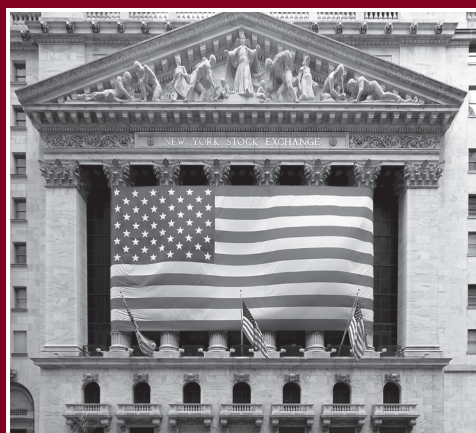
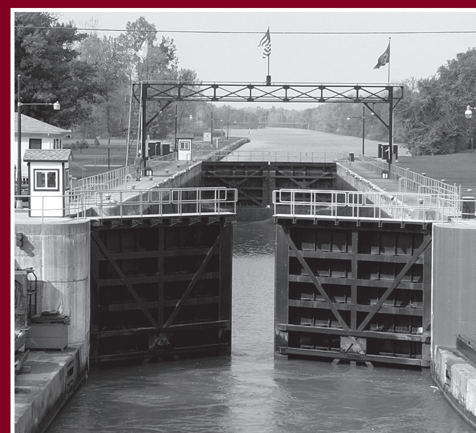
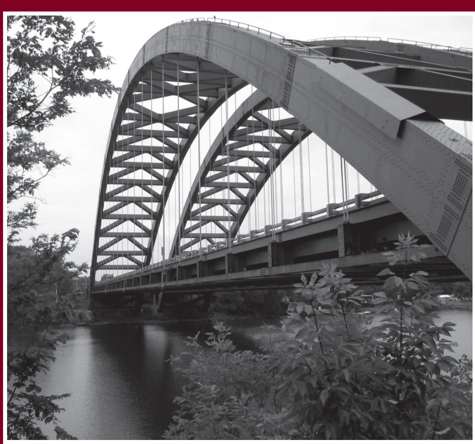
STATE OF NEW YORK

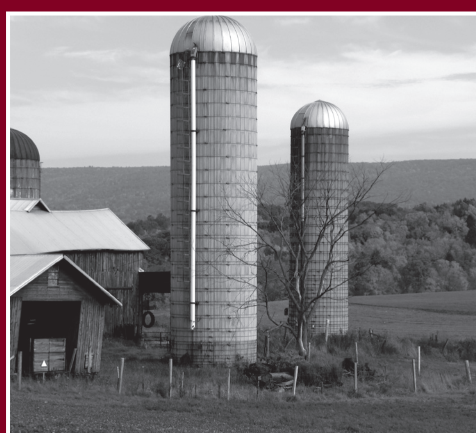
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

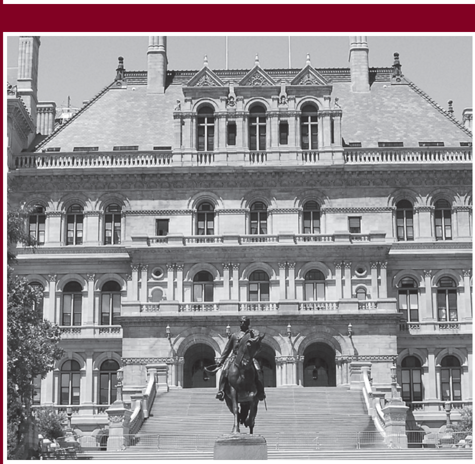
For Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2014











STATE OF NEW YORK
EXCELSIOR
COMPTROLLER

Thomas P. DiNapoli, State Comptroller

STATE OF NEW YORK

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For Fiscal Year Ended
March 31, 2014

Prepared by the Office of the State Comptroller

Thomas P. DiNapoli

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State Comptroller

THOMAS P. DiNAPOLI
COMPTROLLER

110 STATE STREET
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12236

STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER

September 2, 2014

To the Citizens, Governor and Members of the Legislature of the State of New York:

I hereby present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the State of New York, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014.

The State ended State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2013-14 in its most favorable financial position in years. The General Fund ended the fiscal year with a closing cash balance of more than $2.2 billion, which included a deposit of $175 million to the Rainy Day Reserve Fund, the first such deposit since 2008. For the first time in seven years, year-end tax collections exceeded initial projections. The SFY 2014-15 Enacted Budget continues efforts to limit spending growth, as the State has done in annual budgets enacted since 2009.

