	2006 Target	Percent Change
<i>Total number of fire inspections completed</i>	478	485	485	0.00%
<i>Percent of school-age students reached by fire safety education programs (P-K thru 8th)</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
<i>Total fire property loss in dollars</i>	200,000	1,500,000	0	-100.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
PUBLIC SAFETY

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 5,425,304	\$ 5,414,652	\$ 5,563,183	\$ 5,581,100	\$ 5,839,886
Equipment	274,703	178,326	307,892	307,283	230,947
Materials & Supplies	765,824	519,777	879,057	839,257	801,586
Contractual Costs	1,368,422	1,312,254	1,361,369	1,360,869	1,823,269
Employee Benefits	2,626,672	2,406,692	2,778,670	2,769,981	2,998,443
Other Financing Uses	65,080	65,080	22,346	22,346	52,961
Total Expenditures	10,526,005	9,896,781	10,912,517	10,880,836	11,747,092
Allocated Costs	917,995	845,658	1,001,841	981,993	958,928
Total Costs	11,444,000	10,742,439	11,914,358	11,862,829	12,706,020
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	75,500	48,392	64,700	47,500	51,950
Charges to Other Governments	37,785	36,064	37,785	32,745	37,785
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	436,475	512,134	425,450	479,220	462,700
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	51,924	-	50,000	35,000
Miscellaneous	50	4,212	750	1,481	900
Interfund	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,411
Intergovernmental	113,810	90,174	77,200	84,984	62,850
Total Revenues	675,620	754,900	617,885	707,930	663,596
Net Cost	\$ 10,768,380	\$ 9,987,539	\$ 11,296,473	\$ 11,154,899	\$ 12,042,424
Percent of Costs Covered	5.90%	7.03%	5.19%	5.97%	5.22%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 80.06	\$ 74.11	\$ 83.14	\$ 82.10	\$ 87.94

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	7.96%	\$ 887,525
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	6.60%	\$ 745,951

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 3,906,742	\$ 3,899,279	\$ 4,065,323	\$ 4,065,324	\$ 4,222,521
Equipment	191,899	99,646	220,692	220,083	105,422
Materials & Supplies	389,660	181,936	474,962	434,961	376,121
Contractual Costs	490,483	446,103	475,055	474,555	532,060
Employee Benefits	1,749,250	1,624,691	1,876,513	1,868,000	2,024,535
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	6,728,034	6,251,655	7,112,545	7,062,923	7,260,659
Allocated Costs	592,721	539,948	661,666	645,932	604,814
Total Costs	7,320,755	6,791,603	7,774,211	7,708,855	7,865,473
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	53,500	41,337	54,200	37,000	41,200
Charges to Other Governments	12,100	10,379	12,100	7,060	12,100
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	432,535	502,234	423,100	470,720	457,200
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	51,924	-	50,000	35,000
Miscellaneous	50	3,653	750	1,481	900
Interfund	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,411
Intergovernmental	113,810	88,720	68,700	76,484	62,850
Total Revenues	623,995	710,247	570,850	654,745	621,661
Net Cost	\$ 6,696,760	\$ 6,081,356	\$ 7,203,361	\$ 7,054,110	\$ 7,243,812
Percent of Costs Covered	8.52%	10.46%	7.34%	8.49%	7.90%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 49.79	\$ 45.13	\$ 53.01	\$ 51.92	\$ 52.90
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				2.69%	\$ 189,702
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				0.56%	\$ 40,451

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 200,986	\$ 198,044	\$ 173,992	\$ 191,908	\$ 184,170
Equipment	1,826	1,826	1,700	1,700	4,000
Materials & Supplies	37,789	37,369	40,005	40,006	44,000
Contractual Costs	19,916	19,314	17,693	17,693	23,176
Employee Benefits	98,665	91,437	93,443	95,134	99,991
Other Financing Uses	65,080	65,080	22,346	22,346	52,961
Total Expenditures	424,262	413,070	349,179	368,787	408,298
Allocated Costs	37,376	35,677	32,483	33,727	34,011
Total Costs	461,638	448,747	381,662	402,514	442,309
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	\$ 461,638	\$ 448,747	\$ 381,662	\$ 402,514	\$ 442,309
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.33	\$ 2.81	\$ 2.96	\$ 3.23

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	9.89%	\$ 39,795
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	15.89%	\$ 60,647

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,317,576	\$ 1,317,329	\$ 1,323,868	\$ 1,323,868	\$ 1,433,195
Equipment	80,978	76,854	85,500	85,500	121,525
Materials & Supplies	338,375	300,472	364,090	364,290	381,465
Contractual Costs	752,271	741,292	725,356	725,356	1,032,667
Employee Benefits	778,757	690,564	808,714	806,847	873,917
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	3,267,957	3,126,511	3,307,528	3,305,861	3,842,769
Allocated Costs	287,898	270,033	307,692	302,334	320,103
Total Costs	3,555,855	3,396,544	3,615,220	3,608,195	4,162,872
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	22,000	7,055	10,500	10,500	10,750
Charges to Other Governments	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	3,940	9,900	2,350	8,500	5,500
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	559	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	1,454	8,500	8,500	-
Total Revenues	51,625	44,653	47,035	53,185	41,935
Net Cost	\$ 3,504,230	\$ 3,351,891	\$ 3,568,185	\$ 3,555,010	\$ 4,120,937
Percent of Costs Covered	1.45%	1.31%	1.30%	1.47%	1.01%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 26.05	\$ 24.87	\$ 26.26	\$ 26.16	\$ 30.09

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	15.92%	\$ 565,927
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	15.49%	\$ 552,752

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	105,752	105,545	143,265	143,265	235,366
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	105,752	105,545	143,265	143,265	235,366
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	105,752	105,545	143,265	143,265	235,366
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	\$ 105,752	\$ 105,545	\$ 143,265	\$ 143,265	\$ 235,366
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.78	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.72

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	64.29%	\$ 92,101
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	64.29%	\$ 92,101

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006



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
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Prepared Bank Study and assisted the City Council with the implementation of new bank restrictions in the City Business District
- Assisted City Council with the implementation of a zoning amendment to allow apartments over stores
- Assisted with local approvals of Kirby Lane Sewer District
- Coordinated implementation of parking pay stations in the City Business District
- Prepared recommendations to implement affordable housing
- Assisted the City Council and Planning Commission with review of land use applications

2006 Highlights

- Assist City Council with adoption of City of Rye All-Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Advance implementation of recommendations regarding subdivisions
- Advance implementation of recommendations for City's Business Districts
- Continue enhancements in City GIS
- Advance Phase II Storm Water Quality program requirements

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 91,967	\$ 95,900	\$ 72,750	\$ 68,100	-28.99%
Total Expenditures	190,800	278,080	265,304	233,757	-15.94%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (98,833)	\$ (182,180)	\$ (192,554)	\$ (165,657)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Planning	1.33	1.33	1.66
<i>Department Total</i>	1.33	1.33	1.66

Performance Measures

	2004	2005	2006	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
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Locust Avenue Firehouse Renovation under construction
- Damiano Center Renovation & Addition under construction
- Roofing and rear wall sealing completed at Police Headquarters; façade trim facing McCullough Place painted
- City Hall trim, including clock tower scraped and painted
- Four new traffic signals installed; Theodore Fremd and Central Avenues, Theodore Fremd and Elm Place, Forest Avenue and Grace Church Street, Milton Road and Oakland Beach Avenue

2006 Highlights

- Oversee construction/rehabilitation at the Damiano Community Center
- Oversee renovation of the Locust Avenue Firehouse
- Install new pump station on Peck Avenue
- Bid projects on Kirby Lane North (sewer, water, storm drain)

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 140,959	\$ 102,942	\$ 128,222	\$ 118,646	15.26%
Total Expenditures	203,771	239,360	239,390	252,580	5.52%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (62,812)	\$ (136,418)	\$ (111,168)	\$ (133,934)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Engineering	1.73	2.06	2.06
<i>Department Total</i>	1.73	2.06	2.06

Performance Measures

	2004	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of initial project plan reviews completed within one week.</i>	80%	80%	80%	0.00%
<i>Percent of CIP design projects on schedule</i>	80%	80%	85%	6.25%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Upgraded the Govern Land Management computer system
- Reviewed current code and laws and pursued needed changes in the laws
- Established an interoffice tracking system for comments to the applicant and changes/revisions to plans

2006 Highlights

- Continue to review current code and laws and pursue needed changes in the law
- Begin a program to notify property owners that they have open Building Permits and that they have to close the open permits out with a Certificate of Occupancy
- Improve our library of reference standards that are incorporated into the New York State Building Code

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 931,306	\$ 742,500	\$ 925,400	\$ 812,750	9.46%
Total Expenditures	295,029	329,694	327,574	345,896	4.91%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 636,277	\$ 412,806	\$ 597,826	\$ 466,854	13.09%

List of Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Building	3.34	3.34	2.66
<i>Department Total</i>	3.34	3.34	2.66

Performance Measures

	2004	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Average number of calendar days to review plans and issue permits</i>	37	37	35	0.00%
<i>Number of Building Plans reviewed per assigned full time equivalent (FTE)</i>	381	234	200	-14.53%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Installed generators at Hewlett Avenue and Stuyvesant Avenue Pump Station
- Moved cascade system from Locust to Milton Firehouse, including preparing new concrete foundation
- Replaced underground tank for waste oil in DPW Maintenance garage with a new above ground tank
- Morehead Garden and plantings around City Hall were totally renovated. Much of the planting work was done by the Community Beautification Committee
- Irrigation system on the Village Green replaced and the lawn rehabilitated
- Prepared new contract for sanitation vehicles and awarded bid to New York Metropolitan Peterbilt
- Bowman Dam area cleared and fenced in preparation for installing a monitoring system
- Oversaw and assisted in the installation of new parking meter system in the Central Business District, including space numbering, electrical work, receiving and transporting LUKES

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

2006 Highlights

- Install additional LUKE system in parking lot near the Rye Grill
- Educate personnel in the operation and maintenance of new technology on parking meters, street lights, traffic signal equipment and vehicle maintenance
- Install new window fan-coil units in City Hall. Pursue replacement of the air conditioning compressors
- Renew drip-system at the City's pump stations and the police station to reduce grease throughout the sanitary sewer system

Budget Summary	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent Change
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	
Total Revenues	\$ 3,355,022	\$ 3,296,312	\$ 3,360,928	\$ 3,989,187	21.02%
Total Expenditures	7,901,598	8,879,221	9,052,083	9,900,362	11.50%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (4,546,576)	\$ (5,582,909)	\$ (5,691,155)	\$ (5,911,175)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Administration	3.6	3.6	3.6
Transportation	9.15	9.15	9.15
Public Sanitation	5.4	5.4	5.4
Solid Waste	19.05	19.05	19.05
Land Maintenance	6.1	6.1	6.1
Building Maintenance	3.5	3.5	3.5
Vehicle Maintenance	8.85	8.85	8.85
<i>Department Total</i>	55.65	55.65	55.65

Performance Measures	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change
	Actual	Target	Target	
<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>	90%	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>	52%	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%

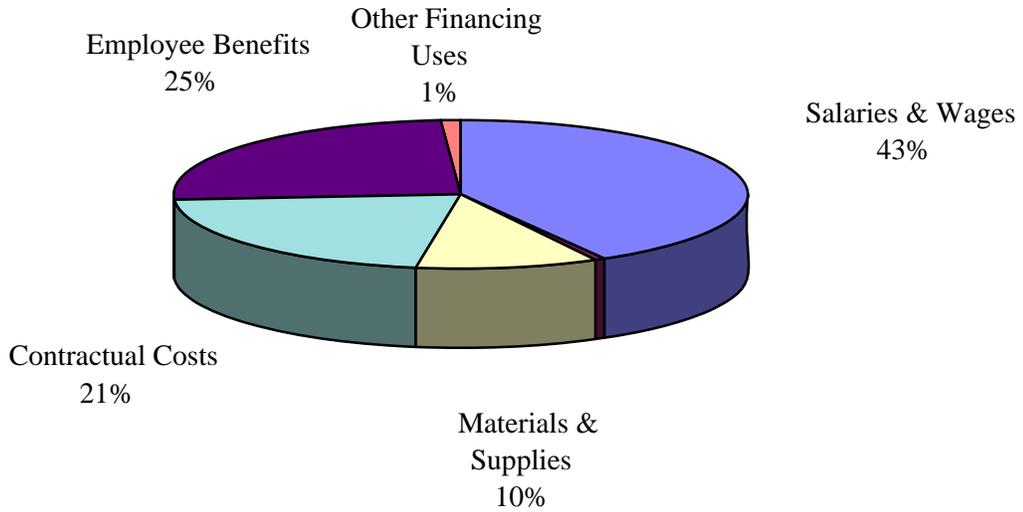
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006



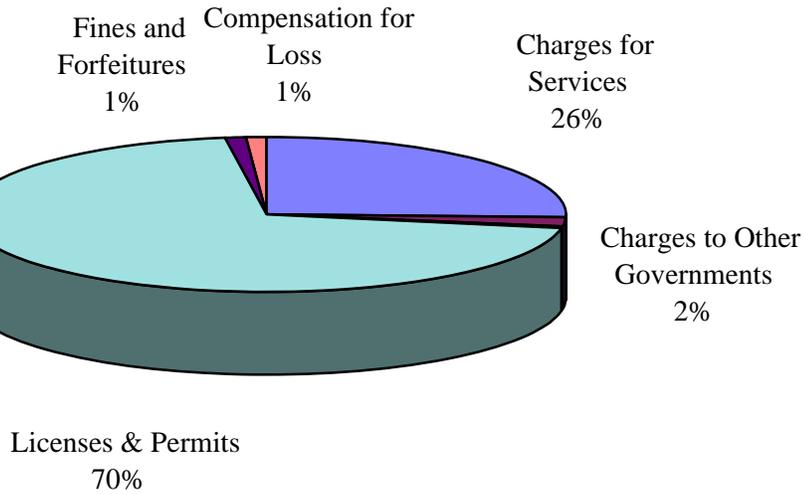
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 2,785,408	\$ 2,678,979	\$ 2,987,209	\$ 2,990,301	\$ 3,142,257
Equipment	28,331	19,608	191,423	198,696	34,700
Materials & Supplies	711,072	649,993	699,107	741,412	773,825
Contractual Costs	1,391,401	1,349,850	1,322,523	1,364,412	1,605,908
Employee Benefits	1,752,628	1,443,669	1,769,229	1,778,736	1,887,426
Other Financing Uses	58,092	58,092	32,903	32,903	81,168
Total Expenditures	6,726,932	6,200,191	7,002,394	7,106,460	7,525,284
Allocated Costs	583,607	526,540	641,075	639,403	615,384
Total Costs	7,310,539	6,726,731	7,643,469	7,745,863	8,140,668
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	252,108	224,373	411,120	324,795	431,600
Charges to Other Governments	25,460	34,332	28,460	32,084	28,460
Use of Money and Property	5,700	6,180	5,700	5,100	5,100
Licenses & Permits	997,892	1,261,011	1,097,462	1,274,159	1,178,726
Fines and Forfeitures	5,000	40,905	25,333	33,333	20,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	1,100	72,662	1,100	35,438	16,500
Miscellaneous	-	922	-	132,261	-
Interfund	45,703	45,703	45,703	45,703	47,269
Intergovernmental	3,700	13,929	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,336,663	1,700,017	1,614,878	1,882,873	1,727,655
Net Cost	\$ 5,973,876	\$ 5,026,714	\$ 6,028,591	\$ 5,862,990	\$ 6,413,013
Percent of Costs Covered	18.28%	25.27%	21.13%	24.31%	21.22%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 44.41	\$ 37.30	\$ 44.37	\$ 43.15	\$ 46.83

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	9.38%	\$ 550,023
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	6.38%	\$ 384,422

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 441,375	\$ 421,669	\$ 483,598	\$ 475,598	\$ 529,170
Equipment	19,221	13,109	22,577	22,577	15,500
Materials & Supplies	34,871	25,649	30,895	28,660	33,200
Contractual Costs	113,676	90,760	126,153	123,281	108,942
Employee Benefits	211,489	156,325	203,030	200,632	204,138
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	820,632	707,512	866,253	850,748	890,950
Allocated Costs	72,296	61,106	80,586	77,804	74,216
Total Costs	892,928	768,618	946,839	928,552	965,166
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	119,108	174,280	155,120	160,950	143,100
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	659,100	938,088	758,650	922,550	828,600
Fines and Forfeitures	5,000	40,905	20,000	28,000	20,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	327	-	8,000	-
Interfund	12,372	12,372	12,372	12,372	12,796
Intergovernmental	3,700	12,700	-	-	-
Total Revenues	799,280	1,178,672	946,142	1,131,872	1,004,496
Net Cost	\$ 93,648	\$ (410,054)	\$ 697	\$ (203,320)	\$ (39,330)
Percent of Costs Covered	89.51%	153.35%	99.93%	121.90%	104.07%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.70	\$ -	\$ 0.01	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	(80.66%)	\$ 163,990
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	(5742.75%)	\$ (40,027)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION

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

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 715,158	\$ 656,431	\$ 803,204	\$ 814,296	\$ 859,921
Equipment	4,110	2,103	163,846	167,147	7,200
Materials & Supplies	366,569	327,676	346,238	389,572	410,625
Contractual Costs	632,332	626,431	583,078	586,676	712,087
Employee Benefits	672,738	569,999	696,946	697,639	759,387
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,390,907	2,182,640	2,593,312	2,655,330	2,749,220
Allocated Costs	201,614	179,549	230,908	232,330	217,537
Total Costs	2,592,521	2,362,189	2,824,220	2,887,660	2,966,757
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	128,000	44,948	253,000	159,745	285,000
Charges to Other Governments	20,000	28,367	23,000	26,624	23,000
Use of Money and Property	5,700	6,180	5,700	5,100	5,100
Licenses & Permits	338,792	322,923	338,812	351,609	350,126
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	5,333	5,333	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	69,034	-	31,910	15,000
Miscellaneous	-	245	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	1,229	-	-	-
Total Revenues	492,492	472,926	625,845	580,321	678,226
Net Cost	\$ 2,100,029	\$ 1,889,263	\$ 2,198,375	\$ 2,307,339	\$ 2,288,531
Percent of Costs Covered	19.00%	20.02%	22.16%	20.10%	22.86%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 15.61	\$ 14.02	\$ 16.18	\$ 16.98	\$ 16.71

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	(0.82%)	\$ (18,808)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	4.10%	\$ 90,156

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 293,898	\$ 280,286	\$ 292,059	\$ 292,059	\$ 305,846
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	44,480	39,304	43,500	43,450	44,500
Contractual Costs	106,024	99,268	99,141	140,442	190,010
Employee Benefits	165,507	142,366	164,015	164,065	148,125
Other Financing Uses	58,092	58,092	32,903	32,903	81,168
Total Expenditures	668,001	619,316	631,618	672,919	769,649
Allocated Costs	58,849	53,490	58,758	61,541	64,112
Total Costs	726,850	672,806	690,376	734,460	833,761
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	\$ 721,390	\$ 667,346	\$ 684,916	\$ 729,000	\$ 828,301
Percent of Costs Covered	0.75%	0.81%	0.79%	0.74%	0.65%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 5.36	\$ 4.95	\$ 5.04	\$ 5.37	\$ 6.05

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	13.62%	\$ 99,301
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	20.93%	\$ 143,385

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 991,264	\$ 985,749	\$ 1,032,342	\$ 1,032,342	\$ 1,051,601
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	233,388	231,506	234,174	234,380	243,700
Contractual Costs	343,947	339,765	315,715	315,577	379,744
Employee Benefits	515,208	437,866	519,591	519,591	562,214
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,083,807	1,994,886	2,101,822	2,101,890	2,237,259
Allocated Costs	183,578	172,296	195,528	192,226	186,364
Total Costs	2,267,385	2,167,182	2,297,350	2,294,116	2,423,623
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	5,000	5,145	3,000	4,100	3,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	1,100	3,628	1,100	3,528	1,500
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	33,331	33,331	33,331	33,331	34,473
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	39,431	42,104	37,431	40,959	39,473
Net Cost	\$ 2,227,954	\$ 2,125,078	\$ 2,259,919	\$ 2,253,157	\$ 2,384,150
Percent of Costs Covered	1.74%	1.94%	1.63%	1.79%	1.63%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 16.56	\$ 15.77	\$ 16.63	\$ 16.58	\$ 17.41

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	5.81%	\$ 130,993
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	5.50%	\$ 124,231

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 343,713	\$ 334,844	\$ 376,006	\$ 376,006	\$ 395,719
Equipment	5,000	4,396	5,000	8,972	12,000
Materials & Supplies	31,764	25,858	44,300	45,350	41,800
Contractual Costs	195,422	193,626	198,436	198,436	215,125
Employee Benefits	187,686	137,113	185,647	196,809	213,562
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	763,585	695,837	809,389	825,573	878,206
Allocated Costs	67,270	60,099	75,295	75,502	73,155
Total Costs	830,855	755,936	884,684	901,075	951,361
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	505	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	350	-	124,261	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	855	-	124,261	-
Net Cost	\$ 830,855	\$ 755,081	\$ 884,684	\$ 776,814	\$ 951,361
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	13.79%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 6.18	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.51	\$ 5.72	\$ 6.95

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	22.47%	\$ 174,547
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	7.54%	\$ 66,677

RECREATION AND CULTURE

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Damiano Center Expansion: A revised plan was successfully bid and awarded during 2005. Ground breaking took place at the beginning of July with construction starting on July 6
- The Rye Recreation Department was successful in obtaining a Legacy Grant from Westchester County that will be used to construct a permanent enclosed skateboard park at Rye Recreation Park
- A Teen Survey was distributed citywide and on-line and will be used to help with future programming
- On-line applications for camp employment allowed applicants to submit electronically for the first time
- Received grant award from Westchester Recreation and Park Society for our Horticulture Program.
- Tennis Court Parking lot was resurfaced during the first part of summer and will provide a safe and maintained area for users
- New fields at Nursery and Disbrow Park were open for their first full season in 2005
- 15,000 sq. ft. of sod was installed on Rye Recreation Park field during the summer as part of a renovation field project
- "Come out and Play" Rye Recreation's First Week Celebration expanded and included over 50 activities

2006 Highlights

- Grand Opening of the newly expanded Damiano Center scheduled for the spring of 2006
- Construction and utilization of the permanent enclosed Skateboard Park
- Continue to explore and expand Teen Program and Leadership Opportunities
- Introduce elements of New York Healthy Lawn Care Program for athletic fields and turf areas.
- Renovate Playgrounds at Rye Recreation Park and Disbrow Park.
- Seek new partnership and location for the Annual Pops Concert

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

<i>Budget Summary</i>	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 862,490	\$ 802,882	\$ 838,814	\$ 853,030	6.25%
Total Expenditures	2,118,094	2,345,895	2,203,473	2,279,190	-2.84%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ (1,255,604)	\$ (1,543,013)	\$ (1,364,659)	\$ (1,426,160)	NA

<i>List of Authorized Positions</i>	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Recreation Services	6.25	6.25	6.25
Park Maintenance	1.75	1.75	1.75
Nature Center	0.75	0.75	0.25
<i>Department Total</i>	8.75	8.75	8.25

<i>Performance Measures</i>	2004	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Total estimated participation/attendance at all</i>	5,876	4600	5600	-4.70%
<i>Percent of camp participants rating the activities</i>	95%	90%	90%	-5.26%
<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%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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.

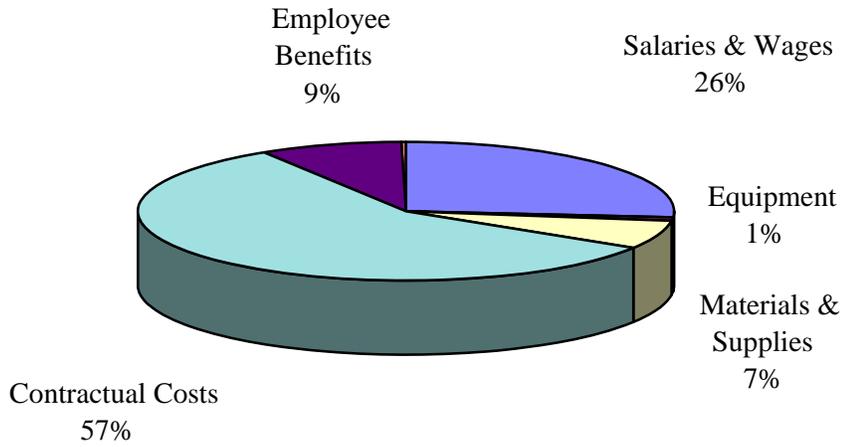
The Rye Art Center provides opportunities for residents to learn about, view and participate in various audio/visual art forms. The building is owned by the city but operated and maintained by an independent organization. The only city costs associated with the Rye Art Center are interfund service charges.

<i>Budget Totals (Expenditures)</i>	2004		2005		2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted			Change
Animal Control Services	\$ 27,108	\$ 27,143	\$ 27,143	\$ 27,192			0.18%
Emergency Medical Services	78,437	116,122	116,122	201,724			73.72%
Rye Youth Council	36,958	39,199	39,199	36,480			-6.94%
Rye Town Park	93,816	86,000	136,904	88,000			2.33%
Rye Free Reading Room	986,000	1,030,580	1,030,580	1,074,895			4.30%
Square House	81,553	82,489	81,649	88,544			7.34%
Rye Art Center	2,580	2,357	2,357	4,782			102.89%
	\$ 1,306,452	\$ 1,383,890	\$ 1,433,954	\$ 1,521,617			9.95%

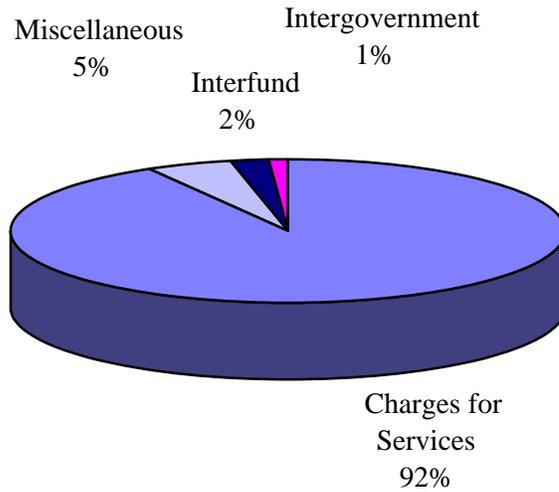
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

RECREATION AND CULTURE

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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>
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Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 881,035	\$ 859,770	\$ 914,794	\$ 936,622	\$ 953,058
Equipment	79,568	57,206	16,050	13,550	24,250
Materials & Supplies	390,981	214,347	407,470	259,135	237,525
Contractual Costs	1,931,697	1,902,983	1,919,286	1,967,354	2,058,367
Employee Benefits	308,581	277,406	325,803	314,383	316,859
Other Financing Uses	7,289	7,289	3,118	3,118	7,485
Total Expenditures	3,599,151	3,319,001	3,586,521	3,494,162	3,597,544
Allocated Costs	74,136	66,444	67,489	65,787	65,161
Total Costs	3,673,287	3,385,445	3,654,010	3,559,949	3,662,705
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	697,210	756,675	740,100	759,732	783,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	37,360	69,562	38,750	49,116	40,500
Interfund	31,041	31,041	18,541	18,541	19,039
Intergovernmental	21,941	5,212	9,715	20,107	10,491
Total Revenues	787,552	862,490	807,106	847,496	853,030
Net Cost	\$ 2,885,735	\$ 2,522,955	\$ 2,846,904	\$ 2,712,453	\$ 2,809,675
Percent of Costs Covered	21.44%	25.48%	22.09%	23.81%	23.29%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 21.45	\$ 18.72	\$ 20.95	\$ 19.96	\$ 20.52

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	3.58%	\$ 97,222
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	(1.31%)	\$ (37,229)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION SERVICES

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

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 787,314	\$ 770,691	\$ 820,072	\$ 841,900	\$ 883,994
Equipment	78,818	57,206	16,050	13,550	24,250
Materials & Supplies	341,812	174,440	371,977	225,862	205,145
Contractual Costs	801,243	774,008	790,965	840,723	833,282
Employee Benefits	257,961	232,905	274,638	263,170	267,527
Other Financing Uses	7,289	7,289	3,118	3,118	7,485
Total Expenditures	2,274,437	2,016,539	2,276,820	2,188,323	2,221,683
Allocated Costs	44,296	39,111	41,523	40,614	42,228
Total Costs	2,318,733	2,055,650	2,318,343	2,228,937	2,263,911
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	673,800	731,850	718,000	737,312	767,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	36,860	68,700	38,250	49,116	40,500
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	9,941	5,212	9,715	14,173	5,491
Total Revenues	720,601	805,762	765,965	800,601	813,491
Net Cost	\$ 1,598,132	\$ 1,249,888	\$ 1,552,378	\$ 1,428,336	\$ 1,450,420
Percent of Costs Covered	31.08%	39.20%	33.04%	35.92%	35.93%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 11.88	\$ 9.28	\$ 11.42	\$ 10.51	\$ 10.59

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	1.55%	\$ 22,084
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	(6.57%)	\$ (101,958)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	41,436	33,113	27,875	27,225	24,100
Contractual Costs	1,037,284	1,037,020	1,087,551	1,087,361	1,169,774
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,078,720	1,070,133	1,115,426	1,114,586	1,193,874
Allocated Costs	8,168	7,267	7,893	7,683	7,774
Total Costs	1,086,888	1,077,400	1,123,319	1,122,269	1,201,648
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	\$ 1,086,888	\$ 1,077,400	\$ 1,123,319	\$ 1,122,269	\$ 1,201,648
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 8.08	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.27	\$ 8.26	\$ 8.77

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	7.07%	\$ 79,379
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	6.97%	\$ 78,329

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
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	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 93,721	\$ 89,079	\$ 94,722	\$ 94,722	\$ 69,064
Equipment	750	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	7,733	6,794	7,618	6,048	8,280
Contractual Costs	93,170	91,955	40,770	39,270	55,311
Employee Benefits	50,620	44,501	51,165	51,213	49,332
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	245,994	232,329	194,275	191,253	181,987
Allocated Costs	21,672	20,066	18,073	17,490	15,159
Total Costs	267,666	252,395	212,348	208,743	197,146
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	23,410	24,825	22,100	22,420	15,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	500	862	500	-	-
Interfund	31,041	31,041	18,541	18,541	19,039
Intergovernmental	12,000	-	-	5,934	5,000
Total Revenues	66,951	56,728	41,141	46,895	39,539
Net Cost	\$ 200,715	\$ 195,667	\$ 171,207	\$ 161,848	\$ 157,607
Percent of Costs Covered	25.01%	22.48%	19.37%	22.47%	20.06%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.15

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	2.62%	\$ (4,241)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	7.94%	\$ (13,600)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

OTHER FINANCING USES

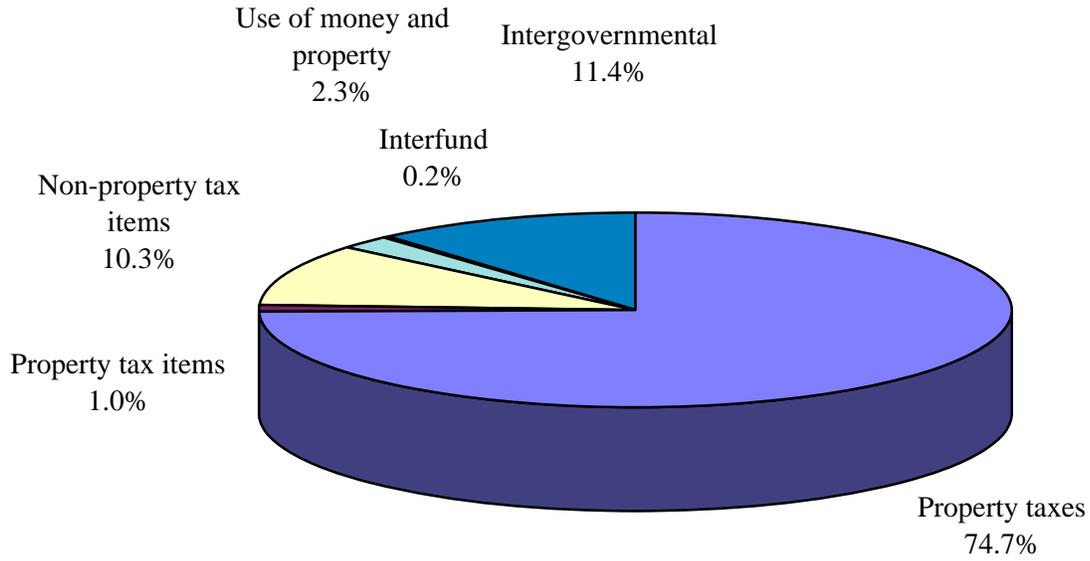
Description: Other Financing Uses includes contingency and interfund transfers. Contingency is a budgetary appropriation of funds to provide for unexpected and unanticipated expenditures. Interfund transfers represent transfers to and from other funds to subsidize operations or to fund projects.

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Contingency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 116,000	\$ -	\$ 261,000
Transfers Out	685,500	685,500	1,551,300	1,551,300	1,213,500
Total Other Financing Uses	\$ 685,500	\$ 685,500	\$ 1,667,300	\$ 1,551,300	\$ 1,474,500
Revenues:					
Transfers In	\$ 60,096	\$ 60,096	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Other Financing Sources	\$ 60,096	\$ 60,096	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Cost	\$ 625,404	\$ 625,404	\$ 1,667,300	\$ 1,551,300	\$ 1,474,500
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.64	\$ 12.27	\$ 11.42	\$ 10.77
				<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollar</u>
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				(4.95%)	\$ (76,800)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				(11.56%)	\$ (192,800)

GENERAL FUND DETAILS

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

UNALLOCATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES



Summary of Unallocated General Fund Revenues:

Property taxes	\$ 16,760,923
Property tax items	228,000
Non-property tax items	2,320,500
Use of money and property	520,000
Miscellaneous	-
Interfund	45,000
Intergovernmental	2,562,788
	\$ 22,437,211

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

UNALLOCATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES

	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Property Taxes	\$ 15,254,250	\$ 15,282,841	\$ 15,870,280	\$ 15,870,280	\$ 16,760,923
Property Tax Items other than Real Property Taxes:					
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	85,201	93,314	100,000	80,172	83,000
Interest & Penalties on Real Property Taxes	110,645	175,582	115,000	200,000	145,000
Total Property Tax Items	195,846	268,896	215,000	280,172	228,000
Total Property Taxes and Property Tax Items	15,450,096	15,551,737	16,085,280	16,150,452	16,988,923
Non-Property Tax Items:					
Sales and Use Tax	1,472,867	1,801,366	1,800,000	1,900,000	1,966,500
Utilities Gross Receipts	288,489	342,472	363,000	348,000	354,000
	1,761,356	2,143,838	2,163,000	2,248,000	2,320,500
Use of Money and Property	125,000	197,879	224,500	395,000	520,000
Fines and Forfeitures	-	281	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	11,759	-	5,500	-
Interfund Revenues	45,000	42,825	45,000	45,000	45,000
Intergovernmental:					
State Revenue Sharing	842,606	842,606	842,606	1,062,788	1,062,788
Mortgage Tax	1,173,209	2,161,052	1,200,000	2,389,052	1,500,000
	2,015,815	3,003,658	2,042,606	3,451,840	2,562,788
Total Unallocated Revenues	\$ 19,397,267	\$ 20,951,977	\$ 20,560,386	\$ 22,295,792	\$ 22,437,211
Change from Prior Year Budget			6.00%		9.13%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Source of Revenue:	2004 Actual	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Property Tax Items:			
Property taxes	\$ 15,282,841	\$ 15,870,280	\$ 16,760,923
Payments in lieu of taxes	93,314	80,172	83,000
Interest and penalties on property taxes	175,582	200,000	145,000
Total Property Tax Items	15,551,737	16,150,452	16,988,923
Non-Property Tax Items:			
Sales and use tax	1,801,366	1,900,000	1,966,500
Utility gross receipts tax	342,472	348,000	354,000
Total Non-Property Tax Items	2,143,838	2,248,000	2,320,500
Charges for Services:			
General:			
Finance	1,161	1,150	1,400
Staff	24,141	36,505	25,690
Public Safety:			
Police	41,337	37,000	41,200
Fire	7,055	10,500	10,750
Community Environment:			
Land Use Control	174,280	160,950	143,100
Transportation	44,948	159,745	285,000
Solid Waste	5,145	4,100	3,500
Land Maintenance	-	-	-
Culture & Recreation:			
Recreation	731,850	737,312	767,500
Special Facilities	24,825	22,420	15,500
Total Charges for Services	1,054,742	1,169,682	1,293,640
Charges to Other Governments:			
General - Assessment Services	2,380	1,790	1,200
Public Safety:			
Police -Westchester County	10,379	7,060	12,100
Fire -Town of Harrison	25,685	25,685	25,685
Community Environment:			
Snow Removal - Westchester County	27,888	26,624	23,000
Sewer Services - Mamaroneck	5,460	5,460	5,460
Other Community Services	984	-	-
Total Charges to Other Governments	72,776	66,619	67,445

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Source of Revenue:	2004 Actual	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Use of Money and Property:			
Unallocated:			
Rental of Real Property	-	-	-
Commissions	15	-	-
Interest Income	197,864	395,000	520,000
Transportation - Rental of Real Property	6,180	5,100	5,100
Recreation - Rental of Real Property	-	-	-
Total Use of Money and Property	204,059	400,100	525,100
Licenses and Permits:			
Business and Occupational Licenses	7,870	10,650	12,090
Dog Licenses	3,847	3,875	3,975
Other Licenses	-	300	300
Alarm Permits	71,520	80,000	92,800
Parking Permits	322,924	351,609	350,126
Building and Alteration Permits	859,668	877,200	783,750
Street Opening Permits	61,265	40,550	40,550
Other Permits	23,055	9,300	8,800
Total Licenses and Permits	1,350,149	1,373,484	1,292,391
Fines and Forfeitures:			
Forfeitures	6,275	6,833	3,000
Vehicle and Traffic Fines	160,590	140,000	140,000
Parking Fines	281,010	285,220	280,200
Other Fines	105,445	80,500	59,500
Total Fines and Forfeitures	553,320	512,553	482,700
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss:			
Sale of Paper, Metal and Glass (Recycling)	2,858	2,700	1,000
Minor Sales	2,973	3,358	2,750
Insurance Recoveries	123,769	81,630	50,000
Total Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	129,600	87,688	53,750
Miscellaneous Revenues:			
Refunds of Prior Years' Expenditures	15,900	5,000	-
Gifts and Donations	71,820	174,858	41,400

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Source of Revenue:	2004 Actual	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Other	697	8,500	-
Total Miscellaneous Revenues	88,417	188,358	41,400
Interfund Revenues	418,249	407,924	416,803
State Aid:			
Per Capita Revenue Sharing	842,606	1,062,788	1,062,788
Mortgage Tax	2,161,052	2,389,052	1,500,000
STAR Assessment Aid	5,718	-	-
Records Management Grant	3,000	-	-
Navigation Law Enforcement	58,452	45,000	45,000
Police State Aid	26,831	15,700	17,850
Fire Safety State Aid	-	8,500	-
Recreation for Youth	5,212	20,107	10,491
Emergency Disaster	3,565	-	-
Code Enforcement Aid	-	-	-
Total State Aid	3,106,436	3,541,147	2,636,129
Federal Aid:			
Law Enforcement	-	15,784	-
Community Planning	3,700	-	-
Emergency Disaster	11,555	-	-
Total Federal Aid	15,255	15,784	-
Operating Transfers In	64,096	4,000	4,000
Total General Fund Revenues	\$ 24,752,674	\$ 26,165,791	\$ 26,122,781

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF COST ALLOCATIONS

	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Legislative	\$ (66,335)	\$ (50,566)	\$ (50,556)	\$ (45,934)	\$ (58,654)
Executive	(399,119)	(349,121)	(414,892)	(412,992)	(441,624)
Financial Management	(202,437)	(193,081)	(215,845)	(217,895)	(225,042)
General Accounting	(153,820)	(120,843)	(201,796)	(182,773)	(215,291)
Accounts Payable	(102,037)	(95,544)	(111,612)	(111,612)	(116,843)
Payroll	(88,385)	(84,255)	(92,931)	(90,381)	(96,438)
Treasury	22,143	19,790	20,616	25,955	18,531
Parking Violations	6,337	5,833	7,320	8,543	6,698
Assessment	30,070	27,284	39,278	34,039	34,379
Clerk	25,735	24,249	31,602	28,390	28,377
Records Management	(46,658)	(26,633)	(48,262)	(32,928)	(46,398)
Parking Administration	2,875	2,732	3,191	2,612	3,323
Law	(356,755)	(351,762)	(408,464)	(405,914)	(239,916)
Personnel	(165,593)	(161,080)	(180,890)	(185,101)	(194,147)
Elections	4,131	3,963	4,094	2,584	3,548
MIS	(239,462)	(222,330)	(260,237)	(257,697)	(243,917)
Police Administration	65,627	60,404	77,849	76,304	77,551
Police Patrol	424,863	387,336	472,456	462,644	427,228
Police Investigations	63,700	57,001	68,865	67,141	62,578
Police Marine Patrol	10,734	8,769	12,056	10,814	8,893
Police Youth Services	12,529	12,030	13,327	13,005	12,533
Parking Enforcement	15,268	14,408	17,113	16,024	16,031
School Crossings	9,418	8,516	10,543	10,520	10,266
Traffic Controls	27,958	27,161	21,940	23,207	23,745
Fire Protection	287,898	270,033	307,692	302,334	320,103
Planning	20,361	16,479	25,869	24,263	19,472
Engineering	22,550	17,599	22,267	21,893	21,040
Building	27,599	25,481	30,671	29,958	28,813
Conservation	1,786	1,547	1,779	1,690	4,891
Disaster Preparedness	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works Administration	65,260	57,527	71,921	69,944	70,313
Road Maintenance	53,697	49,833	52,647	51,756	52,264
Snow Removal	58,406	51,500	61,728	66,090	66,768
Street Lighting	20,765	19,342	21,631	21,608	20,219
Off-Street Parking	12,505	10,310	33,323	33,442	19,446
Sanitary Sewers	28,628	25,312	30,277	29,761	32,797

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

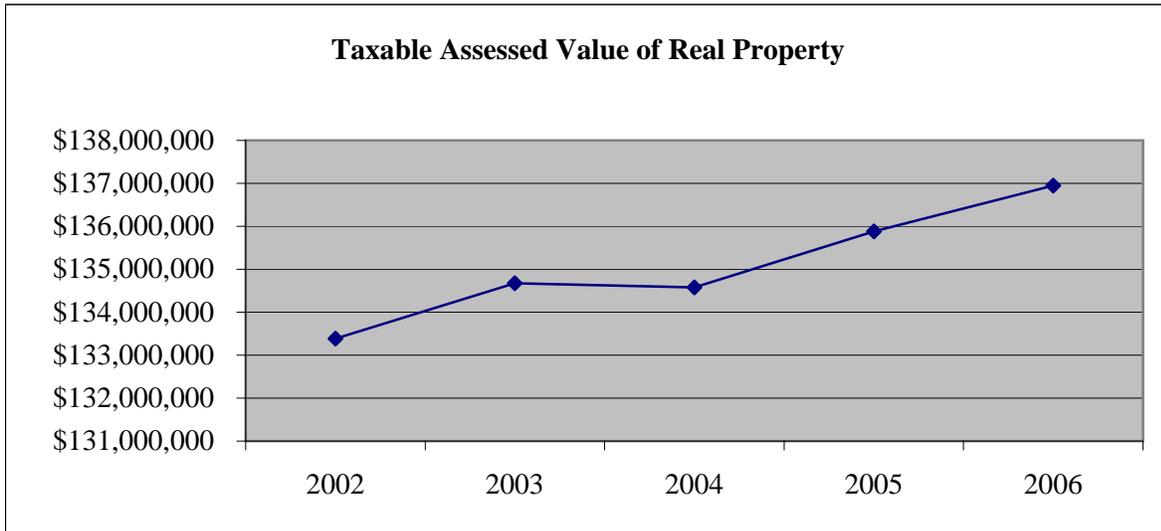
DETAILED SCHEDULE OF COST ALLOCATIONS

	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Storm Drains	18,475	17,799	17,192	20,682	22,569
Street Cleaning	11,746	10,379	11,289	11,098	8,746
Refuse & Garbage	137,688	130,732	147,527	145,055	139,689
Recycling	45,890	41,564	48,001	47,171	46,675
Community Beautification	38,945	36,775	42,541	42,734	40,445
Rodent & Insect Control	2,046	1,777	3,714	3,651	2,370
Shade Trees	26,279	21,547	29,040	29,117	30,340
Recreation Administration	34,070	30,140	31,261	30,316	30,972
Parks & Playgrounds	29,958	26,883	28,476	26,609	26,708
Recreation Center	16,810	15,549	28,784	28,297	18,056
Recreation Programs	22,049	21,463	22,464	21,542	22,654
Camps	28,079	26,745	30,761	31,575	31,127
Athletics	16,056	14,622	16,102	15,933	15,655
Tennis	9,399	8,646	8,601	8,565	8,728
Special Events	22,202	9,851	23,449	10,890	9,540
Senior Adult Programs	8,952	7,726	8,886	8,945	10,083
South East Consortium	1,274	1,245	1,376	1,353	1,173
Square House Museum	7,941	7,044	7,674	7,467	7,376
Rye Arts Center	227	223	219	216	398
Special Facilities Administration	9,243	8,633	6,931	6,818	7,184
Rye Nature Center	12,429	11,433	11,142	10,672	7,975
Total Cost Allocations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.