While New York State's financial condition has improved, the challenge of achieving structural budgetary balance remains. The Enacted Budget relies on an estimated $5.1 billion in temporary resources including $1.5 billion in extraordinary federal aid. While the State's financial position is improving, the use of temporary resources to fund recurring expenses is a reminder that a structural imbalance must be addressed in coming years.

State-funded debt outstanding declined modestly in SFY 2013-14, the first such decline in recent history. The SFY 2014-15 budget authorizes $7.6 billion in new debt. Included in this total is the proposed $2 billion Smart Schools Bond Act, which will be the first borrowing proposal submitted to voters since 2005. With the State on better financial footing, New York has a genuine opportunity to truly align its revenues with expenses. The Executive should identify actions to stay within spending benchmarks and to avoid out-year budget gaps that could occur, and work with the Legislature to enact real debt reform that would ban backdoor borrowing by public authorities and restore voter control over debt.

The Office of the State Comptroller will continue to provide oversight of these important issues in an independent and impartial manner, in an effort to ensure that the public's interest is always protected.

Sincerely,

Thomas P. DiNapoli
State Comptroller

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

This report has been prepared by the Office of the State Comptroller, as required by Chapter 405, Laws of 1981, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governments as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Responsibility for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, included within this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report rests with the Office of the State Comptroller.

The basic financial statements contained in this report have been audited by KPMG LLP. Their audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted governmental auditing standards (GAGAS) and their auditors' report precedes the basic financial statements. An independent audit provides reasonable assurance that the State's basic financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2014 are free of material misstatement. Independent audit procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall basic financial statement presentation. An audit also includes consideration of internal controls over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal controls over financial reporting. Accordingly, the independent auditor expressed no opinion with respect to internal controls over financial reporting. The independent auditor believed that their audit provided a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the State's basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP.

The basic financial statements include a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis that is required by GAAP and referred to as Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This transmittal letter is intended to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The State's MD&A can be found immediately following the independent auditors' report.

Profile of New York State

New York State was one of the original 13 states, ratifying the United States Constitution and entering the Union on July 26, 1788. The State has a land area of 49,576 square miles and the largest park system (home of the Adirondack Park) in the nation. Geographically, New York State is divided into 62 counties (five of which are boroughs of New York City). Within these counties are 62 cities (including New York City), 932 towns, 549 villages and 695 school districts. The State's major economic sectors are the industrial-commercial, service, financial and agricultural sectors.

New York's government comprises three branches—executive, legislative and judicial. The executive branch includes the Executive (including 20 State departments), the Department of Audit and Control, and the Department of Law, which are headed respectively by the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General. With the exception of the departments of Audit and Control and Law, which report to their respective elected officials, the departments of the State report to the Governor. The legislative branch comprises two houses, the Senate with 62 senators and the Assembly with 150 members. Members of the Legislature are elected to two-year terms.

The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, which is the highest court of the State, heads the judicial branch. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Chief Judge and six Associate Judges to 14-year terms. In New York State, the courts of original jurisdiction, or trial courts, hear cases in the first instance and the appellate courts hear appeals from the decisions of other courts.

Economic Condition and Outlook

In 2013, the nation and the State continued to recover from the most serious recession since the Great Depression. Although economic growth in New York State and the nation slowed, due in part to Federal government spending cuts and higher taxes, job growth was strong. Since the end of the recession, New York's job recovery has been stronger than the nation's (New York regained 150 percent of the jobs lost during the recession), but during the past two years growth in national employment has accelerated and the number of jobs reached the prerecession level. By March 2014, unemployment rates in both the nation (6.7 percent) and the State (6.9 percent) had fallen considerably, although the rates remained higher than before the recession. Citing improvements in the economy, the Federal Reserve began to scale back its bond purchasing program at the end of 2013. Though unemployment has declined, the Federal Reserve has reaffirmed its position that short-term interest rates will remain near zero.