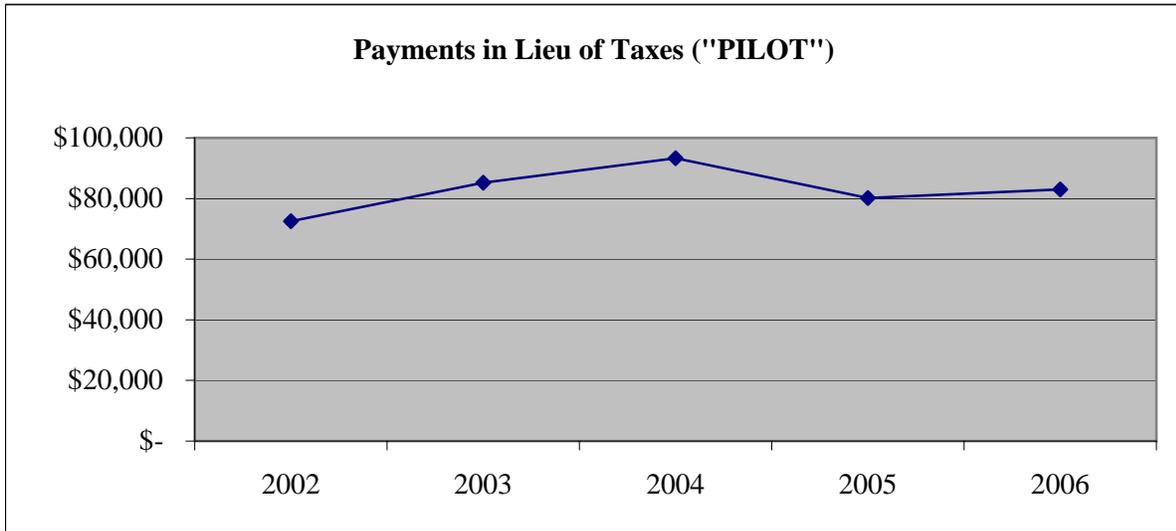
Taxable Assessed Valuation of Real Property			
	Fiscal Year	Valuation	Change
	Actual 2002	\$ 133,384,128	
	Actual 2003	134,674,171	0.97%
	Actual 2004	134,574,950	-0.07%
	Forecast 2005	135,880,847	0.97%
	Budget 2006	136,949,077	0.79%

Assumptions:
 The estimated taxable assessed value for 2006 as shown above is per the tax roll of September 15, 2005. We assume that there will be no material changes in the taxable assessed value between that date and the date of the actual 2006 tax levy.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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 2002	\$ 72,555	
Actual 2003	85,201	17.43%
Actual 2004	93,314	9.52%
Forecast 2005	80,172	-14.08%
Budget 2006	83,000	3.53%

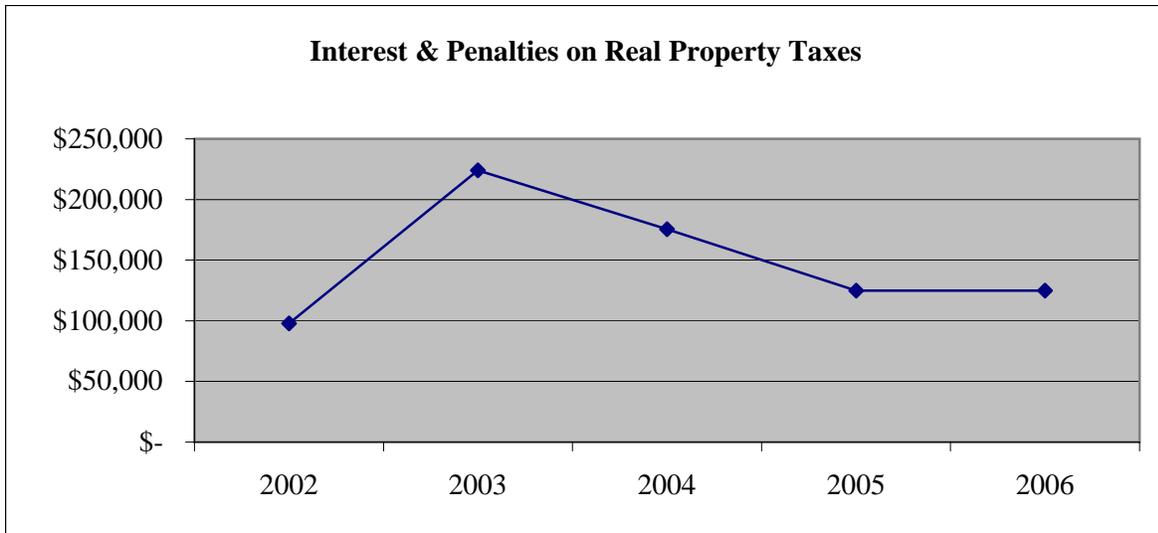
Assumptions:

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, 2006

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.



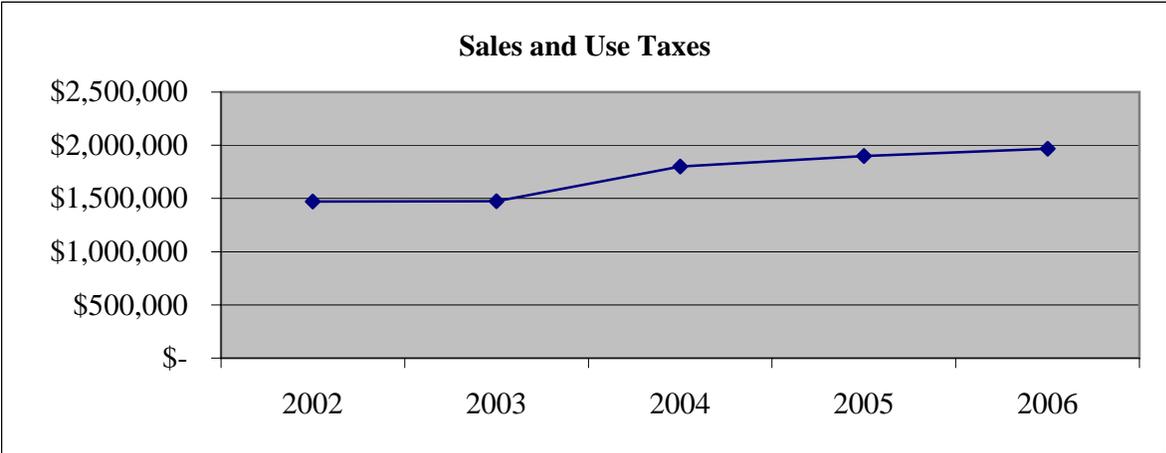
Interest and Penalties on Real Property Taxes			
Fiscal Year		Amount	Change
Actual	2002	\$ 97,756	
Actual	2003	223,922	129.06%
Actual	2004	175,582	-21.59%
Forecast	2005	125,000	-28.81%
Budget	2006	125,000	0.00%

Assumptions:
 The pattern of overdue tax payments in fiscal 2006 will result in approximately the same amount as received in fiscal 2005. Fiscal 2003 did not represent the five-year trend.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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 7.375% sales and use tax rate in the City of Rye is allocated 4% to New York State; 0.375% to the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), and 2.18% 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 0.22% to school districts within the County proportionately by percent of total population of all school districts.



Sales and Use Taxes

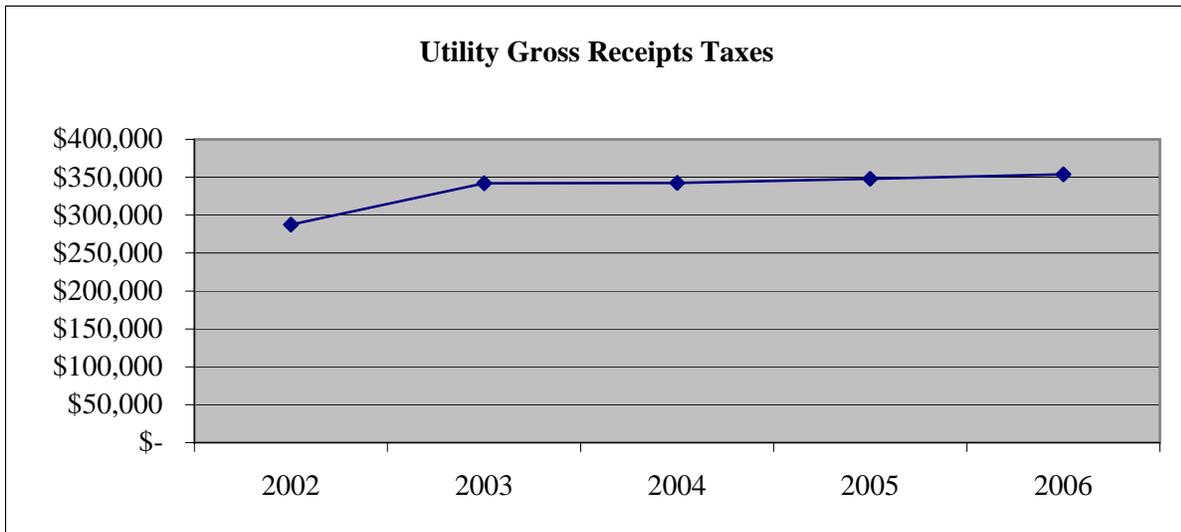
Fiscal Year	Amount	Change
Actual 2002	\$ 1,472,398	
Actual 2003	1,475,182	0.19%
Actual 2004	1,801,366	22.11%
Forecast 2005	1,900,000	5.48%
Budget 2006	1,966,500	3.50%

Assumptions: 2006 sales tax revenues will increase by an estimated 3.5% over 2005 forecast. The 3.5% represents approximately the Consumer Price Index increase for the area from July 2004 to July 2005. 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, 2006

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	2002	\$ 287,665	
Actual	2003	342,196	18.96%
Actual	2004	342,472	0.08%
Forecast	2005	348,000	1.61%
Budget	2006	354,000	1.72%

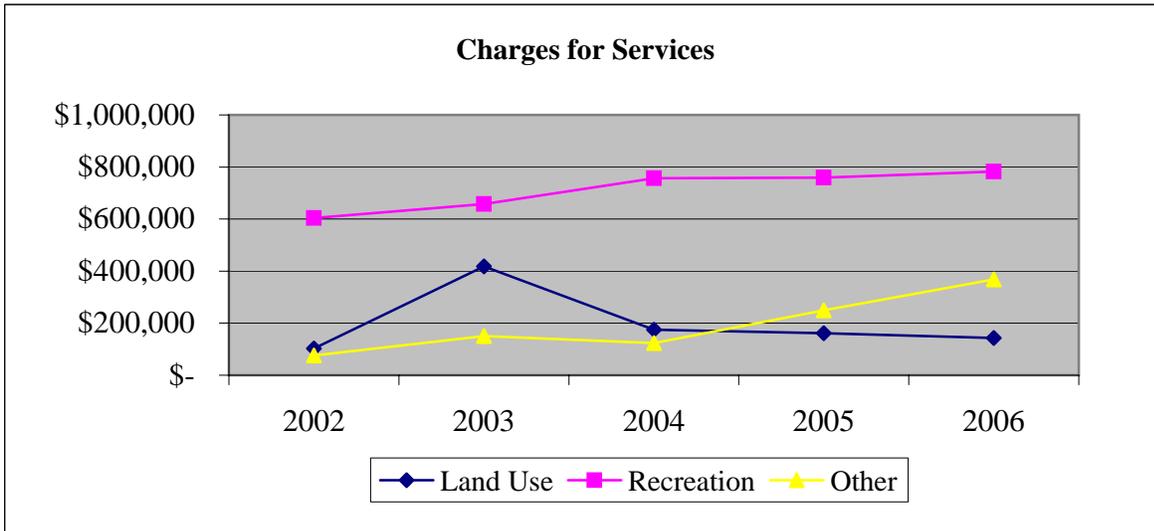
Assumptions:

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, 2006

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.



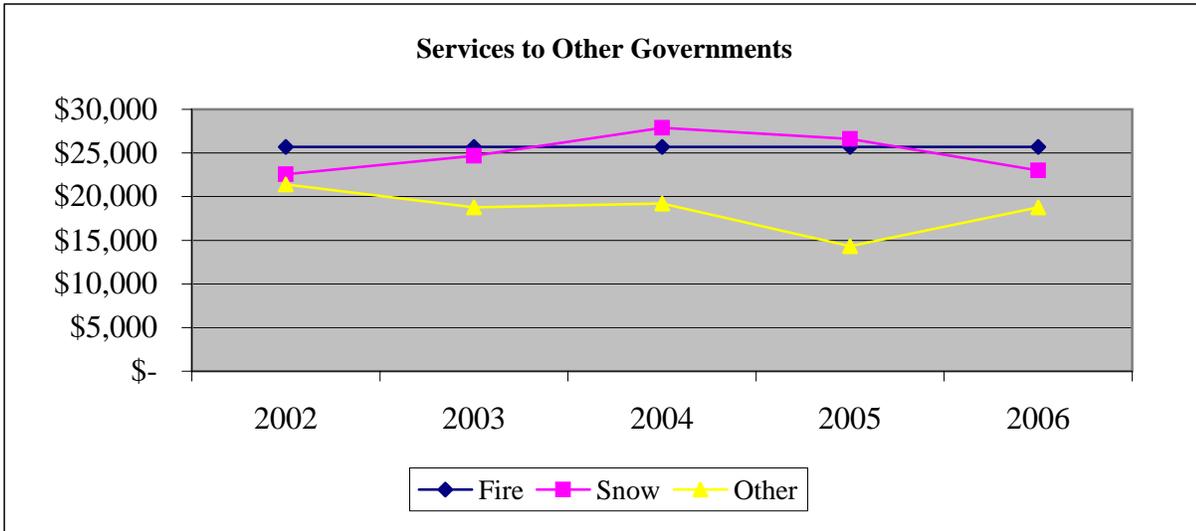
		Charges for Services				
	Fiscal Year	Land Use	Recreation	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2002	\$ 102,998	\$ 603,374	\$ 75,682	\$ 782,054	
Actual	2003	417,686	657,539	149,759	1,224,984	56.64%
Actual	2004	174,280	756,675	123,786	1,054,741	-13.90%
Forecast	2005	160,950	759,732	249,000	1,169,682	10.90%
Budget	2006	143,100	783,000	367,540	1,293,640	10.60%

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, 2006

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.



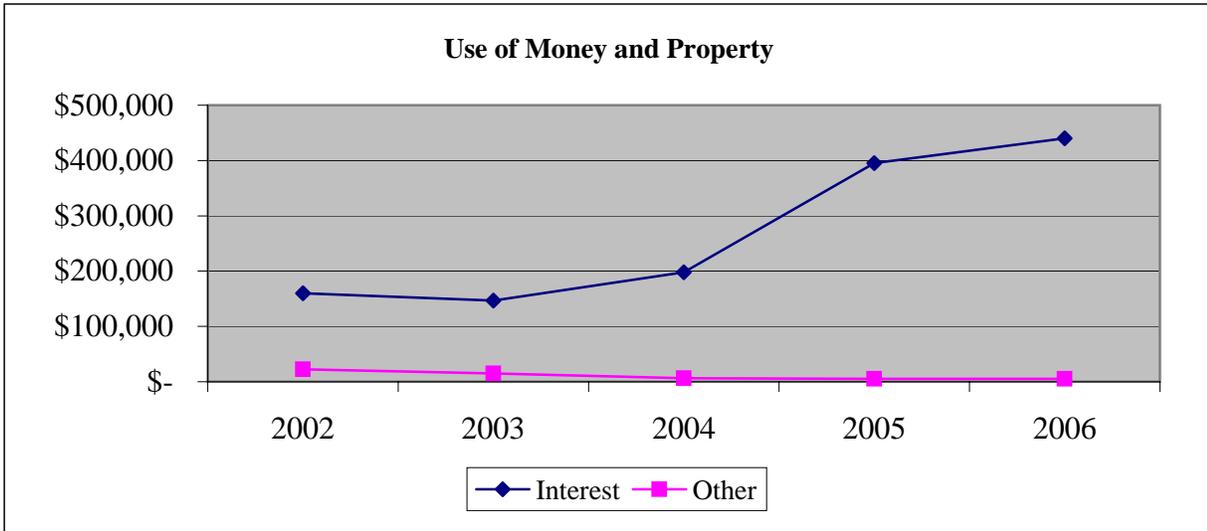
Fiscal Year		Fire	Snow	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2002	\$ 25,685	\$ 22,565	\$ 21,414	\$ 69,664	
Actual	2003	25,685	24,679	18,775	69,139	-0.75%
Actual	2004	25,685	27,888	19,202	72,775	5.26%
Forecast	2005	25,685	26,624	14,310	66,619	-8.46%
Budget	2006	25,685	23,000	18,760	67,445	1.24%

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, 2006

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 2002	\$ 160,048	\$ 22,327	\$ 182,375	
Actual 2003	146,980	14,936	161,916	-11.22%
Actual 2004	197,864	6,195	204,059	26.03%
Forecast 2005	395,000	5,100	400,100	96.07%
Budget 2006	440,000	5,100	445,100	11.25%

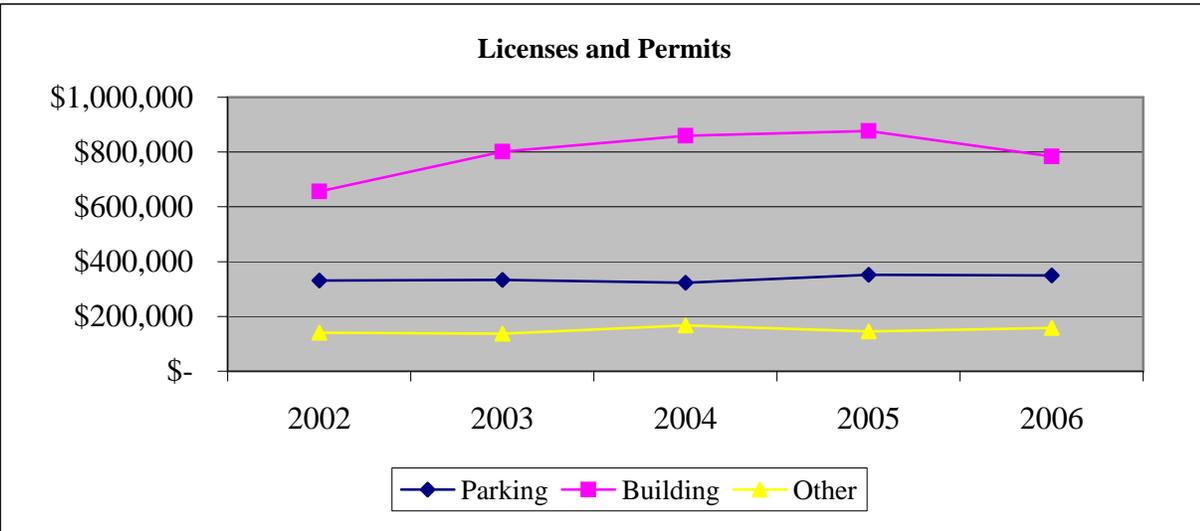
Assumptions:

Interest rates will continue to rise to a level of approximately 4.5%, 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, 2006

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.



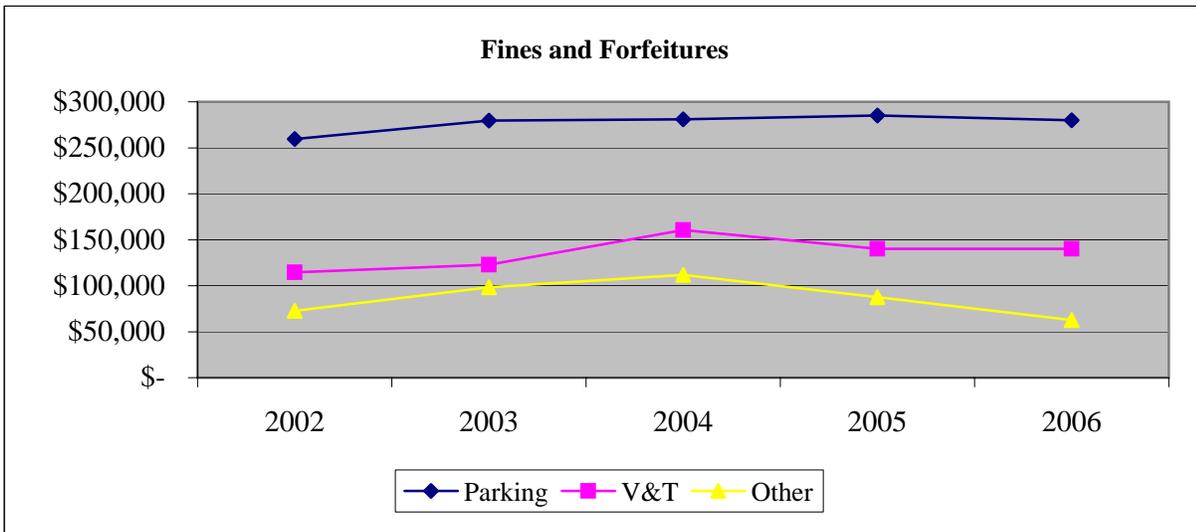
Licenses and Permits						
Fiscal Year		Parking	Building	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2002	\$ 331,515	\$ 656,467	\$ 140,726	\$ 1,128,708	
Actual	2003	333,773	801,398	136,935	1,272,106	12.70%
Actual	2004	322,924	859,668	167,557	1,350,149	6.13%
Forecast	2005	351,609	877,200	144,675	1,373,484	1.73%
Budget	2006	350,126	783,750	158,515	1,292,391	-5.90%

Assumptions:
 Parking permit activity will remain relatively level. Building activity will decrease due to higher costs of borrowing. 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, 2006

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	2002	\$ 259,654	\$ 114,415	\$ 72,762	\$ 446,831	
Actual	2003	279,723	122,752	98,298	500,773	12.07%
Actual	2004	280,833	160,590	111,897	553,320	10.49%
Forecast	2005	285,000	140,000	87,553	512,553	-7.37%
Budget	2006	280,000	140,000	62,700	482,700	-5.82%

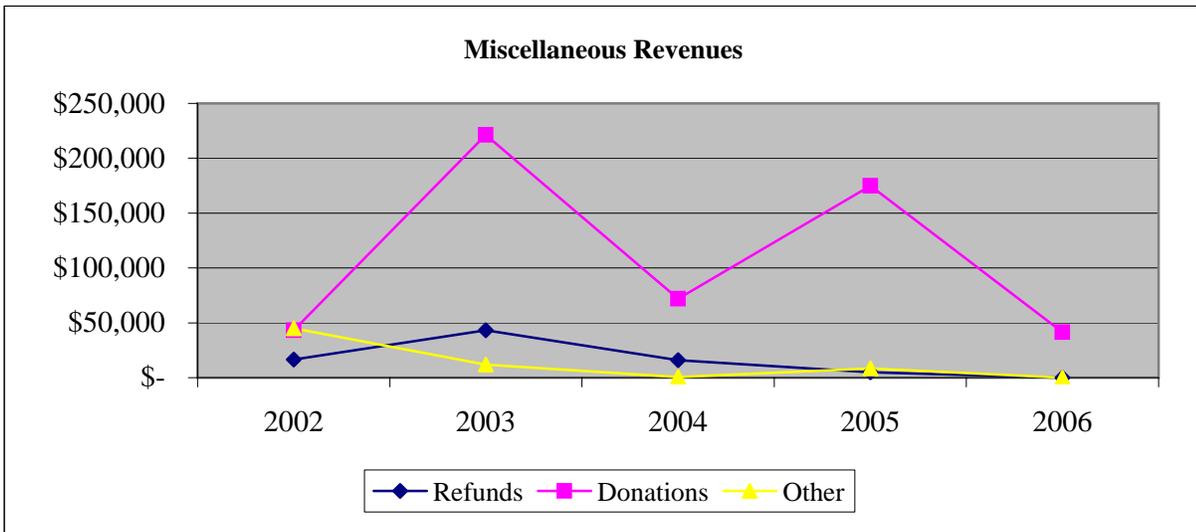
Assumptions:

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 a decrease in other fines due to improved enforcement and compliance.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.



		Miscellaneous Revenues				
	Fiscal Year	Refunds	Donations	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2002	\$ 16,599	\$ 43,243	\$ 45,065	\$ 104,907	
Actual	2003	43,345	221,425	11,979	276,749	163.80%
Actual	2004	15,900	71,820	697	88,417	-68.05%
Forecast	2005	5,000	174,858	8,500	188,358	113.03%
Budget	2006	-	41,400	-	41,400	-78.02%

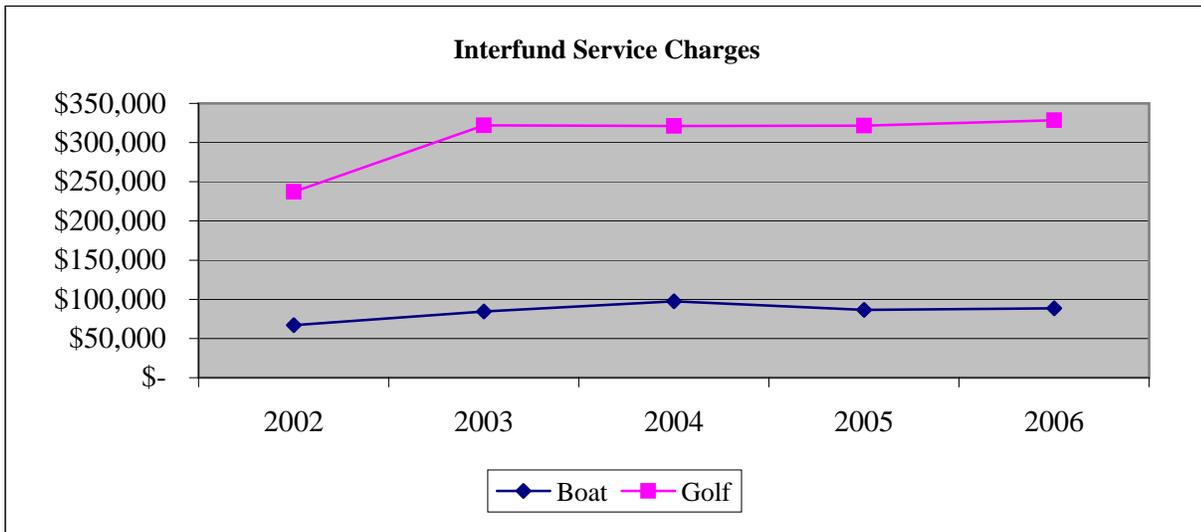
Assumptions:

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, 2006

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.



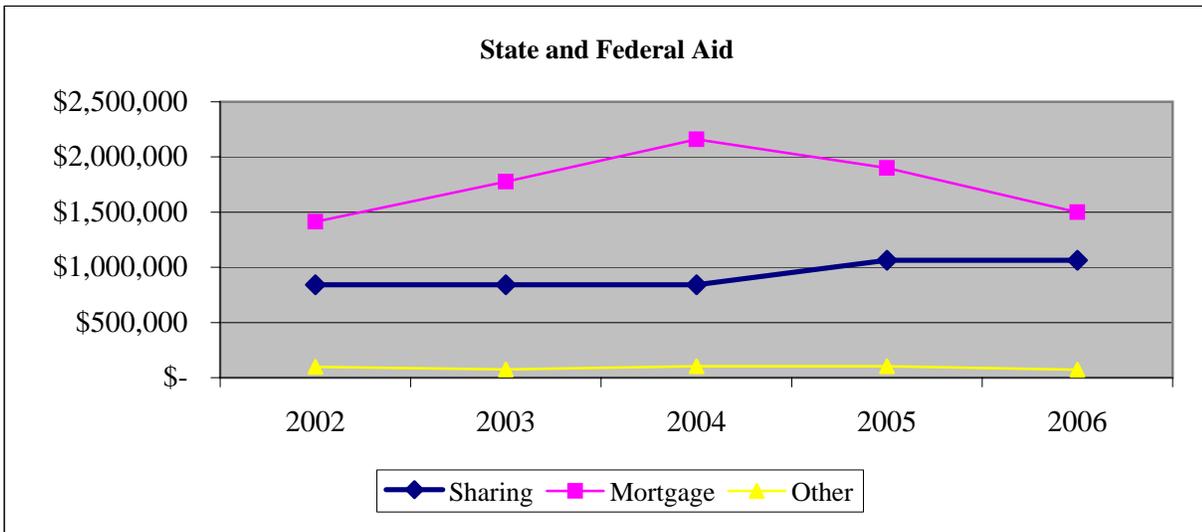
Fiscal Year		Boat		Golf		Total	Change
Actual	2002	\$	66,900	\$	237,000	\$ 303,900	
Actual	2003		84,450		322,124	406,574	33.79%
Actual	2004		97,250		320,999	418,249	2.87%
Forecast	2005		86,400		321,524	407,924	-2.47%
Budget	2006		88,422		328,381	416,803	2.18%

Assumptions:
 Interfund service charges will remain relatively the same in 2006.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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	2002	\$ 842,606	\$ 1,413,357	\$ 98,158	\$ 2,354,121	
Actual	2003	842,606	1,775,585	74,015	2,692,206	14.36%
Actual	2004	842,606	2,161,052	102,777	3,106,435	15.39%
Forecast	2005	1,062,788	1,900,000	105,091	3,067,879	-1.24%
Budget	2006	1,062,788	1,500,000	73,341	2,636,129	-14.07%

Assumptions:

New York State increased general revenue sharing in 2005 under the Aid and Incentives to Municipalities (AIM) program, and we expect this new level of revenue sharing to continue.

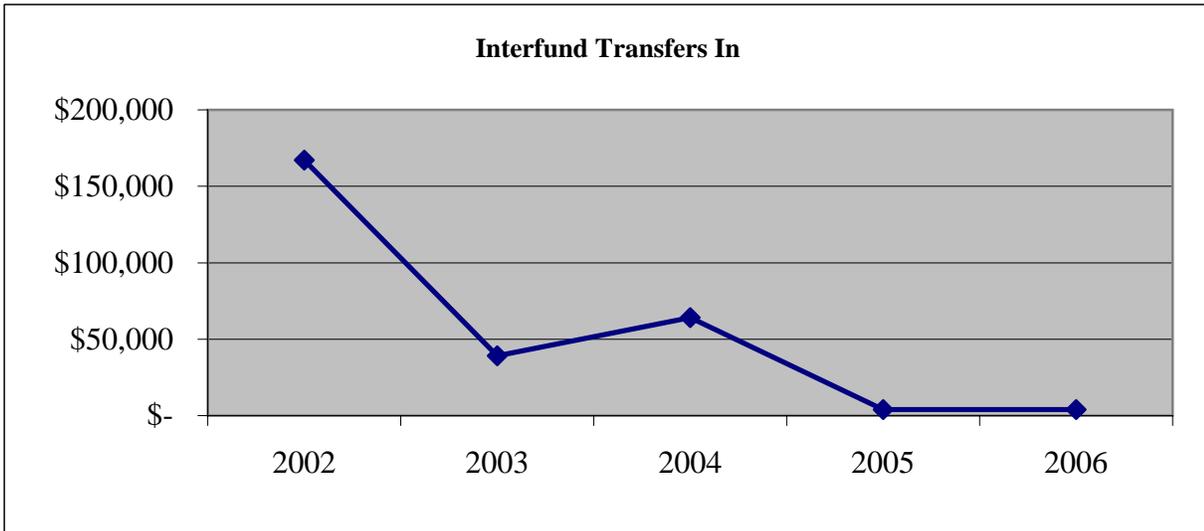
Mortgage tax revenues will reflect reduced home financing/refinancing activity.

Federal and state budget constraints will reduce miscellaneous aid.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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 2002	\$ 167,204	
Actual 2003	39,034	-76.65%
Actual 2004	64,096	64.21%
Forecast 2005	4,000	-93.76%
Budget 2006	4,000	0.00%

Assumptions:

The only operating transfer assumed for fiscal 2006 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, 2006

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
LEGISLATIVE
CITY COUNCIL

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	8,892	6,806	8,250	6,978	8,250
Contractual Costs	72,095	58,412	56,958	53,608	65,557
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	80,987	65,218	65,208	60,586	73,807
Allocated Costs	(66,335)	(50,566)	(50,556)	(45,934)	(58,654)
Total Costs	14,652	14,652	14,652	14,652	15,153
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	15,153
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	14,652	14,652	14,652	14,652	15,153
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 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
EXECUTIVE
CITY MANAGER

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 248,885	\$ 241,615	\$ 270,168	\$ 270,168	\$ 290,234
Equipment	12,300	1,286	5,500	4,500	5,500
Materials & Supplies	31,625	19,884	28,900	28,800	30,600
Contractual Costs	91,054	88,716	85,939	85,139	93,108
Employee Benefits	99,960	82,678	109,090	109,090	109,788
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	483,824	434,179	499,597	497,697	529,230
Allocated Costs	(399,119)	(349,121)	(414,892)	(412,992)	(441,624)
Total Costs	84,705	85,058	84,705	84,705	87,606
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	-	353	-	-	-
Interfund	84,705	84,705	84,705	84,705	87,606
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	84,705	85,058	84,705	84,705	87,606
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 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
FINANCIAL PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 142,376	\$ 142,322	\$ 148,583	\$ 148,583	\$ 154,419
Equipment	-	-	2,483	2,483	2,483
Materials & Supplies	14,790	13,375	14,150	16,200	14,400
Contractual Costs	10,929	7,112	13,647	13,647	15,203
Employee Benefits	34,342	33,492	36,982	36,982	38,537
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	202,437	196,301	215,845	217,895	225,042
Allocated Costs	(202,437)	(193,081)	(215,845)	(217,895)	(225,042)
Total Costs	-	3,220	-	-	-
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	-	2,811	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	409	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	3,220	-	-	-
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 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
GENERAL ACCOUNTING & FINANCIAL REPORTING

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 83,027	\$ 82,787	\$ 86,198	\$ 86,198	\$ 101,654
Equipment	-	-	622	672	-
Materials & Supplies	7,200	4,633	13,400	10,640	14,500
Contractual Costs	119,560	93,632	149,626	145,248	152,126
Employee Benefits	47,677	43,935	55,594	43,659	50,655
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	257,464	224,987	305,440	286,417	318,935
Allocated Costs	(153,820)	(120,843)	(201,796)	(182,773)	(215,291)
Total Costs	103,644	104,144	103,644	103,644	103,644
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	500	-	-	-
Interfund	103,644	103,644	103,644	103,644	103,644
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	103,644	104,144	103,644	103,644	103,644
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 61,952	\$ 60,552	\$ 67,199	\$ 67,199	\$ 69,640
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	6,695	4,273	6,710	6,710	6,710
Contractual Costs	7,262	7,064	9,750	9,750	10,782
Employee Benefits	26,128	23,655	27,953	27,953	29,711
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	102,037	95,544	111,612	111,612	116,843
Allocated Costs	(102,037)	(95,544)	(111,612)	(111,612)	(116,843)
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 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
PAYROLL

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 33,582	\$ 33,515	\$ 35,895	\$ 35,895	\$ 37,271
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	3,120	1,421	3,650	2,600	3,400
Contractual Costs	39,447	38,304	40,888	39,388	42,531
Employee Benefits	12,236	11,015	12,498	12,498	13,236
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	88,385	84,255	92,931	90,381	96,438
Allocated Costs	(88,385)	(84,255)	(92,931)	(90,381)	(96,438)
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 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
TREASURY

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 108,146	\$ 107,930	\$ 123,293	\$ 123,293	\$ 130,183
Equipment	-	-	3,000	3,000	3,000
Materials & Supplies	74,498	71,821	14,000	76,200	14,000
Contractual Costs	35,970	20,689	43,051	43,051	45,607
Employee Benefits	32,752	28,697	38,249	38,249	29,662
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	251,366	229,137	221,593	283,793	222,452
Allocated Costs	22,143	19,790	20,616	25,955	-
Total Costs	273,509	248,927	242,209	309,748	222,452
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	1,161	-	1,150	1,400
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	1,597	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	2,758	-	1,150	1,400
Net Cost	\$ 273,509	\$ 246,169	\$ 242,209	\$ 308,598	\$ 221,052
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	1.11%	0.00%	0.37%	0.63%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.03	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.78	\$ 2.27	\$ 1.61
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				(28.37%)	\$ (87,546)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				(8.74%)	\$ (21,157)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
PARKING VIOLATIONS BUREAU

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 46,045	\$ 45,726	\$ 45,803	\$ 61,803	\$ 48,304
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	3,968	2,109	4,300	3,020	4,100
Contractual Costs	6,491	6,155	8,190	8,190	8,070
Employee Benefits	15,426	13,551	20,396	20,396	19,940
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	71,930	67,541	78,689	93,409	80,414
Allocated Costs	6,337	5,833	7,320	8,543	6,698
Total Costs	78,267	73,374	86,009	101,952	87,112
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	\$ 78,267	\$ 73,374	\$ 86,009	\$ 101,952	\$ 87,112
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.64
				<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollar</u>
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				(14.56%)	\$ (14,840)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				1.28%	\$ 1,103

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
FINANCE
ASSESSMENT

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 191,643	\$ 190,292	\$ 200,190	\$ 200,190	\$ 214,845
Equipment	300	275	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	11,330	9,534	11,820	9,670	12,045
Contractual Costs	42,675	27,016	102,243	75,910	91,380
Employee Benefits	95,375	88,783	107,970	86,429	94,443
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	341,323	315,900	422,223	372,199	412,713
Allocated Costs	30,070	27,284	39,278	34,039	34,379
Total Costs	371,393	343,184	461,501	406,238	447,092
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	2,380	-	1,790	1,200
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	192	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	4,121	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	6,693	-	1,790	1,200
Net Cost	\$ 371,393	\$ 336,491	\$ 461,501	\$ 404,448	\$ 445,892
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	1.95%	0.00%	0.44%	0.27%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.40	\$ 2.98	\$ 3.26
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				10.25%	\$ 41,444
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				(3.38%)	\$ (15,609)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
CITY CLERK

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 173,591	\$ 172,090	\$ 185,209	\$ 183,362	\$ 195,664
Equipment	1,120	416	25,800	6,900	2,600
Materials & Supplies	23,236	21,378	28,796	20,264	27,175
Contractual Costs	13,957	13,280	13,757	13,757	15,682
Employee Benefits	80,212	73,601	86,147	86,147	99,540
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	292,116	280,765	339,709	310,430	340,661
Allocated Costs	25,735	24,249	31,602	28,390	28,377
Total Costs	317,851	305,014	371,311	338,820	369,038
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	20,710	24,141	23,715	36,505	25,690
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	98,310	89,137	97,840	99,325	113,665
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	1,700	2,203	2,250	2,250	2,250
Miscellaneous	-	144	-	-	-
Interfund	7,718	7,718	7,718	7,718	7,982
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	128,438	123,343	131,523	145,798	149,587
Net Cost	\$ 189,413	\$ 181,671	\$ 239,788	\$ 193,022	\$ 219,451
Percent of Costs Covered	40.41%	40.44%	35.42%	43.03%	40.53%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.60
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				13.69%	\$ 26,429
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				(8.48%)	\$ (20,337)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 17,429	\$ 17,088	\$ 18,523	\$ 14,464	\$ 19,595
Equipment	-	-	500	500	500
Materials & Supplies	350	116	350	150	350
Contractual Costs	27,303	8,362	24,092	13,017	19,136
Employee Benefits	5,478	4,969	5,699	5,699	7,750
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	50,560	30,535	49,164	33,830	47,331
Allocated Costs	(46,658)	(26,633)	(48,262)	-	-
Total Costs	3,902	3,902	902	33,830	47,331
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	933
Intergovernmental	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Total Revenues	3,902	3,902	902	902	933
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,928	\$ 46,398
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	2.67%	1.97%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.34
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				40.91%	\$ 13,470
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				N/A	\$ 46,398

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
PARKING ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 19,268	\$ 18,963	\$ 20,370	\$ 14,678	\$ 21,921
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	2,705	2,566	2,695	2,650	2,470
Contractual Costs	5,554	5,499	6,053	6,053	7,164
Employee Benefits	5,107	4,603	5,185	5,185	8,334
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	32,634	31,631	34,303	28,566	39,889
Allocated Costs	2,875	2,732	3,191	2,612	3,323
Total Costs	35,509	34,363	37,494	31,178	43,212
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	\$ 35,509	\$ 34,363	\$ 37,494	\$ 31,178	\$ 43,212
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.32
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				38.60%	\$ 12,034
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				15.25%	\$ 5,718

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
LEGAL SERVICES

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 74,530	\$ 74,493	\$ 77,350	\$ 74,750	\$ 77,350
Equipment	-	-	2,600	2,600	-
Materials & Supplies	12,850	10,754	13,550	13,550	13,250
Contractual Costs	230,063	229,339	269,403	269,453	100,508
Employee Benefits	42,441	40,347	48,690	48,690	52,044
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	359,884	354,933	411,593	409,043	243,152
Allocated Costs	(356,755)	(351,762)	(408,464)	(405,914)	(239,916)
Total Costs	3,129	3,171	3,129	3,129	3,236
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	42	-	-	-
Interfund	3,129	3,129	3,129	3,129	3,236
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	3,129	3,171	3,129	3,129	3,236
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 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
PERSONNEL

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 34,487	\$ 34,162	\$ 60,990	\$ 60,990	\$ 74,200
Equipment	5,000	4,795	2,500	2,000	1,750
Materials & Supplies	9,406	8,770	17,750	15,750	14,600
Contractual Costs	129,304	127,549	100,925	109,355	102,406
Employee Benefits	19,378	17,811	30,707	28,988	34,268
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	197,575	193,087	212,872	217,083	227,224
Allocated Costs	(165,593)	(161,080)	(180,890)	(185,101)	(194,147)
Total Costs	31,982	32,007	31,982	31,982	33,077
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	-	25	-	-	-
Interfund	31,982	31,982	31,982	31,982	33,077
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	31,982	32,007	31,982	31,982	33,077
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 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
STAFF
ELECTIONS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 5,559	\$ 5,525	\$ 7,635	\$ 5,767	\$ 7,247
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	10,583	10,379	4,150	4,114	2,800
Contractual Costs	28,838	28,744	30,328	16,440	30,759
Employee Benefits	1,909	1,235	1,899	1,939	1,784
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	46,889	45,883	44,012	28,260	42,590
Allocated Costs	4,131	3,963	4,094	2,584	3,548
Total Costs	51,020	49,846	48,106	30,844	46,138
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	\$ 51,020	\$ 49,846	\$ 48,106	\$ 30,844	\$ 46,138
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.34
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				49.59%	\$ 15,294
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				(4.09%)	\$ (1,968)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
SHARED SERVICES
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 131,497	\$ 127,762	\$ 136,666	\$ 136,666	\$ 139,354
Equipment	24,090	21,609	41,476	40,000	8,500
Materials & Supplies	19,633	16,917	24,494	24,160	24,160
Contractual Costs	67,703	63,072	59,695	58,965	72,913
Employee Benefits	40,487	37,216	41,854	41,854	44,443
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	283,410	266,576	304,185	301,645	289,370
Allocated Costs	(239,462)	(222,330)	(260,237)	(257,697)	(243,917)
Total Costs	43,948	44,246	43,948	43,948	45,453
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	-	298	-	-	-
Interfund	43,948	43,948	43,948	43,948	45,453
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	43,948	44,246	43,948	43,948	45,453
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 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
	\$ 183,251	\$ 183,165	\$ 192,544	\$ 192,544	\$ 198,909
Equipment	600		5,500	5,500	1,300
Materials & Supplies	69,854	47,671	85,696	83,212	113,755
Contractual Costs	61,711	50,022	60,685	60,485	69,811
Employee Benefits	429,525	418,518	492,406	492,606	547,203
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	744,941	699,376	836,831	834,347	930,978
Allocated Costs	65,627	60,404	77,849	76,304	77,551
Total Costs	810,568	759,780	914,680	910,651	1,008,529
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	-	1,298	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	1,298	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 810,568	\$ 758,482	\$ 914,680	\$ 910,651	\$ 1,008,529
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 6.03	\$ 5.63	\$ 6.73	\$ 6.70	\$ 7.36

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	10.75%	\$ 97,878
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	10.26%	\$ 93,849

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
POLICE PATROL

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 3,056,079	\$ 3,056,018	\$ 3,174,440	\$ 3,174,441	\$ 3,322,027
Equipment	146,266	83,887	181,303	181,111	95,012
Materials & Supplies	260,380	99,856	315,085	295,399	201,138
Contractual Costs	290,661	263,890	284,049	284,049	317,018
Employee Benefits	1,069,281	981,028	1,123,771	1,123,771	1,193,595
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	4,822,667	4,484,679	5,078,648	5,058,771	5,128,790
Allocated Costs	424,863	387,336	472,456	462,644	427,228
Total Costs	5,247,530	4,872,015	5,551,104	5,521,415	5,556,018
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	3,500	4,587	4,200	5,000	4,200
Charges to Other Governments	12,100	10,379	12,100	7,060	12,100
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	131,100	219,966	153,100	185,720	177,200
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	51,924	-	50,000	35,000
Miscellaneous	50	2,355	750	1,481	900
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	68,810	30,268	23,700	31,484	17,850
Total Revenues	215,560	319,479	193,850	280,745	247,250
Net Cost	\$ 5,031,970	\$ 4,552,536	\$ 5,357,254	\$ 5,240,670	\$ 5,308,768
Percent of Costs Covered	4.11%	6.56%	3.49%	5.08%	4.45%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 37.41	\$ 33.78	\$ 39.43	\$ 38.57	\$ 38.77

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	1.30%	\$ 68,098
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	(0.91%)	\$ (48,486)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
POLICE INVESTIGATION

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 425,589	\$ 425,209	\$ 450,420	\$ 450,420	\$ 465,225
Equipment	43,030	13,756	30,259	29,842	2,610
Materials & Supplies	22,684	12,769	24,430	18,736	19,913
Contractual Costs	60,955	57,428	56,204	56,204	66,893
Employee Benefits	170,802	150,806	178,945	178,945	196,594
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	723,060	659,968	740,258	734,147	751,235
Allocated Costs	63,700	57,001	68,865	67,141	62,578
Total Costs	786,760	716,969	809,123	801,288	813,813
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	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,435	1,435	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 785,325	\$ 715,534	\$ 809,123	\$ 801,288	\$ 813,813
Percent of Costs Covered	0.18%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.31	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.90	\$ 5.94

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	1.56%	\$ 12,525
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	0.58%	\$ 4,690

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
MARINE PATROL

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 67,030	\$ 61,083	\$ 66,680	\$ 66,680	\$ 45,960
Equipment	2,003	2,003	3,000	3,000	6,500
Materials & Supplies	31,747	19,208	43,250	32,199	35,300
Contractual Costs	11,895	10,092	10,201	9,901	12,081
Employee Benefits	9,169	9,143	6,464	6,464	6,913
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	121,844	101,529	129,595	118,244	106,754
Allocated Costs	10,734	8,769	12,056	10,814	8,893
Total Costs	132,578	110,298	141,651	129,058	115,647
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	50,000	36,750	50,000	32,000	37,000
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	12,411
Intergovernmental	45,000	58,452	45,000	45,000	45,000
Total Revenues	107,000	107,202	107,000	89,000	94,411
Net Cost	\$ 25,578	\$ 3,096	\$ 34,651	\$ 40,058	\$ 21,236
Percent of Costs Covered	80.71%	97.19%	75.54%	68.96%	81.64%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.16

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	(46.99%)	\$ (18,822)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	(38.71%)	\$ (13,415)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
YOUTH SERVICES

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 97,812	\$ 97,730	\$ 95,789	\$ 95,789	\$ 100,236
Equipment			630	630	-
Materials & Supplies	1,495	1,323	2,870	1,815	2,815
Contractual Costs	6,314	6,052	5,535	5,535	6,370
Employee Benefits	36,594	34,181	38,430	38,430	41,031
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	142,215	139,286	143,254	142,199	150,452
Allocated Costs	12,529	12,030	13,327	13,005	12,533
Total Costs	154,744	151,316	156,581	155,204	162,985
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	\$ 154,744	\$ 151,316	\$ 156,581	\$ 155,204	\$ 162,985
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.19
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				5.01%	\$ 7,781
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				4.09%	\$ 6,404