The securities industry is important to the State's economy, providing 12 percent of all wages paid in the State and generating nearly 16 percent of State tax revenues. Although the broker/dealer profits of the member firms of the New York Stock Exchange (the traditional measure of industry profitability) declined by 30 percent to $16.7 billion in 2013 (partially due to high litigation costs related to the financial crisis), profitability was still good by historical standards. Despite five years of profitability, the securities industry in New York City continued to shed jobs as it adapted to new conditions. As of March 2014, the industry was almost 14 percent smaller than before the financial crisis. The Office of the State Comptroller estimated that bonuses (including compensation deferred from prior years) for securities industry employees who work in New York City increased by 15 percent during the 2013 bonus season.

The Reporting Entity and Its Services

The funds and entities included in this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report are those for which the State is accountable, based on criteria for defining the financial reporting entity prescribed by the GASB. The criteria include: legal standing, fiscal dependency and financial accountability. Based on these criteria, the various funds and entities shown in this report are considered as part of the reporting entity (see Notes 1 and 14 of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements).

The State provides a range of governmental services in such areas as education, public health, public welfare, public safety, and transportation, among others, and also administers the New York State and Local Retirement System.

Component Units

Component units are discretely presented and reported as public benefit corporations (Corporations), which includes Public Authorities, and are legally separate entities that are not operating departments of the State. Corporations have been established for a variety of purposes such as economic development, capital construction, financing, and public transportation. The powers of the Corporations generally are vested in their governing boards. The Governor, with the approval of the State Senate, appoints a majority of the members of the Board of most major Corporations, and either the Governor or the Board selects the chairperson and chief operating officer. Corporations are not subject to the State constitutional restrictions on the incurrence of debt which apply to the State, and may issue bonds and notes within legislatively authorized amounts.

Corporations submit annual reports on their operations and finances accompanied by an independent auditors' report to the Governor, the Legislature and the State Comptroller. Corporations are generally supported by revenues derived from their activities, although in recent years the State has provided financial assistance, in some cases of a recurring nature, to certain Corporations for operating and other expenses, and in fulfillment of its commitments on moral obligation indebtedness. The Corporations have been presented in the accompanying financial statements as component units of the State. The amounts presented in this report were derived from the Corporations' most recent audited financial statements. At year-end these entities reported net position of $39 billion. For further information, refer to Note 14 of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

Budgetary and Other Control Systems

The State Constitution requires the Governor to submit a cash basis balanced Executive Budget that contains a complete plan of expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year, and identifies the anticipated revenues sufficient to meet the proposed expenditures. Included in the proposed budget are provisions for spending authority for unanticipated revenues or unforeseen emergencies in accordance with statutory requirements. The Executive Budget also includes both cash basis and GAAP basis financial plans for the ensuing fiscal year, as well as a three-year financial projection for governmental funds and a five-year capital plan. The accounting policies used in developing the GAAP basis financial plans are generally consistent with those used in preparing the annual GAAP financial statements. Generally, the financial plans are updated quarterly. The Legislature enacts appropriation bills and revenue measures embodying those parts of the Executive Budget it has approved. Expenditures are controlled at the major account level (e.g., personal service, grants to local governments) within each program or project of each State agency in accordance with the underlying approved appropriation bills.

In developing the State's accounting system, consideration was given to the adequacy of internal controls. Internal accounting controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of control should not exceed the benefits derived. The State's internal accounting controls are periodically tested to ensure adherence to internal control policies and procedures.

In 1987 the Legislature passed the New York State Governmental Accountability, Audit and Internal Control Act, which commits the State to enhancing existing systems of internal controls in all State governmental entities. As a result, there is now a requirement for managers in all branches and components of government to maintain comprehensive internal control systems and to regularly evaluate the effectiveness and adequacy of these systems by internal reviews and external audits. Finally, the legislation promotes accountability by assuring that all external audits are made available to the public.

General Governmental Results

An operating surplus of $172 million is reported in the General Fund for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. As a result, the General Fund now has an accumulated fund deficit of $567 million. The State completed its fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 with a combined Governmental Funds operating surplus of $1.2 billion as compared to a combined Governmental Funds operating surplus in the preceding fiscal year of $136 million. The combined operating surplus of $1.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 included an operating surplus in the General Fund of $172 million, in the Federal Special Revenue Fund of $6 million, in the General Debt Service Fund of $377 million and $646 million in Other Governmental Funds. For further information, refer to the MD&A which immediately follows the independent auditors' report.

The State's financial position as shown in its Governmental Funds Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2014 includes a fund balance of $7.7 billion comprised of $36.3 billion of assets less liabilities of $25 billion and deferred inflows of resources of $3.6 billion. The Governmental Funds fund balance includes a $567 million accumulated deficit General Fund balance.