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE
PARKING ENFORCEMENT

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 76,981	\$ 76,074	\$ 85,450	\$ 85,450	\$ 90,164
Equipment					
Materials & Supplies	3,500	1,109	3,631	3,600	3,200
Contractual Costs	58,947	58,619	58,381	58,381	59,887
Employee Benefits	33,879	31,015	36,497	27,784	39,199
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	173,307	166,817	183,959	175,215	192,450
Allocated Costs	15,268	14,408	17,113	16,024	16,031
Total Costs	188,575	181,225	201,072	191,239	208,481
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	300,000	280,833	270,000	285,000	280,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	300,000	280,833	270,000	285,000	280,000
Net Cost	\$ (111,425)	\$ (99,608)	\$ (68,928)	\$ (93,761)	\$ (71,519)
Percent of Costs Covered	159.09%	154.96%	134.28%	149.03%	134.30%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	(23.72%)	\$ 22,242
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	3.76%	\$ (2,591)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
PUBLIC SAFETY
TRAFFIC
SCHOOL CROSSINGS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 61,993	\$ 59,061	\$ 66,855	\$ 66,855	\$ 72,912
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	1,772	1,597	1,768	1,768	2,233
Employee Benefits	43,142	37,937	44,714	46,405	48,100
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	106,907	98,595	113,337	115,028	123,245
Allocated Costs	9,418	8,516	10,543	10,520	10,266
Total Costs	116,325	107,111	123,880	125,548	133,511
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	\$ 116,325	\$ 107,111	\$ 123,880	\$ 125,548	\$ 133,511
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.97
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				6.34%	\$ 7,963
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				7.77%	\$ 9,631

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
PUBLIC SAFETY
TRAFFIC
TRAFFIC CONTROL

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 138,993	\$ 138,983	\$ 107,137	\$ 125,053	\$ 111,258
Equipment	1,826	1,826	1,700	1,700	4,000
Materials & Supplies	37,789	37,369	40,005	40,006	44,000
Contractual Costs	18,144	17,717	15,925	15,925	20,943
Employee Benefits	55,523	53,500	48,729	48,729	51,891
Other Financing Uses	65,080	65,080	22,346	22,346	52,961
Total Expenditures	317,355	314,475	235,842	253,759	285,053
Allocated Costs	27,958	27,161	21,940	23,207	23,745
Total Costs	345,313	341,636	257,782	276,966	308,798

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	\$ 345,313	\$ 341,636	\$ 257,782	\$ 276,966	\$ 308,798
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.57	\$ 2.54	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.04	\$ 2.25

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	11.49%	\$ 31,832
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	19.79%	\$ 51,016

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
PUBLIC SAFETY
FIRE
FIRE PROTECTION

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,317,576	\$ 1,317,329	\$ 1,323,868	\$ 1,323,868	\$ 1,433,195
Equipment	80,978	76,854	85,500	85,500	121,525
Materials & Supplies	338,375	300,472	364,090	364,290	381,465
Contractual Costs	752,271	741,292	725,356	725,356	1,032,667
Employee Benefits	778,757	690,564	808,714	806,847	873,917
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	3,267,957	3,126,511	3,307,528	3,305,861	3,842,769
Allocated Costs	287,898	270,033	307,692	302,334	320,103
Total Costs	3,555,855	3,396,544	3,615,220	3,608,195	4,162,872
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	22,000	7,055	10,500	10,500	10,750
Charges to Other Governments	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	3,940	9,900	2,350	8,500	5,500
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	559	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	1,454	8,500	8,500	-
Total Revenues	51,625	44,653	47,035	53,185	41,935
Net Cost	\$ 3,504,230	\$ 3,351,891	\$ 3,568,185	\$ 3,555,010	\$ 4,120,937
Percent of Costs Covered	1.45%	1.31%	1.30%	1.47%	1.01%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 26.05	\$ 24.87	\$ 26.26	\$ 26.16	\$ 30.09

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	15.92%	\$ 565,927
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	15.49%	\$ 552,752

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
PUBLIC SAFETY
ANIMAL CONTROL

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	27,166	27,108	27,143	27,143	27,192
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	27,166	27,108	27,143	27,143	27,192
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	27,166	27,108	27,143	27,143	27,192
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	\$ 27,166	\$ 27,108	\$ 27,143	\$ 27,143	\$ 27,192
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				0.18%	\$ 49
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				0.18%	\$ 49

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
PUBLIC SAFETY
OTHER PUBLIC SAFETY
AMBULANCE SERVICES

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	78,586	78,437	116,122	116,122	208,174
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	78,586	78,437	116,122	116,122	208,174
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	78,586	78,437	116,122	116,122	208,174
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	\$ 78,586	\$ 78,437	\$ 116,122	\$ 116,122	\$ 208,174
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.52
				<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollar</u>
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				79.27%	\$ 92,052
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				79.27%	\$ 92,052

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
PLANNING

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 107,252	\$ 98,617	\$ 129,814	\$ 121,814	\$ 131,404
Equipment	6,874	3,297	9,077	9,077	5,500
Materials & Supplies	11,806	7,685	7,900	7,905	7,700
Contractual Costs	47,434	32,185	62,245	57,464	31,576
Employee Benefits	57,749	49,016	69,044	69,044	57,577
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	231,115	190,800	278,080	265,304	233,757
Allocated Costs	20,361	16,479	25,869	24,263	19,472
Total Costs	251,476	207,279	303,949	289,567	253,229
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	62,800	88,169	95,900	72,750	68,100
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	98	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	3,700	3,700	-	-	-
Total Revenues	66,500	91,967	95,900	72,750	68,100
Net Cost	\$ 184,976	\$ 115,312	\$ 208,049	\$ 216,817	\$ 185,129
Percent of Costs Covered	26.44%	44.37%	31.55%	25.12%	26.89%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.38	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.35

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	(14.62%)	\$ (31,688)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	(11.02%)	\$ (22,920)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
ENGINEERING

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 132,228	\$ 124,219	\$ 141,665	\$ 141,665	\$ 146,112
Equipment	6,847	5,934	5,000	5,000	5,000
Materials & Supplies	11,350	7,278	10,270	10,300	10,300
Contractual Costs	32,234	28,952	31,996	31,996	38,265
Employee Benefits	73,303	37,388	50,429	50,429	52,903
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	255,962	203,771	239,360	239,390	252,580
Allocated Costs	22,550	17,599	22,267	21,893	21,040
Total Costs	278,512	221,370	261,627	261,283	273,620
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	46,808	67,258	49,470	75,000	65,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	36,100	61,265	41,100	40,850	40,850
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	64	-	-	-
Interfund	12,372	12,372	12,372	12,372	12,796
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	95,280	140,959	102,942	128,222	118,646
Net Cost	\$ 183,232	\$ 80,411	\$ 158,685	\$ 133,061	\$ 154,974
Percent of Costs Covered	34.21%	63.68%	39.35%	49.07%	43.36%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.36	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.17	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.13
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				16.47%	\$ 21,913
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				(2.34%)	\$ (3,711)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
BUILDING

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 188,375	\$ 185,313	\$ 198,058	\$ 198,058	\$ 207,784
Equipment	5,500	3,878	8,500	8,500	5,000
Materials & Supplies	11,715	10,686	11,625	10,455	12,100
Contractual Costs	29,958	27,673	30,604	30,604	35,656
Employee Benefits	77,730	67,479	80,907	79,957	85,356
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	313,278	295,029	329,694	327,574	345,896
Allocated Costs	27,599	25,481	30,671	29,958	28,813
Total Costs	340,877	320,510	360,365	357,532	374,709
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	5,500	14,568	5,750	9,200	6,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	623,000	875,668	716,750	880,200	786,750
Fines and Forfeitures	5,000	40,905	20,000	28,000	20,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	165	-	8,000	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	633,500	931,306	742,500	925,400	812,750
Net Cost	\$ (292,623)	\$ (610,796)	\$ (382,135)	\$ (567,868)	\$ (438,041)
Percent of Costs Covered	185.84%	290.57%	206.04%	258.83%	216.90%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -				

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	(22.86%)	\$ 129,827
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	14.63%	\$ (55,906)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
CONSERVATION

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 13,520	\$ 13,520	\$ 14,061	\$ 14,061	\$ 43,870
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	1,100	-	3,100
Contractual Costs	4,050	1,950	1,308	3,217	3,445
Employee Benefits	2,707	2,442	2,650	1,202	8,302
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	20,277	17,912	19,119	18,480	58,717
Allocated Costs	1,786	1,547	1,779	1,690	4,891
Total Costs	22,063	19,459	20,898	20,170	63,608
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	4,000	4,285	4,000	4,000	4,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	1,155	800	1,500	1,000
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	4,000	5,440	4,800	5,500	5,000
Net Cost	\$ 18,063	\$ 14,019	\$ 16,098	\$ 14,670	\$ 58,608
Percent of Costs Covered	18.13%	27.96%	22.97%	27.27%	7.86%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.43
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				299.51%	\$ 43,938
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				264.07%	\$ 42,510

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND USE
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	9,000	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	9,000	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ -	\$ (9,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				N/A	\$ -
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				N/A	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 206,443	\$ 198,765	\$ 263,397	\$ 265,747	\$ 290,011
Equipment	3,000	998	4,446	4,447	4,500
Materials & Supplies	37,410	32,566	40,600	40,434	42,700
Contractual Costs	78,210	74,634	59,816	59,816	71,662
Employee Benefits	415,704	359,100	404,855	394,355	435,221
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	740,767	666,063	773,114	764,799	844,094
Allocated Costs	65,260	57,527	71,921	69,944	70,313
Total Costs	806,027	723,590	845,035	834,743	914,407
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	5,700	6,180	5,700	5,100	5,100
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	69,034	-	25,000	15,000
Miscellaneous	-	245	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	5,700	75,459	5,700	30,100	20,100
Net Cost	\$ 800,327	\$ 648,131	\$ 839,335	\$ 804,643	\$ 894,307
Percent of Costs Covered	0.71%	10.43%	0.67%	3.61%	2.20%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 5.95	\$ 4.81	\$ 6.18	\$ 5.92	\$ 6.53

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	11.14%	\$ 89,664
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	6.55%	\$ 54,972

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
ROAD MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 215,559	\$ 213,252	\$ 190,002	\$ 190,002	\$ 198,919
Equipment	1,110	1,105	2,700	2,700	2,700
Materials & Supplies	69,284	47,328	67,239	67,239	67,075
Contractual Costs	211,692	210,609	198,671	198,671	243,319
Employee Benefits	111,876	104,691	107,317	107,317	115,403
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	609,521	576,985	565,929	565,929	627,416
Allocated Costs	53,697	49,833	52,647	51,756	52,264
Total Costs	663,218	626,818	618,576	617,685	679,680
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	479	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	5,333	5,333	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	6,630	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	1,229	-	-	-
Total Revenues	20,000	1,708	25,333	31,963	20,000
Net Cost	\$ 643,218	\$ 625,110	\$ 593,243	\$ 585,722	\$ 659,680
Percent of Costs Covered	3.02%	0.27%	4.10%	5.17%	2.94%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.37	\$ 4.31	\$ 4.82
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				12.63%	\$ 73,958
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				11.20%	\$ 66,437

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
SNOW REMOVAL

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 175,303	\$ 130,431	\$ 205,030	\$ 213,030	\$ 219,296
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	95,247	95,088	65,400	105,400	105,900
Contractual Costs	312,776	312,141	296,369	296,369	359,397
Employee Benefits	79,644	58,620	96,749	107,864	116,945
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	662,970	596,280	663,548	722,663	801,538
Allocated Costs	58,406	51,500	61,728	66,090	66,768
Total Costs	721,376	647,780	725,276	788,753	868,306
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	20,000	27,888	23,000	26,624	23,000
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	20,000	27,888	23,000	26,624	23,000
Net Cost	\$ 701,376	\$ 619,892	\$ 702,276	\$ 762,129	\$ 845,306
Percent of Costs Covered	2.77%	4.31%	3.17%	3.38%	2.65%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 5.21	\$ 4.60	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.61	\$ 6.17
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				10.91%	\$ 83,177
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				20.37%	\$ 143,030

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
STREET LIGHTING

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 30,974	\$ 30,123	\$ 29,511	\$ 29,711	\$ 30,405
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	158,000	150,765	157,500	161,000	162,750
Contractual Costs	28,202	27,738	26,056	26,056	31,141
Employee Benefits	18,531	15,318	19,454	19,504	18,430
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	235,707	223,944	232,521	236,271	242,726
Allocated Costs	11,746	10,379	11,289	11,098	8,746
Total Costs	247,453	234,323	243,810	247,369	251,472
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	\$ 247,453	\$ 234,323	\$ 243,810	\$ 247,369	\$ 251,472
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.84
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				1.66%	\$ 4,103
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				3.14%	\$ 7,662

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
TRANSPORTATION
OFF-STREET PARKING

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 86,879	\$ 83,860	\$ 115,264	\$ 115,806	\$ 121,290
Equipment	-	-	156,700	160,000	-
Materials & Supplies	6,628	1,929	15,499	15,499	32,200
Contractual Costs	1,452	1,309	2,166	5,764	6,568
Employee Benefits	46,983	32,270	68,571	68,599	73,388
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	141,942	119,368	358,200	365,668	233,446
Allocated Costs	12,505	10,310	33,323	33,442	19,446
Total Costs	154,447	129,678	391,523	399,110	252,892
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	108,000	44,948	233,000	139,745	265,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	338,792	322,923	338,812	351,609	350,126
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	280	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	446,792	367,871	571,812	491,634	615,126
Net Cost	\$ (292,345)	\$ (238,193)	\$ (180,289)	\$ (92,524)	\$ (362,234)
Percent of Costs Covered	289.28%	283.68%	146.05%	123.18%	243.24%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	291.50%	\$ (269,710)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	100.92%	\$ (181,945)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC SANITATION
SANITARY SEWERS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 142,798	\$ 130,971	\$ 148,631	\$ 148,631	\$ 155,281
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	34,525	31,212	30,000	29,950	31,000
Contractual Costs	69,552	63,238	63,927	63,927	96,258
Employee Benefits	62,656	52,218	68,025	68,025	72,742
Other Financing Uses	15,428	15,428	14,883	14,883	38,438
Total Expenditures	324,959	293,067	325,466	325,416	393,719
Allocated Costs	28,628	25,312	30,277	29,761	32,797
Total Costs	353,587	318,379	355,743	355,177	426,516
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	\$ 348,127	\$ 312,919	\$ 350,283	\$ 349,717	\$ 421,056
Percent of Costs Covered	1.54%	1.71%	1.53%	1.54%	1.28%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.59	\$ 2.32	\$ 2.58	\$ 2.57	\$ 3.07
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				20.40%	\$ 71,339
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				20.20%	\$ 70,773

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC SANITATION
STORM DRAINS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 112,166	\$ 111,913	\$ 103,326	\$ 103,326	\$ 109,134
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	4,696	3,945	8,500	8,500	8,500
Contractual Costs	3,234	3,033	4,817	46,118	56,894
Employee Benefits	46,952	44,522	50,137	50,187	53,680
Other Financing Uses	42,664	42,664	18,020	18,020	42,730
Total Expenditures	209,712	206,077	184,800	226,151	270,938
Allocated Costs	18,475	17,799	17,192	20,682	22,569
Total Costs	228,187	223,876	201,992	246,833	293,507
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	\$ 228,187	\$ 223,876	\$ 201,992	\$ 246,833	\$ 293,507
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.82	\$ 2.14
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				18.91%	\$ 46,674
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				45.31%	\$ 91,515

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
PUBLIC SANITATION
STREET CLEANING

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 38,934	\$ 37,402	\$ 40,102	\$ 40,102	\$ 41,431
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	5,259	4,147	5,000	5,000	5,000
Contractual Costs	33,238	32,997	30,397	30,397	36,858
Employee Benefits	55,899	45,626	45,853	45,853	21,703
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	133,330	120,172	121,352	121,352	104,992
Allocated Costs	11,746	10,379	11,289	11,098	8,746
Total Costs	145,076	130,551	132,641	132,450	113,738
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	\$ 145,076	\$ 130,551	\$ 132,641	\$ 132,450	\$ 113,738
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.83
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				(14.13%)	\$ (18,712)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				(14.25%)	\$ (18,903)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
SOLID WASTE
REFUSE & GARBAGE

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 745,455	\$ 743,091	\$ 779,873	\$ 779,873	\$ 788,411
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	230,188	228,428	229,274	229,680	237,200
Contractual Costs	215,624	212,518	197,070	196,932	238,458
Employee Benefits	371,638	329,614	379,616	379,616	412,864
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,562,905	1,513,651	1,585,833	1,586,101	1,676,933
Allocated Costs	137,688	130,732	147,527	145,055	139,689
Total Costs	1,700,593	1,644,383	1,733,360	1,731,156	1,816,622
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	5,000	5,145	3,000	4,100	3,500
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	34,473
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	38,331	38,476	36,331	37,431	37,973
Net Cost	\$ 1,662,262	\$ 1,605,907	\$ 1,697,029	\$ 1,693,725	\$ 1,778,649
Percent of Costs Covered	2.25%	2.34%	2.10%	2.16%	2.09%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 12.36	\$ 11.92	\$ 12.49	\$ 12.47	\$ 12.99
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				5.01%	\$ 84,924
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				4.81%	\$ 81,620

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
SOLID WASTE
RECYCLING

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 245,809	\$ 242,658	\$ 252,469	\$ 252,469	\$ 263,190
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	3,200	3,078	4,900	4,700	6,500
Contractual Costs	128,323	127,247	118,645	118,645	141,286
Employee Benefits	143,570	108,252	139,975	139,975	149,350
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	520,902	481,235	515,989	515,789	560,326
Allocated Costs	45,890	41,564	48,001	47,171	46,675
Total Costs	566,792	522,799	563,990	562,960	607,001
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	1,100	3,628	1,100	3,528	1,500
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,100	3,628	1,100	3,528	1,500
Net Cost	\$ 565,692	\$ 519,171	\$ 562,890	\$ 559,432	\$ 605,501
Percent of Costs Covered	0.19%	0.69%	0.20%	0.63%	0.25%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.21	\$ 3.85	\$ 4.14	\$ 4.12	\$ 4.42
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				8.23%	\$ 46,069
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				7.57%	\$ 42,611

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND MAINTENANCE
COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 203,182	\$ 201,042	\$ 201,465	\$ 201,465	\$ 210,176
Equipment	5,000	4,396	5,000	8,972	12,000
Materials & Supplies	14,214	10,667	27,300	28,300	22,300
Contractual Costs	146,906	146,216	150,053	150,053	158,577
Employee Benefits	72,771	63,467	73,480	78,480	82,477
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	442,073	425,788	457,298	467,270	485,530
Allocated Costs	38,945	36,775	42,541	42,734	40,445
Total Costs	481,018	462,563	499,839	510,004	525,975
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	505	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	350	-	124,261	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	855	-	124,261	-
Net Cost	\$ 481,018	\$ 461,708	\$ 499,839	\$ 385,743	\$ 525,975
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	24.36%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 3.58	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.68	\$ 2.84	\$ 3.84
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				36.35%	\$ 140,232
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				5.23%	\$ 26,136

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND MAINTENANCE
RODENT & INSECT CONTROL

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 12,615	\$ 12,095	\$ 16,664	\$ 16,664	\$ 17,608
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	450	324	400	400	400
Contractual Costs	17	15	873	873	774
Employee Benefits	10,139	8,140	21,988	21,988	9,666
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	23,221	20,574	39,925	39,925	28,448
Allocated Costs	2,046	1,777	3,714	3,651	2,370
Total Costs	25,267	22,351	43,639	43,576	30,818
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	\$ 25,267	\$ 22,351	\$ 43,639	\$ 43,576	\$ 30,818
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.23
			<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollar</u>	
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast			(29.28%)	\$ (12,758)	
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget			(29.38%)	\$ (12,821)	

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
LAND MAINTENANCE
SHADE TREE SERVICES

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 127,916	\$ 121,707	\$ 157,877	\$ 157,877	\$ 167,935
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	17,100	14,867	16,600	16,650	19,100
Contractual Costs	48,499	47,395	47,510	47,510	55,774
Employee Benefits	104,776	65,506	90,179	96,341	121,419
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	298,291	249,475	312,166	318,378	364,228
Allocated Costs	26,279	21,547	29,040	29,117	30,340
Total Costs	324,570	271,022	341,206	347,495	394,568
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	\$ 324,570	\$ 271,022	\$ 341,206	\$ 347,495	\$ 394,568
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.41	\$ 2.01	\$ 2.51	\$ 2.56	\$ 2.88
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				13.55%	\$ 47,073
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				15.64%	\$ 53,362

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 105,395	\$ 102,828	\$ 111,487	\$ 117,809	\$ 122,557
Equipment	52,288	39,322	4,500	3,500	5,000
Materials & Supplies	37,992	33,029	40,642	39,894	38,870
Contractual Costs	121,090	112,910	98,874	101,613	133,319
Employee Benefits	69,970	60,885	80,541	68,673	72,068
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	386,735	348,974	336,044	331,489	371,814
Allocated Costs	34,070	30,140	31,261	30,316	30,972
Total Costs	420,805	379,114	367,305	361,805	402,786
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	-	375	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	375	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 420,805	\$ 378,739	\$ 367,305	\$ 361,805	\$ 402,786
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 3.13	\$ 2.81	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.94
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				11.33%	\$ 40,981
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				9.66%	\$ 35,481

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
PARKS & PLAYGROUNDS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 144,847	\$ 144,385	\$ 141,921	\$ 142,432	\$ 151,978
Equipment	14,550	7,885	7,750	6,250	8,500
Materials & Supplies	46,658	27,109	67,268	50,669	42,750
Contractual Costs	54,431	54,017	22,960	25,402	59,674
Employee Benefits	72,285	70,573	63,087	63,087	50,242
Other Financing Uses	7,289	7,289	3,118	3,118	7,485
Total Expenditures	340,060	311,258	306,104	290,958	320,629
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	340,060	311,258	306,104	290,958	320,629
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	39,000	42,285	-	-	-
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	39,000	42,285	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 301,060	\$ 268,973	\$ 306,104	\$ 290,958	\$ 320,629
Percent of Costs Covered	11.47%	13.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.34

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	10.20%	\$ 29,671
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	4.75%	\$ 14,525

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
RECREATION CENTER OPERATION

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 52,872	\$ 46,484	\$ 64,707	\$ 64,707	\$ 66,349
Equipment	4,000	2,698	3,500	3,500	10,450
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	118,617	118,387	223,820	223,820	120,480
Employee Benefits	15,322	12,460	17,388	17,388	19,484
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	190,811	180,029	309,415	309,415	216,763
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	190,811	180,029	309,415	309,415	216,763
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	42,500	30,173	54,500	41,500	51,000
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	42,500	30,173	54,500	41,500	51,000
Net Cost	\$ 148,311	\$ 149,856	\$ 254,915	\$ 267,915	\$ 165,763
Percent of Costs Covered	22.27%	16.76%	17.61%	13.41%	23.53%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.21

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	(38.13%)	\$ (102,152)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	(34.97%)	\$ (89,152)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
RECREATION PROGRAMS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 73,270	\$ 73,252	\$ 71,547	\$ 70,547	\$ 67,109
Equipment	1,180	1,174	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	11,282	11,257	16,900	16,156	15,150
Contractual Costs	148,578	147,480	136,417	132,137	171,409
Employee Benefits	15,973	15,344	16,610	16,710	18,293
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	250,283	248,507	241,474	235,550	271,961
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	250,283	248,507	241,474	235,550	271,961
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	128,200	166,884	130,500	130,500	145,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	5,491	5,212	5,491	5,491	5,491
Total Revenues	133,691	172,096	135,991	135,991	150,991
Net Cost	\$ 116,592	\$ 76,411	\$ 105,483	\$ 99,559	\$ 120,970
Percent of Costs Covered	53.42%	69.25%	56.32%	57.73%	55.52%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.88
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				21.51%	\$ 21,411
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				14.68%	\$ 15,487

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
CAMPS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 204,672	\$ 202,481	\$ 214,081	\$ 226,081	\$ 242,115
Equipment	800	127	300	300	300
Materials & Supplies	18,222	16,817	13,770	15,908	19,150
Contractual Costs	64,892	62,841	64,267	64,720	70,543
Employee Benefits	30,142	27,389	38,249	38,249	41,570
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	318,728	309,655	330,667	345,258	373,678
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	318,728	309,655	330,667	345,258	373,678
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	288,000	312,283	320,000	365,885	368,000
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	8,500	10,440	10,000	12,550	12,500
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	296,500	322,723	330,000	378,435	380,500
Net Cost	\$ 22,228	\$ (13,068)	\$ 667	\$ (33,177)	\$ (6,822)
Percent of Costs Covered	93.03%	104.22%	99.80%	109.61%	101.83%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.17	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				(79.44%)	\$ 26,355
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				(1122.79%)	\$ (7,489)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
ATHLETICS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 66,574	\$ 64,963	\$ 72,467	\$ 72,967	\$ 79,288
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	28,250	22,820	29,783	30,412	30,800
Contractual Costs	67,545	63,953	47,903	47,903	51,552
Employee Benefits	19,887	17,567	22,932	22,932	26,292
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	182,256	169,303	173,085	174,214	187,932
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	182,256	169,303	173,085	174,214	187,932
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	100,300	104,159	131,500	114,777	117,500
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	100,300	104,159	131,500	114,777	117,500
Net Cost	\$ 81,956	\$ 65,144	\$ 41,585	\$ 59,437	\$ 70,432
Percent of Costs Covered	55.03%	61.52%	75.97%	65.88%	62.52%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.51
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				18.50%	\$ 10,995
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				69.37%	\$ 28,847

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
TENNIS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 50,195	\$ 48,653	\$ 50,919	\$ 50,919	\$ 52,276
Equipment	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	7,575	6,216	5,891	7,083	6,925
Contractual Costs	30,266	28,615	22,710	22,710	31,573
Employee Benefits	12,654	10,622	12,937	12,937	14,009
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	106,690	100,106	92,457	93,649	104,783
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	106,690	100,106	92,457	93,649	104,783
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	61,300	66,360	66,500	74,650	69,500
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	61,300	66,360	66,500	74,650	69,500
Net Cost	\$ 45,390	\$ 33,746	\$ 25,957	\$ 18,999	\$ 35,283
Percent of Costs Covered	57.46%	66.29%	71.93%	79.71%	66.33%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.26
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				85.71%	\$ 16,284
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				35.93%	\$ 9,326

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
SPECIAL EVENTS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 33,494	\$ 32,143	\$ 34,892	\$ 34,892	\$ 36,730
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	186,833	52,973	192,673	61,190	44,100
Contractual Costs	19,506	19,157	11,618	10,118	19,538
Employee Benefits	12,186	9,790	12,881	12,881	14,155
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	252,019	114,063	252,064	119,081	114,523
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	252,019	114,063	252,064	119,081	114,523
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	28,110	57,635	28,000	36,566	28,000
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	28,110	57,635	28,000	36,566	28,000
Net Cost	\$ 223,909	\$ 56,428	\$ 224,064	\$ 82,515	\$ 86,523
Percent of Costs Covered	11.15%	50.53%	11.11%	30.71%	24.45%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 1.66	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.65	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.63

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	4.86%	\$ 4,008
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	(61.38%)	\$ (137,541)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
SENIOR ADULT PROGRAMS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 53,224	\$ 52,759	\$ 55,625	\$ 59,120	\$ 64,109
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	5,000	4,219	5,050	4,550	7,400
Contractual Costs	34,708	25,040	25,820	24,820	38,769
Employee Benefits	8,684	7,440	9,021	9,321	10,765
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	101,616	89,458	95,516	97,811	121,043
Allocated Costs	8,952	7,726	8,886	8,945	10,083
Total Costs	110,568	97,184	104,402	106,756	131,126
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	14,500	9,706	15,000	10,000	16,000
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	14,750	9,956	15,250	10,000	16,000
Net Cost	\$ 95,818	\$ 87,228	\$ 89,152	\$ 96,756	\$ 115,126
Percent of Costs Covered	13.34%	10.24%	14.61%	9.37%	12.20%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.84

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	18.99%	\$ 18,370
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	29.13%	\$ 25,974

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
RYE YOUTH COUNCIL

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	36,958	36,958	39,199	39,199	36,480
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	36,958	36,958	39,199	39,199	36,480
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	36,958	36,958	39,199	39,199	36,480
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	4,450	-	4,224	8,682	-
Total Revenues	4,450	-	4,224	8,682	-
Net Cost	\$ 32,508	\$ 36,958	\$ 34,975	\$ 30,517	\$ 36,480
Percent of Costs Covered	12.04%	0.00%	10.78%	22.15%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.27

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	19.54%	\$ 5,963
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	4.30%	\$ 1,505

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
RYE TOWN PARK

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	93,816	93,816	86,000	136,904	88,000
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	93,816	93,816	86,000	136,904	88,000
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	93,816	93,816	86,000	136,904	88,000
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	\$ 93,816	\$ 93,816	\$ 86,000	\$ 136,904	\$ 88,000
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.63	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.64

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	(35.72%)	\$ (48,904)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	2.33%	\$ 2,000

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
RECREATION
SOUTH EAST CONSORTIUM

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 2,771	\$ 2,743	\$ 2,426	\$ 2,426	\$ 1,483
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	10,836	10,834	11,377	11,377	11,945
Employee Benefits	858	835	992	992	649
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	14,465	14,412	14,795	14,795	14,077
Allocated Costs	1,274	1,245	1,376	1,353	1,173
Total Costs	15,739	15,657	16,171	16,148	15,250
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 15,739	\$ 15,657	\$ 16,171	\$ 16,148	\$ 15,250
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.11

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	(5.56%)	\$ (898)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	(5.70%)	\$ (921)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
CULTURE
RYE FREE READING ROOM

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	986,000	986,000	1,030,580	1,030,580	1,100,548
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	986,000	986,000	1,030,580	1,030,580	1,100,548
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	986,000	986,000	1,030,580	1,030,580	1,100,548
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	\$ 986,000	\$ 986,000	\$ 1,030,580	\$ 1,030,580	\$ 1,100,548
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 7.33	\$ 7.32	\$ 7.58	\$ 7.58	\$ 8.04
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast				6.79%	\$ 69,968
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget				6.79%	\$ 69,968

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
CULTURE
SQUARE HOUSE MUSEUM

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	41,436	33,113	27,875	27,225	24,100
Contractual Costs	48,704	48,440	54,614	54,424	64,444
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	90,140	81,553	82,489	81,649	88,544
Allocated Costs	7,941	7,044	7,674	7,467	7,376
Total Costs	98,081	88,597	90,163	89,116	95,920
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	\$ 98,081	\$ 88,597	\$ 90,163	\$ 89,116	\$ 95,920
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.70

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	7.63%	\$ 6,804
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	6.39%	\$ 5,757

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
CULTURE
RYE ART CENTER

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	2,580	2,580	2,357	2,357	4,782
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,580	2,580	2,357	2,357	4,782
Allocated Costs	227	223	219	216	398
Total Costs	2,807	2,803	2,576	2,573	5,180
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	\$ 2,807	\$ 2,803	\$ 2,576	\$ 2,573	\$ 5,180
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	\$ 0.04

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	101.32%	\$ 2,607
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	101.09%	\$ 2,604

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
SPECIAL FACILITIES
SPECIAL FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 45,721	\$ 45,711	\$ 47,540	\$ 47,540	\$ 49,441
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	40,098	39,894	6,535	6,535	15,204
Employee Benefits	19,095	14,348	20,432	20,480	21,599
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	104,914	99,953	74,507	74,555	86,244
Allocated Costs	9,243	8,633	6,931	6,818	7,184
Total Costs	114,157	108,586	81,438	81,373	93,428
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	15,039
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	14,541	14,541	14,541	14,541	15,039
Net Cost	\$ 99,616	\$ 94,045	\$ 66,897	\$ 66,832	\$ 78,389
Percent of Costs Covered	12.74%	13.39%	17.86%	17.87%	16.10%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.57

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	17.29%	\$ 11,557
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	17.18%	\$ 11,492

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CULTURE & RECREATION
SPECIAL FACILITIES
RYE NATURE CENTER

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 48,000	\$ 43,368	\$ 47,182	\$ 47,182	\$ 19,623
Equipment	750	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	7,733	6,794	7,618	6,048	8,280
Contractual Costs	53,072	52,061	34,235	32,735	40,107
Employee Benefits	31,525	30,153	30,733	30,733	27,733
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	141,080	132,376	119,768	116,698	95,743
Allocated Costs	12,429	11,433	11,142	10,672	7,975
Total Costs	153,509	143,809	130,910	127,370	103,718
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	23,410	24,825	22,100	22,420	15,500
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	500	862	500	-	-
Interfund	16,500	16,500	4,000	4,000	4,000
Intergovernmental	12,000	-	-	5,934	5,000
Total Revenues	52,410	42,187	26,600	32,354	24,500
Net Cost	\$ 101,099	\$ 101,622	\$ 104,310	\$ 95,016	\$ 79,218
Percent of Costs Covered	34.14%	29.34%	20.32%	25.40%	23.62%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.58

	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Forecast	(16.63%)	\$ (15,798)
Change in 2006 Budget vs 2005 Budget	(24.06%)	\$ (25,092)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

CONTINGENCY AND TRANSFERS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Contingency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 116,000	\$ -	\$ 261,000
Transfers Out:					
Nature Center Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects Fund	425,000	425,000	238,000	238,000	370,000
Building & Vehicle Fund	260,500	260,500	1,313,300	1,313,300	843,500
Total Transfers Out	<u>685,500</u>	<u>685,500</u>	<u>1,551,300</u>	<u>1,551,300</u>	<u>1,213,500</u>
 Total other financing uses	 <u>\$ 685,500</u>	 <u>\$ 685,500</u>	 <u>\$ 1,667,300</u>	 <u>\$ 1,551,300</u>	 <u>\$ 1,474,500</u>
Transfers In:					
Nature Center Fund	\$ 2,596	\$ 2,596	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Projects Fund	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Building & Vehicle Fund	37,500	37,500	-	-	-
Agency Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources	<u>\$ 60,096</u>	<u>\$ 60,096</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
 Percent of Costs Covered	 8.77%	 8.77%	 0.00%	 0.00%	 0.00%
Net Cost	\$ 625,404	\$ 625,404	\$ 1,667,300	\$ 1,551,300	\$ 1,474,500
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.64	\$ 12.27	\$ 11.42	\$ 10.77
				<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollar</u>
Change in Recommended Budget vs Forecast				-4.95%	\$ (76,800)
Change in Recommended Budget vs Current Budget				-11.56%	\$ (192,800)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2005	2006
<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	2005	325.00	350.00
Single Family Appeals	197-84	2005	125.00	150.00
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, 2006

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2005	2006
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	35.00
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	2005	115.00	115.00
Fireworks Display (each)	98-45	2003	250.00	500.00
Installation of liquefied petroleum gas	98-82	2005	57.00	57.00
Place of assembly 100 or more people	98-101	2005	115.00	115.00
Storage of Flammable liquids (permits & insp.)	98-51	2005	115.00	115.00
Storage of lumber (in excess of 100,000 bd. ft.)	98-85	2005	57.00	57.00
Storage of underground tanks <1100 gal.(permits & insp.)	98-57	2005	57.00	57.00
Storage of underground tanks >1100 gal. (permits & insp.)		2005	115.00	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	2005	125.00	200.00
Cabaret	50-5	2005	100.00	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	2005	300.00	300.00
Code of the City of Rye - Supplement		2005	60.00	60.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2005	2006
Codes: Zoning	AT-COST	2005	30.00	30.00
Coin operated Dry Cleaning Establishment	98-29	2005	90.00	90.00
Coin operated Laundry: Establishment	98-36	2005	90.00	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	2005	90.00	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	2005	275.00	275.00
Junk Peddler	113-4	2005	60.00	60.00
Laundromat	121-4	2005	150.00	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	2005	275.00	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
 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION LICENSE				
Gas Heat	68-12	2003	100.00	115.00
Oil Heat	68-12	2003	100.00	115.00
 MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES				
Bowling Alleys	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Circus	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Driving Range	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Miniature Golf	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Moving Picture House	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Public Exhibition	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2005	2006
Public Hall	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Shooting Gallery	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Skating Rink	50-5	2005	65.00	65.00
Taxi Cab License	180-12	2005	120.00	120.00
Taxi Driver License	180-8	2001	60.00	65.00
Theater	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
 PARKING				
Guest Parking Overnight (max. 14 days per night)		1997	5.00	5.00
Merchant (all day)	191-47	2005	336.00	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	108.00
Taxi Stall Rental		2005	700.00	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 Permit Surcharge		2003	175.00	175.00
Surface Water Control Application fee	173-9	2003	120.00	150.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2005	2006
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)	1.67	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)		2005	115.00	115.00
<u>PLANNING</u>				
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT				
Waterfront Consistency Review Application	73-6	2005	775.00	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)	2005	620.00	620.00
Preliminary Application (up to 10 parking spaces)	197-84.F. (1) (B)	2005	930.00	930.00
Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per required parking space over 10 spaces		2005	26.00	26.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	197-84.F. (1) (D)	2005	775.00	775.00
Final Application (up to 10 parking spaces)	197-84.F. (1) (C)	2005	1,160.00	1160.00
Final Application - Add'l charge per required parking space over 10		2005	26.00	26.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	197-84.F. (1) (G)	2005	850.00	850.00
Inspection Fee (Fee + 7.0% cost of improvement)	197-84.F. (1) (H)	2005	515.00	515.00
Construction and Use without prior approval	197-84.F. (1) (J)	2005	2,600.00	2600.00
Modification of Tree Preservation Plan by the City Planner		2005	465.00	465.00
Tree Replacement, fee in lieu of	170-15.D. (9)	2005	1,750.00	1750.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2005	2006
SUBDIVISION REVIEW				
Informal Review	170-5.D.	2005	415.00	415.00
Preliminary Application	170-6.B. (4)	2005	775.00	775.00
Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per lot		2005	365.00	365.00
Waiver of Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per lot		2005	335.00	335.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	170-11.B.	2003	600.00	600.00
 Final Application	 170-7.A.	 2005	 1,050.00	 1050.00
Final Application - Add'l charge per lot		2005	360.00	360.00
Modification or Extension of Final Application	170-11.B.	2005	620.00	620.00
Waiver of Penalty Application	170-7.A.	2005	515.00	515.00
Inspection Fee - 7% of cost of improvement plus \$50 per lot, or \$500, whichever is greater	170-8.B. (3)	2005	515.00	515.00
Modification of Tree Preservation Plan by City Planner		2005	465.00	465.00
Tree Replacement, fee in lieu of	170-17.A.(1)	2005	1,750.00	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.	 2005	 570.00	 570.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2005	2006
Construction and Use without prior approval	170-6.B.	2005	2,600.00	2600.00
RE-ZONING APLLICATIONS		2005	1,050.00	1050.00
WETLANDS/WATER COURSES				
Application Fee	195	2005	930.00	930.00
Inspection Fee	195	2005	515.00	515.00
Appeal of Determination	195	2005	515.00	515.00
Extension of Prior Approval		2005	515.00	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		2005	20.00	20.00
Good Conduct Certificates		2005	40.00	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		2005	15.00	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)		2005	8.00/12.00	8.00/12.00
BUILDING FEES				
Auditorium (per hour)		2005	120.00	125.00
Other Rooms (per hour)		2005	80.00	85.00
Auditorium: Non-Profit/Co-Sponsor Rate (per hour)		2005	80.00	85.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2005	2006
Other Rooms: Non-Profit/Co-Sponsor Rate (per hour)		2003	50.00	55.00
Birthday Party: Basic Program (one and one-half hours)		2005	150.00/300.00	155.00/315.00
Private Party: Auditorium		2005	400.00/500.00	420.00/525.00
Private Party: Other rooms (each)		2005	300.00/400.00	315.00/420.00
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)		2005	450.00	470.00
Day Camp - 2 week session (non-resident)		2005	600.00	630.00
Day Camp - 2 week session (resident)		2005	405.00	425.00
Day Camp - 6 week basic (non-resident)		2005	1,140.00	1195.00
Day Camp - 6 week basic (resident)		2005	570.00	595.00
Day Camp - 6 week extended program (non-resident)		2005	1,455.00	1515.00
Day Camp - 6 week extended program (resident)		2005	895.00	925.00
Day Camp - Swim group		2005	65.00	65.00
Day Camp - Swim lessons (with group)		2005	100.00	100.00
Kiddy Camp (non-resident)		2005	1,120.00	1175.00
Kiddy Camp (resident)		2005	525.00	545.00
Kiddy Camp - 2 week session (resident)		2005	370.00	390.00
Registration fee after deadline		2005	240.00	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)		2005	50.00	n/a
Volleyball (1 night per week for 10 weeks)		2002	n/a	n/a
 OUTDOOR RECREATION				
All day field permit (10am-6pm)		2005	600.00	620.00
Field permit (2 hrs.)		2005	130.00	135.00
Field/Facility Use - Basketball - Outdoor lights (2hrs)		2005	165.00	175.00
Softball - Men's Adult (per team)		2005	295.00	300.00
Softball - Woman's Adult (per team)		2005	250.00	250.00
 PICNIC				
Resident: 0-20 (reservation)		2005	75.00	75.00
Resident: 21-40		2005	150.00	155.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2005	2006
Resident: 41-50		2005	215.00	225.00
Resident: 51-75		2005	320.00	335.00
Resident: 76-100		2005	430.00	450.00
Resident: 101-125		2005	535.00	560.00
Resident: 126-150		2005	650.00	680.00
Weekday Discount		2003	10%	10%
 TENNIS				
Weekday - Adult		2005	75.00	n/a
College 18-25		2005	75.00	n/a
Permit - Adult (19 & over)		2005	95.00	95.00
Permit - Family (max. 5)		2005	270.00	270.00
Permit - Individual (non-resident)		2005	275.00	275.00
Permit - Junior (6-13 /14-18 years)		2005	45.00	45.00/65.00
Permit - Senior (60+)		2005	65.00	65.00
Clinic - Adult Tennis (4 classes)		2005	82.00	85.00
Clinic - Youth Tennis (4 classes)		2005	72.00	75.00
Daily Fee (resident only)		2005	12.00	12.00
Guest of Permit Holder - Ticket book (10 hourly fees)		2003	n/a	n/a
Guest of Permit Holder - Hourly fee		2005	12.00	12.00
Private lessons: Per half hour		2005	25.00	30.00
Private lessons: Per hour		2003	40.00	45.00
Daily Fee (Senior Adult)		2005	6.00	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, 2006

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	LAST CHANGED	2005	2006
<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.



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, 2006



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Community Needs Assessment completed
- Electronic Bulletin Board available on the web
- Annual Awards for Community Channel 76 created

2006 Highlights

- Franchise negotiations should be complete
- Increase community outreach and profile
- Complete server based playback system for Community Channel 76

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 216,677	\$ 200,000	\$ 216,426	\$ 216,600	8.30%
Total Expenditures	187,463	246,584	242,478	223,077	-9.53%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 29,214	\$ (46,584)	\$ (26,052)	\$ (6,477)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions

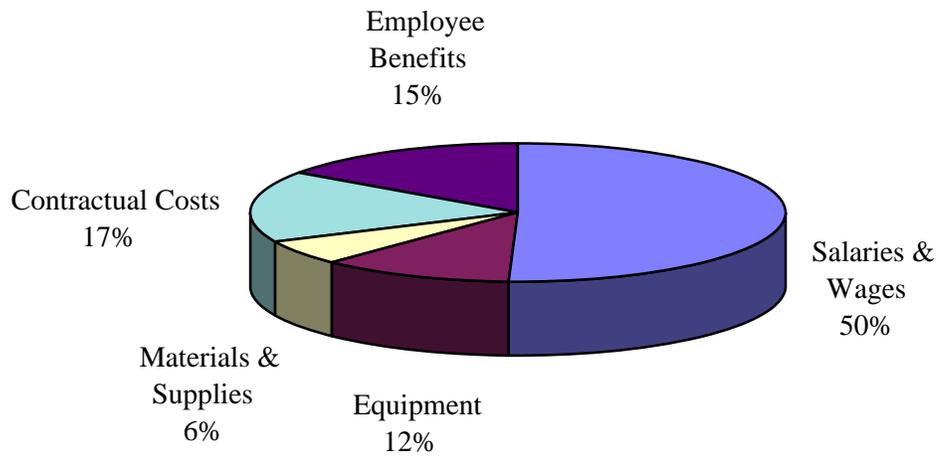
	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Cable TV	2	2	2
<i>Department Total</i>	2	2	2

Performance Measures

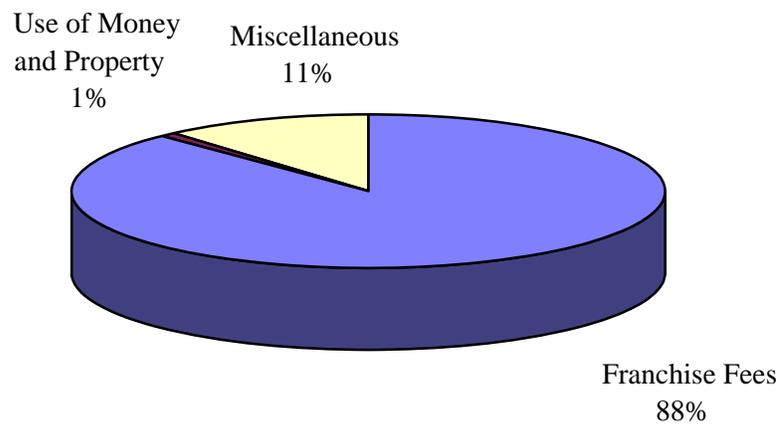
	2004	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of cable subscribers surveyed aware of local government programming on channel 75</i>	90%	90%	95%	5.56%
<i>Total hours of programming production</i>	302.25	230.00	250.00	8.70%
<i>Percent of RCTV Facilities Users reporting that they are very satisfied with the services and assistance they receive from the RCTV staff</i>	85%	85%	90%	5.88%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Proposed
Expenditures:					\$ -
Salaries & Wages	\$ 100,716	\$ 100,702	\$ 109,599	\$ 109,599	\$ 112,707
Equipment	26,700	24,167	25,614	25,614	26,000
Materials & Supplies	9,804	8,672	13,128	10,170	12,900
Contractual Costs	60,902	27,607	66,399	65,251	37,133
Employee Benefits	28,576	26,316	31,844	31,844	34,337
Total Costs	226,698	187,464	246,584	242,478	223,077
Revenues:					
Franchise Fees	160,000	190,314	175,000	190,000	190,000
Charges for Services					
Use of Money and Property	500	1,263	400	1,800	2,000
Miscellaneous	24,800	25,101	24,600	24,626	24,600
Total Revenues	185,300	216,678	200,000	216,426	216,600
Net Margin	(41,398)	29,214	(46,584)	(26,052)	(6,477)
Fund Balance, January 1	41,398	188,142	46,584	217,356	191,304
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ 217,356	\$ -	\$ 191,304	\$ 184,827
Percent of Costs Covered	81.74%	115.58%	81.11%	89.26%	97.10%

In fiscal 2006 the Cable TV Fund will cover 97% of expenditures with 2006 revenues. The remainder of expenditures will be covered by appropriating \$6,477 of available fund balance. The fiscal 2006 budget includes \$26,000 for the purchase of equipment related to RCTV operations. Miscellaneous revenues include a \$23,000 Public, Educational and Government ("PEG") Access Grant from the franchise holder to be used for capital costs associated with RCTV operations.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	Last Changed	2005	2006
<u>Duplication Fees:</u>			
Dubbing Fee (per tape)	2004	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
Transfer of Video to DVD (per hour of tape)	2003	15.00	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	2005	12.00	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	50.00
Analogue Editing Suite without Personnel (per hour)	1999	20.00	25.00
Digital Editing Suite without Personnel (per hour)	2002	75.00	100.00
Studio without RCTV personnel (per hour)	1995	100.00	125.00
<u>Personnel:</u>			
Staff Audio/Graphics In-Studio (per hour)	2003	30.00	30.00
Staff Cameraperson In-Studio (per hour)	1997	15.00	20.00
Staff Cameraperson On-Location (per hour)	1995	75.00	75.00
Staff Editor (per hour)	2005	35.00	75.00
Staff Other On-Location (per hour)	1996	25.00	30.00
Staff Producer/Director In-studio (per hour)	1996	75.00	75.00
Staff Technical Supervisor (per hour)	1998	40.00	75.00

K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND

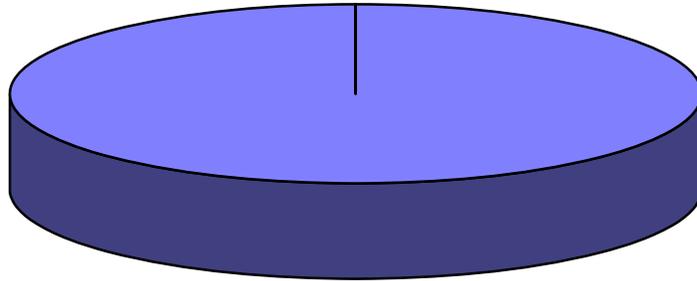
Permanent funds are governmental funds used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the government's programs (for the benefit of the government or its citizens).