Certificate of Achievement

The Office of the State Comptroller was honored for the 25th consecutive year to receive the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers Association for the State's 2013 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This prestigious award represents the highest form of recognition in the area of governmental financial reporting, and reflects a commitment by the Office of the State Comptroller to communicate the State's financial results and position clearly to the taxpayers through public disclosure.

Acknowledgments

This report could not have been prepared without the cooperation of all State agencies, the Legislature, and the Judiciary. I especially appreciate the professionalism and dedication demonstrated by my staff in the preparation of this report.

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

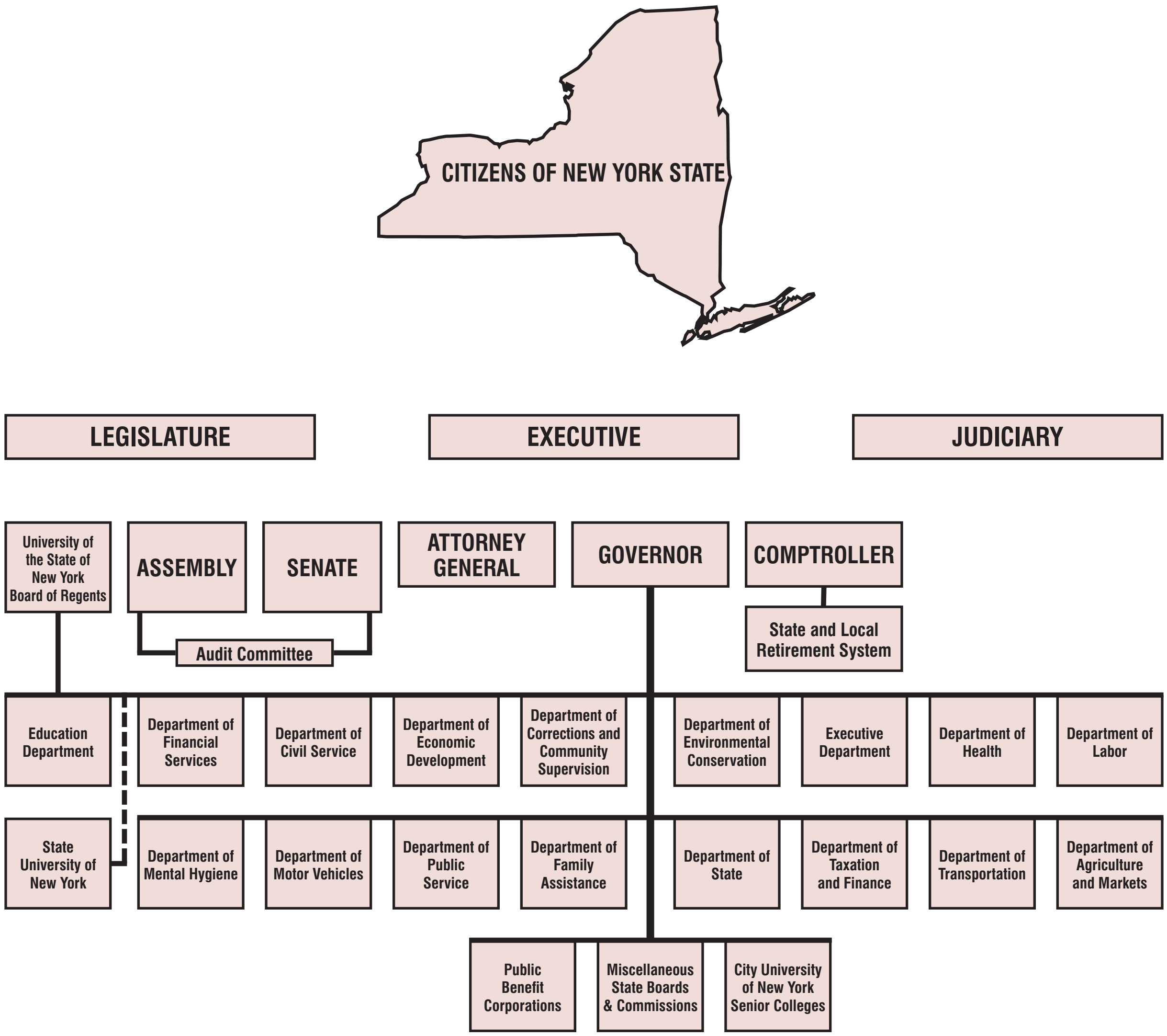
Presented to

State of New York

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

March 31, 2013

Executive Director/CEO



STATE OF NEW YORK
Selected State Officials

Executive

Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor • **Robert J. Duffy,** Lieutenant Governor • **Thomas P. DiNapoli,** State Comptroller
Eric T. Schneiderman, Attorney General