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.

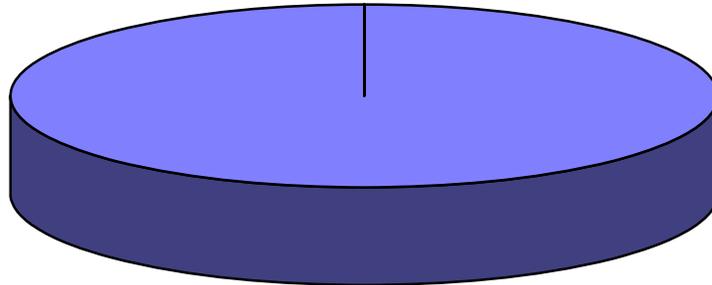
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

EXPENDITURES



Transfers to Other
Funds
100%

REVENUES



Interest
100%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Resources Required:					
Transfers to Other Funds	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
Revenues:					
Interest	-	304	-	500	800
Donations	-	50	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	354	-	500	800
Net Margin	(4,000)	(3,646)	(4,000)	(3,500)	(3,200)
Fund Balance - Expendable, January 1	4,000	11,206	4,000	7,560	4,060
Fund Balance - Expendable, December 31	-	7,560	-	4,060	860
Fund Balance - Nonexpendable	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 20,000	\$ 27,560	\$ 20,000	\$ 24,060	\$ 20,860

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, 2006



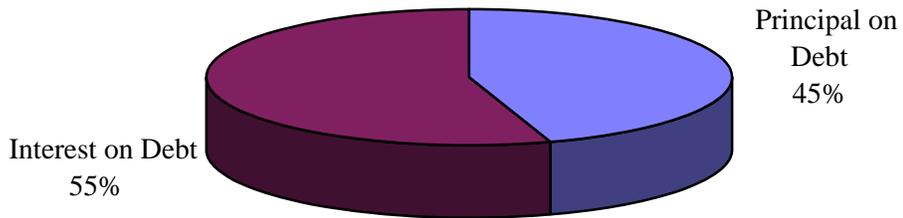
DEBT SERVICE FUND

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.

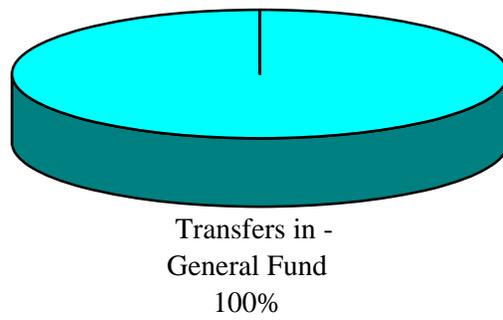
The primary source of revenues for this fund are interfund transfers from the General Fund. Expenditures are recorded when due for debt principal and interest.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
DEBT SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

EXPENDITURES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
DEBT SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

DEBT SERVICE FUND ACTIVITY

	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Proposed
Expenditures:					
Principal on Debt	\$ 59,600	\$ 41,525	\$ 67,197	\$ -	\$ 63,829
Interest on Debt	70,861	56,745	71,170	71,170	77,785
Total Expenditures	130,461	98,270	138,367	71,170	141,614
Revenues:					
Use of Money and Property	-	5,575	-	10,000	-
Transfers in - General Fund	130,461	130,461	58,367	58,367	141,614
Transfers in - Capital Projects Fund	-	4	-	-	-
Total Revenues	130,461	136,040	58,367	68,367	141,614
Net Revenues (Expenditures)	-	37,770	(80,000)	(2,803)	-
Fund Balance, January 1	80,343	80,343	118,113	118,113	115,310
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 80,343	\$ 118,113	\$ 38,113	\$ 115,310	\$ 115,310

SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING DEBT

	Principal Balance 1/1/2006	Principal Payment 2006	Interest Payment 2006	Principal Balance 12/31/2006
Serial Bonds:				
2000 Storm Drains	\$ 285,777	\$ 12,444	\$ 14,922	\$ 273,333
2000 Traffic Signals	336,209	14,641	17,556	321,568
2001 Traffic Signals	176,311	7,824	8,327	168,487
2001 Storm Drains	167,709	7,443	7,921	160,266
2001 Recreation Lighting	81,705	3,626	3,859	78,079
2005 Highland/Onondaga Drain (Estimated)	200,000	6,375	9,000	193,625
2005 Pump Stations (Estimated)	300,000	9,563	13,500	290,437
2005 Traffic Signals (Estimated)	60,000	1,913	2,700	58,087
Total	\$ 1,607,711	\$ 63,829	\$ 77,785	\$ 1,543,882

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
DEBT SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006



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.

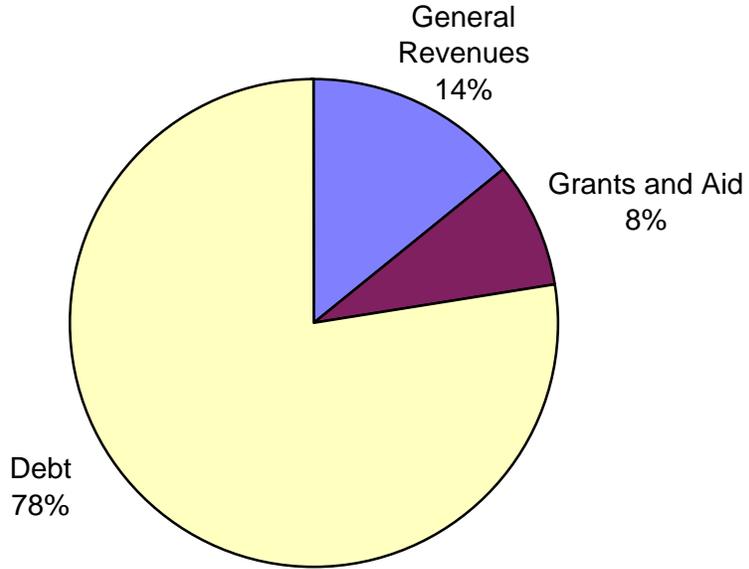
Capital projects may be funded from any one or a combination of sources, including:

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

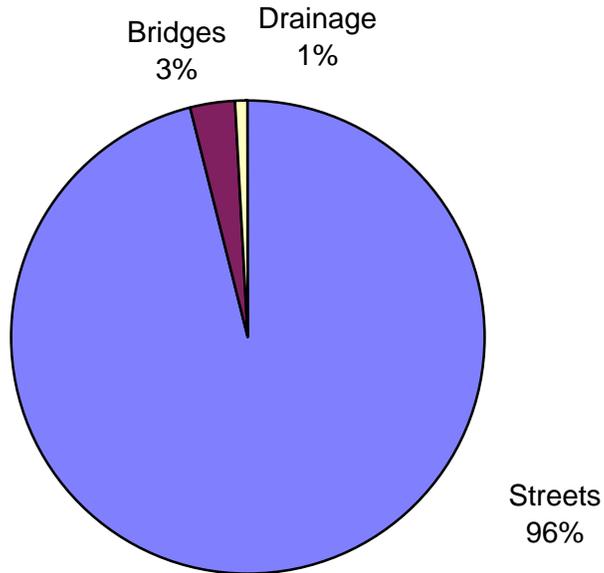
The projects listed in this section are those proposed for funding and implementation in 2006. For a more complete understanding of the City's long-term capital planning, the reader is referred to the *2006-2010 Capital Improvements Program*, copies of which are available at city hall and on the City's web site (<http://www.ryeny.gov>).

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

PROJECT FUNDING SOURCES



PROJECT FUNDING USES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

SUMMARY OF 2006 CAPITAL PROJECTS

Appropriations:	
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	\$ 400,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	25,000
Theall Road Reconstruction	950,000
Peck Avenue Intersection	200,000
Purchase Street Reconstruction	150,000
Smith Street Reconstruction	275,000
Boston Post Road Resurfacing	450,000
Bridge Study	30,000
Morehead Footbridge	50,000
School Street Parking Lot Resurfacing	55,000
Annual Drainage Improvements Program	25,000
Total Appropriations	\$ 2,610,000

Funding Sources:	General Revenues	Grants and Aid	Debt	Total
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	\$ 185,000	\$ 215,000	\$ -	\$ 400,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	25,000	-	-	25,000
Theall Road Reconstruction	-	-	950,000	950,000
Peck Avenue Intersection	-	-	200,000	200,000
Purchase Street Reconstruction	-	-	150,000	150,000
Smith Street Reconstruction	-	-	275,000	275,000
Boston Post Road Resurfacing	-	-	450,000	450,000
Bridge Study	30,000	-	-	30,000
Morehead Footbridge	50,000	-	-	50,000
School Street Parking Lot Resurfacing	55,000	-	-	55,000
Annual Drainage Improvements Program	25,000	-	-	25,000
Total Funding Sources	\$ 370,000	\$ 215,000	\$ 2,025,000	\$ 2,610,000

Summary by Category:	Streets	Bridges	Drainage	Total
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	\$ 400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 400,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	25,000	-	-	25,000
Theall Road Reconstruction	950,000	-	-	950,000
Peck Avenue Intersection	200,000	-	-	200,000
Purchase Street Reconstruction	150,000	-	-	150,000
Smith Street Reconstruction	275,000	-	-	275,000
Boston Post Road Resurfacing	450,000	-	-	450,000
Bridge Study	-	30,000	-	30,000
Morehead Footbridge	-	50,000	-	50,000
School Street Parking Lot Resurfacing	55,000	-	-	55,000
Annual Drainage Improvements Program	-	-	25,000	25,000
Total Funding Uses	\$ 2,505,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 2,610,000

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
2006 PROJECT DETAILS

Annual Street Resurfacing Program

Appropriations \$ 400,000

Funding Sources:

General Fund \$ 185,000

State Aid - CHIPS 215,000

Total Funding Sources \$ 400,000

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

The Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program found in this Capital Projects Fund budget 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. A provision for the funding and reimbursement of repairs to sidewalks where the City is not the abutting property owner and the damage is not caused by City trees is provided for in the General Fund operating budget.

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, 2006
2006 PROJECT DETAILS

Theall Road Reconstruction

Appropriations	<u><u>\$ 950,000</u></u>
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Funding Source - Debt	<u><u>\$ 950,000</u></u>
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This project provides for the complete reconstruction of Theall Road, including milling, resurfacing, and repaving of the road bed and the installation of sidewalks, curbs and drainage the entire length of the road. Theall Road is seriously deteriorated with the sides in areas washed away from poor drainage. The design work has been completed but funding for reconstruction has been deferred since 2004. For the past several years the Department of Public Works has done extensive patching the entire length of the road.

It is estimated that this project would add approximately \$76,000 in debt service costs to the annual operating budget in 2007, based on debt issued at 5% over 20 years using level debt.

Peck Avenue Intersection

Appropriations	<u><u>\$ 200,000</u></u>
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Funding Source - Debt	<u><u>\$ 200,000</u></u>
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This project will expand the pavement and curbs with a dedicated right turn lane from Peck Avenue to Midland Avenue, and install a new traffic signal compliant with New York State standards. The design work is already complete but the project itself has been deferred since the year 2000.

It is estimated that this project would add approximately \$16,000 in debt service costs to the annual operating budget in 2007, based on debt issued at 5% over 20 years using level debt.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
2006 PROJECT DETAILS

Purchase Street Reconstruction

Appropriations \$ 150,000

Funding Source - Debt \$ 150,000

The \$150,000 provided for this project in 2006 is the initial phase of a \$1,650,000 project to mill and repave the road surface of Purchase Street from Purdy Avenue to Boston Post Road, relining storm and sanitary lines to prevent inflow and infiltration, installing new sidewalks with granite curbs, and replacing shade trees and three traffic signals. The traffic signals do not currently meet New York State standards, and the trees are growing so large that they are lifting the sidewalks and infiltrating storm and sewer lines. This section of the road was last paved in 1985. This project has been deferred since 2004.

It is estimated that when this project is complete, the \$1,650,000 of debt issued in 2007 would add approximately \$132,000 in debt service costs to the annual operating budget in 2008, based on debt issued at 5% over 20 years using level debt.

Smith Street Reconstruction

Appropriations \$ 275,000

Funding Source - Debt \$ 275,000

This project includes milling and repaving the road surface, and installing new sidewalks and curbing. Smith Street was originally scheduled for this work in 1998 but has since been deferred for budgetary reasons.

It is estimated that this project would add approximately \$22,000 in debt service costs to the annual operating budget in 2007, based on debt issued at 5% over 20 years using level debt.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
2006 PROJECT DETAILS

Boston Post Road Resurfacing

Appropriations \$ 450,000

Funding Source - Debt \$ 450,000

This project involves resurfacing Boston Post Road from the Rye Golf Club to the Mamaroneck line. Possibly the City's most heavily trafficked roadway, this portion of Boston Post Road was last resurfaced in 1989 under a special New York State program, and in the years since has developed excessive potholes and cracks. Repaving is necessary to maintain an acceptable level of vehicular safety.

It is estimated that this project would add approximately \$36,000 in debt service costs to the annual operating budget beginning in 2007, based on debt issued at 5% over 20 years using level debt.

Bridge Study

Appropriations \$ 30,000

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 30,000

This project will provide funding for an engineering study of three bridges: the Central Avenue Bridge, the Orchard Avenue Bridge, and the Nature Center Bridge. The results of the study will be used to determine the appropriate level and priority of funding and reconstruction of the bridges. It is estimated that this project would not add any additional costs to the annual operating budget.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
2006 PROJECT DETAILS

Morehead Footbridge

Appropriations \$ 50,000

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 50,000

This project includes repairing the abutments to the long pedestrian bridge from Milton Cemetery to Disbrow Park. If the deterioration is not stopped the bridge will have to be closed. This project has been deferred since 2003.

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

School Street Parking Lot Resurfacing

Appropriations \$ 55,000

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 55,000

This project provides for the resurfacing of the School Street parking lot, including the renovation of the brick walls and fencing, and resurfacing and relining of the pavement. This parking lot has not had any renovation work done since the City acquired the playground and converted it into a parking lot. The fence (which is irreplaceable) and the brickwork need renovation and it is overdue for paving.

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, 2006
2006 PROJECT DETAILS

Annual Drainage Improvements Program

Appropriations	<u>\$ 25,000</u>
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Funding Source - General Fund	<u>\$ 25,000</u>
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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.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006



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 412 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 175 boats and in-water storage for approximately 20 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, 2006



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Water main replacement by the Boat Basin staff completed the replacement of the 30 year-old above ground water main with an underground line. The line feeds all zones throughout the entire marine storage and work areas.
- Continued efforts to identify and log the owners of the extensive number of offshore moorings located within the City of Rye waters.
- Completed a current condition survey of the Boat Basin and mile-long entrance channel.

2006 Highlights

- Replace wooden gangway ramps with wider, stronger aluminum ramps. Project also entails stabilizing the gangway pad.
- Installation of 10 to 12 new 50-foot steel piles and replacement of four to five 20-foot sections of dock

Budget Summary

	2004	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Adopted	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 503,204	\$ 508,900	\$ 555,308	\$ 543,956	6.89%
Total Expenses	448,751	483,451	469,029	505,986	4.66%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 54,453	\$ 25,449	\$ 86,279	\$ 37,970	49.20%

List of Authorized Positions

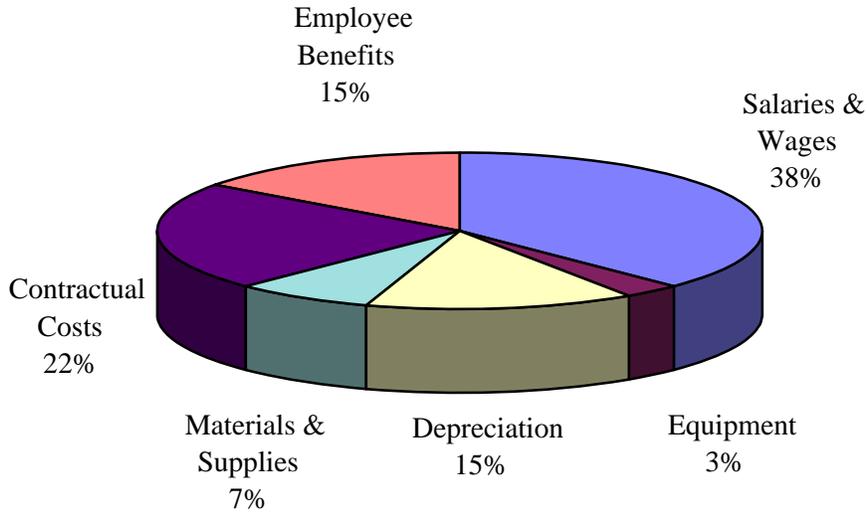
	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Boat Basin	3	3	3
<i>Department Total</i>	3	3	3

Performance Measures

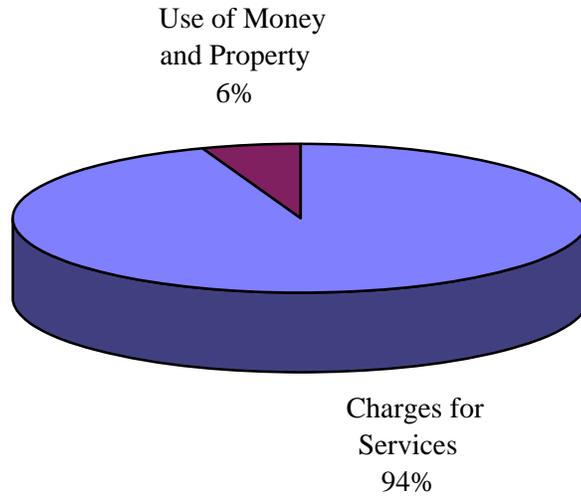
	2005	2005	2006	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
<i>Percent of capacity of marina slips filled</i>	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
<i>Average time for applicant with average boat (20 ft.) to remain on waiting list to receive permit</i>				0.00%
• Resident	3 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	
• Non-Resident	7 yrs.	4 yrs.	4 yrs.	

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

EXPENSES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

OPERATIONS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 170,053	\$ 166,483	\$ 177,070	\$ 174,313	\$ 185,758
Equipment	27,576	1,233	16,050	16,049	14,998
Depreciation	64,871	64,850	65,995	65,995	72,595
Materials & Supplies	37,945	32,555	36,528	34,191	37,027
Contractual Costs	129,677	127,032	107,810	108,483	110,912
Employee Benefits	64,397	56,598	69,998	69,998	74,696
Contingency	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000
Total Costs	504,519	448,751	483,451	469,029	505,986
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	462,550	490,616	501,850	530,252	513,956
Use of Money and Property	9,000	10,053	7,050	25,000	30,000
Miscellaneous	-	2,535	-	56	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	471,550	503,204	508,900	555,308	543,956
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (32,969)	\$ 54,453	\$ 25,449	\$ 86,279	\$ 37,970
Percent of Costs Covered	93.47%	112.13%	105.26%	118.40%	107.50%

The Boat Basin Fund will cover 107% of its expenses with revenues.
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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

BOAT BASIN PROJECTS

No projects were in progress as of September 30, 2005. The dredging project originally budgeted for \$1 million to be completed in 2004 or 2005 has been deferred until our ability to dispose of dredging material in a cost-effective manner improves.

Projects for 2006 include replacement of gangway, docks, and pilings.

The gangway replacement project will provide for repairs to the sinking riprap at the top of the most northern gangway/access ramp to the docks. Over the years, decaying timber retaining pilings have allowed the concrete pad at the top of the ramp to sink on one side, causing the gangway to twist. This pad must be stabilized before a new gangway can be correctly installed. Wooden gangway ramps will most likely be replaced with wider and stronger aluminum ramps.

The dock and piling replacement project provides for the installation of 10 to 12 new 50-foot steel piles and the replacement of four to five 20-foot sections of dock in the Boat Basin. The new steel pilings will replace the oldest timber pilings, some of which are over 40 years old. Steel pilings are stronger, more environmentally friendly, last much longer, and can better withstand severe storm and ice damage than timber piles.

Neither of the above projects will impact the annual operating budget, as they will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

Funding for both projects will be provided from current reserves of the Boat Basin Fund.

Project Description	Project Budget
Gangway Replacement	\$ 50,000
Dock and Piling Replacement	50,000
Total	\$ 100,000

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE SCHEDULE

Description	Last Changed		2005		2006
Non-resident - Up to 8 Feet	2005	\$	516	\$	537
Non-resident - 8.1 Feet to 9 Feet	2005		580		604
Non-resident - 9.1 Feet to 10 Feet	2005		645		671
Non-resident - 10.1 Feet to 11 Feet	2005		708		737
Non-resident - 11.1 Feet to 12 Feet	2005		786		818
Non-resident - 12.1 Feet to 13 Feet	2005		894		930
Non-resident - 13.1 Feet to 14 Feet	2005		946		984
Non-resident - 14.1 Feet to 15 Feet	2005		1,007		1,048
Non-resident - 15.1 Feet to 16 Feet	2005		1,058		1,100
Non-resident - 16.1 Feet to 17 Feet	2005		1,108		1,153
Non-resident - 17.1 Feet to 18 Feet	2005		1,247		1,297
Non-resident - 18.1 Feet to 19 Feet	2005		1,319		1,372
Non-resident - 19.1 Feet to 20 Feet	2005		1,378		1,434
Non-resident - 20.1 Feet to 21 Feet	2005		1,436		1,494
Non-resident - 21.1 Feet to 22 Feet	2005		2,040		2,122
Non-resident - 22.1 Feet to 23 Feet	2005		2,123		2,208
Non-resident - 23.1 Feet to 24 Feet	2005		2,207		2,296
Non-resident - 24.1 Feet to 25 Feet	2005		2,297		2,412
Non-resident - 25.1 Feet to 26 Feet	2005		2,378		2,474
Non-resident - 26.1 Feet to 27 Feet	2005		2,463		2,562
Non-resident - 27.1 Feet to 28 Feet	2005		2,545		2,647
Non-resident - 28.1 Feet to 29 Feet	2005		2,636		2,742
Non-resident - 29.1 Feet to 30 Feet	2005		2,716		2,825
Non-resident - 30.1 Feet to 31 Feet	2005		2,801		2,913
Non-resident - 31.1 Feet to 32 Feet	2005		2,884		2,999
Non-resident - 32.1 Feet to 33 Feet	2005		3,684		3,832
Non-resident - 33.1 Feet to 34 Feet	2005		3,792		3,944
Non-resident - 34.1 Feet to 35 Feet	2005		3,897		4,053
Non-resident - 35.1 Feet to 36 Feet	2005		4,008		4,169
Non-resident - 36.1 Feet to 37 Feet	2005		4,110		4,275
Resident - Up to 8 Feet	2005		325		338
Resident - 8.1 Feet to 9 Feet	2005		367		386
Resident - 9.1 Feet to 10 Feet	2005		407		424
Resident - 10.1 Feet to 11 Feet	2005		447		465
Resident - 12 Feet or Less	2005		487		507
Resident - 12.1 Feet to 13 Feet	2005		553		575
Resident - 13.1 Feet to 14 Feet	2005		584		608
Resident - 14.1 Feet to 15 Feet	2005		622		647
Resident - 15.1 Feet to 16 Feet	2005		652		678

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE SCHEDULE

Description	Last Changed	2005	2006
Resident - 16.1 Feet to 17 Feet	2005	686	714
Resident - 17.1 Feet to 18 Feet	2005	721	750
Resident - 18.1 Feet to 19 Feet	2005	762	793
Resident - 19.1 Feet to 20 Feet	2005	797	829
Resident - 20.1 Feet to 21 Feet	2005	829	863
Resident - 21.1 Feet to 22 Feet	2005	1,181	1,229
Resident - 22.1 Feet to 23 Feet	2005	1,228	1,227
Resident - 23.1 Feet to 24 Feet	2005	1,279	1,330
Resident - 24.1 Feet to 25 Feet	2005	1,329	1,383
Resident - 25.1 Feet to 26 Feet	2005	1,378	1,433
Resident - 26.1 Feet to 27 Feet	2005	1,429	1,486
Resident - 27.1 Feet to 28 Feet	2005	1,477	1,536
Resident - 28.1 Feet to 29 Feet	2005	1,529	1,590
Resident - 29.1 Feet to 30 Feet	2005	1,578	1,641
Resident - 30.1 Feet to 31 Feet	2005	1,628	1,693
Resident - 31.1 Feet to 32 Feet	2005	1,674	1,741
Resident - 32.1 Feet to 33 Feet	2005	2,139	2,225
Resident - 33.1 Feet to 34 Feet	2005	2,203	2,291
Resident - 34.1 Feet to 35 Feet	2005	2,261	2,352
Resident - 35.1 Feet to 36 Feet	2005	2,327	2,420
Resident - 36.1 Feet to 37 Feet	2005	2,385	2,481
Finger Slip - If Assigned	2005	153	153
Non-Resident Slip Surcharge	2002	75	75
Kayak Storage Wet/Dry - Per Season *	2005	240	240
Labor Rate - Per Hour (Min. ½ Hour) *	2005	55	55
Late Fine For Overdue Storage/Docking Area (Per Day) *	2005	11	11
Launching Ramp - Each Way	2005	15	15
Launching Ramp - Seasonal Permit	2005	160	160
Overnight Tie-Up (Per Foot - Per Day)	1998	1	1
Parking Fee - Additional Parking Permit or Replacement	2005	50	50
Parking Fee - One Day Permit	2005	8	8
Summer Trailer Storage - Limited Availability *	2005	230	240
Use of Work Space - Non-permit Holders (Per Day) *	2005	11	11
Resident / Winter Storage - In Water - Per Foot *	2005	25	25
Resident / Winter Storage - On Land - Per Foot *	2005	23	23
Non-Resident / Winter Storage - In Water - Per Foot *	2005	37	37
Non-Resident / Winter Storage - On Land - Per Foot *	2005	35	35
New York State/ Westchester County Tax Rate	2005	7.375%	7.375%

* Sales tax additional. Fee listed does not include sales tax.

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, 2006

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.

2005 Accomplishments

- Increased member events in both number and participation
- Food service contract negotiations underway
- Pool complex redone including new playground, sand volleyball court, basketball court, and hard surface recreation areas
- Continued staff training in many areas with emphasis on customer service
- Completed internal audit of member application procedures and paperwork
- Continued master plan renovations of the golf course, nine holes almost complete including first stage car paths
- Due to increased contractual, health and benefit cost, an updated long term financial plan is being developed

2006 Highlights

- Heating of main pool
- Continue master plan renovation on golf course
- Explore alternative revenue sources and complete financial plan for presentation to Commission

List of Authorized Positions

	2004	2005	2006
	Authorized	Authorized	Adopted
Golf Club	13	13	13
<i>Department Total</i>	13	13	13

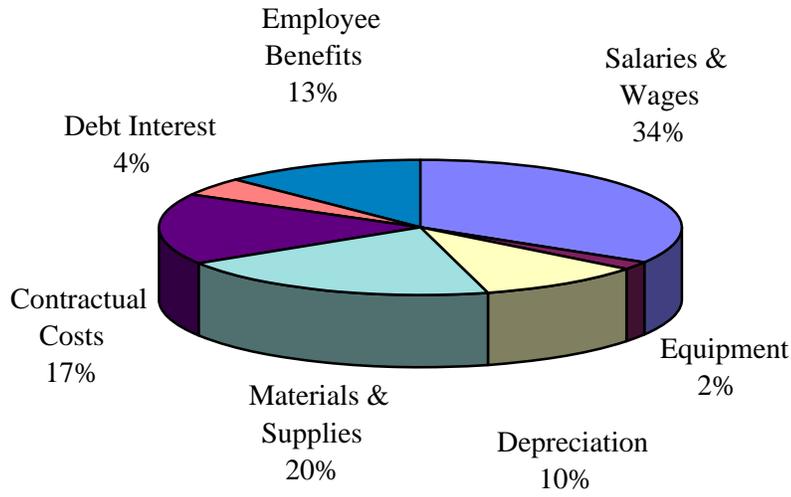
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

<i>Budget Summary</i>	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted	Percent Change
Total Revenues	\$ 4,401,482	\$ 4,717,900	\$ 4,643,463	\$ 4,921,500	4.32%
Total Expenses	3,810,956	4,487,176	4,593,963	4,812,571	7.25%
<i>Net Margin</i>	\$ 590,526	\$ 230,724	\$ 49,500	\$ 108,929	-52.79%

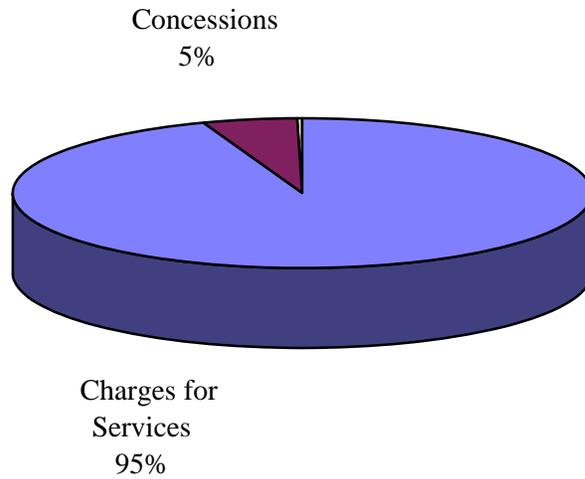
<i>Performance Measures</i>	2003 Actual	2004 Target	2005 Target	Percent Change
<i>Percent of golf members rating the quality of the golf course facility as good or very good</i>	85%	87%	90%	5.88%
<i>Percent of pool patrons rating the pool facility as good or very good</i>	85%	87%	90%	5.88%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

EXPENSES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,271,549	\$ 1,270,504	\$ 1,468,242	\$ 1,475,651	\$ 1,612,355
Equipment	12,723	11,670	96,925	100,925	104,000
Depreciation	456,943	456,861	449,025	449,025	493,928
Materials & Supplies	740,192	716,640	908,187	965,554	969,200
Contractual Costs	708,752	693,944	798,727	831,404	821,685
Debt Interest	249,937	245,472	226,061	226,061	209,348
Employee Benefits	457,790	415,866	540,010	545,343	602,055
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	3,897,886	3,810,957	4,487,177	4,593,963	4,812,571
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	4,066,600	4,067,206	4,449,900	4,330,511	4,653,500
Concessions	250,000	296,823	250,000	250,000	250,000
Interest Income	18,000	22,582	18,000	60,000	18,000
Miscellaneous	-	14,870	-	2,952	-
Total Revenues	4,334,600	4,401,481	4,717,900	4,643,463	4,921,500
Net Income	\$ 436,714	\$ 590,524	\$ 230,723	\$ 49,500	\$ 108,929
Percent of Costs Covered	111.20%	115.50%	105.14%	101.08%	102.26%

Operating revenues of the Golf Club will cover 102% of operating and maintenance costs, and provide approximately \$109,000 of net revenues. The net revenues will be used to fund \$106,000 of new capital projects in 2006.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

GOLF CLUB ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 186,956	\$ 186,370	\$ 224,674	\$ 232,084	\$ 237,137
Equipment	9,346	9,323	32,019	32,018	32,000
Depreciation	17,339	17,338	12,852	12,852	14,137
Materials & Supplies	94,971	92,210	126,690	128,197	129,550
Contractual Costs	348,408	345,652	388,007	400,046	409,750
Debt Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	76,167	73,102	111,059	111,059	121,121
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	733,187	723,995	895,301	916,256	943,695
Allocated Costs	(677,687)	(662,068)	(839,801)	(818,504)	(888,195)
Total Expenses	55,500	61,927	55,500	97,752	55,500
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	37,500	36,975	37,500	35,100	37,500
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	18,000	22,582	18,000	60,000	18,000
Miscellaneous	-	2,370	-	2,652	-
Total Revenues	55,500	61,927	55,500	97,752	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, 2006

GOLF COURSE OPERATIONS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 193,830	\$ 193,799	\$ 280,800	\$ 280,800	\$ 295,000
Equipment	3,253	2,347	4,406	4,407	3,500
Depreciation	92,262	92,261	97,288	97,288	107,017
Materials & Supplies	120,348	115,927	133,373	143,759	145,700
Contractual Costs	196,465	193,602	175,628	182,146	190,408
Debt Interest	37,624	36,448	30,971	30,971	27,215
Employee Benefits	47,498	46,575	71,660	71,660	78,175
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	691,280	680,959	794,126	811,031	847,015
Allocated Costs	148,007	146,052	185,680	180,480	194,425
Total Expenses	839,287	827,011	979,806	991,511	1,041,440
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	2,926,125	2,933,796	3,206,000	3,213,603	3,472,900
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	2,926,125	2,933,796	3,206,000	3,213,603	3,472,900
Net Income	\$ 2,086,838	\$ 2,106,785	\$ 2,226,194	\$ 2,222,092	\$ 2,431,460
Percent of Costs Covered	348.64%	354.75%	327.21%	324.11%	333.47%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 549,098	\$ 548,979	\$ 562,876	\$ 562,875	\$ 660,425
Equipment	-	-	-	4,000	6,000
Depreciation	82,606	82,528	73,416	73,416	80,758
Materials & Supplies	388,697	381,357	446,491	489,702	448,550
Contractual Costs	60,718	57,132	134,296	136,416	115,111
Debt Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	266,442	229,853	269,286	274,619	306,335
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	1,347,561	1,299,849	1,486,365	1,541,028	1,617,179
Allocated Costs	288,559	278,797	347,510	342,953	371,266
Total Expenses	1,636,120	1,578,646	1,833,875	1,883,981	1,988,445
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	7,000	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	7,000	-	-	-
Net Loss	\$ (1,636,120)	\$ (1,571,646)	\$ (1,833,875)	\$ (1,883,981)	\$ (1,988,445)
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

POOL OPERATIONS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 341,665	\$ 341,356	\$ 399,892	\$ 399,892	\$ 419,793
Equipment	124	-	60,500	60,500	62,500
Depreciation	127,640	127,639	121,518	121,518	133,670
Materials & Supplies	128,676	119,674	181,633	183,896	215,400
Contractual Costs	82,775	78,468	64,465	76,465	71,046
Debt Interest	23,279	21,515	14,528	14,528	10,468
Employee Benefits	67,683	66,336	88,005	88,005	96,424
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	771,842	754,988	930,541	944,804	1,009,301
Allocated Costs	165,288	161,942	217,592	210,274	231,730
Total Expenses	937,130	916,930	1,148,133	1,155,078	1,241,031
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	1,102,975	1,096,435	1,206,400	1,081,808	1,143,100
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,102,975	1,096,435	1,206,400	1,081,808	1,143,100
Net Income	\$ 165,845	\$ 179,505	\$ 58,267	\$ (73,270)	\$ (97,931)
Percent of Costs Covered	117.70%	119.58%	105.07%	93.66%	92.11%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

WHITBY CASTLE OPERATIONS

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	137,096	137,095	143,951	143,951	158,346
Materials & Supplies	7,500	7,472	20,000	20,000	30,000
Contractual Costs	20,386	19,090	36,331	36,331	35,370
Debt Interest	189,034	187,509	180,562	180,562	171,665
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	354,016	351,166	380,844	380,844	395,381
Allocated Costs	75,833	75,277	89,019	84,797	90,774
Total Expenses	429,849	426,443	469,863	465,641	486,155
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Concessions	250,000	296,823	250,000	250,000	250,000
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	5,500	-	300	-
Total Revenues	250,000	302,323	250,000	250,300	250,000
Net Loss	\$ (179,849)	\$ (124,120)	\$ (219,863)	\$ (215,341)	\$ (236,155)
Percent of Costs Covered	58.16%	70.89%	53.21%	53.75%	51.42%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

GOLF CLUB PROJECTS

Project Description	Project Budget	Expended and Committed	Balance
Projects in Progress as of September 30, 2005:	\$ 1,397,096	\$ 240,421	\$ 1,156,675
2006 Projects - New	215,000	-	215,000
Totals	\$ 1,612,096	\$ 240,421	\$ 1,371,675

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.

As of September 30, 2005, the Golf Club has \$1.2 million available in current project funds, and in fiscal 2006 is providing an additional \$215,000. The 2006 net income will provide \$106,000 of the project funding, with the remaining \$109,000 coming from retained earnings.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS
 AND DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Description	Principal Outstanding 1/1/2006	2006 Principal Payment	2006 Interest Payment	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2006
Serial Bonds:				
1998 Series A				
Bonds Dated: September 15, 1998				
Original Principal: \$3,657,000				
Interest Rate: 4.20%				
Final Maturity: 2018				
	2,820,000	165,000	122,553	2,655,000
1998 Series B (Federally Taxable)				
Bonds Dated: September 15, 1998				
Original Principal: \$1,743,000				
Interest Rate: 6.20%				
Final Maturity: 2018				
	1,390,000	70,000	86,795	1,320,000
Totals	\$ 4,210,000	\$ 235,000	\$ 209,348	\$ 3,975,000

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

ADMINISTRATIVE COST ALLOCATIONS

Description	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Administrative Expenses	\$ 733,187	\$ 723,995	\$ 895,301	\$ 916,256	\$ 943,695
Administrative Revenues	55,500	61,927	55,500	97,752	55,500
Cost to be Allocated	\$ 677,687	\$ 662,068	\$ 839,801	\$ 818,504	\$ 888,195
Golf Operation Expenses	\$ 691,280	\$ 680,959	\$ 794,126	\$ 811,031	\$ 847,015
Golf Course Maint Expenses	1,347,561	1,299,849	1,486,365	1,541,028	1,617,179
Pool Operation Expenses	771,842	754,988	930,541	944,804	1,009,301
Whitby Maint Expenses	354,016	351,166	380,844	380,844	395,381
Total Expenses	\$ 3,164,699	\$ 3,086,962	\$ 3,591,876	\$ 3,677,707	\$ 3,868,876
Percent of Allocation:					
Golf Operation	21.84%	22.06%	22.11%	22.05%	21.89%
Golf Course Maint	42.58%	42.11%	41.38%	41.90%	41.80%
Pool Operation	24.39%	24.46%	25.91%	25.69%	26.09%
Whitby Maint	11.19%	11.37%	10.60%	10.36%	10.22%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Amount of Allocation:					
Golf Admin	\$ (677,687)	\$ (662,068)	\$ (839,801)	\$ (818,504)	\$ (888,195)
Golf Operation	148,007	146,052	185,680	180,480	194,425
Golf Course Maint	288,559	278,797	347,510	342,953	371,266
Pool Operation	165,288	161,942	217,592	210,274	231,730
Whitby Maint	75,833	75,277	89,019	84,797	90,774
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	LAST CHANGED	2005	2006
<u>GOLF:</u>			
Cart - Electric - Single (1/2 cart)	2004	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
Cart - Handheld - 18 Holes	1998	5.00	7.00
Senior Cart (age 65) - Electric - Single (1/2 cart)	2004	10.00	10.00
Guest Fee - Weekday	2004	45.00	75.00
Guest Fee - Weekend & Holidays	2004	65.00	95.00
Junior Guest Fee - Weekday	2005	25.00	30.00
Junior Guest Fee - Weekend	2005	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	2005	6,700.00	7,169.00
Non-resident - Golf - Individual Daily	2005	4,560.00	4,879.00
Non-resident - Golf - Individual Weekday	2005	3,068.00	3,283.00
Non-Resident - Pool - Family	2004	2,155.00	2,300.00
Non-Resident - Pool For Two	2005	1,750.00	1,873.00
Non-Resident - Pool Individual	2005	1,100.00	1,177.00
Resident - Comprehensive - Discount	2005	3,350.00	3,585.00
Resident - Comprehensive - Regular	2005	3,852.00	4,122.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Daily - Discount	2005	2,280.00	2,440.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Daily - Regular	2005	2,622.00	2,805.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Weekday - Discount	2005	1,534.00	1,642.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Weekday - Regular	2005	1,764.00	1,888.00
Resident - Golf - Junior - Discount	2005	525.00	562.00
Resident - Golf - Junior - Regular	2005	604.00	646.00
Resident - Individual Daily Fee - Discount (3/15)	2005	300.00	321.00
Resident - Individual Daily Fee - Regular	2005	345.00	369.00
Resident - Pool - Family - Discount	2005	1,075.00	1,150.00
Resident - Pool - Family - Regular	2005	1,236.00	1,323.00
Resident - Pool - Junior - Discount	2005	325.00	348.00
Resident - Pool - Junior - Regular	2005	374.00	430.00
Resident - Pool For Two - Discount	2005	875.00	936.00
Resident - Pool For Two - Regular	2005	1,006.00	1,077.00
Resident - Pool Individual - Discount	2005	550.00	589.00
Resident - Pool Individual - Regular	2005	632.00	677.00
Services - Child Care (per Season)	2005	345.00	370.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 RYE GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	LAST CHANGED	2005	2006
<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	2005	195.00	200.00
Services - Swim Lessons - Private (maximum)	2005	30.00	55.00
Services - Group Swim (maximum)	2004	200.00	250.00
Tennis (maximum)	2004	150.00	175.00
<u>MISC:</u>			
Locker	2004	100.00	110.00
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	30.00
Non-Resident City Surcharge	2005	75.00	75.00

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006



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.

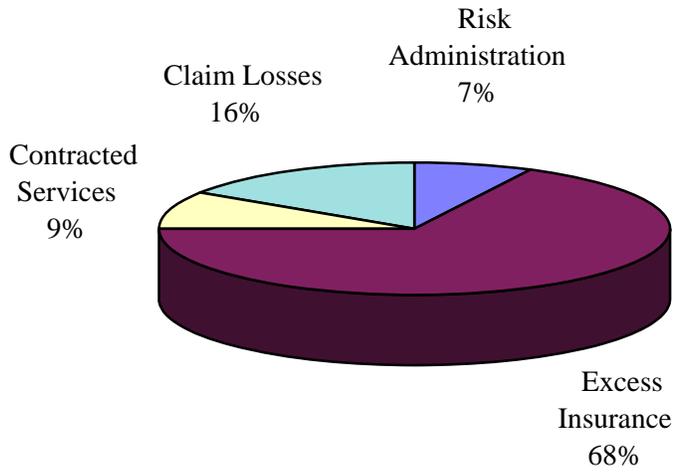
The Risk Retention Fund was established to account for the City's insurance and risk management activities. The City is self-insured for general and automobile liability insurance. Under the City's self-insurance program, normal losses are paid from the Risk Retention Fund, while excess liability insurance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

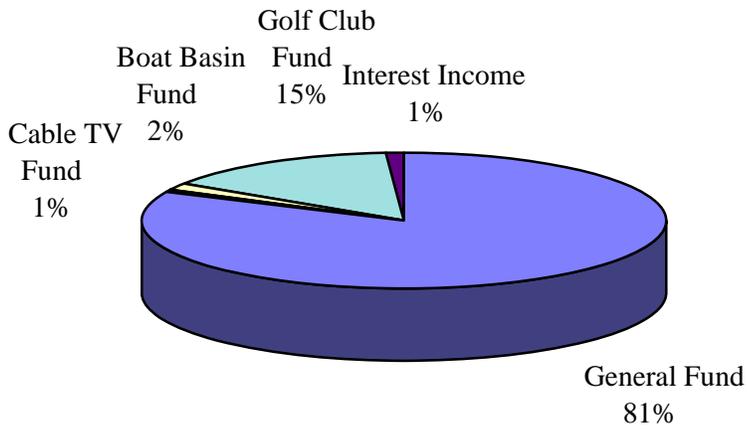
The City utilizes several outside services for the effective management of its risk program, including an insurance consultant, a firm providing insurance policy and claims management oversight, a claims processing service, and an actuary to assist in calculating claims liability at year-end, including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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

EXPENSES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenses:					
Risk Administration	\$ 52,250	\$ 37,916	\$ 47,000	\$ 38,609	\$ 47,000
Excess Insurance	414,600	372,165	428,130	325,520	428,130
Contracted Services	48,010	32,645	57,500	51,900	57,500
Claim Losses	124,990	38,543	100,000	80,000	100,000
Total Expenses	639,850	481,269	632,630	496,029	632,630
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	387,247	349,268	387,845	387,845	470,448
Cable TV Fund	4,096	3,804	3,526	3,526	4,124
Boat Basin Fund	8,922	8,287	11,185	11,185	9,681
Golf Club Fund	85,564	79,470	97,694	97,694	84,377
Interest Income	8,000	4,228	6,000	9,600	6,000
Miscellaneous	-	55,629	-	4,000	-
Total Revenues	493,829	500,686	506,250	513,850	574,630
Net Income (Loss)	(146,021)	19,417	(126,380)	17,821	(58,000)
Retained Earnings, January 1	146,021	165,746	126,380	185,163	202,984
Retained Earnings, December 31	\$ -	\$ 185,163	\$ -	\$ 202,984	\$ 144,984

The City of Rye has experienced a low number of judgments and claims for insurable losses. We attribute this to our high level of safety training and accident prevention programs, and to working with our insurance administrators to consistently improve our work and living environment.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006



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.

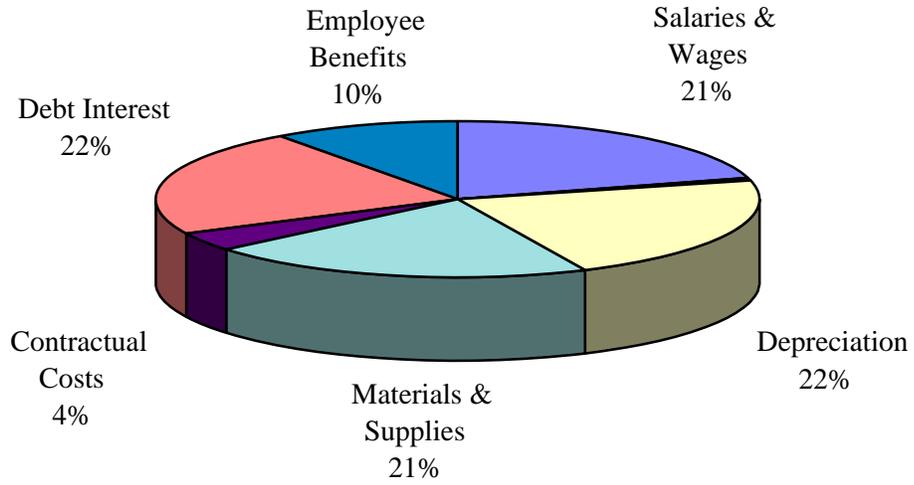
Operating costs associated with buildings and facilities are allocated to departments using a formula based on square footage used by each department. Operating costs associated with vehicles and equipment are allocated to departments based on the replacement value of vehicles and equipment used by each 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(s) that give 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 are distributed equally between building and vehicle operations.

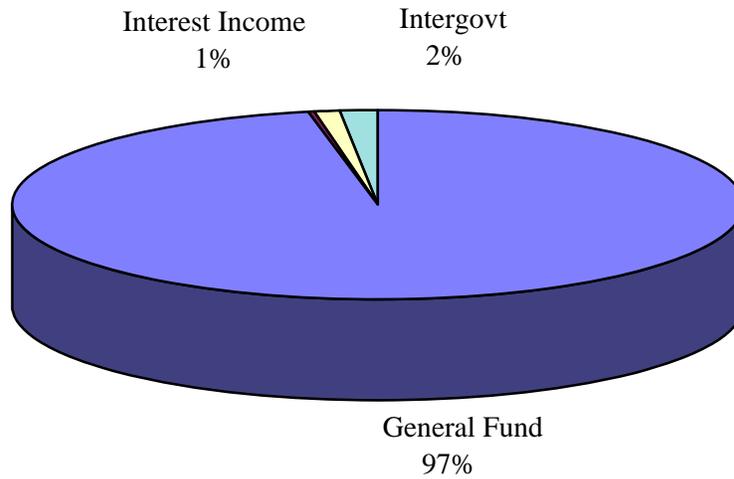
The Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund also accounts for investments in capital assets (land, buildings, improvements, equipment, etc.). Capital assets are funded through any combination of transfers in from other funds, retained earnings, debt, grants, donations, and aid.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

EXPENSES



REVENUES



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 643,044	\$ 642,412	\$ 662,744	\$ 663,746	\$ 673,714
Equipment	21,000	10,205	25,255	25,255	15,000
Depreciation	740,531	733,848	581,285	581,285	721,145
Materials & Supplies	575,622	521,559	528,378	600,494	679,350
Contractual Costs	119,847	106,123	138,475	118,647	126,833
Debt Interest	370,161	102,727	493,215	493,215	721,647
Employee Benefits	289,844	266,766	313,729	313,729	328,339
Other Financing Uses	25,279	25,279	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,785,328	2,408,919	2,743,081	2,796,371	3,266,028
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	2,730,283	2,730,283	2,543,509	2,543,509	3,163,520
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Boat Basin Fund	7,833	7,833	7,067	7,067	8,695
Use of Money and Property	-	20,848	30,000	50,000	40,000
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	-	52,259	-	3,000	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	9,351	-
Intergovernmental	35,000	43,303	47,000	47,000	53,813
Total Revenues	2,773,116	2,854,526	2,627,576	2,659,927	3,266,028
Appropriated fund balance	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (12,212)	\$ 445,607	\$ (115,505)	\$ (136,444)	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	99.56%	118.50%	95.79%	95.12%	100.00%

Operating revenues cover 100% of operating 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, 2006
BUILDING MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 186,145	\$ 186,124	\$ 173,257	\$ 174,259	\$ 182,332
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	297,401	290,718	288,029	288,029	345,693
Materials & Supplies	293,490	250,945	265,613	299,794	327,650
Contractual Costs	79,832	66,116	90,975	66,147	69,333
Debt Interest	341,192	73,997	458,573	458,573	666,524
Employee Benefits	88,561	87,798	89,871	89,871	93,667
Other Financing Uses	25,279	25,279	-	-	-
Total Costs	1,311,900	980,977	1,366,318	1,376,673	1,685,199
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	1,313,865	1,313,865	1,265,633	1,265,633	1,591,386
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Boat Basin Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	20,848	30,000	50,000	40,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	32	-
Intergovernmental	35,000	43,303	47,000	47,000	53,813
Total Revenues	1,348,865	1,378,016	1,342,633	1,362,665	1,685,199
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 36,965	\$ 397,039	\$ (23,685)	\$ (14,008)	\$ -
 Percent of Costs Covered	 102.82%	 140.47%	 98.27%	 98.98%	 100.00%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Resources Required	2004 Budget	2004 Actual	2005 Budget	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 456,899	\$ 456,288	\$ 489,487	\$ 489,487	\$ 491,382
Equipment	21,000	10,205	25,255	25,255	15,000
Depreciation	443,130	443,130	293,256	293,256	375,452
Materials & Supplies	282,132	270,614	262,765	300,700	351,700
Contractual Costs	40,015	40,007	47,500	52,500	57,500
Debt Interest	28,969	28,730	34,642	34,642	55,123
Employee Benefits	201,283	178,968	223,858	223,858	234,672
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	1,473,428	1,427,942	1,376,763	1,419,698	1,580,829
Revenues:					
Charges for Services:					
General Fund	1,416,418	1,416,418	1,277,876	1,277,876	1,572,134
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Boat Basin Fund	7,833	7,833	7,067	7,067	8,695
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	52,259	-	3,000	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	9,319	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	1,424,251	1,476,510	1,284,943	1,297,262	1,580,829
Appropriated fund balance	-	-	100,000	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (49,177)	\$ 48,568	\$ 8,180	\$ (122,436)	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	96.66%	103.40%	93.33%	91.38%	100.00%

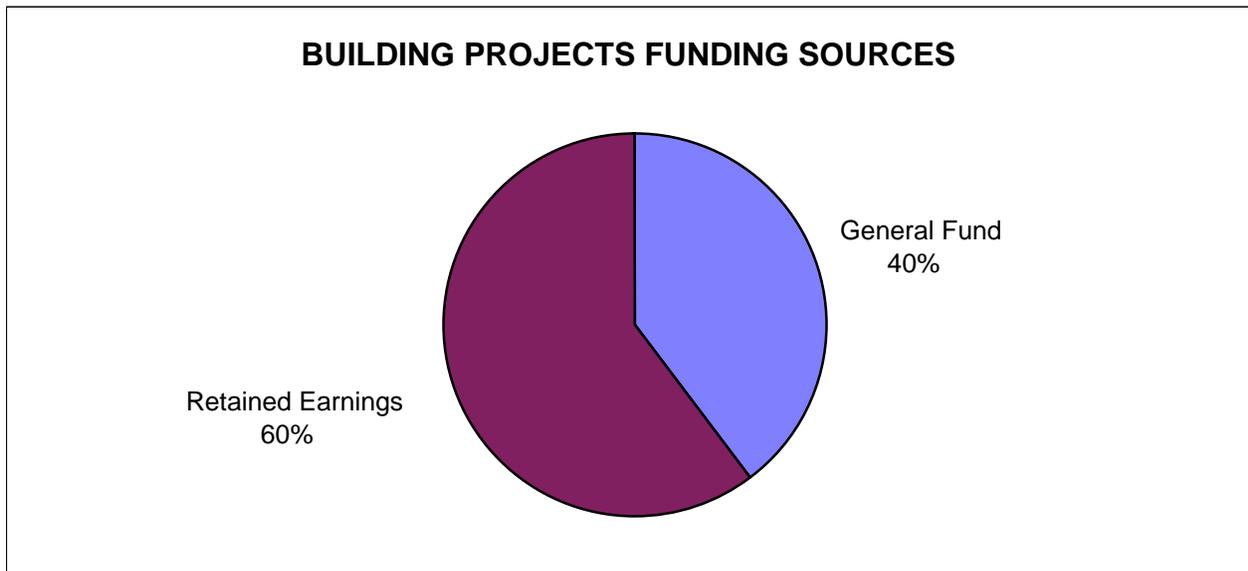
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

2006 BUILDING PROJECTS

Project Description	Resources Required
Management and Feasability Studies	\$ 95,000
Building Capital Repair Program	50,000
Police Building Air Conditioning	45,000
DPW Garage Doors	55,000
Friends Meeting House Improvements	40,000
Recreation Multi-Purpose Area Resurfacing	40,000
Grainger Field House and Sprinkler System Repairs	40,000
Total Building Projects Requirements	\$ 365,000

Source of Funding:

General Fund	\$ 145,000
Bonds	-
Grants and Aid	-
Retained Earnings	220,000
Total Building Projects Sources	\$ 365,000



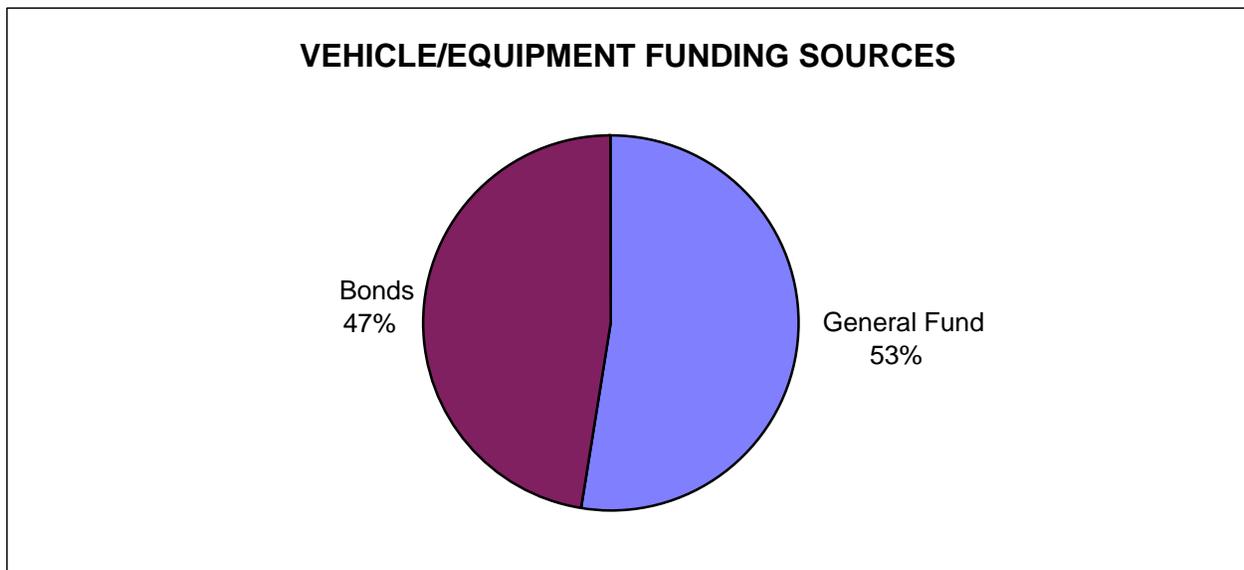
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

2006 VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS

Project Description	Resources Required
Voting Machines	\$ 144,000
Administrative Vehicle	25,000
Police Vehicles	150,000
Fire Pickup Truck	30,000
Fire Ladder Truck	630,000
DPW Vehicles	189,000
DPW Milling Machine	40,000
DPW Stump Grinder	18,000
DPW Sewer Rodder	55,000
Recreation Pickup Truck	27,500
Recreation Drain Aerator	20,000
Total Vehicle Projects Requirements	\$ 1,328,500

Source of Funding:

General Fund	\$ 698,500
Bonds	630,000
Grants and Aid	-
Retained Earnings	-
Total Vehicle Projects Sources	\$ 1,328,500



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

BUILDING PROJECTS IN PROGRESS
 AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2005

Project Description	Project		Balance
	Budget	Expended	
2005 Annual Building Maintenance	\$ 86,739	\$ 17,890	\$ 68,849
2002 City Hall Refurbishment	17,072	8,733	8,339
2002 Police Headquarters Upgrade	437,250	161,349	275,901
2005 Police Impound Facility	113,300	-	113,300
2000 Milton Firehouse Improvements	3,349,844	3,346,436	3,408
2000 Locust Firehouse Improvements	4,655,156	864,128	3,791,028
2005 DPW Door and Lintel	36,126	19,700	16,426
2001 Damiano Center Improvements	50,000	34,321	15,679
2002 Disbrow Playground	19,982	246	19,736
2002 Friends Meeting House	80,054	3,038	77,016
2002 Damiano Center Improvements	2,900,000	750,289	2,149,711
2002 Recreation Field Improvements	1,519,510	1,511,210	8,300
2004 Recreation Projects	12,062	6,645	5,417
2001 Park Lighting	83,031	-	83,031
2005 Recreation Tennis Court Parking Lot	21,500	12,791	8,709
2005 Sterling Field Turf Renovation	75,000	127	74,873
2005 Recreation Tennis Court Resurfacing	65,000	-	65,000
Square House Improvements	84,065	52,917	31,148
Total Building Projects in Progress	\$ 13,605,691	\$ 6,789,820	\$ 6,815,871

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

VEHICLE ACQUISITIONS IN PROGRESS
 AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2005

Project Description	Project Budget	Expended	Balance
2005 Police Vehicles	\$ 144,379	\$ 103,468	\$ 40,911
2005 Fire Pumper Truck	480,000	301	479,699
2005 Fire Sport Utility Vehicle	64,000	11,024	52,976
2005 DPW Loader	105,550	-	105,550
2005 DPW Pickup Truck with Lift Gate	35,000	-	35,000
2005 DPW Sand/Salt Dump Truck	64,229	-	64,229
2005 DPW Garbage Trucks	715,771	-	715,771
2004 DPW Recycling Truck	87,240	-	87,240
2005 Recreation Mower and Field Machine	49,500	33,968	15,532
Total Vehicle Projects in Progress	\$ 1,745,669	\$ 148,761	\$ 1,596,908

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

PROFORMA SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS
AND DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Description	Principal Outstanding 1/1/2006	New Issues	2006 Principal Payment	2006 Interest Payment	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2006
1990 Serial Bonds					
Bonds Dated: June 15, 1990					
Interest Rate: 6.80%					
Final Maturity: 2010	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 15,300	\$ 200,000
2000 Serial Bonds					
Bonds Dated: October 1, 2000					
Interest Rate: 5.20%					
Final Maturity: 2020	2,593,014	-	112,915	135,396	2,480,099
2001 Serial Bonds					
Bonds Dated: December 1, 2001					
Interest Rate: 4.40%					
Final Maturity: 2021	1,264,275	-	56,107	59,710	1,208,168
2002 Serial Bonds					
Bonds Dated: December 15, 2002					
Interest Rate: 3.25%					
Final Maturity: 2020	4,725,000	-	235,000	180,289	4,490,000
2004D EFC Bonds					
Bonds Dated: July 22, 2004					
Interest Rate: 2.061%					
Final Maturity: 2024	1,633,013	-	75,000	66,875	1,558,013
Authorized but Unissued:					
2005 Serial Bonds (Estimated):					
2005 Land Acquisition	-	1,037,388	35,694	46,682	1,001,694
2005 Police Headquarters	-	101,000	3,219	4,545	97,781
2005 Locust Firehouse	-	4,100,000	130,692	184,500	3,969,308
2005 Street Sweeper	-	150,000	7,217	6,750	142,783
2005 Fire Pumper Truck	-	480,000	15,301	21,600	464,699
To be Authorized in 2006:					
2006 Fire Ladder Truck	-	630,000	-	-	630,000
Totals	\$ 10,465,302	\$ 6,498,388	\$ 721,145	\$ 721,647	\$ 16,242,545

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
2006 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

Management Studies

Appropriations	<u>\$ 95,000</u>
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Funding Source - General Fund	<u>\$ 95,000</u>
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This project will provide for management studies that will assist City management in determining the most cost-effective means to address various issues, including, municipal services, funding and partnering opportunities to address dredging of the marina, and municipal staffing.

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

Building Capital Repair Program

Appropriations	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
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Funding Source - General Fund	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
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The Annual Building Maintenance Program provides funding to address various capital maintenance issues at City buildings and facilities.

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, 2006
2006 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

Police Building Air Conditioning

Appropriations \$ 45,000

Funding Source - Retained Earnings \$ 45,000

<p>This project would replace the rooftop air conditioning units originally installed in 1978 and located on the roof of the Police Station. These units are in constant need of repair and are not energy efficient.</p> <p>This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs. There may in fact be a reduction in utility charges due to increased energy efficiency.</p>

DPW Garage Doors

Appropriations \$ 55,000

Funding Source - Retained Earnings \$ 55,000

<p>To properly secure the DPW garage, the existing wooden doors should be replaced with steel motorized doors.</p> <p>This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.</p>
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CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
2006 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

Friends Meeting House Improvements

Appropriations \$ 40,000

Funding Source - Retained Earnings \$ 40,000

The City procured this historic building, located at 624 Milton Road, in 2002. The fiscal 2005 budget provided \$75,000 to rehabilitate the structure's foundation and beaming. This project will provide funding for scraping and painting to maintain the integrity of the wooden siding.

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.

Recreation Multi-Purpose Area Resurfacing

Appropriations \$ 40,000

Funding Source - Retained Earnings \$ 40,000

This project will provide for a full resurfacing of the multi-purpose area at Recreation Park, with two inches of asphalt over a fabric liner and appropriate color-coating system, needed to prevent further deterioration of the all-weather surface. The project will include raising corner drains and basketball posts to meet the new surface height. The multi-purpose area was last resurfaced in 1989, and has cracks and surface wear throughout. The area is used daily for many purposes and activities, such as basketball, rollerblading, special events and a practice area for tennis players.

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, 2006
2006 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

Grainger Field House and Sprinkler System Repairs

Appropriations \$ 40,000

Funding Source - Retained Earnings \$ 40,000

The Grainger Field House and the sprinkler system were projects initially constructed by Rye Little League and dedicated to the City. A resurfacing of the field house exterior walls with a textured coat is needed to protect the surface and extend the life of the structure. The current sprinkler system for the field is a residential grade system. Replacement with a commercial grade system will reduce repairs, improve efficiency and provide greater water pressure and volume. Watering on demand is essential to maintain a healthy and safe playing surface.

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

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 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

Disclaimer

Although this multi-year budget forecast was prepared under the highest professional standards, the City of Rye, New York, including its officers, employees, and agents (“City”) does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information contained herein. The City specifically disclaims all warranties, expressed or implied, with respect to the use of this information or any results with respect thereto.

This multi-year budget forecast consists of management’s assumptions, estimates, forecasts, and analyses. Management makes no representation as to the fitness, merchantability, or use of such information for any purpose.

The information contained herein shall in no way be construed to represent an offer, ability, or willingness on the part of the City to enter into or provide funding for a contract with any person or organization including but not limited to, vendors and employees. The information contained herein shall in no way be construed to constitute a recommendation, or be relied upon, with respect to any personal or business decision, including but not limited to, the purchase or sale of debt issued by the City.

Introduction

The multi-year budget forecast attempts to peek into the future and determine what effects various factors may have on the cost of delivering quality services. The information provided in this document will help in decision-making and planning, and allow us to consider how actions taken today might affect our future.

It is important to note that the information contained in this document cannot be relied upon for accuracy or timeliness, and in no event should it be used in making investment decisions. It is also important to note that management developed the analyses and supporting criteria using professional judgment and skills. Others may have selected different criteria and may have developed different analyses even if the criteria were the same.

Perhaps most important is to understand the following limitations of multi-year forecasting:

- There will always be uncertainty about the future.
- There will always be factors unknown at the time the forecast is developed.
- Formulating policy in response to a forecast will change the accuracy of the forecast.
- Forecasts are based on current knowledge, trends, expectations, and policies, any and all of which may change, affecting the accuracy of the forecast.
- The viability of a forecast decreases as the time period forecast is extended. In other words, a forecast of what might happen next year is more reliable than a forecast of what might happen five years from now.
- Any reasonable assumption is as good as any other reasonable assumption.

Compliance with New York State AIM Program

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

The 2005-2006 New York State adopted budget includes a new Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (AIM) Program to help minimize local property tax growth, promote effective local fiscal performance and provide new incentive funding to encourage local government consolidation and shared services. The main elements of AIM include:

- Streamlined Funding: The new AIM program simplifies State aid to local governments by combining five separate funding categories into a single \$794 million “base grant” category that preserves funding for all cities, towns and villages at 2004-05 levels.
- Additional State Aid for Cities and Other Municipalities: In addition to the \$794 million in base grant funding, AIM provides a \$57 million increase in State aid to local governments. Specifically:
 - Cities outside the City of New York will receive a 12.75 percent increase that is conditioned upon compliance with multi-year financial planning and other fiscal accountability requirements discussed below (\$52.5 million);
 - Towns and villages will receive 3.75 percent in additional aid with a \$500 minimum increase (\$2.2 million); and
 - A number of smaller municipalities will receive additional targeted funding identified in the AIM statute (\$2.2 million).

Payment of the additional 12.75 percent AIM increase will be made on or before December 15, 2005 for cities with calendar fiscal years and on or before March 15, 2006 for all other cities. The 3.75 percent AIM increase for towns and villages will be paid in September consistent with the schedule used for 2004-05 unrestricted aid.

- New Fiscal Accountability Measures for Cities: As a condition of receiving the 12.75 percent AIM increase, cities will be required to:
 - Prepare Multi-Year Financial Plans. All cities receiving AIM increases are required to develop multi-year financial plans to promote long-term fiscal health and enhance sound financial management practices. These plans must cover at least three fiscal years (i.e., the current year and two subsequent years) and shall, at a minimum, contain the following elements: projected employment levels; projected annual expenditures for personal service, fringe benefits, non-personal service and debt service; estimated annual property tax revenues including a projection of property tax rates, the value of taxable real property and resulting tax levy; estimated annual sales tax and other annual non-property tax revenues; proposed use of one-time revenue sources, and estimated reserve fund amounts.
 - Minimize Property Tax Growth. The 12.75 percent increase in aid must be used to minimize property tax rate growth in the current or next city fiscal year. There is recognition that real property tax rate growth resulting from increases in non-discretionary spending (such as employee pensions and health insurance costs) may be unavoidable even after the application of the AIM revenue.
 - Seek Cost Savings Initiatives. Cities must seek to achieve cost saving efficiencies within existing operations and through cooperative ventures with other municipalities (e.g., shared services, consolidations, mergers). These efforts must be documented as part of the city’s multi-year financial plan.
 - On or before March 31, 2006, the chief elected official of each city receiving additional funding under the AIM program must submit written certification to the Director of the Budget that such city has complied with the above conditions. In the event a city does not fulfill this certification requirement, the Director of the Budget is authorized to direct the

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

Comptroller to withhold State aid payable to such city on or after April 1, 2006 up to the amount of the additional 12.75 percent AIM increase.

Finally, although State approval of city multi-year financial plans is not required, cities are encouraged to share informational copies of these plans with the Director of the Budget as well as the Office of the State Comptroller.

This multi-year budget forecast exceeds the requirements of the New York State AIM program in that it 1) is a multi-year financial plan; 2) provides that the increase in State aid will be used to reduce property taxes by offsetting anticipated increases in current operating costs and maintaining or reducing current staffing levels; 3) providing for cost saving efficiencies through cooperative ventures with other municipalities; 4) is included in the City of Rye Annual Budget Document with the required certification from the City Comptroller, and as such will be filed with the Office of State Comptroller, and 5) in addition to filing with the Office of State Comptroller, a copy of this document will be filed with the Director of Budget and on file at Rye City Hall, the Rye Free Reading Room, and on the City's website <http://www.ryeny.gov>.

Cost Savings Initiatives

The City has engaged in several cooperative ventures with other municipalities to obtain cost savings, including the following:

- An inter-municipal agreement to provide snow removal services to Westchester County
- Greenwaste recycling with the Village of Port Chester
- Shared use of the City's tree stump "tub" grinder with all other municipalities in Westchester County
- Participation in the "South East Consortium", an inter-municipal agreement with several other area municipalities for the provision of special recreation programs for disabled individuals with developmental disabilities
- An inter-municipal agreement with the villages of Port Chester and Rye Brook to share the cost of ambulance and emergency medical services
- An inter-municipal agreement with the Village of Mamaroneck for the maintenance of certain sewer lines
- An inter-municipal agreement with the Town/Village of Harrison for the provision of police, fire, street cleaning, snow removal, solid waste/recycling, and sewer services to certain properties
- A joint major clean water/wetlands restoration project of the Beaver Swamp Brook with the Town/Village of Harrison
- Tax billing and collection services by the City of Rye for the Rye Neck Union Free School District for properties of the District lying within the borders of the City
- Several inter-municipal agreements with the Rye City School District, including:
 - Fueling of District vehicles at City fueling facilities
 - De-icing, minor repairs, and traffic signage of school parking lots when requested by the District
 - Minor maintenance of District sewer lines when requested
 - Shared use of City and District buildings and recreational facilities (fields, golf course, pools, tennis courts, etc.)
 - Shared costs of materials and postage in the mailing of year-end property tax statements

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

- Shared use of the property tax database
- Shared development and promotion of a property tax information public access website (currently under development)
- Shared development and use of a television production studio for programs broadcast on the public, government, and educational access cable television stations
- Various other public health and safety programs, including youth programs, DARE program, fire inspections and fire prevention/safety classes, nature/environmental courses, and anti-graffiti/anti-vandalism efforts
- Inter-municipal agreements with several neighboring municipalities for public safety (police and fire) mutual aid

The City continues to research various cost-saving initiatives through shared services, public/private/not-for-profit partnerships, and more efficient/effective processes.

General Fund Focus

The reader should be aware that the City maintains several “funds”. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific objectives. The General Fund is the main fund of the City and accounts for anything that is not otherwise accounted for in another fund. It is the General Fund that generates the City tax rate, a function of dividing the net revenues of the General Fund by each \$1,000 of taxable assessed valuation. For this reason our focus of the multi-year budget forecast is on the General Fund.

The activities of other funds may or may not impact the net revenues of the General Fund. A more thorough understanding of each fund may be found in the respective section of the annual budget document. For purposes of the multi-year budget forecast we offer the following determinations as to what impact, if any, the activities of these other funds might have on the General Fund.

The Cable Television Special Revenue Fund does not require any contribution from and does not in any way subsidize the General Fund. The K.T. Woods Permanent Fund, in accordance with the parameters of the endowment, contributes an immaterial amount each year to the General Fund to help fund the salary of an intern working at the Rye Nature Center. The Debt Service Fund will impact the General Fund by changes in the amount of debt service (debt principal and interest payments) related to bonds issued for infrastructure (streets, sidewalks, bridges, drains, sewers, etc.) construction or improvements. The Capital Projects Fund will impact the General Fund by the amount of funds raised and transferred to fund infrastructure improvements. By their nature of being enterprise funds, the Boat Basin Fund and the Golf Club Fund are self-supporting for all costs, including debt service and capital costs. Both of the enterprise funds are charged by the General Fund an amount representing administrative charges, and as such, will have a neutral or positive impact on General Fund net revenues. The internal service funds (Risk Retention Fund, and Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund) both require contributions from the General Fund for operating, and in the case of the Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund, capital expenses related to their operations.

Assumptions

The assumptions used in developing this multi-year budget forecast include the following:

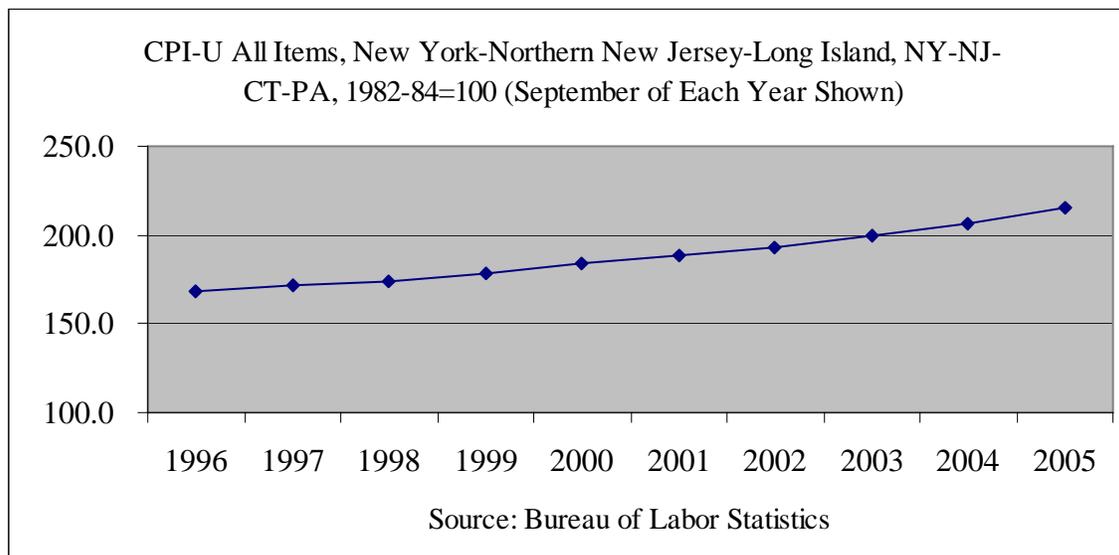
As noted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov>), the consumer price index (CPI) is frequently called a cost-of-living index. There are many different CPIs, and the one most quoted by the

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

media is the national consumer price index for urban consumers (CPI-U), all items, 1982-84=100. Many people will compare the increase in the CPI-U to the increase in the cost of government services as a measure of cost efficiency for such services.

For purposes of trending CPIs over a ten-year period we used the CPI for September of each year, because that month was the most recent data available at the publication of the tentative budget.

For those who wish to use a CPI-U for our area, we would suggest using the CPI-U All Items, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA, 1982-84=100. From September 2004 to September 2005 (the most recently available data at publication), this CPI increased from 205.9 to 215.8 (4.81%).



While the CPI-U for all items may be somewhat useful for a consumer, it contains many items that are not typically purchased or paid by the City in any quantity (such as food, beverages, and sales taxes), and many items that have pricing structures for a consumer that differ significantly from those afforded to the City (such as medical services and insurance).

The Producer Price Index (PPI) could be another measure one could use for forecasts. As noted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the PPI is widely used as an economic indicator by the business community and government. The PPI captures price movements prior to the retail level, which may foreshadow subsequent price changes for businesses and consumers. The President, Congress, and the Federal Reserve employ PPI data in formulating fiscal and monetary policies. However, the PPI is reported on a national level and is specific to types of industries and commodities. As such, it is limited in its utility to us as a measure of determining trends in the general pricing of materials, supplies, and contractual costs that affect us most directly.

After careful review, we concluded that we would develop our forecasts using several measures and indexes that would best serve as an indicator of trends specific to the type of revenue or expense. Please note that for each year of the multi-year budget forecast we use a compounded rate of increase. For instance, assuming a 4.5% increase on base in year 1, we assume a 9.2025% increase over base year for year 2, and so forth.

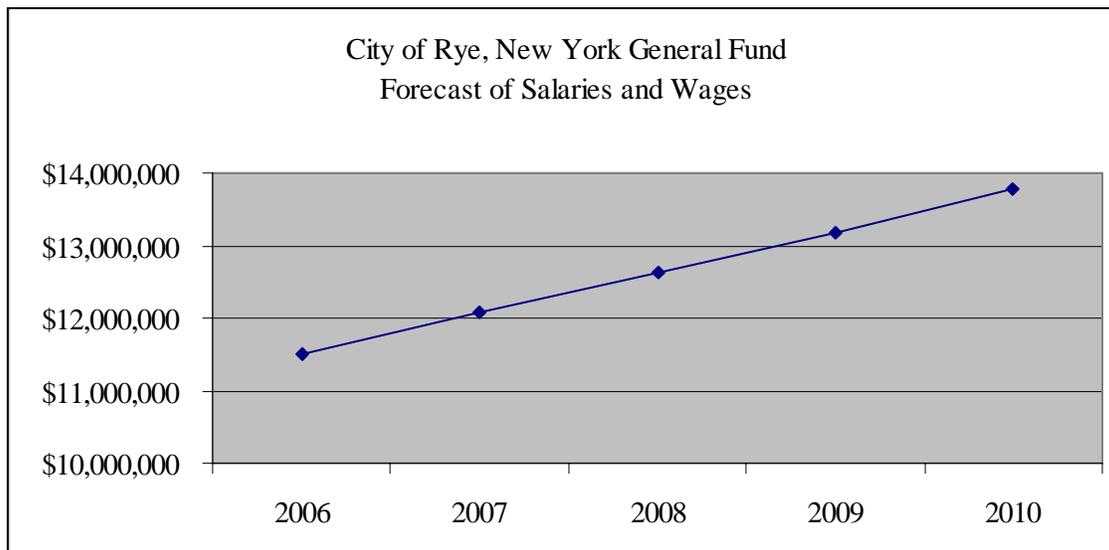
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

Salaries and Wages

The City has approximately 175 full-time employees who may be categorized further into five distinct groups: administrative, public works, clerical, police, and fire. The administrative group is not represented by collective bargaining and is not covered by any collective bargaining agreement. The public works and clerical employees are each represented by their own unit and collective bargaining agreement with the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA). Police officers are represented by the Rye Police Association under a collective bargaining agreement, and firefighters are represented by a local of the International Association of Fire Fighters under a collective bargaining agreement.

Our forecast assumes that there are no material changes in staffing.

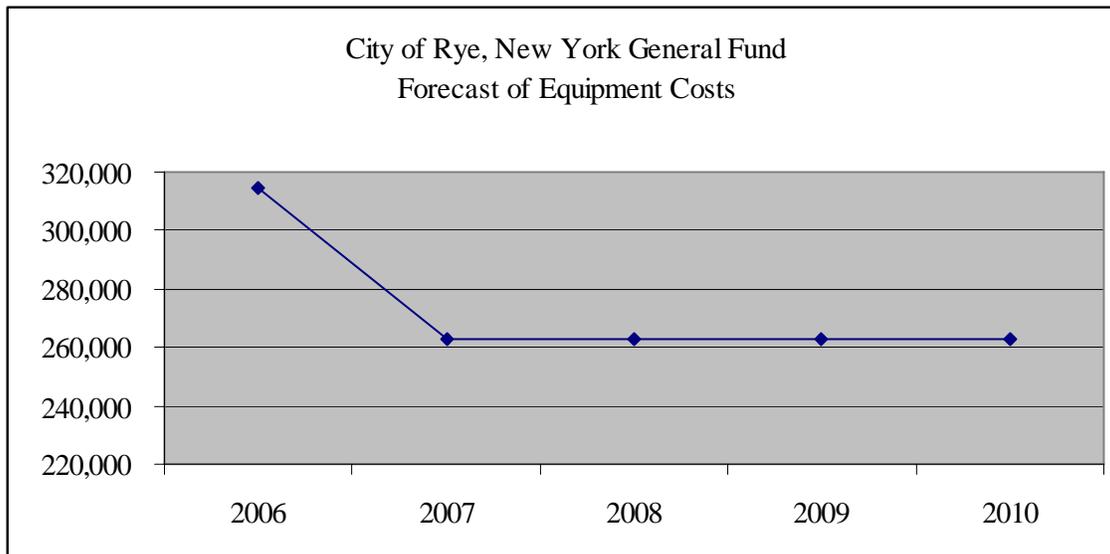
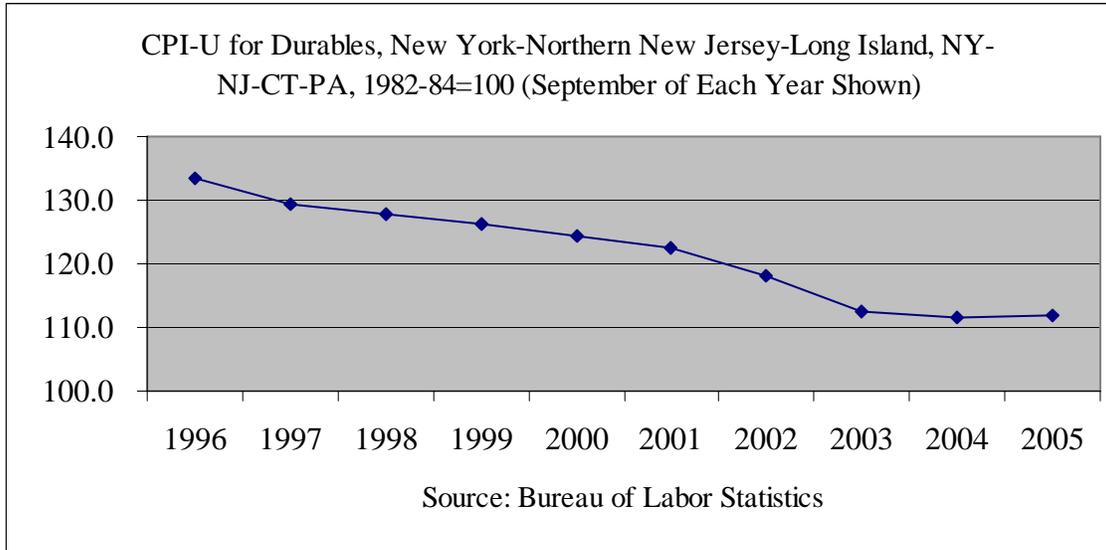
Many different factors can affect the amounts paid year-to-year for total salaries and wages. In addition to full-time employees, the City employs a number of part-time and seasonal employees who are not represented or covered under collective bargaining. In accordance with Federal and State laws, full-time employees will receive overtime pay in addition to their base pay for hours worked in excess of regular work hours. The collective bargaining agreements provide not only for annual increases, but grade (higher positions) and step (longevity) increases that can significantly increase the rate of pay for any single employee. As in any organization, there are changes in staffing as people leave, retire, or join as new employees. The City had several significant changes in personnel over the past three years that would cause someone working purely with the numbers to arrive at an incorrect conclusion as to any trend in the cost of salaries and wages. These included: a new city manager, the departure of two assistants to the city manager and the hiring of a new assistant city manager, an administrative bonus program enacted in one year and eliminated in all other years, an excess firefighter position carried for a year, a vacancy in the finance department frozen for two years, the departure of an assistant city engineer and subsequent replacement, the departure of a clerical person in planning and building and subsequent replacement, and several changes in public works. While all of these provide for dramatic swings year-to-year and in the individual employee groups, the average increase in salaries and wages from 2002 through 2005 is 4.7%. For our multi-year budget forecast we are assuming (and hoping) that significant staffing changes have ended, and are therefore applying a 4.5% increase to all categories of salaries and wages. If staffing remains relatively stable over several years, we may wish in the future to develop a more detailed analysis and apply a different assumed rate of increase to each category.



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

Equipment

Equipment costs have remained relatively stable over the past three years. When certain “outliers” are excluded (such as parking pay stations or major computer networks) we find that our equipment costs average around \$300,000 per year, with minor variances plus or minus year-to-year. This correlates relatively with the CPI for durable goods, defined as goods having a useful life of at least three years. That particular CPI shows an average decrease slightly below 2% for the past ten years, stabilizing for the past three years. Our multi-year budget forecast assumes that our equipment costs will remain just under \$300,000 for the next five years.



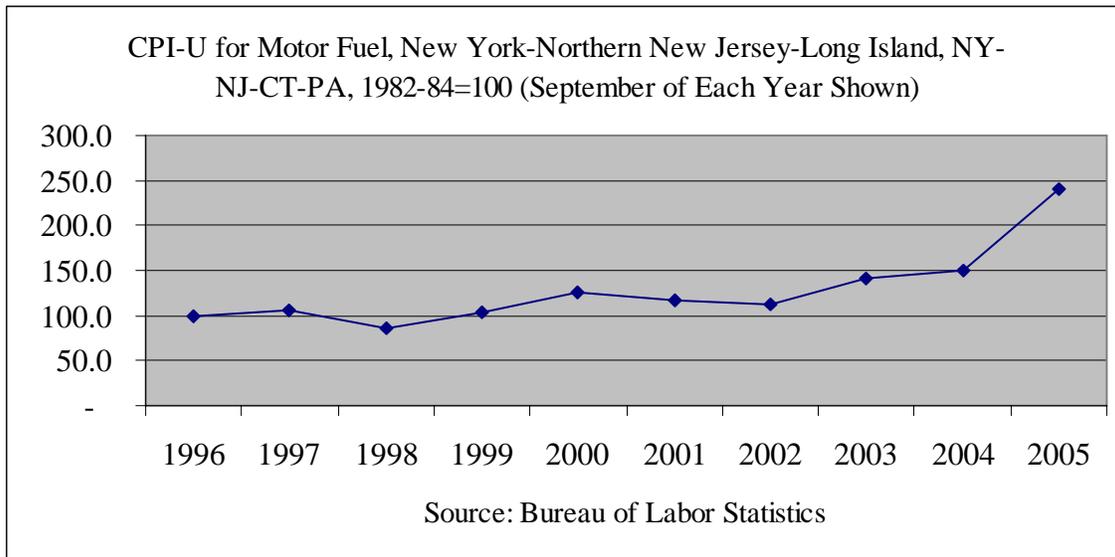
Materials, Supplies, and Contractual Costs

Materials, supplies, and contractual costs cover a broad range of items that are typically consumed within the year. Some of these items could be very specifically associated with a CPI (such as motor fuel and gas or electric utility) while others were more generic. Still others (such as service charges of the

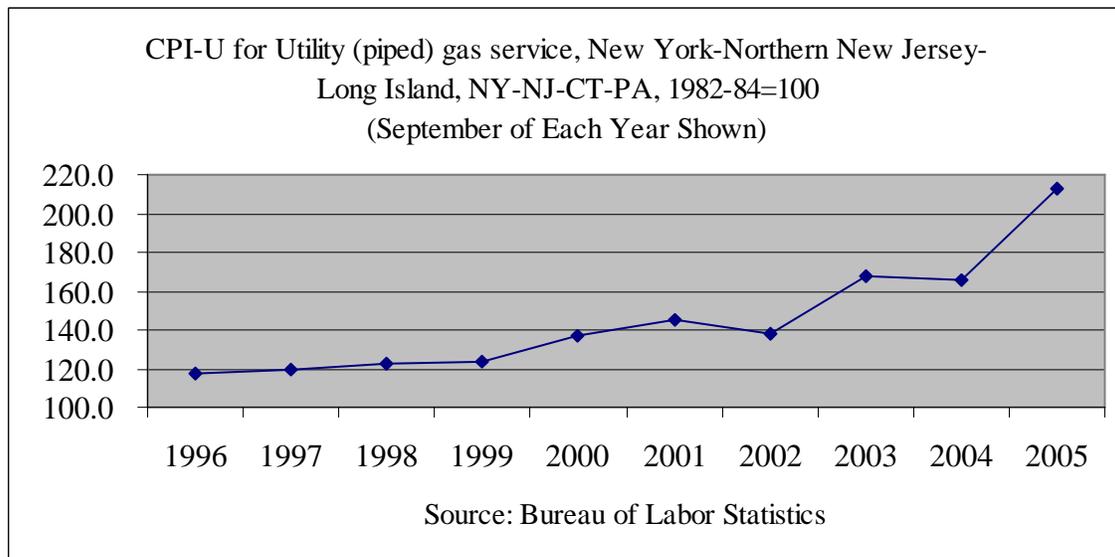
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

risk and building/vehicle maintenance internal service funds) had their own unique trend specific to our operations.

The dramatic increases in the cost of fuel and energy have been the focus of many recent news stories. We reviewed the CPIs for motor fuel, utility (piped) gas service, and electricity. Motor fuel increased 59.8% from 2004 to 2005, with a ten-year average increase of 12.2%. Excluding 2005 as an outlier and recalculating for 1996 through 2004, the average increase is 6.3%. We therefore decided to use an annual increase of 6.3% for our forecast.



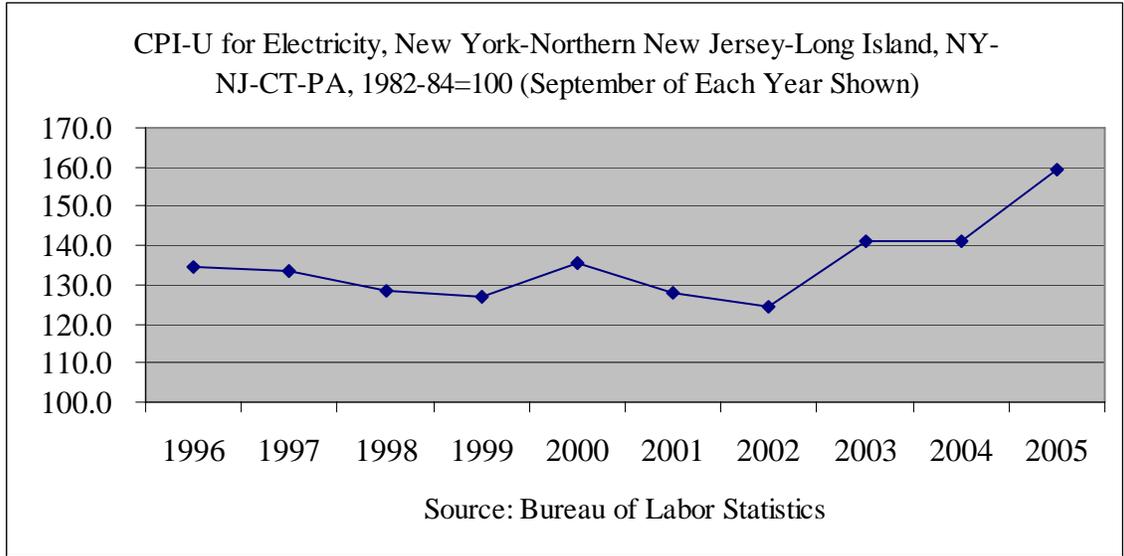
We noted a similar pattern with utility (piped) gas service and electricity. Gas service increased 28.6% from 2004 to 2005; had an ten-year average increase of 7.3%, and when 2005 is excluded as an outlier the average drops to 4.6%, the number we used in our forecast.