Judicial

Jonathan Lippman, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York

Legislative

Dean G. Skelos, Senate Republican Conference Leader • **Sheldon Silver,** Speaker of the Assembly
Andrea Stewart-Cousins, Senate Democratic Conference Leader
Jeffrey D. Klein, Senate Independent Democratic Conference Leader • **Brian M. Kolb,** Assembly Minority Leader

STATE OF NEW YORK
COMPTROLLER
EXCELSIOR

Financial Section

KPMG LLP
515 Broadway
Albany, NY 12207-2974

Independent Auditors' Report

The Audit Committee
New York State Legislature:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of New York (the State), as of and for the year ended March 31, 2014, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the New York Local Government Assistance Corporation, the Tuition Savings Program, and certain of the discretely presented component units as identified in note 14 to the basic financial statements. The New York Local Government Assistance Corporation represents less than 1 percent of the assets of the governmental activities and the aggregate remaining fund information, and 2 percent and 5 percent, respectively, of the revenues of the governmental activities and the aggregate remaining fund information. The Tuition Savings Program represents 8 percent of the assets and the revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information. The certain discretely presented component units as identified in note 14 of the basic financial statements represent 60 percent and 67 percent, respectively, of the assets and the revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. The financial statements of these entities were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for the New York Local Government Assistance Corporation, the Tuition Savings Program, and the certain discretely presented component units as identified in note 14 of the basic financial statements, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The financial statements of the Lottery enterprise fund and of certain discretely presented component units as identified in note 14 of the basic financial statements were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of New York, as of March 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1(t) to the basic financial statements, in fiscal year 2014, the State adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus*, and Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities.* Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information listed in the accompanying table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the GASB who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information listed in the accompanying table of contents, and the introductory and statistical sections are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and the other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, and the reports of the other auditors, the other supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 24, 2014 on our consideration of the State's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the State's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KPMG LLP

July 24, 2014
Albany, New York

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(unaudited)