The cost of electricity rose 13% from 2004 to 2005 and 13.3% from 2002 to 2003, with several years showing decreases, resulting in a ten-year average increase of 2.1%. To be on the safe side, we decided

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

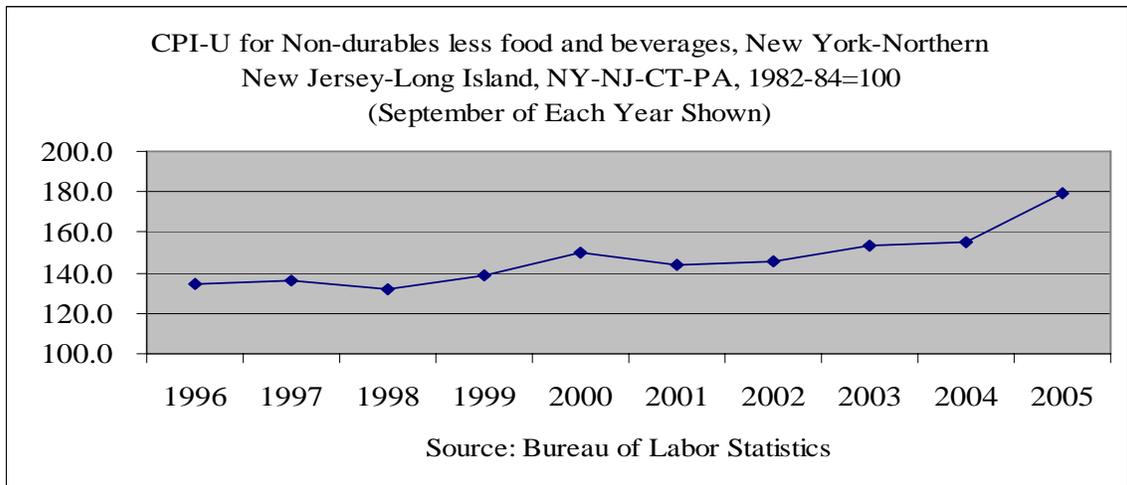
to use an increase of 3.4% for our forecast, which is the increase we used for most other materials, supplies, and contractual costs.



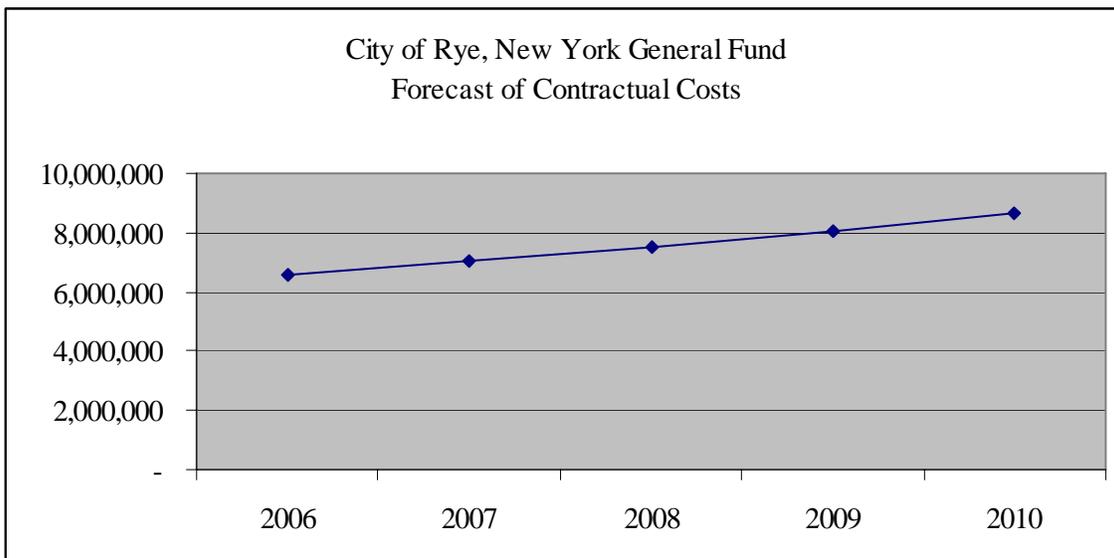
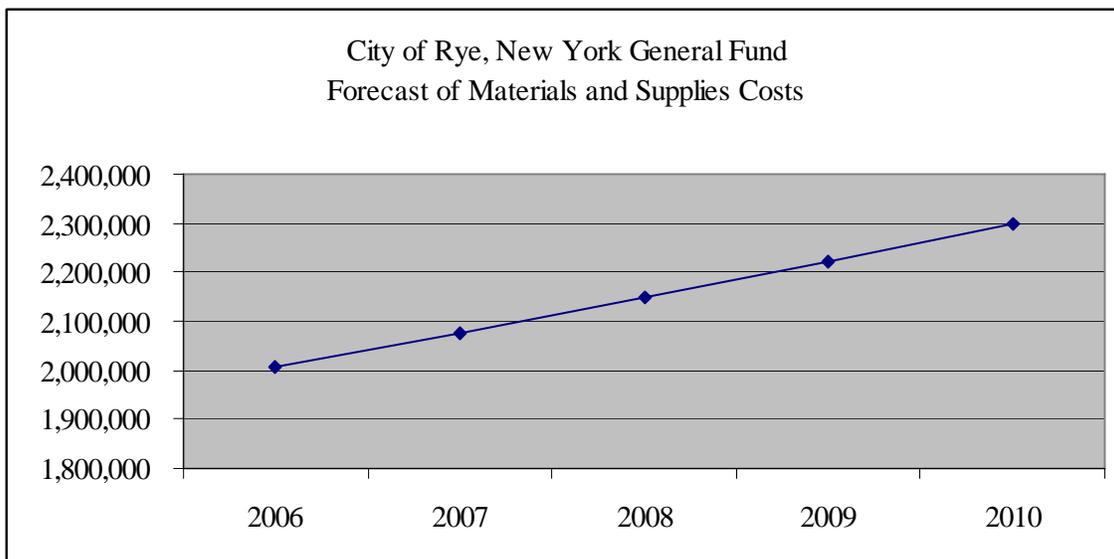
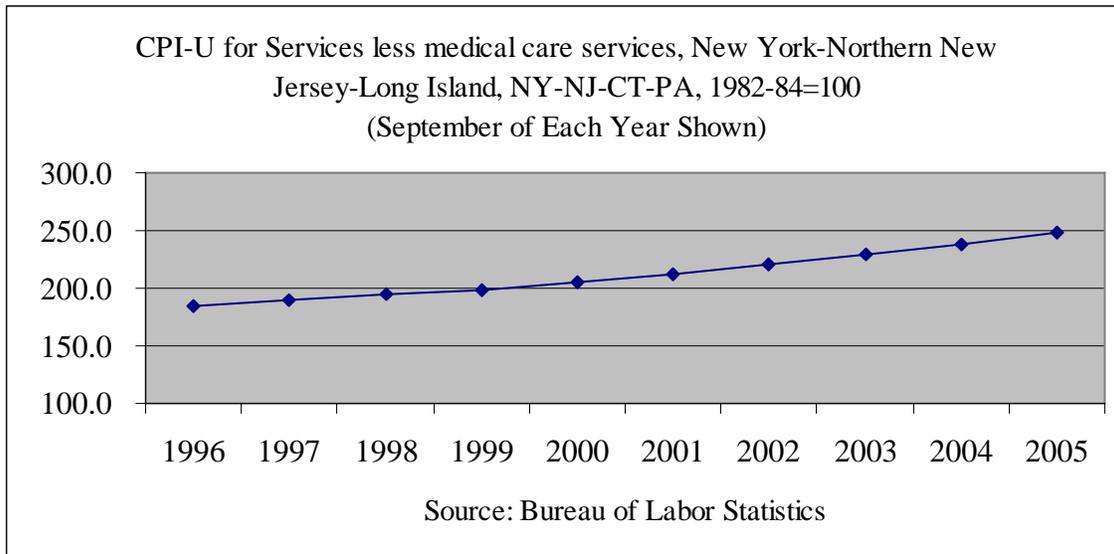
Our risk program continues to experience very low increases, a testament to our strong emphasis on safety training and best practices. In 2005 we further improved our margins with a request for proposals for liability insurance that resulted in effectively keeping any increases in check. Based on our past trends and our continued proactive approach to limiting general liability, our forecast provides for a 1% increase in our risk retention interfund service charges.

Our building and vehicle maintenance charges had some recent increases due to increases in debt related to major capital improvement projects. For purposes of our forecast we are using an 11% increase per year for building and vehicle maintenance charges.

For all other materials, supplies, and contractual costs we looked to two other CPIs: the CPI for non-durables less food and beverages and the CPI for services less medical care. Both of these CPIs average 3.4% for the ten-year period (even though the CPI for non-durables spiked in 2005), and that is the number we used in our forecast.



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

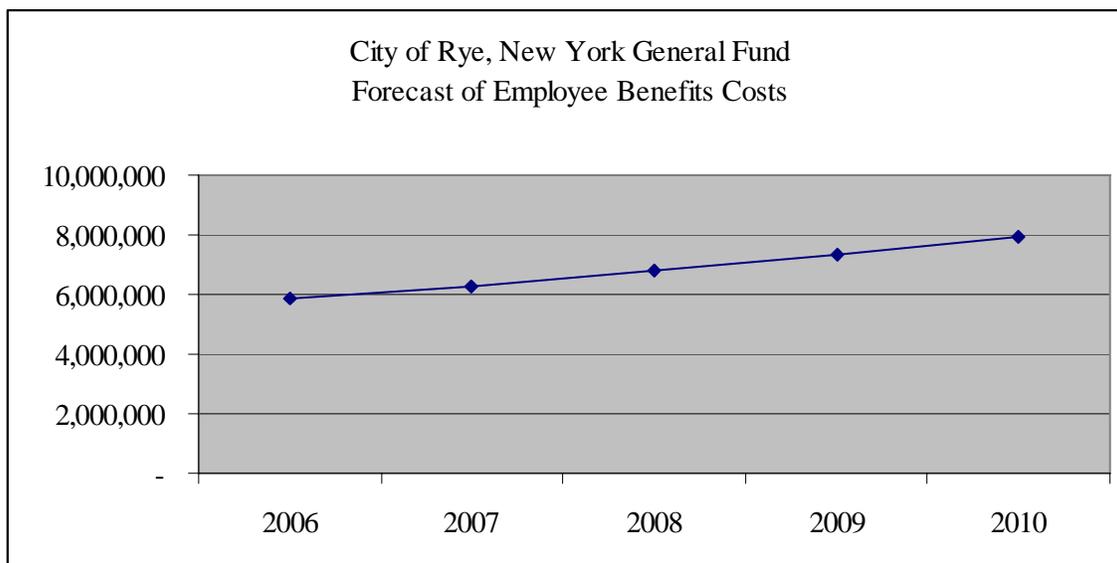


CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include the employer's share of social security, New York State retirement, health care costs, and other mandated employment-related costs such as workers compensation, unemployment, and disability.

The New York State Retirement System establishes the rate of employer contributions, and despite some very significant increases from 2002 through 2004, we have been advised by the system that the rates have and should continue to stabilize. We anticipate that our social security and retirement costs will therefore rise with our level of salaries, at the same 4.5% rate. We anticipate an increase in all other benefits to average 10% per year, based on general information in the media and based on consultations with our benefit administrators.



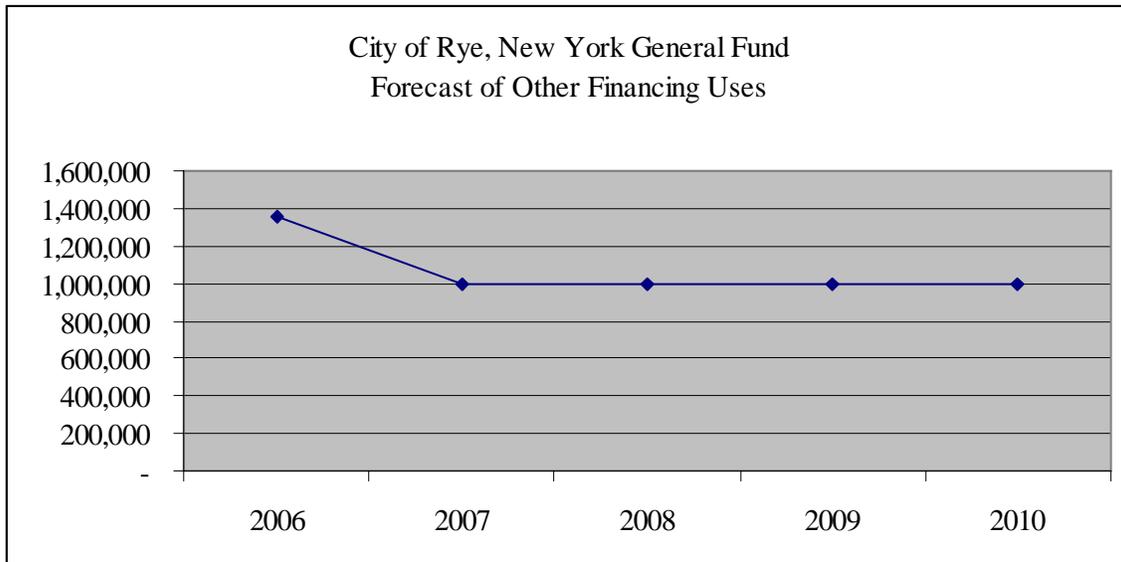
Other Financing Uses

Other financing uses represent transfers out to other funds for the construction or acquisition of major capital items. We traditionally have used excess fund balance to fund such projects, and as such, the amounts used in prior years do not reflect a trend in project costs.

This multi-year budget forecast provides for a total of \$600,000 per year to be transferred out of the General Fund to the Capital Projects Fund and/or the Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund for the acquisition or construction of buildings, facilities, and major vehicles or equipment.

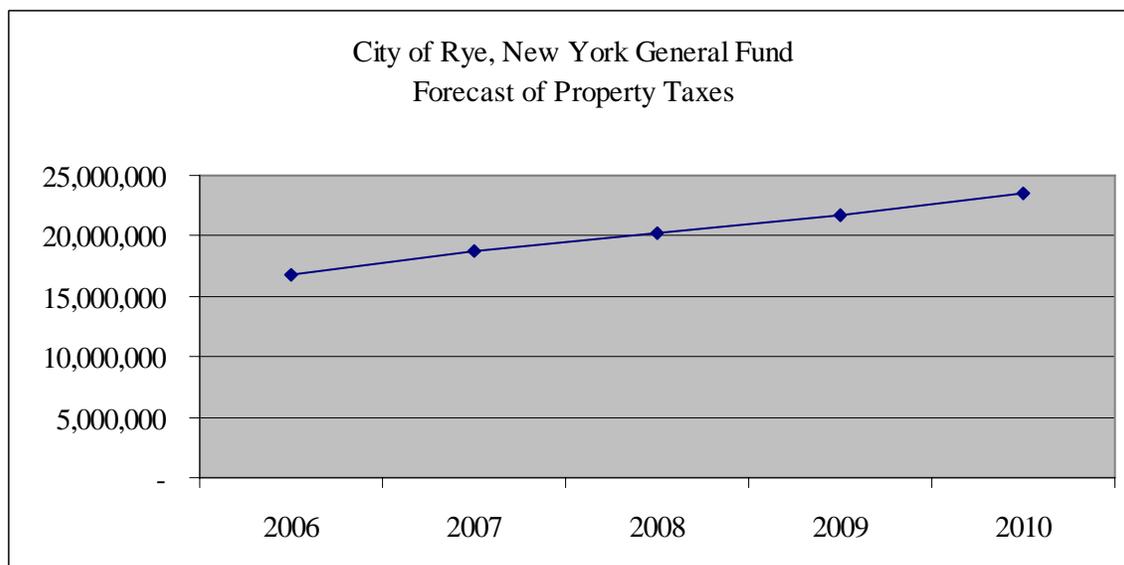
The issue of *how much* should be transferred out to other funds for capital items and *when* the transfers should or need to be made involves long-range planning of capital improvements and major vehicles or equipment, the debt (if any) needed to fund those items, and the results of operations as estimated in a multi-year forecast. City management is currently developing the tools (such as the pavement management system) to assist in such long-range planning.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

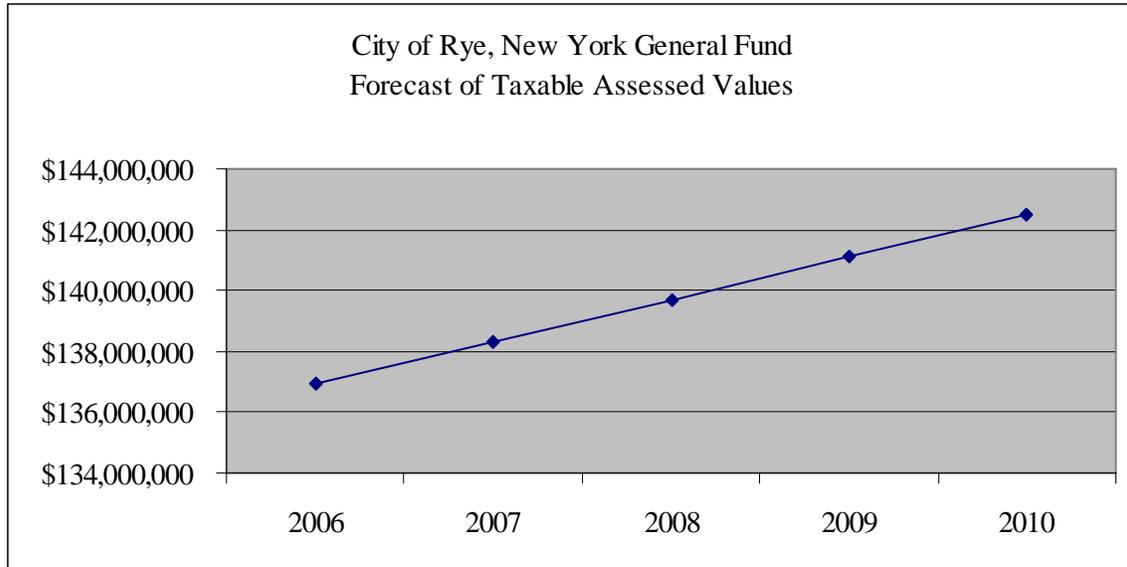


Property Taxes

Changes in property taxes are a function of changes in total expenditures, revenues other than property taxes, appropriated fund balance, and taxable assessed values. As such, the forecast of property taxes is a function of the forecasts of all of these items combined. The assumptions used to develop the expenditures and revenues other than property taxes are noted separately in this document. For taxable assessed valuations, we estimate a modest 1% per year increase, assuming that additions to the tax roll for new construction will be somewhat offset by reductions due to successful assessment challenges.

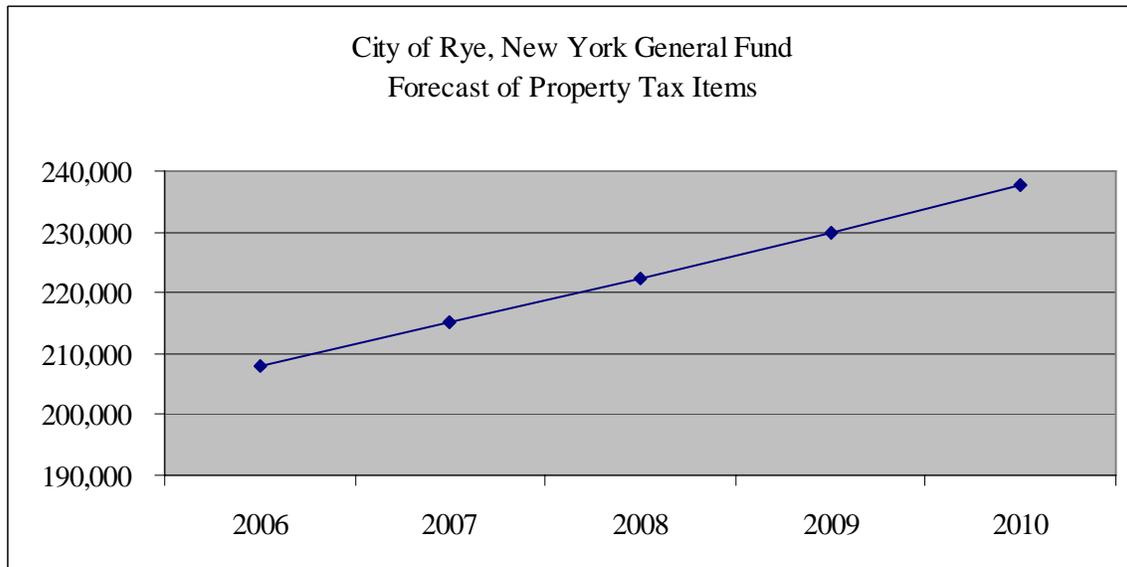


CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST



Property Tax Items Other Than Property Taxes

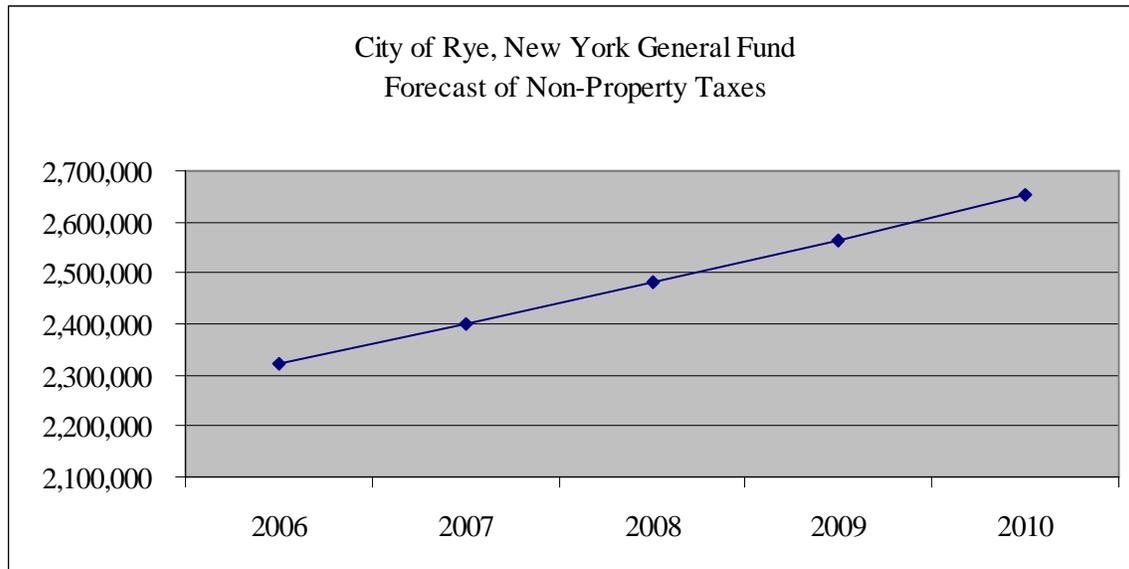
Property tax items include interest and penalties on overdue real property taxes, and payments in lieu of taxes (PILOTs), which are legal agreements entered into between the City and a property owner for unique situations. We anticipate an increase in these amounts that is equivalent to the CPI we used for non-durables (3.4%).



Non-Property Tax Items

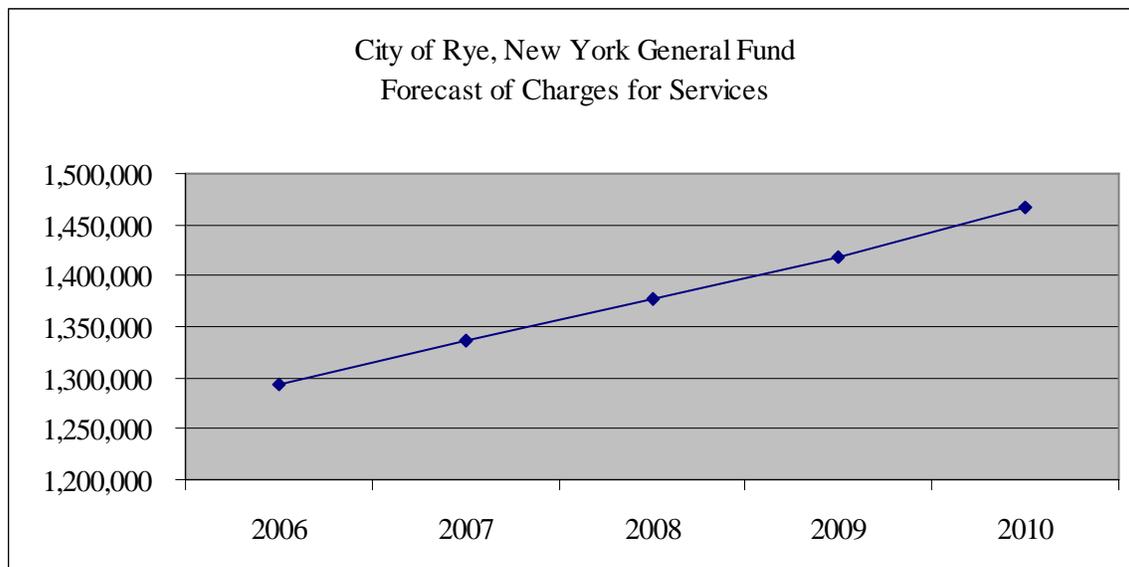
Non-property tax items include sales and use taxes, and utilities gross receipts taxes. We anticipate increases in these items equivalent to the aforementioned 3.4% CPI for non-durables.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

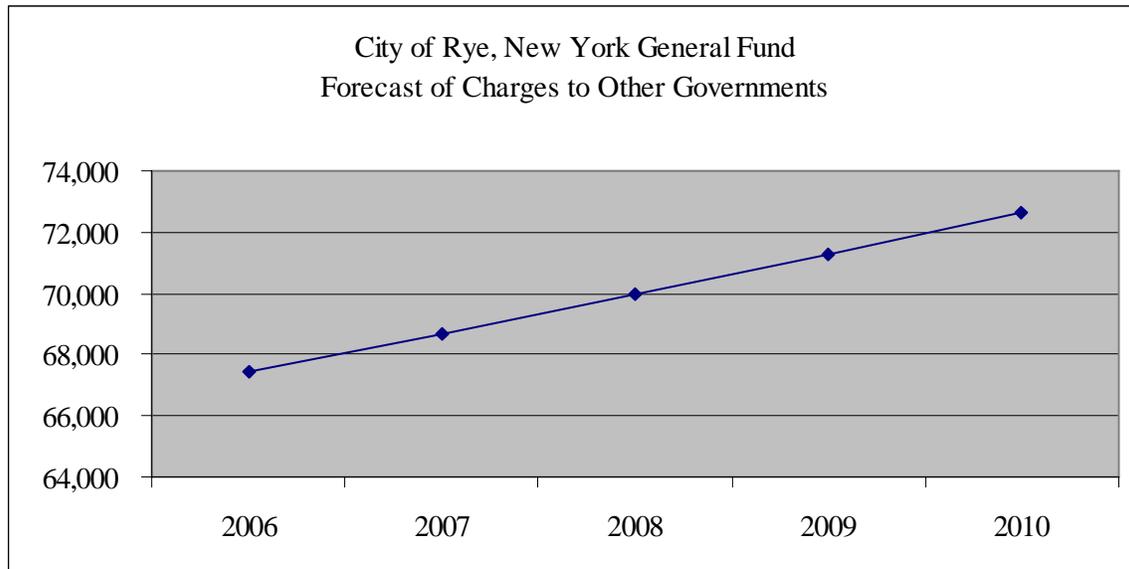


Charges for Services and Charges to Other Governments

Charges for services include fees and charges for specific services such as metered parking, recreation, planning requirements, and various other services such as the duplication of transcripts and record copies. Charges to other governments include charges for services rendered to those governments such as snow removal and road maintenance. We again assume a 3.4% increase per year for both of these revenue categories.

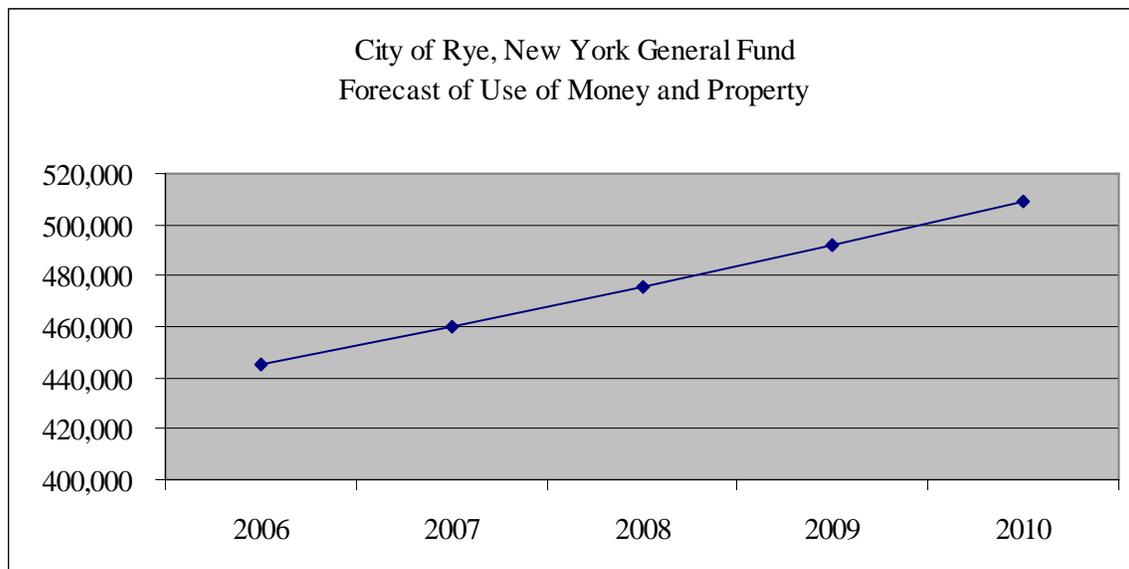


CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST



Use of Money and Property

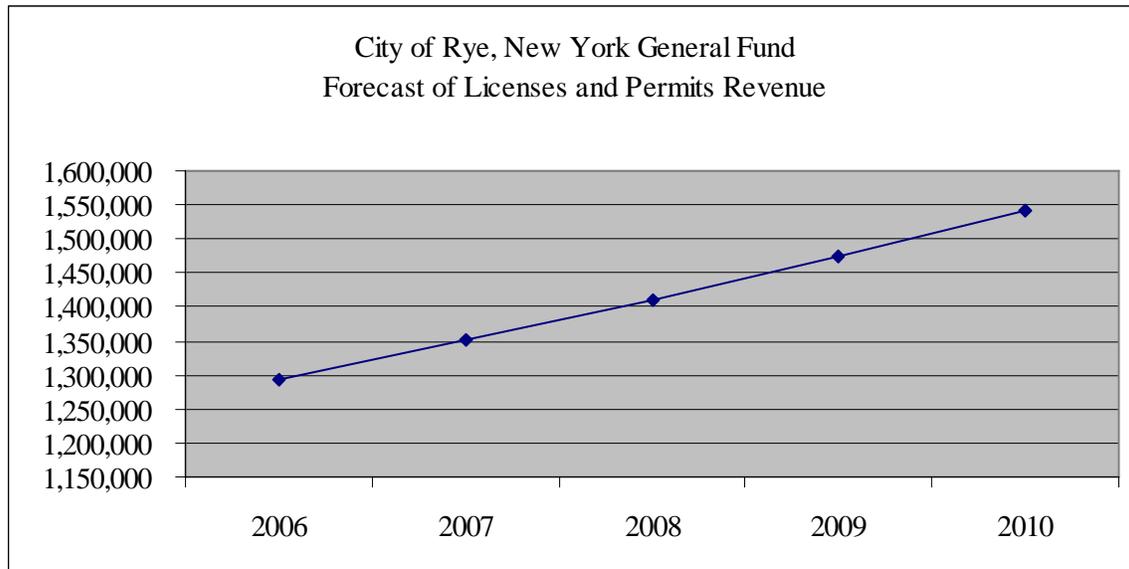
Use of money and property includes interest earnings and the rental of City-owned property. Interest rates have risen rather dramatically over the past few years, with our short-term rates rising from a low of less than one percent (0.67%) to approximately 3.5% in October 2005. We anticipate that rates will continue to rise to approximately 4.5% in 2006 and thereafter the increase in interest earnings will be related to higher balances available for investment.



Licenses and Permits

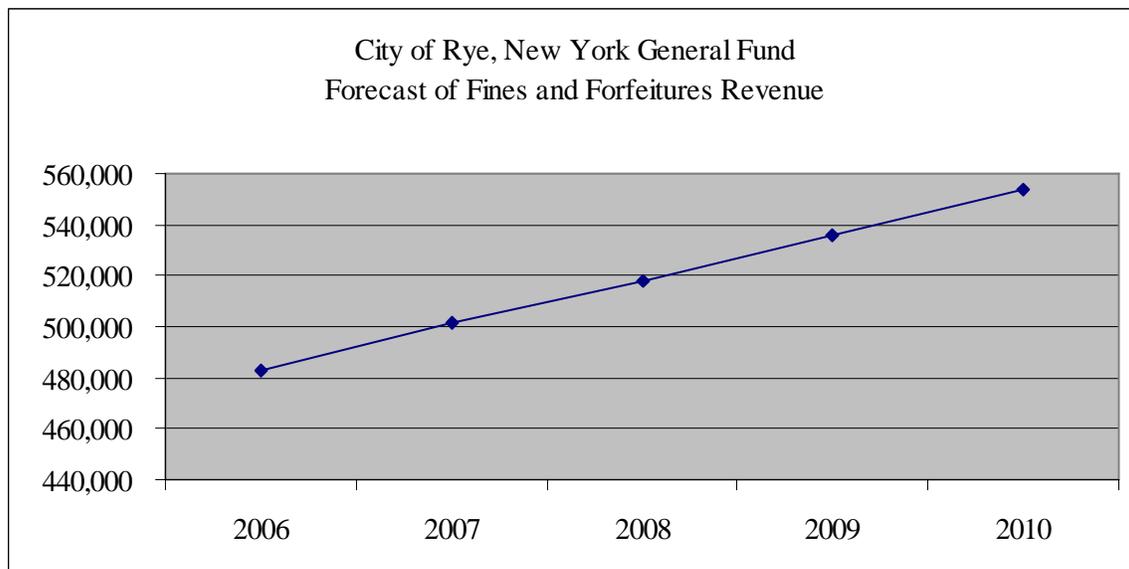
We do have control over the fees that can be charged for most licenses and permits, which are provided as required by law for certain businesses or occupations, parking, building and alterations, and other purposes. We are assuming a 4.5% increase per year to maintain some level of equity with our major costs of doing business, namely salary and benefit increases.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST



Fines and Forfeitures

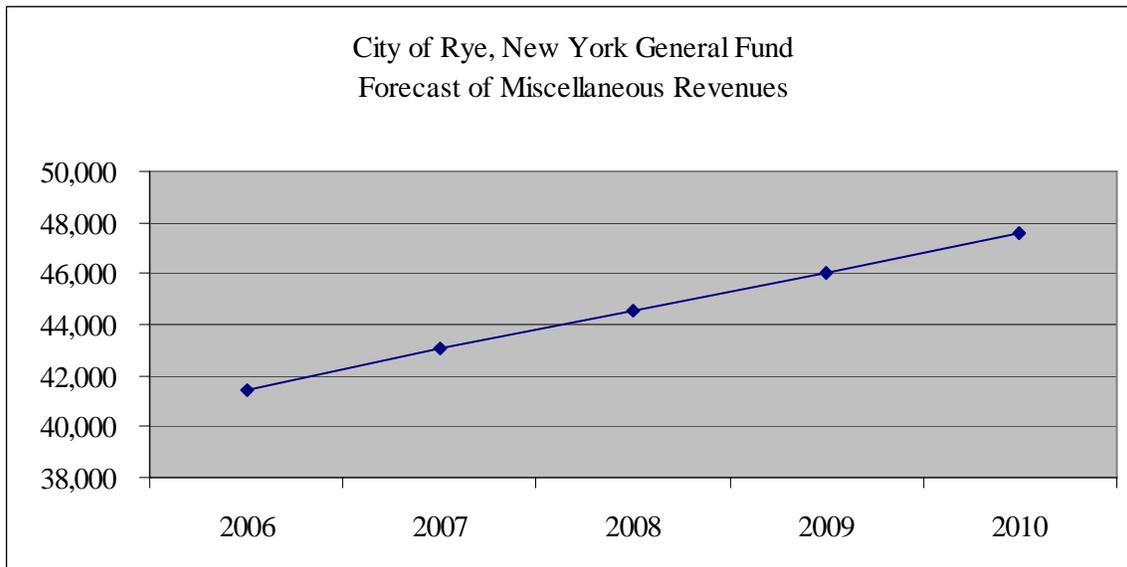
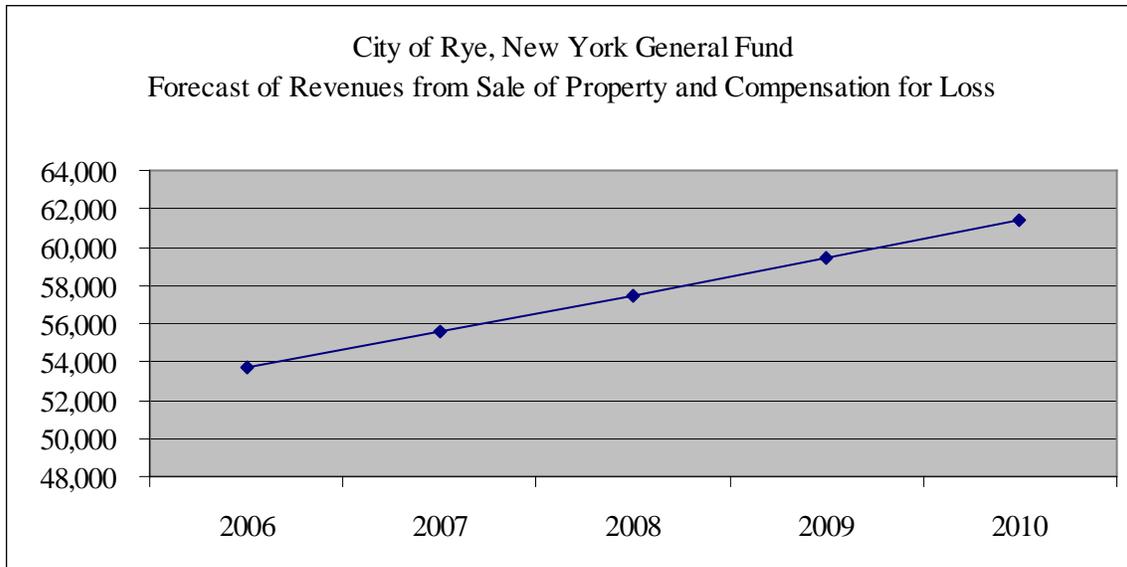
Fines are those revenues derived from the disposition of violations in favor of the City against those who have violated State or City ordinances, such as vehicle and traffic law, parking regulations, building codes and false alarms. Forfeitures are those revenues derived from the loss of an individual's or organization's "good faith" deposit to ensure performance, such as street openings, plantings, and bail. We estimate a 3.4% increase per year in fines and forfeitures.



Minor Sales and Miscellaneous Revenues

Sale of property and compensation for loss includes the proceeds of the sale of surplus equipment, and insurance recoveries. Miscellaneous revenues include all other minor revenues that are not accounted for in another specific category of revenue. While in any given year these amounts may be rather substantial, for budgeting and forecasting we assume a combined total in 2006 of approximately \$95,000 with 3.4% increases going forward.

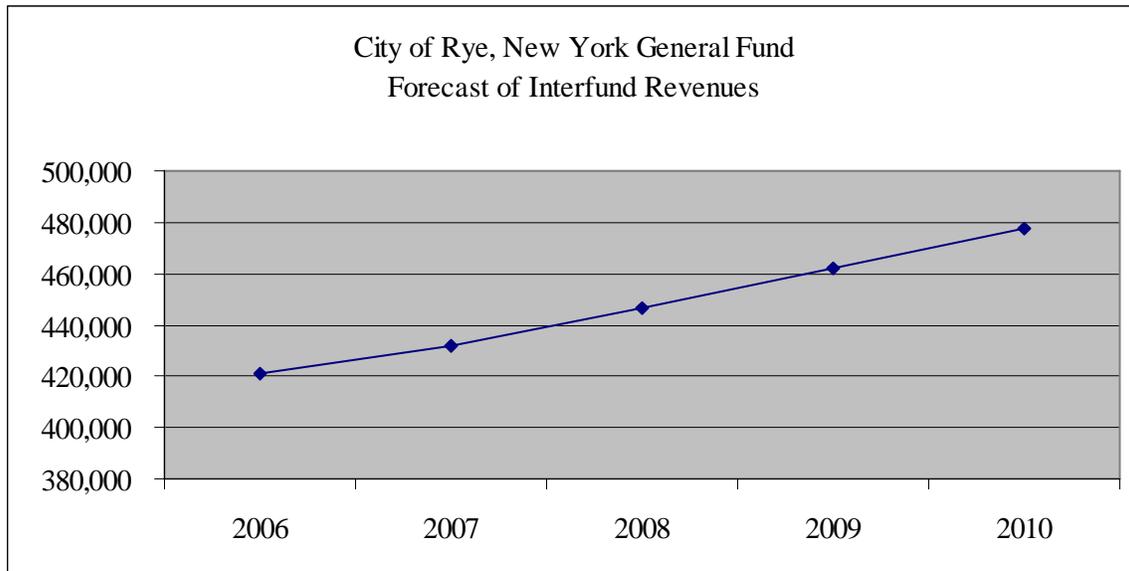
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST



Interfund Revenues

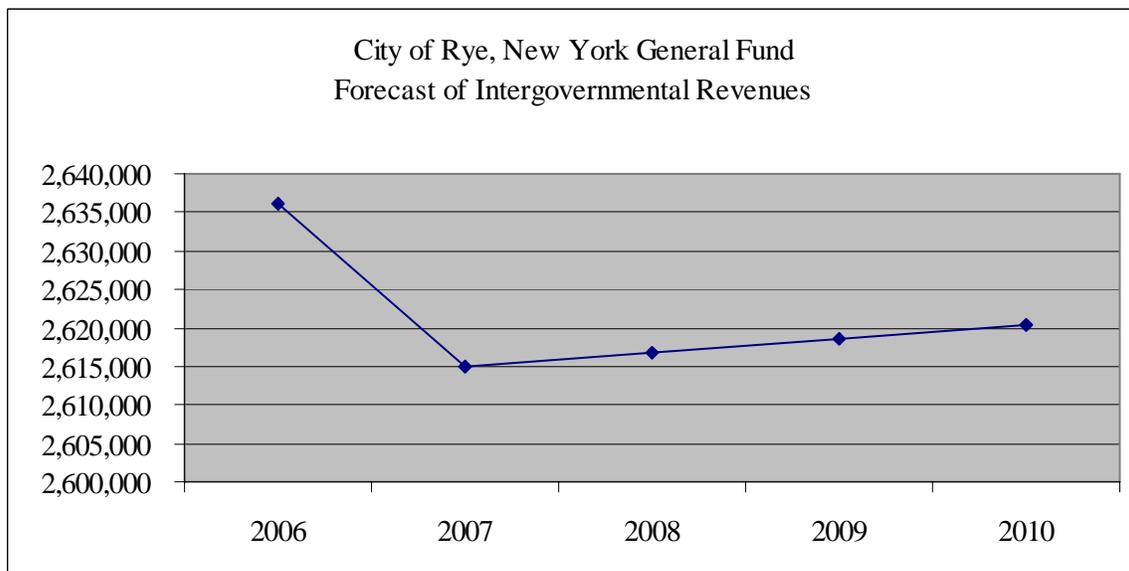
Interfund revenues are those amounts paid as reimbursement to the General Fund by other funds (such as the Boat Basin Fund and Golf Club Fund) for administrative overhead or specific purposes. We anticipate that these revenues will increase by 3.4% per year.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST



Intergovernmental Revenues

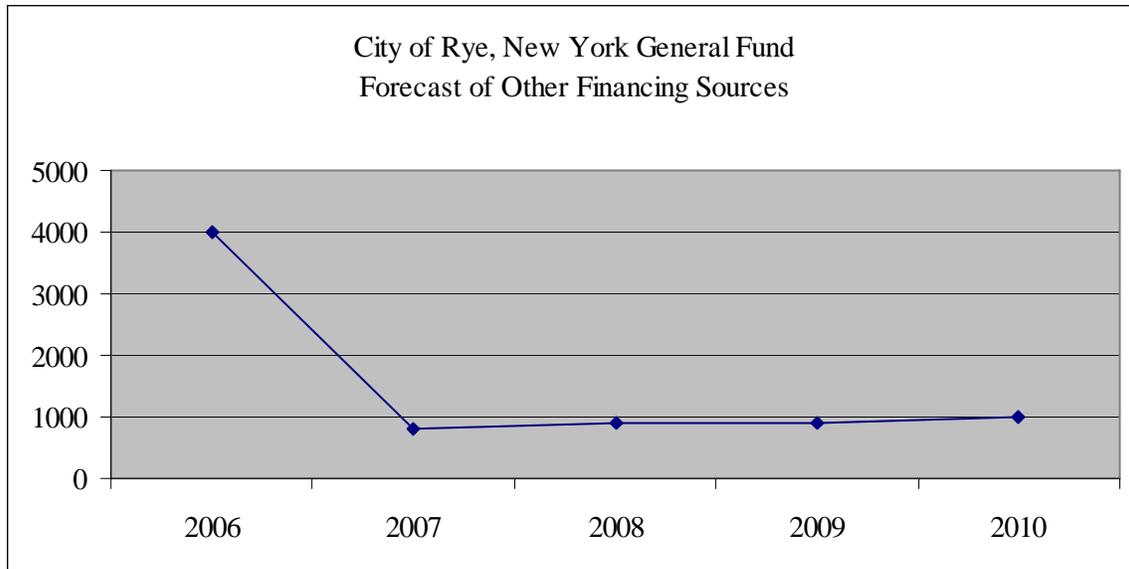
Intergovernmental revenues include State and Federal aid. The two major forms of State aid received are general revenue sharing and mortgage taxes, and the remaining aid totals less than \$75,000 in any given forecast year. We anticipate that general revenue sharing and mortgage taxes will remain flat for the 2006-2010 forecast year at \$1,062,788 and \$1.5 million respectively, and other aid will increase by 3.4% per year.