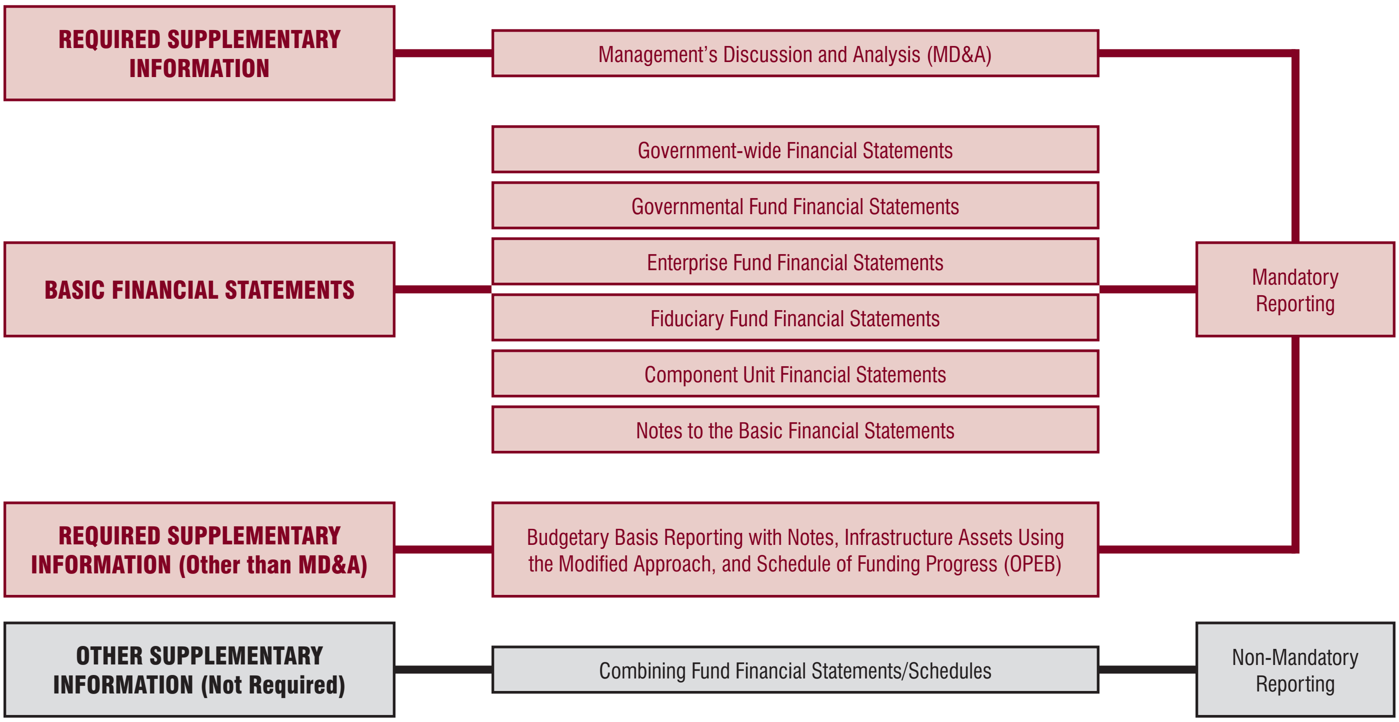
Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) provides a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the State of New York (State) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. The MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the State's basic financial statements, which have the following components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. The MD&A is designed to (a) assist the reader in focusing on significant financial matters, (b) provide an overview of the State's financial activities, (c) identify any material changes from the original budget, and (d) highlight individual fund matters. The following presentation is by necessity highly summarized, and in order to gain a thorough understanding of the State's financial condition, the following financial statements, notes and required supplementary information should be reviewed in their entirety.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- New York State reported net position of $27 billion, comprised of $147.6 billion in total assets and $884 million in deferred outflows of resources, less $119.8 billion in total liabilities and $1.7 billion in deferred inflows of resources (Table 1).
- The State's net position increased by $2.5 billion as a result of this year's operations. The net position for governmental activities increased by $2.1 billion (8 percent) and net position for business-type activities increased by $407 million (32.6 percent) (Table 2) due to current year operations.
- The State's governmental activities had total revenues of $134.6 billion, which exceeded total expenses of $130.4 billion, excluding transfers to business-type activities of $2.4 billion and a special item of $250 million, by $4.2 billion (Table 2).
- The total cost of all the State's programs, which includes $23.8 billion in business-type activities, was $154.3 billion (Table 2).
- The General Fund reported a surplus this year of $172 million, which decreased the accumulated fund deficit to $567 million.
- The State reported additional Federal funding of $2.1 billion for Medicaid, unemployment benefits, education and other programs from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Federal Stimulus) as of March 31, 2014.
- Total debt outstanding at year-end was $58.3 billion, comprised of $44.6 billion in governmental activities and $13.7 billion in business-type activities (Table 5).

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and supplementary information. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (on pages 31 and 32, respectively) provide information about the activities of the State as a whole and present a longer-term view of the State's finances. Fund financial statements start on page 34. For governmental activities, these statements show how services were financed in the short-term, as well as how much may remain for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the State's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the State's most significant funds. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the State acts solely as a trustee for the benefit of those outside the government and about public benefit corporations for which the State is accountable. The layout and relationship of the financial statements and supplementary information is visually illustrated as follows:



Reporting the State as a Whole

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The analysis of the State, as a whole, begins on page 22. One of the most important questions asked about the State's finances is: "Is the State, as a whole, better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the State as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting method used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account, regardless of when cash was received or paid.

These two statements report the State's net position and changes in it. One can think of the State's net position—the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources—as one way to measure the State's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the State's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. One may need to consider other non-financial factors, such as changes in the State's tax structure, population, employment, and the condition of the State's roads, bridges and buildings, in order to assess the overall health of the State.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, operations of the State are divided into three kinds of activities:

- *Governmental Activities*—Most of the State's basic services are reported here, including education, public health, public welfare, public safety, transportation, environment and recreation, support and regulation of business, general government, and interest on long-term debt. Federal grants, personal income taxes, consumption and use taxes, business and other taxes, transfer of lottery revenues, and bond proceeds finance most of these activities.