Other Financing Sources

Other financing sources include transfers in from other funds. The only transfer in anticipated is that of the interest earned on the K.T. Woods Permanent Fund principal balance of \$20,000, which under the terms and conditions of the endowment is required to be used to help fund the salaries of interns at the Rye Nature Center. In 2006 we will be able to transfer in \$4,000 of available accrued interest earnings, with the amount thereafter reflecting annual interest earnings on the endowment principal.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST



Analysis

We once again note to the reader that this forecast is based on a series of assumptions and estimates, and time will tell the level of accuracy given to any particular assumption or estimate. Likewise, actions taken in response to this forecast will by their very nature affect the accuracy of the forecast. As such, the real value of this forecast is not in predicting the future, but in recognizing long-term impact of today's decisions, and in being prepared to address tomorrow's opportunities and challenges.

It should also be noted that this very simple forecast model was developed in-house by City of Rye staff, using the most basic office application software, combined with the Internet as our library to the world. Over time we can review these forecasts and improve on our selection of assumptions and estimates as the years pass and actual results can be compared with those forecast in prior years.

We take some comfort in, and direct the reader to Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's remarks in his "Reflections on Central Banking", presented at a symposium sponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, on August 26, 2005:

"Despite extensive efforts to capture and quantify what we perceive as the key macroeconomic relationships, our knowledge about many critical linkages is far from complete and, in all likelihood, will remain so. Every model, no matter how detailed or how well conceived, designed, and implemented, is a vastly simplified representation of the world, with all of the intricacies we experience on a day-to-day basis".

We couldn't have said it better. Now, on to our analysis...

We developed our forecast with certain key items in mind. Our financial policies provide that undesignated fund balance should remain at or above five (5%) percent of expenditures. We provided in each year the use of \$600,000 of fund balance to fund capital improvements and/or major vehicle acquisitions. We restricted from total fund balance amounts representing reserves and designations. We assume that debt service payments from the General Fund to the Debt Service Fund for infrastructure

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK 2006-2010 BUDGET FORECAST

will increase by \$250,000 in 2007 and remain at the 2007 levels through 2010. The interfund service charges paid to the Building and Vehicle Fund as mentioned earlier in this forecast includes a component for increased debt service related to building improvements and vehicle acquisitions. Assuming that all of our estimates and assumptions hold true, we would forecast a tax rate increase of 9.9% in 2007 and increases just below 7% for the years 2008 through 2010. In terms of the average residential home in Rye, this equates to City property tax increases of \$262, \$198, \$211, and \$231 in years 2007 through 2010.

Our challenge in terms of operating results will be to enhance current revenue streams and develop new ones while seeking cost reductions through efficiencies, technology, shared services, competitive bidding, and requests for proposals. We will explore the possibility of establishing enterprise funds for those programs that may prove to be self-supporting. All of this should be done with a focus on the outcomes and results, and the finances serving as one factor in terms of setting priorities.

We will focus on our capital improvement program (CIP), to ensure that the CIP presented contains only those projects that can reliably be funded and completed within the CIP's five-year time frame. We must incorporate the tools we now have (such as the pavement management system) and develop those we need (such as a capital improvement database) to ensure that the impacts of the improvements (additional operating and maintenance costs, debt service) are included in our future forecasts. In our monthly Building and Vehicle Committee meetings we will review more detailed timetables of project deliverables to determine if the project should be deferred and the funding either returned to its source or reprogrammed to a more viable project. The 2006-2010 forecast provides for an amount (\$600,000) that was annually provided several years ago, but lacks any real nexus to our 2006-2010 CIP. Our goal for next year's CIP and Multi-Year Budget Forecast is to make that necessary connection.

In the area of the yet unknown, for which no provision has been made in this multi-year budget forecast, is the issue of new accounting standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB Statements No. 43 *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans* and No. 45 *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* were released in April and June of 2004, respectively. At this time we are not required to implement Statement No. 43, but if certain events occur we may have to implement in fiscal 2007. We are required to implement Statement No. 45 in fiscal 2008. However, our tradition has been to early implement new accounting standards, and we may be implementing one or both of these as early as this year (fiscal 2005). We are not aware of any other standard the GASB is considering that may impact the fiscal years included in this forecast, but the GASB, as well as Federal, State, or local agencies may very well pass laws or regulations that could have a material impact on our forecasts.

While the tax rate increases forecast are not likely to be adopted, they do not indicate a catastrophic situation through 2010. Combined with a need to address our capital items they do present a challenge. That is perhaps the greatest value of a multi-year forecast, in that it can help us identify forthcoming areas that need to be addressed, giving us time to respond in a professional and measured manner.

Acknowledgements

We wish to acknowledge the entire Finance Department staff, namely Joseph Fazzino, Michael Forde, Brenda Jeselnik, Carolyn Ottly, Angela Runco, and Anna Terenzi, for their dedicated work in developing this multi-year budget forecast. We also wish to thank Comptroller Alan Hevesi and his office for bringing the tool of multi-year financial planning to the forefront of local governments in New York State.



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual
PROPERTY TAX LEVY			
Expenditures	\$ 19,772,223	\$ 20,641,327	\$ 23,017,945
Less:			
Revenues other than property taxes	7,551,426	9,100,561	9,469,833
Appropriated fund balance	425,366	(2,340,858)	(1,734,729)
Property tax levy	<u>\$ 11,795,431</u>	<u>\$ 13,881,624</u>	<u>\$ 15,282,841</u>
Taxable assessed valuation	\$ 133,384,128	\$ 134,674,171	\$ 134,574,950
Tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation	\$ 88.18	\$ 103.55	\$ 113.41
Tax rate prior year	\$ 78.05	\$ 88.18	\$ 103.55
Change in tax rate over prior year:			
Dollars	\$ 10.13	\$ 15.37	\$ 9.86
Percent	12.98%	17.43%	9.52%
For the average home (\$21,600 assessed value):			
Estimated city property tax	\$ 1,905	\$ 2,237	\$ 2,450
Estimated increase over prior year	\$ 218	\$ 332	\$ 213
COMPONENTS OF FUND BALANCE			
Reserved for encumbrances	\$ 174,775	\$ 246,230	\$ 341,392
Reserved for prepaid expenditures	182,662	646,971	1,020,798
Reserved for compensated absences	675,972	646,248	807,757
Reserved for overdue taxes	457,468	513,731	439,344
Unreserved			
Designated for subsequent year's budget	-	-	1,868,265
Designated for police purposes	-	12,521	9,425
Designated for parking improvements	-	256,283	236,283
Designated for parkland	-	42,228	85,259
Designated for trees	-	14,400	14,400
Designated for 9/11 Memorial	-	-	-
Designated for recreation	-	156,252	189,707
Designated for tax challenges	486,855	513,731	810,396
Undesignated	3,592,874	4,862,869	3,823,167
Fund Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 5,570,606</u>	<u>\$ 7,911,464</u>	<u>\$ 9,646,193</u>
Undesignated fund balance to revenues	18.57%	21.16%	15.45%
Undesignated fund balance to expenditures	18.17%	23.56%	16.61%

2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$ 26,375,604	\$ 27,650,511	\$ 28,788,334	\$ 30,400,967	\$ 32,131,029	\$ 33,988,694
10,295,511	9,361,858	9,477,499	9,721,126	9,973,775	10,240,985
209,813	1,527,730	600,000	500,000	400,000	250,000
<u>\$ 15,870,280</u>	<u>\$ 16,760,923</u>	<u>\$ 18,710,835</u>	<u>\$ 20,179,841</u>	<u>\$ 21,757,254</u>	<u>\$ 23,497,709</u>
\$ 135,880,847	\$ 136,949,077	\$ 138,318,568	\$ 139,701,754	\$ 141,098,772	\$ 142,509,760
\$ 116.80	\$ 122.39	\$ 135.27	\$ 144.45	\$ 154.20	\$ 164.88
\$ 113.41	\$ 116.80	\$ 122.39	\$ 135.27	\$ 144.45	\$ 154.20
\$ 3.39	\$ 5.59	\$ 12.89	\$ 9.18	\$ 9.75	\$ 10.69
2.99%	4.78%	10.53%	6.78%	6.75%	6.93%
\$ 2,523	\$ 2,644	\$ 2,922	\$ 3,120	\$ 3,331	\$ 3,562
\$ 73	\$ 121	\$ 278	\$ 198	\$ 211	\$ 231
\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000
1,021,000	1,021,000	1,021,000	1,021,000	1,021,000	1,021,000
808,000	808,000	808,000	808,000	808,000	808,000
439,344	439,344	439,344	439,344	439,344	439,344
1,527,730	600,000	500,000	400,000	250,000	-
8,879	8,879	8,879	8,879	8,879	8,879
76,283	76,283	76,283	76,283	76,283	76,283
85,259	85,259	85,259	85,259	85,259	85,259
14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400
128,475	128,475	128,475	128,475	128,475	128,475
189,707	189,707	189,707	189,707	189,707	189,707
810,396	810,396	810,396	810,396	810,396	810,396
4,019,907	3,419,907	2,919,907	2,519,907	2,269,907	2,269,907
<u>\$ 9,436,380</u>	<u>\$ 7,908,650</u>	<u>\$ 7,308,650</u>	<u>\$ 6,808,650</u>	<u>\$ 6,408,650</u>	<u>\$ 6,158,650</u>
15.36%	13.09%	10.36%	8.43%	7.15%	6.73%
15.24%	12.37%	10.14%	8.29%	7.06%	6.68%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE AND SOURCE OF REVENUE			
Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 9,590,855	\$ 9,839,969	\$ 10,308,223
Equipment	307,070	229,694	283,521
Materials and supplies	1,489,517	1,390,262	1,588,853
Contractual costs	4,230,419	4,779,234	5,388,032
Employee benefits	3,086,412	3,512,458	4,633,355
Other financing uses	1,067,950	889,710	815,961
Total expenditures	19,772,223	20,641,327	23,017,945
Revenues:			
Property taxes	11,795,431	13,881,624	15,282,841
Property tax items	170,311	309,123	268,896
Non-property taxes	1,760,063	1,817,378	2,143,838
Charges for services	782,054	1,224,984	1,054,742
Charges to other governments	69,664	69,139	72,776
Use of money and property	182,375	161,916	204,059
Licenses and permits	1,125,707	1,272,105	1,350,148
Fines and forfeitures	446,831	500,773	553,320
Sale of property & compensation for loss	54,458	63,122	129,600
Miscellaneous	104,910	503,607	88,418
Interfund revenues	471,104	445,608	482,345
Intergovernmental revenues	2,383,949	2,732,806	3,121,691
Total revenues	19,346,857	22,982,185	24,752,674
Net revenues (expenditures)	\$ (425,366)	\$ 2,340,858	\$ 1,734,729

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	10,992,029	\$ 11,517,082	\$ 12,079,952	\$ 12,623,550	\$ 13,191,606	\$ 13,785,234
	582,184	314,230	262,900	262,900	262,900	262,900
	2,081,260	2,005,746	2,076,373	2,147,642	2,221,376	2,297,666
	5,653,606	6,360,476	6,809,747	7,296,748	7,829,551	8,412,942
	5,456,858	5,836,863	6,297,874	6,799,463	7,345,445	7,939,990
	1,609,667	1,616,114	1,261,488	1,270,664	1,280,151	1,289,962
	26,375,604	27,650,511	28,788,334	30,400,967	32,131,029	33,988,694
	15,870,280	16,760,923	18,710,835	20,179,841	21,757,254	23,497,709
	280,172	228,000	215,072	222,385	229,945	237,764
	2,248,000	2,320,500	2,399,397	2,480,976	2,565,329	2,652,552
	1,169,682	1,293,640	1,336,974	1,377,090	1,418,742	1,466,979
	66,619	67,445	68,679	69,956	71,276	72,639
	400,100	525,100	460,233	475,882	492,061	508,792
	1,373,484	1,292,391	1,350,549	1,411,323	1,474,833	1,541,201
	512,553	482,700	501,180	518,219	535,839	554,058
	87,688	53,750	55,578	57,467	59,421	61,441
	188,358	41,400	43,067	44,530	46,044	47,610
	411,924	420,803	431,774	446,527	461,679	477,445
	3,556,931	2,636,129	2,614,996	2,616,771	2,618,606	2,620,504
	26,165,791	26,122,781	28,188,334	29,900,967	31,731,029	33,738,694
\$	(209,813)	\$ (1,527,730)	\$ (600,000)	\$ (500,000)	\$ (400,000)	\$ (250,000)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
BY PROGRAM			
Expenditures:			
Unallocated	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
General government	2,677,305	2,618,242	2,916,472
Public safety	8,307,295	8,768,707	9,896,781
Community environment	5,342,713	5,820,951	6,200,191
Culture and recreation	2,525,757	2,687,774	3,319,001
Other financing uses	919,153	745,653	685,500
Total expenditures	19,772,223	20,641,327	23,017,945
Revenues:			
Unallocated	16,214,221	18,866,953	20,951,977
General government	127,989	440,971	423,194
Public safety	597,955	672,982	754,900
Community environment	1,316,654	1,838,407	1,700,017
Culture and recreation	922,834	1,123,838	862,490
Other financing sources	167,204	39,034	60,096
Total revenues	19,346,857	22,982,185	24,752,674
Net revenues (expenditures)	\$ (425,366)	\$ 2,340,858	\$ 1,734,729

2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3,342,846	3,306,091	3,498,822	3,682,012	3,877,099	4,085,028
10,880,836	11,747,092	12,382,444	13,096,358	13,861,538	14,682,342
7,106,460	7,525,284	8,258,267	8,773,178	9,329,323	9,930,491
3,494,162	3,597,544	3,778,927	3,970,369	4,174,532	4,392,485
1,551,300	1,474,500	869,874	879,050	888,537	898,348
26,375,604	27,650,511	28,788,334	30,400,967	32,131,029	33,988,694
22,295,792	22,437,211	24,389,582	25,964,531	27,651,487	29,505,214
431,700	441,289	457,544	474,407	491,902	510,053
707,930	663,596	668,897	690,763	713,378	736,759
1,882,873	1,727,655	1,801,967	1,876,598	1,954,376	2,035,436
847,496	853,030	870,344	894,668	919,886	951,232
-	-	-	-	-	-
26,165,791	26,122,781	28,188,334	29,900,967	31,731,029	33,738,694
\$ (209,813)	\$ (1,527,730)	\$ (600,000)	\$ (500,000)	\$ (400,000)	\$ (250,000)

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
UNALLOCATED PROGRAM (UNALLOCATED TO ANY FUNCTION)			
Revenues:			
Property taxes	\$ 11,795,431	\$ 13,881,624	\$ 15,282,841
Property tax items	170,311	309,123	268,896
Non-property taxes	1,760,063	1,817,378	2,143,838
Use of money and property	164,975	151,016	197,879
Fines and forfeitures	-	1,074	281
Sale of property and compensation for loss	6,156	-	-
Miscellaneous revenues	61,323	44,897	11,759
Interfund revenues	-	43,650	42,825
Intergovernmental revenues	2,255,962	2,618,191	3,003,658
Total revenues	<u>\$ 16,214,221</u>	<u>\$ 18,866,953</u>	<u>\$ 20,951,977</u>

GENERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,414,635	\$ 1,318,337	\$ 1,354,822
Equipment	80,440	40,340	28,381
Materials and supplies	261,167	197,631	204,736
Contractual costs	530,089	658,925	822,945
Employee benefits	390,974	403,009	505,588
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 2,677,305</u>	<u>\$ 2,618,242</u>	<u>\$ 2,916,472</u>

Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 22,806	\$ 32,599	\$ 25,302
Charges to other governments	1,883	1,715	2,380
Licenses and permits	92,753	99,287	89,137
Sale of property & compensation for loss	2,419	1,890	5,014
Miscellaneous revenues	731	50	1,963
Interfund revenues	-	290,680	290,680
Intergovernmental revenues	7,397	14,750	8,718
Total revenues	<u>\$ 127,989</u>	<u>\$ 440,971</u>	<u>\$ 423,194</u>

2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$ 15,870,280	\$ 16,760,923	\$ 18,710,835	\$ 20,179,841	\$ 21,757,254	\$ 23,497,709
280,172	228,000	215,072	222,385	229,945	237,764
2,248,000	2,320,500	2,399,397	2,480,976	2,565,329	2,652,552
395,000	520,000	454,960	470,429	486,423	502,962
-	-	-	-	-	-
5,500	-	-	-	-	-
45,000	45,000	46,530	48,112	49,748	51,439
3,451,840	2,562,788	2,562,788	2,562,788	2,562,788	2,562,788
<u>\$ 22,295,792</u>	<u>\$ 22,437,211</u>	<u>\$ 24,389,582</u>	<u>\$ 25,964,531</u>	<u>\$ 27,651,487</u>	<u>\$ 29,505,214</u>

\$ 1,484,006	\$ 1,581,881	\$ 1,667,696	\$ 1,742,742	\$ 1,821,164	\$ 1,903,118
62,655	24,333	27,555	27,555	27,555	27,555
241,456	192,810	199,986	206,786	213,816	221,087
960,971	872,932	920,715	969,113	1,021,196	1,077,317
593,758	634,135	682,870	735,816	793,368	855,951
<u>\$ 3,342,846</u>	<u>\$ 3,306,091</u>	<u>\$ 3,498,822</u>	<u>\$ 3,682,012</u>	<u>\$ 3,877,099</u>	<u>\$ 4,085,028</u>

\$ 37,655	\$ 27,090	\$ 28,011	\$ 28,964	\$ 29,948	\$ 30,966
1,790	1,200	1,241	1,283	1,327	1,372
99,325	113,665	118,780	124,125	129,711	135,548
2,250	2,250	2,327	2,406	2,487	2,572
-	-	-	-	-	-
290,680	297,084	307,185	317,629	328,429	339,595
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 431,700</u>	<u>\$ 441,289</u>	<u>\$ 457,544</u>	<u>\$ 474,407</u>	<u>\$ 491,902</u>	<u>\$ 510,053</u>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002		2003		2004
	Actual		Actual		Actual
LEGISLATIVE FUNCTION (CITY COUNCIL)					
Expenditures:					
Materials and supplies	\$ 5,057	\$	6,423	\$	6,806
Contractual costs	39,858		72,076		58,412
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 44,915</u>	\$	<u>78,499</u>	\$	<u>65,218</u>

Revenues:					
Interfund revenues	\$ -	\$	14,652	\$	14,652
Total Revenues	<u>\$ -</u>	\$	<u>14,652</u>	\$	<u>14,652</u>

EXECUTIVE FUNCTION (CITY MANAGER)

Expenditures:					
Salaries and wages	\$ 286,752	\$	239,320	\$	241,615
Equipment	1,248		1,061		1,286
Materials and supplies	30,667		16,678		19,884
Contractual costs	116,063		115,890		88,716
Employee benefits	52,483		63,395		82,678
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 487,213</u>	\$	<u>436,344</u>	\$	<u>434,179</u>

Revenues:					
Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$	-	\$	353
Interfund revenues	-		84,705		84,705
Total revenues	<u>\$ -</u>	\$	<u>84,705</u>	\$	<u>85,058</u>

2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$ 6,978	\$ 8,250	\$ 8,531	\$ 8,821	\$ 9,120	\$ 9,431
53,608	65,557	73,130	80,690	89,070	98,358
<u>\$ 60,586</u>	<u>\$ 73,807</u>	<u>\$ 81,661</u>	<u>\$ 89,511</u>	<u>\$ 98,190</u>	<u>\$ 107,789</u>
\$ 14,652	\$ 15,153	\$ 15,668	\$ 16,201	\$ 16,752	\$ 17,321
<u>\$ 14,652</u>	<u>\$ 15,153</u>	<u>\$ 15,668</u>	<u>\$ 16,201</u>	<u>\$ 16,752</u>	<u>\$ 17,321</u>
\$ 270,168	\$ 290,234	\$ 303,295	\$ 316,943	\$ 331,205	\$ 346,110
4,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
28,800	30,600	31,640	32,716	33,829	34,979
85,139	93,108	99,238	105,926	113,229	121,212
109,090	109,788	118,288	127,526	137,571	148,499
<u>\$ 497,697</u>	<u>\$ 529,230</u>	<u>\$ 557,961</u>	<u>\$ 588,611</u>	<u>\$ 621,334</u>	<u>\$ 656,300</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
84,705	87,606	90,585	93,664	96,849	100,142
<u>\$ 84,705</u>	<u>\$ 87,606</u>	<u>\$ 90,585</u>	<u>\$ 93,664</u>	<u>\$ 96,849</u>	<u>\$ 100,142</u>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
FINANCE FUNCTION (ASSESSOR AND FINANCE)			
Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 598,782	\$ 599,104	\$ 663,124
Equipment	22,184	4,292	275
Materials and supplies	127,990	102,451	107,166
Contractual costs	180,313	213,523	199,972
Employee benefits	196,746	184,701	243,128
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 1,126,015</u>	<u>\$ 1,104,071</u>	<u>\$ 1,213,665</u>

Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 1,360	\$ 1,525	\$ 1,161
Charges to other governments	1,883	1,715	2,380
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-	80	2,811
Miscellaneous revenues	731	-	1,101
Interfund revenues	-	103,644	103,644
Intergovernmental revenues	7,397	5,893	5,718
Total revenues	<u>\$ 11,371</u>	<u>\$ 112,857</u>	<u>\$ 116,815</u>

STAFF FUNCTION (CITY CLERK, CORPORATION COUNSEL, AND HUMAN RESOURC

Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 402,064	\$ 356,772	\$ 322,321
Equipment	30,826	9,597	5,211
Materials and supplies	58,396	51,742	53,963
Contractual costs	154,958	195,510	412,773
Employee benefits	117,826	127,408	142,566
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 764,070</u>	<u>\$ 741,029</u>	<u>\$ 936,834</u>

Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 21,446	\$ 31,074	\$ 24,141
Licenses and permits	92,753	99,287	89,137
Sale of property & compensation for loss	2,419	1,810	2,203
Miscellaneous revenues	-	50	211
Interfund revenues	-	43,731	43,731
Intergovernmental revenues	-	8,857	3,000
Total revenues	<u>\$ 116,618</u>	<u>\$ 184,809</u>	<u>\$ 162,423</u>

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	723,161	\$ 756,316	\$ 804,980	\$ 841,204	\$ 879,058	\$ 918,616
	6,155	5,483	6,105	6,105	6,105	6,105
	125,040	69,155	71,610	74,044	76,562	79,165
	335,184	365,699	384,170	401,703	420,391	440,336
	266,166	276,184	296,763	319,082	343,303	369,599
\$	1,455,706	\$ 1,472,837	\$ 1,563,628	\$ 1,642,138	\$ 1,725,419	\$ 1,813,821

\$	1,150	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,448	\$ 1,497	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,600
	1,790	1,200	1,241	1,283	1,327	1,372
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	103,644	103,644	107,168	110,812	114,579	118,475
	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$	106,584	\$ 106,244	\$ 109,857	\$ 113,592	\$ 117,454	\$ 121,447

RES)

\$	354,011	\$ 395,977	\$ 413,796	\$ 432,417	\$ 451,875	\$ 472,210
	12,000	4,850	7,450	7,450	7,450	7,450
	56,478	60,645	63,224	65,374	67,596	69,895
	428,075	275,655	287,717	300,536	314,176	328,708
	176,648	203,720	220,283	238,331	258,005	279,458
\$	1,027,212	\$ 940,847	\$ 992,470	\$ 1,044,108	\$ 1,099,102	\$ 1,157,721

\$	36,505	\$ 25,690	\$ 26,563	\$ 27,467	\$ 28,400	\$ 29,366
	99,325	113,665	118,780	124,125	129,711	135,548
	2,250	2,250	2,327	2,406	2,487	2,572
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	43,731	45,228	46,766	48,356	50,000	51,700
	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$	181,811	\$ 186,833	\$ 194,436	\$ 202,354	\$ 210,598	\$ 219,186

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
 PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
SHARED SERVICES FUNCTION (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)			
Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 127,037	\$ 123,141	\$ 127,762
Equipment	26,182	25,390	21,609
Materials and supplies	39,057	20,337	16,917
Contractual costs	38,897	61,926	63,072
Employee benefits	23,919	27,505	37,216
Total expenditures	\$ 255,092	\$ 258,299	\$ 266,576
Revenues:			
Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 298
Interfund revenues	-	43,948	43,948
Total revenues	\$ -	\$ 43,948	\$ 44,246

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	136,666	\$ 139,354	\$ 145,625	\$ 152,178	\$ 159,026	\$ 166,182
	40,000	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
	24,160	24,160	24,981	25,831	26,709	27,617
	58,965	72,913	76,460	80,258	84,330	88,703
	41,854	44,443	47,536	50,877	54,489	58,395
\$	301,645	\$ 289,370	\$ 303,102	\$ 317,644	\$ 333,054	\$ 349,397
\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	43,948	45,453	46,998	48,596	50,249	51,957
\$	43,948	\$ 45,453	\$ 46,998	\$ 48,596	\$ 50,249	\$ 51,957

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM			
Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 4,939,441	\$ 5,117,919	\$ 5,414,652
Equipment	183,398	145,219	178,326
Materials and supplies	502,800	445,969	519,777
Contractual costs	1,146,526	1,280,983	1,312,254
Employee benefits	1,483,435	1,730,405	2,406,692
Other financing uses	51,695	48,212	65,080
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 8,307,295</u>	<u>\$ 8,768,707</u>	<u>\$ 9,896,781</u>
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 4,970	\$ 66,279	\$ 48,392
Charges to other governments	39,756	37,285	36,064
Fines and forfeitures	429,081	470,284	512,134
Sale of property & compensation for loss	22,590	31,396	51,924
Miscellaneous	8,500	22,237	4,212
Interfund revenues	12,000	12,000	12,000
Intergovernmental revenues	81,058	33,501	90,174
Total revenues	<u>\$ 597,955</u>	<u>\$ 672,982</u>	<u>\$ 754,900</u>

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	5,581,100	\$ 5,839,886	\$ 6,127,009	\$ 6,402,724	\$ 6,690,846	\$ 6,991,936
	307,283	230,947	176,395	176,395	176,395	176,395
	839,257	801,586	829,420	858,237	888,071	918,964
	1,360,869	1,823,269	1,967,132	2,125,416	2,299,666	2,491,595
	2,769,981	2,998,443	3,229,527	3,480,625	3,753,599	4,050,491
	22,346	52,961	52,961	52,961	52,961	52,961
\$	10,880,836	\$ 11,747,092	\$ 12,382,444	\$ 13,096,358	\$ 13,861,538	\$ 14,682,342
\$	47,500	\$ 51,950	\$ 53,717	\$ 55,542	\$ 57,431	\$ 59,384
	32,745	37,785	38,196	38,622	39,062	39,516
	479,220	462,700	480,500	496,836	513,729	531,196
	50,000	35,000	36,190	37,420	38,693	40,008
	1,481	900	931	962	995	1,029
	12,000	12,411	12,833	13,269	13,720	14,187
	84,984	62,850	46,530	48,112	49,748	51,439
\$	707,930	\$ 663,596	\$ 668,897	\$ 690,763	\$ 713,378	\$ 736,759

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
POLICE FUNCTION			
Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 3,543,940	\$ 3,713,937	\$ 3,899,279
Equipment	124,481	109,959	99,646
Materials and supplies	190,126	157,501	181,936
Contractual costs	360,937	433,205	446,103
Employee benefits	976,383	1,124,722	1,624,691
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 5,195,867</u>	<u>\$ 5,539,324</u>	<u>\$ 6,251,655</u>

Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 4,310	\$ 56,479	\$ 41,337
Charges to other governments	14,071	11,600	10,379
Fines and forfeitures	423,946	455,764	502,234
Sale of property & compensation for loss	22,590	31,396	51,924
Miscellaneous	8,500	22,237	3,653
Interfund revenues	12,000	12,000	12,000
Intergovernmental revenues	81,058	33,501	88,720
Total revenues	<u>\$ 566,475</u>	<u>\$ 622,977</u>	<u>\$ 710,247</u>

TRAFFIC SAFETY FUNCTION (CROSSING GUARDS AND TRAFFIC SIGNALS)

Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 158,917	\$ 141,013	\$ 198,044
Equipment	372	1,546	1,826
Materials and supplies	37,362	29,906	37,369
Contractual costs	17,232	19,554	19,314
Employee benefits	66,287	62,842	91,437
Other financing uses	51,695	48,212	65,080
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 331,865</u>	<u>\$ 303,073</u>	<u>\$ 413,070</u>

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	4,065,324	\$ 4,222,521	\$ 4,436,862	\$ 4,636,521	\$ 4,845,164	\$ 5,063,198
	220,083	105,422	86,870	86,870	86,870	86,870
	434,961	376,121	389,489	403,348	417,717	432,617
	474,555	532,060	564,414	599,771	638,446	680,788
	1,868,000	2,024,535	2,177,671	2,343,900	2,524,434	2,720,597
\$	7,062,923	\$ 7,260,659	\$ 7,655,306	\$ 8,070,410	\$ 8,512,631	\$ 8,984,070
\$	37,000	\$ 41,200	\$ 42,601	\$ 44,049	\$ 45,547	\$ 47,096
	7,060	12,100	12,511	12,937	13,377	13,831
	470,720	457,200	474,813	490,956	507,649	524,909
	50,000	35,000	36,190	37,420	38,693	40,008
	1,481	900	931	962	995	1,029
	12,000	12,411	12,833	13,269	13,720	14,187
	76,484	62,850	46,530	48,112	49,748	51,439
\$	654,745	\$ 621,661	\$ 626,409	\$ 647,705	\$ 669,729	\$ 692,499
\$	191,908	\$ 184,170	\$ 192,458	\$ 201,118	\$ 210,169	\$ 219,626
	1,700	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
	40,006	44,000	45,496	47,043	48,642	50,296
	17,693	23,176	24,941	26,893	29,051	31,439
	95,134	99,991	108,544	117,888	128,097	139,257
	22,346	52,961	52,961	52,961	52,961	52,961
\$	368,787	\$ 408,298	\$ 428,400	\$ 449,903	\$ 472,920	\$ 497,579

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
 PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
FIRE SAFETY FUNCTION			
Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,236,584	\$ 1,262,969	\$ 1,317,329
Equipment	58,545	33,714	76,854
Materials and supplies	275,312	258,562	300,472
Contractual costs	672,382	722,327	741,292
Employee benefits	440,765	542,841	690,564
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 2,683,588</u>	<u>\$ 2,820,413</u>	<u>\$ 3,126,511</u>
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 660	\$ 9,800	\$ 7,055
Charges to other governments	25,685	25,685	25,685
Fines and forfeitures	5,135	14,520	9,900
Miscellaneous revenues	-	-	559
Intergovernmental revenues	-	-	1,454
Total revenues	<u>\$ 31,480</u>	<u>\$ 50,005</u>	<u>\$ 44,653</u>

OTHER PUBLIC SAFETY FUNCTION (ANIMAL CONTROL, AMBULANCE/EMS)

Expenditures:			
Contractual costs	\$ 95,975	\$ 105,897	\$ 105,545
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 95,975</u>	<u>\$ 105,897</u>	<u>\$ 105,545</u>

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	1,323,868	\$ 1,433,195	\$ 1,497,689	\$ 1,565,085	\$ 1,635,513	\$ 1,709,112
	85,500	121,525	85,525	85,525	85,525	85,525
	364,290	381,465	394,435	407,846	421,712	436,051
	725,356	1,032,667	1,134,466	1,247,227	1,372,150	1,510,567
	806,847	873,917	943,312	1,018,837	1,101,068	1,190,637
\$	<u>3,305,861</u>	<u>\$ 3,842,769</u>	<u>\$ 4,055,427</u>	<u>\$ 4,324,520</u>	<u>\$ 4,615,968</u>	<u>\$ 4,931,892</u>

\$	10,500	\$ 10,750	\$ 11,116	\$ 11,493	\$ 11,884	\$ 12,288
	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685
	8,500	5,500	5,687	5,880	6,080	6,287
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,500	-	-	-	-	-
\$	<u>53,185</u>	<u>\$ 41,935</u>	<u>\$ 42,488</u>	<u>\$ 43,058</u>	<u>\$ 43,649</u>	<u>\$ 44,260</u>

\$	143,265	\$ 235,366	\$ 243,311	\$ 251,525	\$ 260,019	\$ 268,801
\$	<u>143,265</u>	<u>\$ 235,366</u>	<u>\$ 243,311</u>	<u>\$ 251,525</u>	<u>\$ 260,019</u>	<u>\$ 268,801</u>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM			
Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 2,482,870	\$ 2,658,034	\$ 2,678,979
Equipment	27,228	28,910	19,608
Materials and supplies	564,742	567,295	649,993
Contractual costs	1,125,807	1,284,671	1,349,850
Employee benefits	1,051,738	1,193,623	1,443,669
Other financing uses	90,328	88,418	58,092
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 5,342,713</u>	<u>\$ 5,820,951</u>	<u>\$ 6,200,191</u>
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 150,904	\$ 468,567	\$ 224,373
Charges to other governments	28,025	30,139	34,332
Use of money and property	5,700	5,700	6,180
Licenses and permits	1,032,954	1,172,818	1,261,011
Fines and forfeitures	17,750	29,415	40,905
Sale of property & compensation for loss	23,293	29,836	72,662
Miscellaneous revenues	-	-	922
Interfund revenues	28,200	45,703	45,703
Intergovernmental revenues	29,828	56,229	13,929
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,316,654</u>	<u>\$ 1,838,407</u>	<u>\$ 1,700,017</u>

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	2,990,301	\$ 3,142,257	\$ 3,289,197	\$ 3,437,211	\$ 3,591,885	\$ 3,753,521
	198,696	34,700	34,700	34,700	34,700	34,700
	741,412	773,825	800,704	827,927	856,077	885,184
	1,364,412	1,605,908	1,758,384	1,927,145	2,113,967	2,320,821
	1,778,736	1,887,426	2,044,114	2,215,027	2,401,526	2,605,097
	32,903	81,168	331,168	331,168	331,168	331,168
\$	7,106,460	\$ 7,525,284	\$ 8,258,267	\$ 8,773,178	\$ 9,329,323	\$ 9,930,491
\$	324,795	\$ 431,600	\$ 449,066	\$ 464,334	\$ 480,122	\$ 496,446
	32,084	28,460	29,242	30,051	30,887	31,751
	5,100	5,100	5,273	5,453	5,638	5,830
	1,274,159	1,178,726	1,231,769	1,287,198	1,345,122	1,405,653
	33,333	20,000	20,680	21,383	22,110	22,862
	35,438	16,500	17,061	17,641	18,241	18,861
	132,261	-	-	-	-	-
	45,703	47,269	48,876	50,538	52,256	54,033
	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$	1,882,873	\$ 1,727,655	\$ 1,801,967	\$ 1,876,598	\$ 1,954,376	\$ 2,035,436

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
LAND USE FUNCTION (PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND BUILDING SAFETY)			
Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 361,078	\$ 372,740	\$ 421,669
Equipment	18,069	13,925	13,109
Materials and supplies	25,705	22,660	25,649
Contractual costs	65,774	88,014	90,760
Employee benefits	101,132	107,978	156,325
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 571,758</u>	<u>\$ 605,317</u>	<u>\$ 707,512</u>
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 102,998	\$ 417,686	\$ 174,280
Licenses and permits	701,439	839,045	938,088
Fines and forfeitures	17,750	29,415	40,905
Miscellaneous revenues	-	-	327
Interfund revenues	-	12,372	12,372
Intergovernmental revenues	29,828	9,124	12,700
Total revenues	<u>\$ 852,015</u>	<u>\$ 1,307,642</u>	<u>\$ 1,178,672</u>

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	475,598	\$ 529,170	\$ 558,208	\$ 583,327	\$ 609,577	\$ 637,008
	22,577	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500
	28,660	33,200	34,381	35,549	36,758	38,008
	123,281	108,942	117,821	127,609	138,404	150,315
	200,632	204,138	219,424	236,007	254,008	273,556
\$	850,748	\$ 890,950	\$ 945,334	\$ 997,992	\$ 1,054,247	\$ 1,114,387
\$	160,950	\$ 143,100	\$ 150,757	\$ 155,883	\$ 161,183	\$ 166,663
	922,550	828,600	865,887	904,852	945,570	988,121
	28,000	20,000	20,680	21,383	22,110	22,862
	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
	12,372	12,796	13,231	13,681	14,146	14,627
	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$	1,131,872	\$ 1,004,496	\$ 1,050,555	\$ 1,095,799	\$ 1,143,009	\$ 1,192,273

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION (ROAD AND STREET LIGHTING MAINTENANCE)			
Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 585,528	\$ 766,738	\$ 656,431
Equipment	5,860	4,043	2,103
Materials and supplies	249,085	277,942	327,676
Contractual costs	412,868	591,927	626,431
Employee benefits	390,839	461,079	569,999
Other financing uses	34,060	32,800	-
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 1,678,240</u>	<u>\$ 2,134,529</u>	<u>\$ 2,182,640</u>

Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 41,296	\$ 46,191	\$ 44,948
Charges to other governments	22,565	24,679	28,367
Use of money and property	5,700	5,700	6,180
Licenses and permits	331,515	333,773	322,923
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-
Sale of property & compensation for loss	22,212	28,012	69,034
Miscellaneous revenues	-	-	245
Intergovernmental revenues	-	47,105	1,229
Total revenues	<u>\$ 423,288</u>	<u>\$ 485,460</u>	<u>\$ 472,926</u>

PUBLIC SANITATION FUNCTION (SANITARY SEWERS AND STORM DRAINS)

Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 251,039	\$ 194,168	\$ 280,286
Materials and supplies	41,326	33,171	39,304
Contractual costs	127,310	95,574	99,268
Employee benefits	77,475	83,537	142,366
Other financing uses	56,268	55,618	58,092
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 553,418</u>	<u>\$ 462,068</u>	<u>\$ 619,316</u>

Revenues:			
Charges to other governments	\$ 5,460	\$ 5,460	\$ 5,460
Total revenues	<u>\$ 5,460</u>	<u>\$ 5,460</u>	<u>\$ 5,460</u>

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	814,296	\$ 859,921	\$ 898,931	\$ 939,383	\$ 981,655	\$ 1,025,830
	167,147	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200
	389,572	410,625	424,793	439,236	454,170	469,612
	586,676	712,087	784,991	865,850	955,536	1,055,019
	697,639	759,387	825,886	898,609	978,161	1,065,204
	-	-	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
\$	2,655,330	\$ 2,749,220	\$ 3,191,801	\$ 3,400,278	\$ 3,626,722	\$ 3,872,865
\$	159,745	\$ 285,000	\$ 294,690	\$ 304,709	\$ 315,070	\$ 325,782
	26,624	23,000	23,782	24,591	25,427	26,291
	5,100	5,100	5,273	5,453	5,638	5,830
	351,609	350,126	365,882	382,346	399,552	417,532
	5,333	-	-	-	-	-
	31,910	15,000	15,510	16,037	16,583	17,146
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$	580,321	\$ 678,226	\$ 705,137	\$ 733,136	\$ 762,270	\$ 792,581
\$	292,059	\$ 305,846	\$ 319,609	\$ 333,991	\$ 349,021	\$ 364,727
	43,450	44,500	46,013	47,577	49,195	50,868
	140,442	190,010	203,222	217,656	233,439	250,712
	164,065	148,125	159,719	172,328	186,047	200,979
	32,903	81,168	81,168	81,168	81,168	81,168
\$	672,919	\$ 769,649	\$ 809,731	\$ 852,720	\$ 898,870	\$ 948,454
\$	5,460	\$ 5,460	\$ 5,460	\$ 5,460	\$ 5,460	\$ 5,460
\$	5,460	\$ 5,460				

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
SOLID WASTE FUNCTION (REFUSE AND RECYCLING)			
Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 968,550	\$ 969,753	\$ 985,749
Materials and supplies	222,942	215,622	231,506
Contractual costs	384,610	319,246	339,765
Employee benefits	357,609	405,227	437,866
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 1,933,711</u>	<u>\$ 1,909,848</u>	<u>\$ 1,994,886</u>
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 4,830	\$ 4,840	\$ 5,145
Sale of property & compensation for loss	1,081	1,824	3,628
Interfund revenues	28,200	33,331	33,331
Total revenues	<u>\$ 34,111</u>	<u>\$ 39,995</u>	<u>\$ 42,104</u>

LAND MAINTENANCE FUNCTION (COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION & TREES)

Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 316,675	\$ 354,635	\$ 334,844
Equipment	3,299	10,942	4,396
Materials and supplies	25,684	17,900	25,858
Contractual costs	135,245	189,910	193,626
Employee benefits	124,683	135,802	137,113
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 605,586</u>	<u>\$ 709,189</u>	<u>\$ 695,837</u>
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 1,780	\$ (150)	\$ -
Charges to other governments	-	-	505
Miscellaneous revenues	-	-	350
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,780</u>	<u>\$ (150)</u>	<u>\$ 855</u>

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	1,032,342	\$ 1,051,601	\$ 1,098,923	\$ 1,148,375	\$ 1,200,051	\$ 1,254,054
	234,380	243,700	252,296	260,874	269,744	278,915
	315,577	379,744	415,795	455,726	499,961	548,971
	519,591	562,214	607,921	657,725	712,016	771,218
\$	2,101,890	\$ 2,237,259	\$ 2,374,935	\$ 2,522,700	\$ 2,681,772	\$ 2,853,158
\$	4,100	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,619	\$ 3,742	\$ 3,869	\$ 4,001
	3,528	1,500	1,551	1,604	1,658	1,715
	33,331	34,473	35,645	36,857	38,110	39,406
\$	40,959	\$ 39,473	\$ 40,815	\$ 42,203	\$ 43,637	\$ 45,122
\$	376,006	\$ 395,719	\$ 413,526	\$ 432,135	\$ 451,581	\$ 471,902
	8,972	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
	45,350	41,800	43,221	44,691	46,210	47,781
	198,436	215,125	236,555	260,304	286,627	315,804
	196,809	213,562	231,164	250,358	271,294	294,140
\$	825,573	\$ 878,206	\$ 936,466	\$ 999,488	\$ 1,067,712	\$ 1,141,627
\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	124,261	-	-	-	-	-
\$	124,261	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
 PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
CULTURE AND RECREATION PROGRAM			
Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 753,909	\$ 745,679	\$ 859,770
Equipment	16,004	15,225	57,206
Materials and supplies	160,808	179,367	214,347
Contractual costs	1,427,997	1,554,655	1,902,983
Employee benefits	160,265	185,421	277,406
Other financing uses	6,774	7,427	7,289
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 2,525,757</u>	<u>\$ 2,687,774</u>	<u>\$ 3,319,001</u>
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 603,374	\$ 657,539	\$ 756,675
Use of money and property	11,700	5,200	-
Miscellaneous	34,356	436,423	69,562
Interfund revenues	263,700	14,541	27,041
Intergovernmental revenues	9,704	10,135	5,212
Other financing sources	-	-	4,000
Total revenues	<u>\$ 922,834</u>	<u>\$ 1,123,838</u>	<u>\$ 862,490</u>

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	936,622	\$ 953,058	\$ 996,050	\$ 1,040,873	\$ 1,087,711	\$ 1,136,659
	13,550	24,250	24,250	24,250	24,250	24,250
	259,135	237,525	246,263	254,692	263,412	272,431
	1,967,354	2,058,367	2,163,516	2,275,074	2,394,722	2,523,209
	314,383	316,859	341,363	367,995	396,952	428,451
	3,118	7,485	7,485	7,485	7,485	7,485
\$	3,494,162	\$ 3,597,544	\$ 3,778,927	\$ 3,970,369	\$ 4,174,532	\$ 4,392,485
\$	759,732	\$ 783,000	\$ 806,180	\$ 828,250	\$ 851,241	\$ 880,183
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	49,116	40,500	42,136	43,568	45,049	46,581
	14,541	15,039	15,550	16,079	16,626	17,191
	20,107	10,491	5,678	5,871	6,070	6,277
	4,000	4,000	800	900	900	1,000
\$	847,496	\$ 853,030	\$ 870,344	\$ 894,668	\$ 919,886	\$ 951,232

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Actual	Actual
RECREATION FUNCTION			
Expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	\$ 709,114	\$ 702,231	\$ 770,691
Equipment	16,004	15,225	57,206
Materials and supplies	135,668	168,328	174,440
Contractual costs	547,536	658,423	774,008
Employee benefits	150,691	174,702	232,905
Other financing uses	6,774	7,427	7,289
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 1,565,787</u>	<u>\$ 1,726,336</u>	<u>\$ 2,016,539</u>
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 603,374	\$ 657,539	\$ 731,850
Use of money and property	11,700	5,200	-
Miscellaneous	34,356	436,423	68,700
Intergovernmental revenues	9,704	10,135	5,212
Total revenues	<u>\$ 659,134</u>	<u>\$ 1,109,297</u>	<u>\$ 805,762</u>

CULTURE FUNCTION

Expenditures:			
Materials and supplies	\$ 25,140	\$ 11,039	\$ 33,113
Contractual costs	840,382	856,342	1,037,020
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 865,522</u>	<u>\$ 867,381</u>	<u>\$ 1,070,133</u>

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	841,900	\$ 883,994	\$ 923,878	\$ 965,453	\$ 1,008,898	\$ 1,054,299
	13,550	24,250	24,250	24,250	24,250	24,250
	225,862	205,145	212,576	219,808	227,287	235,020
	840,723	833,282	888,982	949,684	1,015,902	1,088,204
	263,170	267,527	287,846	309,907	333,872	359,917
	3,118	7,485	7,485	7,485	7,485	7,485
\$	<u>2,188,323</u>	<u>\$ 2,221,683</u>	<u>\$ 2,345,017</u>	<u>\$ 2,476,587</u>	<u>\$ 2,617,694</u>	<u>\$ 2,769,175</u>
\$	737,312	\$ 767,500	\$ 793,595	\$ 820,577	\$ 848,477	\$ 877,325
	-					
	49,116	40,500	42,136	43,568	45,049	46,581
	14,173	5,491	5,678	5,871	6,070	6,277
\$	<u>800,601</u>	<u>\$ 813,491</u>	<u>\$ 841,409</u>	<u>\$ 870,016</u>	<u>\$ 899,596</u>	<u>\$ 930,183</u>
\$	27,225	\$ 24,100	\$ 24,970	\$ 25,871	\$ 26,806	\$ 27,775
	1,087,361	1,169,774	1,212,693	1,257,421	1,304,059	1,352,716
\$	<u>1,114,586</u>	<u>\$ 1,193,874</u>	<u>\$ 1,237,663</u>	<u>\$ 1,283,292</u>	<u>\$ 1,330,865</u>	<u>\$ 1,380,491</u>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002		2003		2004
	Actual		Actual		Actual
SPECIAL FACILITIES FUNCTION					
Expenditures:					
Salaries and wages	\$ 44,795	\$	43,448	\$	89,079
Materials and supplies	-		-		6,794
Contractual costs	40,079		39,890		91,955
Employee benefits	9,574		10,719		44,501
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 94,448</u>	\$	<u>94,057</u>	\$	<u>232,329</u>
Revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ -	\$	-	\$	24,825
Miscellaneous revenues	-		-		862
Interfund revenues	263,700		14,541		27,041
Intergovernmental revenues	-		-		-
Other financing sources	-		-		4,000
Total revenues	<u>\$ 263,700</u>	\$	<u>14,541</u>	\$	<u>56,728</u>

	2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$	94,722	\$ 69,064	\$ 72,172	\$ 75,420	\$ 78,813	\$ 82,360
	6,048	8,280	8,717	9,013	9,319	9,636
	39,270	55,311	61,841	67,969	74,761	82,289
	51,213	49,332	53,517	58,088	63,080	68,534
\$	191,253	\$ 181,987	\$ 196,247	\$ 210,490	\$ 225,973	\$ 242,819
\$	22,420	\$ 15,500	\$ 12,585	\$ 7,673	\$ 2,764	\$ 2,858
	-					
	14,541	15,039	15,550	16,079	16,626	17,191
	5,934	5,000	-	-	-	-
	4,000	4,000	800	900	900	1,000
\$	46,895	\$ 39,539	\$ 28,935	\$ 24,652	\$ 20,290	\$ 21,049

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 GENERAL FUND
 MULTI-YEAR BUDGET FORECAST
 PREPARED WITH BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2002	2003	2004
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>
OTHER FINANCING USES PROGRAM AND FUNCTION			
Expenditures:			
Contingency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers out to other funds	919,153	745,653	685,500
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 919,153</u>	<u>\$ 745,653</u>	<u>\$ 685,500</u>
Revenues:			
Transfers in from other funds	\$ 167,204	\$ 39,034	\$ 60,096
Total revenues	<u>\$ 167,204</u>	<u>\$ 39,034</u>	<u>\$ 60,096</u>

2005 Estimate	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast	2010 Forecast
\$ -	\$ 261,000	\$ 269,874	\$ 279,050	\$ 288,537	\$ 298,348
1,551,300	1,213,500	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
<u>\$ 1,551,300</u>	<u>\$ 1,474,500</u>	<u>\$ 869,874</u>	<u>\$ 879,050</u>	<u>\$ 888,537</u>	<u>\$ 898,348</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>



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, 2006

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED FULL TIME STAFF BY FUNCTION

	2004 <u>Authorized</u>	2004 <u>Filled</u>	2005 <u>Authorized</u>	2005 <u>Filled</u>	2006 <u>Budget</u>
City Manager's Office	3.20	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50
Finance	7.00	7.00	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	3.00	4.00
Law Department	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Personnel	.80	.00	.50	.50	.50
Information Services	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Community Television	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00
Police Services	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Fire Services	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Land Use Control	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	7.15
Public Works Administration	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Transportation Maintenance	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
Traffic Control	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Public Sanitation	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
Solid Waste Services	19.05	19.05	19.05	19.05	19.05
Land Maintenance	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
Building & Vehicle Maintenance	12.35	12.35	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	.75	.75	.75	.75	.25
Boat Basin	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Golf Club	<u>13.00</u>	<u>11.00</u>	<u>13.00</u>	<u>11.00</u>	<u>13.00</u>
<i>TOTALS</i>	<u>174.00</u>	<u>170.00</u>	<u>173.00</u>	<u>169.00</u>	<u>173.00</u>

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

Variations between 2005 authorized and 2006 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, 2006

CSEA PAY PLAN
CLERICAL UNIT
Rates Effective January 1, 2006

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 7)</u>
<u>Grade 5</u> Intermediate Clerk Intermediate Typist Telephone Operator Intermediate Account Clerk	\$36,058	\$48,071
<u>Grade 6</u> Cashier Dispatcher Office Assistant (Automated Systems) Intermediate Stenographer	\$37,830	\$50,443
<u>Grade 7</u> Computer Operator Payroll Clerk Senior Office Assistant (Automated Systems)	\$39,680	\$52,927
<u>Grade 8</u> Assessment Clerk Senior Stenographer Senior Clerk Senior Account Clerk Office Assistant (Building Dept.) (Community Development) (Police Department) (Public Works) (Recreation)	\$41,626	\$55,533

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

<u>Pay Grade</u>	<u>Minimum</u> <u>(Step 1)</u>	<u>Maximum</u> <u>(Step 7)</u>
<u>Grade 9</u> Bookkeeper Senior Computer Operator	\$43,666	\$58,269
 <u>Grade 10</u> Deputy City Clerk Senior Office Assistant (Police Department) (Public Works)	 \$45,815	 \$61,139

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, 2006

CSEA PAY PLAN
PUBLIC WORKS UNIT
Rates Effective January 1, 2006

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	\$31,589	\$44,377
<u>Grade 6</u> Caretaker Laborer Park Groundskeeper Recreation Leader	\$33,129	\$46,560
<u>Grade 7</u> Automotive Mechanic Helper Skilled Laborer Maintenance Laborer Parking Enforcement Officer Laborer/Jumper (hired after 12/31/03)	\$34,752	\$48,853
<u>Grade 8</u> Maintenance Worker (Repair) Laborer/Jumper Police Dispatcher Senior Recreation Leader Sanitation Worker (hired after 12/31/03)	\$36,458	\$51,262

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

<u>Pay Grade</u>	<u>Minimum (Step 1)</u>	<u>Maximum (Step 7)</u>
<u>Grade 9</u>	\$38,239	\$53,787
Assistant Automotive Mechanic		
Assistant Park Foreman		
Tree Trimmer		
Sanitation Worker		
Maintenance Worker (Mason)		
(Traffic Signs)		
Motor Equipment Operator		
 <u>Grade 10</u>	 \$40,112	 \$56,439
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, 2006

FIRE PAY PLAN
Rates Effective January 1, 2006

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 December 1, 2004, which covers the period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2009. Under the contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A.	<u>Pay Plan</u>	<u>January 1</u>	<u>July 1</u>
	Start	\$38,239	\$39,004
	Year 2	44,221	45,105
	Year 3	50,204	51,208
	Year 4	56,188	57,312
	Year 5	62,171	63,414
	Year 6	68,152	69,515
	Year 7	73,448	74,917

B. Longevity

After 9 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$500, in addition to base pay.

After 14 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,000, in addition to base pay.

After 19 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,550, in addition to base pay.

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, 2006

POLICE PAY PLAN
Rates Effective January 1, 2006

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 effective January 1, 2006

	<u>Patrol Officer</u>	<u>Sergeant</u>	<u>Lieutenant</u>
Start	\$52,065	\$90,465	\$97,229
Year 2	68,136		
Year 3	70,970		
Year 4	73,965		
Year 5	77,104		

B. Pay Plan effective July 1, 2006

	<u>Patrol Officer</u>	<u>Sergeant</u>	<u>Lieutenant</u>
Start	\$53,106	\$92,274	\$99,174
Year 2	69,499		
Year 3	72,389		
Year 4	75,444		
Year 5	78,646		

C. 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%.
- D. An employee assigned to the Marine Unit shall receive additional compensation of 7% for the period assigned from April 1st through October 31st.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

ADMINISTRATIVE PAY PLAN
Ranges Effective January 1, 2006

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 - \$150,000)

Assistant City Manager
City Comptroller
City Engineer
Police Commissioner
Superintendent of Recreation

Administrative Pay Grade A (salary range \$60,000 - \$110,000)

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, 2006

Administrative Pay Grade C (salary range \$40,000 - \$85,000)

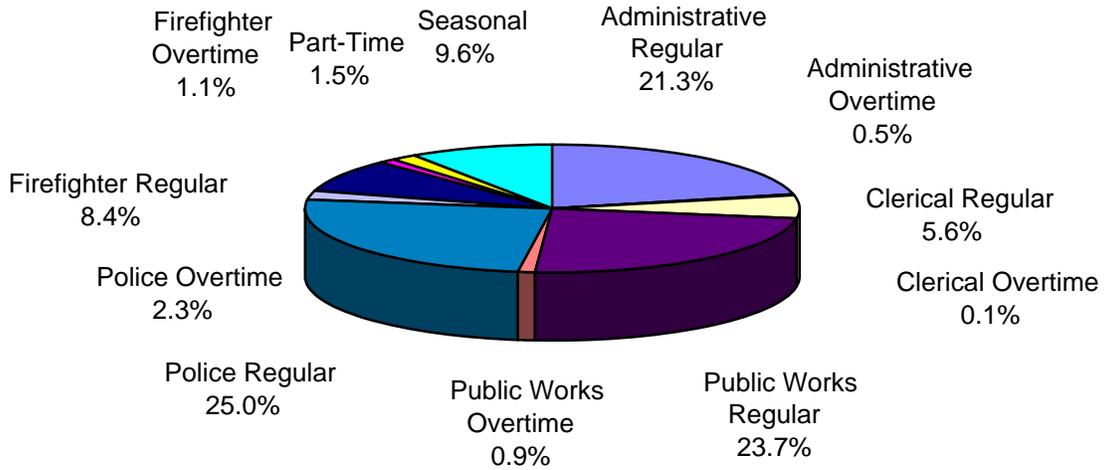
Accountant
Assistant City Engineer
Assistant to the City Manager
Assistant Assessor
Cable Television Coordinator
Junior Network Specialist
Recreation Supervisor
Secretary to City Manager
Business Administrator

Administrative Pay Grade D (salary range \$25,000 - \$70,000)

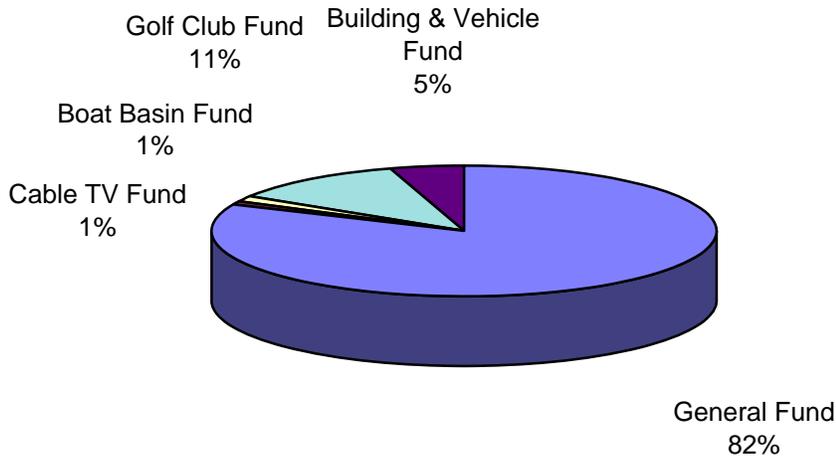
Administrative Assistant
Assistant Cable Television Coordinator
Assistant Greenskeeper
Assistant Naturalist (Curator)
Junior Accountant
Secretary to Corporation Counsel
Student Intern
Coordinator of Member Services

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ALL FUNDS
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

Distribution by Type of Salaries and Wages - All Funds

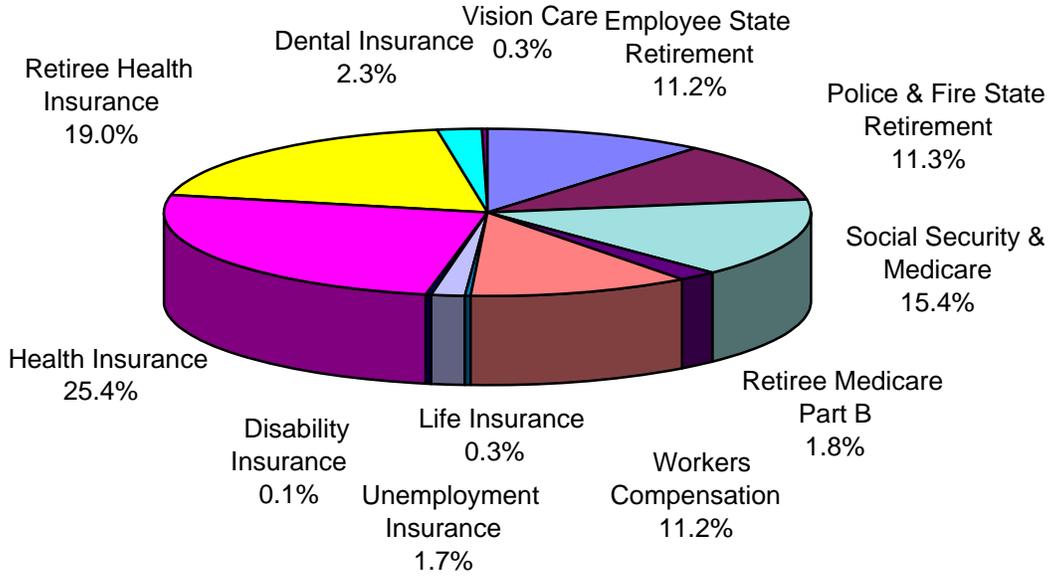


Salaries and Wages by Fund

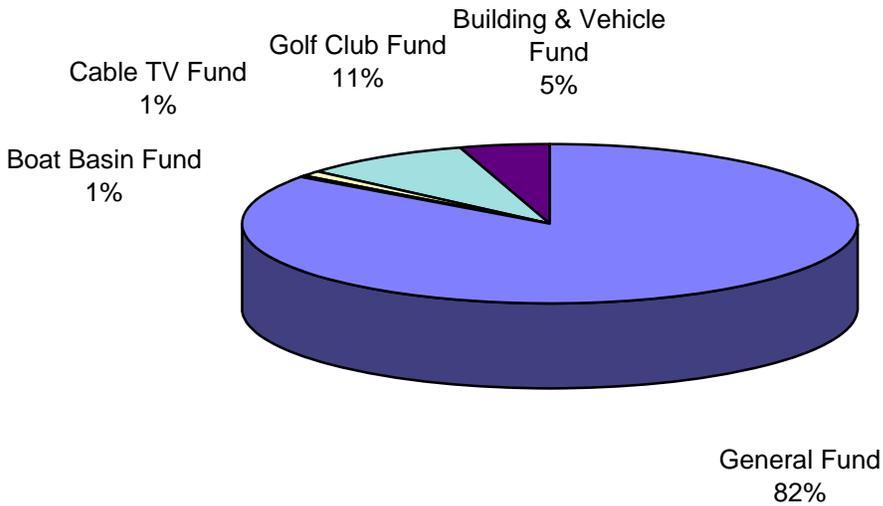


CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ALL FUNDS
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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, 2006

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEE SALARIES, WAGES AND BENEFITS

	2004 Actual	2005 Forecast	2006 Adopted
Salaries and Wages:			
Administrative Regular	\$ 2,575,634	\$ 2,861,948	\$ 3,005,108
Administrative Overtime	56,838	64,422	65,888
Clerical Regular	622,415	673,364	788,612
Clerical Overtime	5,035	17,134	17,994
Public Works Regular	3,089,580	3,249,372	3,340,815
Public Works Overtime	82,907	131,140	133,000
Police Regular	3,215,567	3,387,559	3,524,717
Police Overtime	347,692	312,000	318,100
Firefighter Regular	1,090,021	1,098,070	1,190,272
Firefighter Overtime	141,681	136,500	150,000
Part-Time	178,395	213,679	216,812
Seasonal	1,082,565	1,270,150	1,350,298
Total Salaries and Wages	12,488,330	13,415,338	14,101,616
Employee Benefits:			
Employee State Retirement	685,219	707,200	768,482
Police & Fire State Retirement	627,623	738,401	774,505
Local Police Pension	2,841	2,842	2,842
Social Security & Medicare	908,267	1,009,581	1,056,254
Retiree Medicare Part B	90,869	102,616	120,441
Workers Compensation	541,795	743,698	773,179
Life Insurance	17,209	19,018	21,524
Unemployment Insurance	57,282	107,006	119,959
Disability Insurance	3,725	6,197	6,058
Health Insurance	1,293,337	1,585,422	1,746,734
Retiree Health Insurance	1,012,383	1,212,602	1,305,457
Dental Insurance	138,064	159,503	157,628
Vision Care	20,289	23,686	23,227
Total Employee Benefits	5,398,903	6,417,772	6,876,290
Total Employee Salaries, Wages, and Benefits	\$ 17,887,233	\$ 19,833,110	\$ 20,977,906

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ALL FUNDS
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

EMPLOYEE SALARIES, WAGES, AND BENEFITS BY FUND

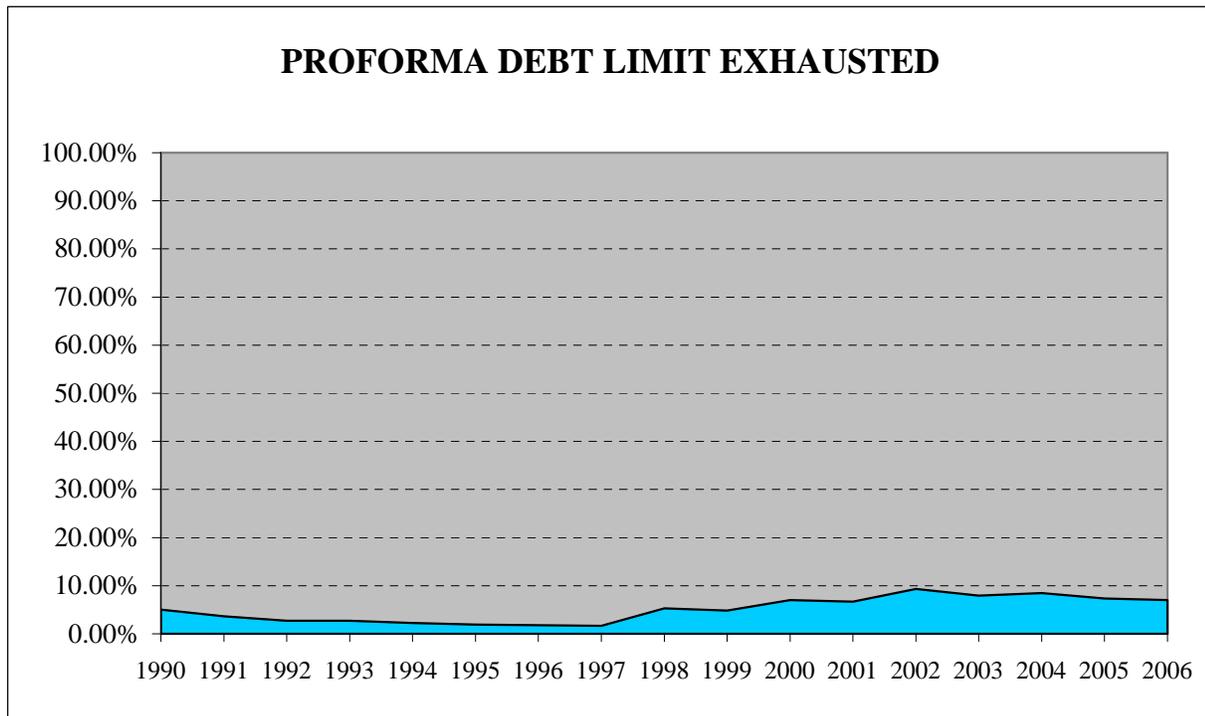
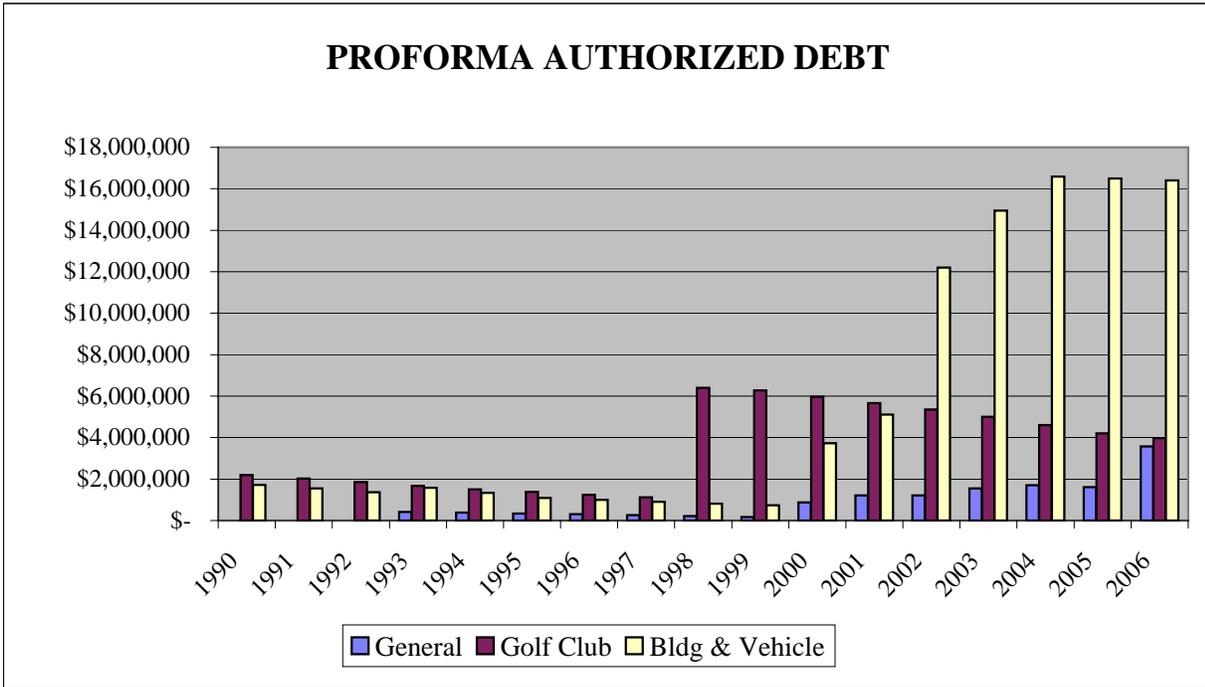
	General	Cable TV	Boat Basin	Golf Club	Building & Vehicle	Total
Salaries and Wages:						
Administrative Regular	\$ 2,440,894	\$ 97,707	\$ 65,715	\$ 306,232	\$ 94,560	\$ 3,005,108
Administrative Overtime	60,888	-	-	-	5,000	65,888
Clerical Regular	737,269	-	-	51,343	-	788,612
Clerical Overtime	11,400	-	-	6,594	-	17,994
Public Works Regular	2,323,595	-	93,880	351,186	572,154	3,340,815
Public Works Overtime	115,500	-	5,500	10,000	2,000	133,000
Police Regular	3,524,717	-	-	-	-	3,524,717
Police Overtime	318,100	-	-	-	-	318,100
Firefighter Regular	1,190,272	-	-	-	-	1,190,272
Firefighter Overtime	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
Part-Time	211,812	-	5,000	-	-	216,812
Seasonal	432,635	15,000	15,663	887,000	-	1,350,298
Total Salaries and Wages	11,517,082	112,707	185,758	1,612,355	673,714	14,101,616
Employee Benefits:						
Employee State Retirement	596,543	10,064	17,098	75,046	69,731	768,482
Police & Fire State Retirement	774,505	-	-	-	-	774,505
Local Police Pension	2,842	-	-	-	-	2,842
Social Security & Medicare	859,439	8,518	13,732	123,025	51,540	1,056,254
Retiree Medicare Part B	113,966	-	-	4,317	2,158	120,441
Workers Compensation	681,447	434	8,370	42,708	40,220	773,179
Life Insurance	19,013	540	270	1,350	351	21,524
Unemployment Insurance	12,300	-	2,553	105,106	-	119,959
Disability Insurance	4,729	106	131	631	461	6,058
Health Insurance	1,433,299	12,971	22,545	143,895	134,024	1,746,734
Retiree Health Insurance	1,191,513	-	7,022	91,549	15,373	1,305,457
Dental Insurance	130,231	1,296	2,363	11,776	11,962	157,628
Vision Care	17,036	408	612	2,652	2,519	23,227
Total Employee Benefits	5,836,863	34,337	74,696	602,055	328,339	6,876,290
Total Employee Salaries, Wages, and Benefits	\$ 17,353,945	\$ 147,044	\$ 260,454	\$ 2,214,410	\$ 1,002,053	\$ 20,977,906

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, 2006



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

PROFORMA 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	1,607,711	4,210,000	16,502,690	22,320,401	7.33%
2006	3,568,882	3,975,000	16,411,545	23,955,427	7.01%

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATED DEBT PAYMENTS

Issue	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	New Issues	Principal Balance 12/31/2006
General Fund:				
2000 Drainage	\$ 12,444	\$ 14,922	\$ -	\$ 273,333
2000 Traffic Signals	14,641	17,556	-	321,568
2001 Traffic Signals	7,824	8,327	-	168,487
2001 Drainage	7,443	7,921	-	160,266
2001 Recreation Lighting	3,626	3,859	-	78,079
 Authorized but unissued as of November 1, 2005 (authorization date in parenthesis):				
Highland Onondaga Drain (2/25/2004)	6,375	9,000	-	193,625
Pump Stations (1/22/2003)	9,563	13,500	-	290,437
Traffic Signals (1/22/2003)	1,913	2,700	-	58,087
 To be authorized:				
Theall Road Reconstruction	-	-	950,000	950,000
Peck Avenue Intersection	-	-	200,000	200,000
Purchase Street Reconstruction	-	-	150,000	150,000
Smith Street Reconstruction	-	-	275,000	275,000
Boston Post Road Resurfacing	-	-	450,000	450,000
Total General Fund	63,829	77,785	2,025,000	3,568,882
 Golf Club Fund:				
1998 Improvements Series A	165,000	122,553	-	2,655,000
1998 Improvements Series B	70,000	86,795	-	1,320,000
Total Golf Club Fund	235,000	209,348	-	3,975,000
 Building & Vehicle Fund:				
1990 Garage	50,000	15,300	-	200,000
2000 Milton Firehouse	86,782	104,058	-	1,906,097
2000 Salt Storage Dome	3,807	4,565	-	83,607
2000 Vacuum Truck	5,856	7,023	-	128,629
2000 Fire Ladder Truck	16,470	19,750	-	361,766
2001 Locust Firehouse	45,802	48,742	-	986,258
2001 City Hall	5,725	6,093	-	123,283
2001 Police Building	2,672	2,844	-	57,532
2001 Recreation Center	1,908	2,031	-	41,095
2002 City Hall Office Refurbishment	719	552	-	13,746
2002 City Hall HVAC	12,209	9,367	-	233,268
2002 Police Pistol Range	9,811	7,527	-	187,447
2002 Police Headquarters	14,738	11,307	-	281,590
2002 Milton Firehouse Improvements	3,924	3,011	-	74,979
2002 Recreation Fields	65,405	50,177	-	1,249,653
2002 Parks and Playgrounds	1,744	1,339	-	33,324

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006
 SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATED DEBT PAYMENTS

Issue	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	New Issues	Principal Balance 12/31/2006
2002 Damiano Center	126,450	97,009	-	2,415,993
2004 Land Acquisition (EFC)	75,000	66,875	-	1,558,013
 Building & Vehicle Fund (continued):				
Authorized but unissued as of November 1, 2005 (authorization date in parenthesis):				
Land Acquisition (10/24/2001)	35,694	46,682	-	1,001,694
Police Headquarters Upgrade (1/22/2003)	3,219	4,545	-	97,781
Street Sweeper (2/25/2004)	7,217	6,750	-	142,783
Locust Firehouse (7/21/1999 & 2/25/2004)	130,692	184,500	-	4,138,308
Fire Pumper Truck (3/30/2005)	15,301	21,600	-	464,699
To be authorized:				
2006 Fire Ladder Truck	-	-	630,000	630,000
Total Building & Vehicle Fund	721,145	721,647	630,000	16,411,545
Total - All Funds	\$ 1,019,974	\$ 1,008,780	\$ 2,655,000	\$ 23,955,427

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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	
			2006	2005
2006	\$ 136,949,077	2.35%	\$ 5,827,620,298	\$ -
2005	135,880,847	2.59%	5,246,364,749	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
Total five year full valuation			<u>\$ 24,416,300,673</u>	<u>\$ 21,741,830,351</u>
Average five year full valuation			<u>\$ 4,883,260,135</u>	<u>\$ 4,348,366,070</u>
Constitutional debt limit (7% of average five year full valuation)			\$ 341,828,209	\$ 304,385,625
Less: Outstanding debt at December 31			23,955,427	22,320,401
Net debt contracting margin			<u>\$ 317,872,782</u>	<u>\$ 282,065,224</u>
Debt contracting margin available			<u>92.99%</u>	<u>92.67%</u>
Debt contracting margin exhausted			<u>7.01%</u>	<u>7.33%</u>

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

²2006 tentative equalization rate as established by NYS Office of Real Property Services on August 12, 2005.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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. Debt for public safety purposes in the amount of \$1 million per year to a maximum aggregate amount of \$2.5 million for all such debt issued is exempt from these debt limits. For purposes of this calculation, "gross annual budget" is defined as the total appropriations of the General Fund, the Cable TV Special Revenue 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)		
	2004	2005	2006
General Fund	\$ 24,073,389	\$ 25,850,498	\$ 27,650,511
Cable TV Fund	214,698	214,169	223,077
Boat Basin Fund	485,579	1,272,554	605,986
Golf Club Fund	4,480,697	4,757,243	5,027,571
Total gross annual budgets	<u>\$ 29,254,363</u>	<u>\$ 32,094,464</u>	<u>\$ 33,507,145</u>
Total of preceding three years' gross annual budgets			<u>\$ 94,855,972</u>
Average of preceding three years' gross annual budgets			<u><u>\$ 31,618,657</u></u>

	Subject to City Council Vote	Subject to Permissive Referendum	Public Safety Exemption
Maximum charter bonding limit	\$ 1,580,933	\$ 3,161,866	\$ 2,500,000
Less outstanding principal at December 31, 2005:			
2000 Serial Bonds	(276,549)	(892,354)	-
2001 Serial Bonds	(460,255)	(168,487)	-
2002 Serial Bonds	-	(824,354)	-
2005 Serial Bonds (Estimated)	-	(155,868)	(464,699)
2006 Serial Bonds	-	(1,075,000)	(630,000)
Charter bonding limit at December 31, 2005	<u>\$ 844,129</u>	<u>\$ 45,803</u>	<u>\$ 1,405,301</u>

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006



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, 2006



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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
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
2005	116.80	124.09	-	15.11	17.51	17.82	416.92	529.09

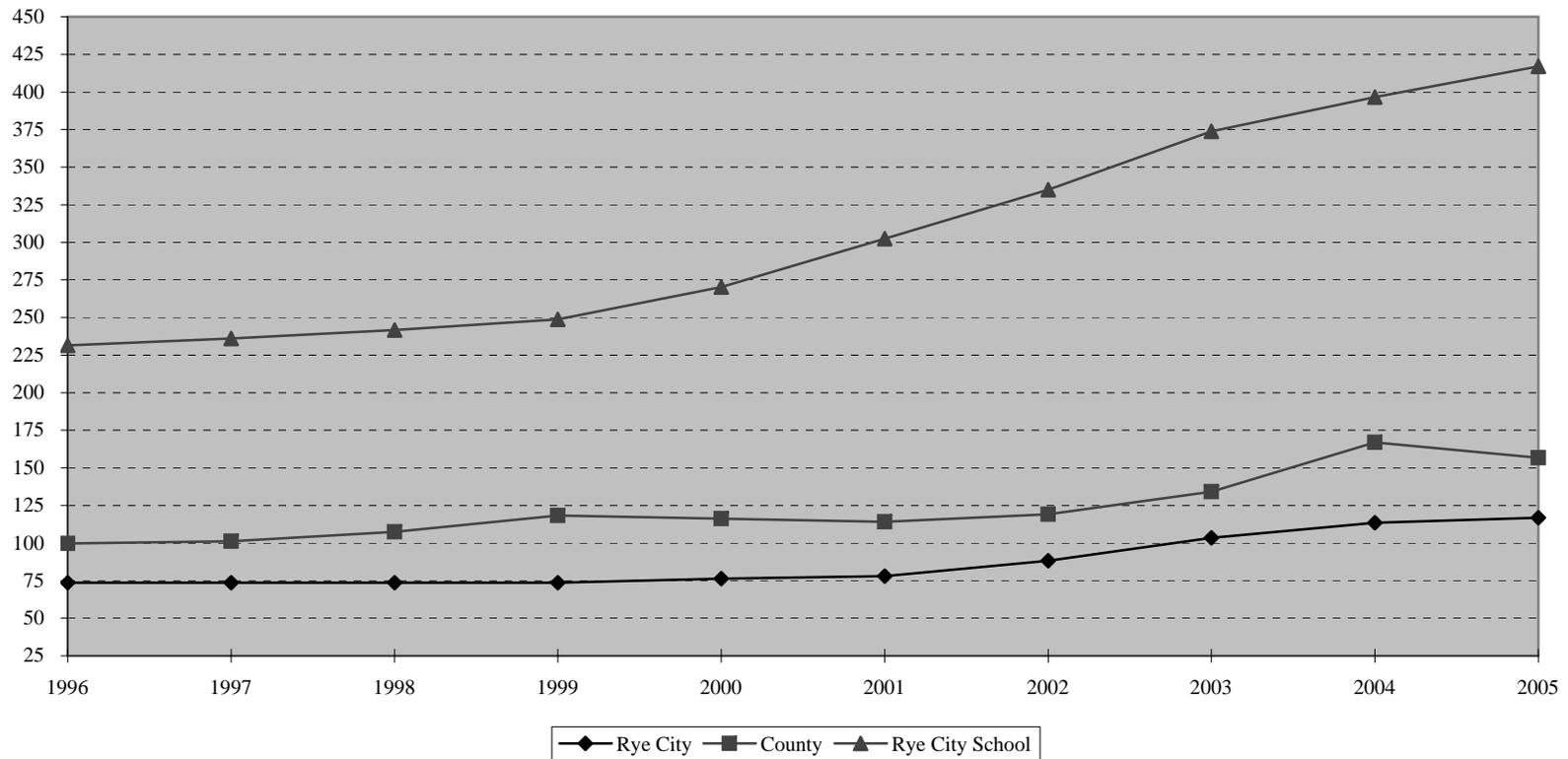
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

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
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
2005	15,870,280	16,863,226	-	2,103,596	2,448,384	354,739	50,949,264	7,581,668

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

TAX RATE COMPARISONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

TAX RATES PER THOUSAND



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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
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%	204.8	3.54%
2005	116.80	2.90%	156.71	(6.17)%	416.92	5.14%	215.8	5.37%
Total Change		58.44%		67.64%		80.13%		29.30%

⁽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 is based upon September 2005 data.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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

Roll Year	Filed Assessed Value	State Equalization Rate	Equalized Full Value
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
2005	136,949,077	2.35%	5,827,620,298

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 2005 roll year will be the basis for the 2006 tax levy.



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
 ANNUAL BUDGET
 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

FILED ASSESSMENT ROLL CLASSIFICATION
 September 15, 2005

Class	Number of Parcels	Percent of Parcels	Gross Assessed Value	Percent of Gross Roll
Residential	3,865	79.53%	108,596,155	65.29%
Vacant Land	225	4.63%	2,396,050	1.44%
Commercial	177	3.64%	11,026,480	6.63%
Coop, Condo, Apt.	373	7.67%	9,113,041	5.48%
Recreation	40	0.82%	10,986,625	6.61%
Community Service	65	1.34%	15,787,300	9.49%
Industrial	4	0.08%	67,000	0.04%
Utility	106	2.18%	8,069,184	4.85%
Wetlands & Parkland	5	0.10%	283,950	0.17%
Total	4,860	100.00%	166,325,785	100.00%
Exempt			29,376,708	
Total Taxable Assessed Value			<u>\$ 136,949,077</u>	

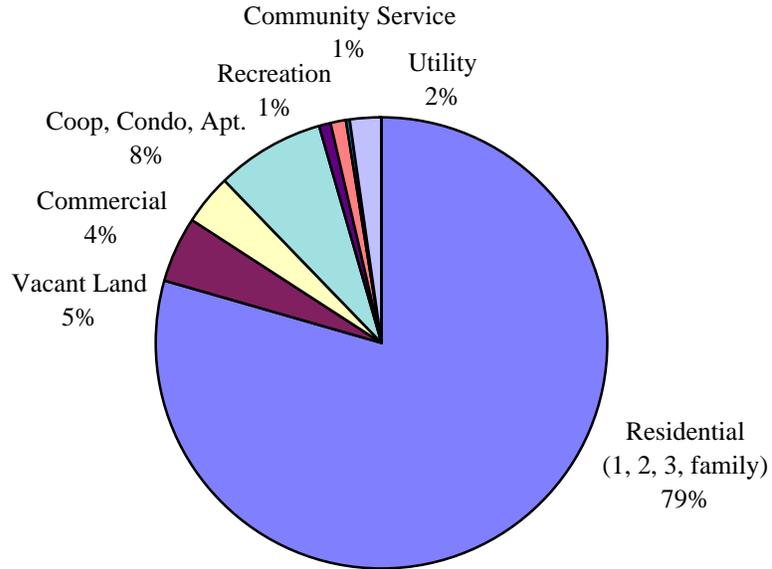
Notes:

Residential includes one, two, and three family homes.

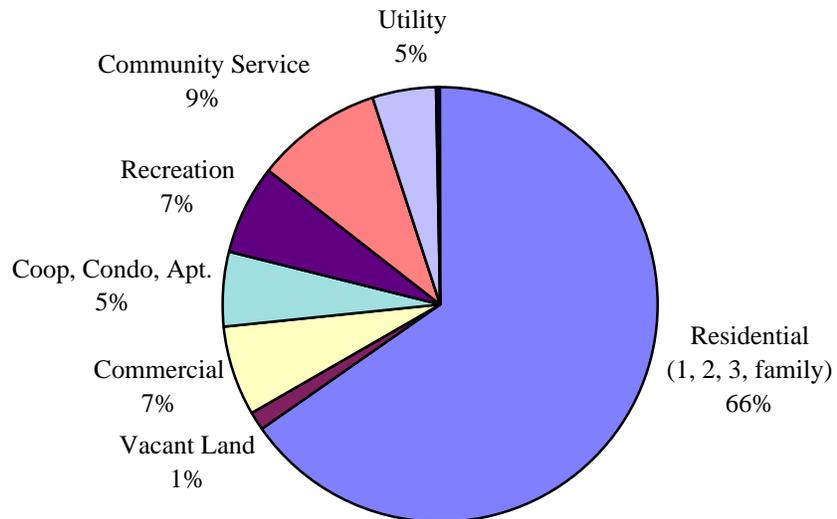
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

2005 ASSESSMENT ROLL CLASSIFICATION

PARCELS BY CLASS



GROSS ASSESSED VALUE BY CLASS



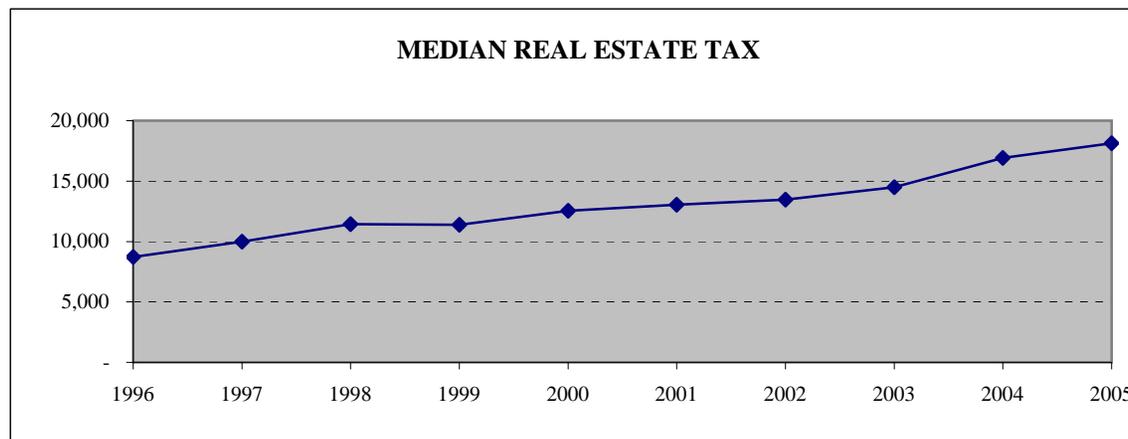
CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

COMPARISON OF TAXABLE AND EXEMPT ASSESSED VALUATION
LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	2003	2004	2005
Real Property:			
Land	\$ 58,843,851	\$ 58,853,501	\$ 58,830,001
Improvements	102,814,780	103,563,650	104,711,550
Public Service (utilities in private streets)	498,397	498,397	498,397
Special Franchise (utilities in public streets)	2,432,021	2,393,381	2,285,837
Total Gross Roll	\$ 164,589,049	\$ 165,308,929	\$ 166,325,785
County Exempt Real Property :			
Wholly exempt	\$ 28,749,750	\$ 28,098,550	\$ 28,119,550
All other partial exemptions	1,264,349	1,329,532	1,257,158
Total County Exempt Property	\$ 30,014,099	\$ 29,428,082	\$ 29,376,708
County Taxable Real Property	\$ 134,574,950	\$ 135,880,847	\$ 136,949,077
City Exempt Real Property:			
Wholly exempt	\$ 28,749,750	\$ 28,749,750	\$ 28,119,550
All other partial exemptions	1,309,224	1,264,349	1,257,158
Total City Exempt Property	\$ 30,058,974	\$ 30,014,099	\$ 29,376,708
City Taxable Real Property	\$ 134,530,075	\$ 135,294,830	\$ 136,949,077

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

RESIDENTIAL SALES ANALYSIS
MEDIAN SALE AND TOTAL REAL ESTATE TAX BY YEAR



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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
1996	202	118,465,000	0.00%	450,000	0.00%	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	242	330,123,242	36.13%	1,070,000	15.05%	16,910	1.58%
2005	113	192,858,950	(41.58)%	1,250,000	16.82%	18,125	1.45%

* Partial year. 2005 residential sales information available through August, 2005.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006



CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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]

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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]

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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]

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

Contractual Costs. A category of expenditures that generally includes payments to internal service funds and payments to external parties providing professional services.

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.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

transactions (for example, income taxes, sales taxes, and other assessments on earnings or consumption). [SGAS 33]

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

and objectives.

Efficiency. 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 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

hierarchy.

Ethics Rule 203. Ethics rule established by the AICPA that makes it an ethical violation for an auditor 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

legislative and executive changes applicable to the fiscal year, whenever signed into law or otherwise legally authorized. [SGAS 34]

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

several years and compared to established standards.

Finding. Term used in connection with public sector auditing. Published communication of an internal 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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]

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.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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 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;

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

basis of accounting).

Indirect expenses. Expenses that cannot be specifically associated with a given service, program, or 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]

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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, 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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, and rewards of providing goods or services to the joint venture participants directly, or for the benefit of the public or specific service recipients. [SGAS 14]

Jointly governed organization. A regional government or other multi-governmental arrangement that is governed by representatives from each of the governments that creates the organization, but that is not a joint venture because the participants do not retain an ongoing financial interest or responsibility. [SGAS 14]

Landfill closure and postclosure care costs. Costs incurred to provide for the protection of the environment that occur near or after the date that a municipal solid-waste landfill stops accepting solid waste and during the postclosure period. Closure and postclosure care costs include the cost of equipment and facilities (e.g., leachate collection systems and final cover) as well as the cost of services (e.g., postclosure maintenance and monitoring costs). [SGAS 18] _____ 635

Lapse period. A specified time at the beginning of a given budget period during which encumbrances outstanding at the end of the prior budget period may be liquidated using the prior year's budgetary authority. Many governments avoid the use of a lapse period by automatically appropriating as part of each new budget an amount sufficient to cover encumbrances outstanding at the end of the prior budget period.

Legal debt margin. The excess of the amount of debt legally authorized over the amount of debt outstanding.

Legal defeasance. A situation that occurs when debt is legally satisfied based on certain provisions in the debt instrument even though the debt is not actually paid. When debt is defeased, it is no longer reported as a liability on the face of the statement of position; only the new debt, if any, is reported as a liability. [SGAS 7]

Legal level of budgetary control. The level at which a government's management may not reallocate resources without special approval from the legislative body.

Lent securities. The securities lent by the lender to the borrower in a securities lending transaction. Also referred to as *underlying securities*. [SGAS 28]

Level (1-4) guidance. In the context of the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments, a reference to the relative authority of a given source of GAAP guidance.

Level of effort requirements. A requirement that a grant recipient not use grant resources to reduce its own participation in a given program or activity.

Lien date. For property (ad valorem) taxes, the date when an enforceable legal claim to taxable property arises. Generally the lien date is specified in the relevant enabling legislation. Many governments use the term *lien date* even though a lien is not formally placed on the property at that date. Alternatively, the term *assessment date* is used to describe this same date. [SGAS 33]

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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]

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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]

Matrix pricing. A method of estimating the fair value of a security when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Matrix pricing estimates a security’s fair value by considering coupon interest rates, maturity, credit rating, and market indexes as they relate to the security being valued and to similar issues for which quoted prices are available. [SGAS 31, Q&A] _ 637
FASB Concepts Statement No. 2, *Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information*, paragraphs 123-132.

Maturities. The dates on which the principal or stated values of investments or debt obligations mature and may be reclaimed.

Measurement focus. The objective of a measurement, that is, what is being expressed in reporting an entity’s financial performance and position. A particular measurement focus is accomplished by considering not only which resources are measured (for example, financial or economic resources), but also when the effects of transactions or events involving those resources are recognized (the basis of accounting). The measurement focus of government-wide financial statements, proprietary fund financial statements, and fiduciary fund financial statements is economic resources. The measurement focus of governmental fund financial statements is current financial resources.

Modified accrual basis of accounting. Basis of accounting according to which (a) revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable and (b) expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmaturing 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

waste received by the landfill, not its ownership. [SGAS 18]

National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting (NACSLB). A working group created by 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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, 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.,

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

personal services, contractual services, materials and supplies).

Obligated in some manner. Term used in connection with special assessment debt and the 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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]

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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 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]

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

information provided in traditional comprehensive annual financial reports.

Popular Annual Financial Reporting Award. An awards program sponsored by the Government 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]

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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.

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

majority of the board, but is not *financially* accountable. [SGAS 14]

Related party transaction. A transaction that an informed observer might reasonably believe reflects 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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]

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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]

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.

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

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 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

contracts. [SGAS 10]

Sub-object. A subdivision within an expenditure object classification (e.g., *regular employees* is a 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]

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

Temporary accounts. Accounts that close to net assets at the end of an accounting period (e.g., revenues and expenses).

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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

possible. [SGAC 1]

Undesignated unreserved fund balance. Available expendable financial resources in a governmental 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

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK
ANNUAL BUDGET
GLOSSARY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006

agreements, other than exchanges, entered into willingly by the parties to the agreement (for example, certain grants and private donations). [SGAS 33]

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