- ***Business-type Activities***—The State charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or part of the cost of certain services it provides. The State's Lottery Fund, Unemployment Insurance Benefit Fund, the State University of New York (SUNY) and the City University of New York (CUNY) Senior Colleges are reported here.
- ***Component Units***—The State includes 42 separate legal entities in its report, as disclosed in Notes 1 and 14 of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements. Although legally separate, these "component units" are important because the State is financially accountable for them and may be affected by their financial well-being. In addition, the State blends two other component units in the governmental activities because they provide services exclusively to the State.

Reporting the State's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Financial statements prepared at the fund level provide additional details about the State's financial position and activities. By definition, funds are accounting entities with a self-balancing set of accounts created for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or achieving specific goals. Information presented in the fund financial statements differs from the information presented in the government-wide statements because the perspective and basis of accounting used to prepare the fund financial statements are different than the perspective and basis of accounting used to prepare the government-wide statements. The State's governmental and proprietary fund types use different perspectives and accounting bases. The funds presented in the fund financial statements are categorized as either major or non-major funds as required by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The State uses three fund types for operations—governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. The analysis of the State's major funds begins on page 24. The fund financial statements begin on page 34 and provide detailed information about the most significant funds, not the State as a whole.

- ***Governmental Funds***—Most of the State's basic services and expenditures are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances remaining at year-end that are available for spending. Governmental fund financial statements are prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. Assets and liabilities that do not impact current financial resources, such as capital assets and long-term liabilities, are not recognized in the governmental funds statements. The governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view of the State's general government operations and the basic services the State provides. Governmental funds information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the State's programs. The relationships (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds are presented in the reconciliations following the fund financial statements.
- ***Proprietary Funds***—These funds are utilized when the State charges customers to recover its costs of providing services. Proprietary funds report on business-type activities, which include enterprise type funds and internal service type funds. The State has no internal service type funds on a GAAP basis and, therefore, has only one proprietary fund type—Enterprise. The State's enterprise funds are the same as the business-type activities reported in the government-wide statements. Proprietary Funds statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. In addition to a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position, Proprietary Funds are also required to report a Statement of Cash Flows (page 42).

Reporting the State's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The State is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its employees' pension plans. It is also responsible for other assets that, because of a trust arrangement, can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. All the State's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position on pages 44 and 45, respectively. We exclude these activities from the State's government-wide financial statements because the State cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The State is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

Component Units of the State

The State has created numerous public benefit corporations—two of which provide services exclusively to the State government itself, the New York Local Government Assistance Corporation (LGAC) and the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (TSFC), and the rest of which also provide services directly to citizens. The financial position and activities of the LGAC and the TSFC have been blended within the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities in the governmental activities column and in the governmental funds. The financial position and activities of the public benefit corporations that provide services directly to citizens have been presented in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities under the component units column and also in more detail in the component units Combining Statement of Net Position and the component units Combining Statement of Activities. These component units have been discretely presented in the State's financial statements because their nature and significance to the State cause them to have an effect on the fiscal condition of the State and the State is accountable for them.

OVERALL FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Governmental entities are required by GAAP to report on their net position. The Statement of Net Position presents the value of all of New York State's assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between them reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of changes in a government's financial position. The State reported net position of $27 billion, comprised of $70 billion in capital assets net of related debt, and $5.1 billion in restricted net position, offset by an unrestricted net position deficit of $48.1 billion.

Net position reported for governmental activities increased by $2 billion, increasing to $27.8 billion from $25.8 billion from last fiscal year. Unrestricted net position for governmental activities—the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements—had a deficit of $44.8 billion at March 31, 2014. The following table (Table 1) was derived from the current and prior year government-wide Statements of Net Position, with prior year amounts being restated to reflect the implementation of accounting standards:

Table 1
Net Position as of March 31, 2014 and 2013
(Amounts in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities*		Total Primary Government	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Assets:						
Non-capital assets:						
Cash and investments	$ 12,849	$ 9,319	$ 6,350	$ 6,649	$ 19,199	$ 15,968
Receivables, net	22,508	22,916	5,037	4,889	27,545	27,805
Other	317	227	118	128	435	355
Total non-capital assets	**35,674**	**32,462**	**11,505**	**11,666**	**47,179**	**44,128**
Capital assets	86,235	84,822	14,206	12,903	100,441	97,725
Total assets	**121,909**	**117,284**	**25,711**	**24,569**	**147,620**	**141,853**
Deferred outflows of resources	**724**	**833**	**160**	**198**	**884**	**1,031**
Liabilities:						
Liabilities due within one year	29,178	28,686	5,539	6,736	34,717	35,422
Liabilities due in more than one year	63,947	63,652	21,173	19,279	85,120	82,931
Total liabilities	**93,125**	**92,338**	**26,712**	**26,015**	**119,837**	**118,353**
Deferred inflows of resources	**1,670**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,670**	**—**
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	68,791	67,162	1,220	1,188	70,011	68,350
Restricted	3,814	2,997	1,270	1,222	5,084	4,219
Unrestricted deficits	(44,767)	(44,380)	(3,331)	(3,658)	(48,098)	(48,038)
Total net position	**$ 27,838**	**$ 25,779**	**$ (841)**	**$ (1,248)**	**$ 26,997**	**$ 24,531**

**As of June 30, 2013 and 2012 for SUNY and CUNY activities*

The net position deficit in unrestricted governmental activities, which increased by $387 million in 2014, exists primarily because the State has issued debt for purposes not resulting in a capital asset related to State governmental activities and the obligation related to other postemployment benefits ($12.6 billion). Such outstanding debt included: securitizing the State's future tobacco settlement receipts ($2.1 billion); eliminating the need for seasonal borrowing by the LGAC ($2.6 billion); and borrowing for local highway and bridge projects ($4.2 billion), local mass transit projects ($1.7 billion), and a wide variety of grants and other expenditures not resulting in State capital assets ($13.3 billion). This deficit in unrestricted net position of governmental activities can be expected to continue for as long as the State continues to have obligations outstanding for purposes other than the acquisition of State governmental capital assets.

The net position for business-type activities increased by $407 million (32.6 percent) to a deficit of $841 million in 2014 as compared to a deficit of $1.2 billion in 2013, as restated. The increase in net position for business-type activities was caused primarily by employer contributions and other revenue exceeding unemployment benefit payments for the Unemployment Insurance Fund ($894 million), and CUNY Senior College operating revenues and State support exceeding operating expenses ($61 million). This was partially offset by SUNY expenses exceeding operating revenues and State support ($405 million), and Lottery expenses, including education aid transfers, exceeding revenues ($143 million).

The following table (Table 2) was derived from the current and prior year government-wide Statements of Activities, with prior year amounts being restated to reflect the implementation of accounting standards:

Table 2
Changes in Net Position for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

(Amounts in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities*		Total Primary Government	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 14,063	$ 13,531	$ 13,935	$ 13,733	$ 27,998	$ 27,264
Operating grants and contributions	48,598	48,337	7,681	9,066	56,279	57,403
Capital grants and contributions	1,455	1,370	89	64	1,544	1,434
General revenues:						
Taxes	68,371	67,931	—	—	68,371	67,931
Other	2,126	2,157	981	750	3,107	2,907
Total revenues	**134,613**	**133,326**	**22,686**	**23,613**	**157,299**	**156,939**
Expenses:						
Education	31,791	31,125	—	—	31,791	31,125
Public health	54,995	55,042	—	—	54,995	55,042
Public welfare	15,525	15,931	—	—	15,525	15,931
Public safety	7,680	8,264	—	—	7,680	8,264
Transportation	8,171	8,928	—	—	8,171	8,928
Other	12,269	12,016	—	—	12,269	12,016
Lottery	—	—	6,162	5,914	6,162	5,914
Unemployment insurance	—	—	4,529	6,718	4,529	6,718
State University of New York	—	—	10,061	9,940	10,061	9,940
City University of New York	—	—	3,088	3,022	3,088	3,022
Total expenses	**130,431**	**131,306**	**23,840**	**25,594**	**154,271**	**156,900**
Increase (decrease) in net position before special item and transfers	**4,182**	**2,020**	**(1,154)**	**(1,981)**	**3,028**	**39**
Special Item	250	—	—	—	250	—
Transfers	(2,373)	(2,082)	1,561	1,717	(812)	(365)
Changes in net position	**2,059**	**(62)**	**407**	**(264)**	**2,466**	**(326)**
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	**25,779**	**25,841**	**(1,248)**	**(984)**	**24,531**	**24,857**
Net position, end of year	**$ 27,838**	**$ 25,779**	**$ (841)**	**$ (1,248)**	**$ 26,997**	**$ 24,531**

**As of June 30, 2013 and 2012 for SUNY and CUNY activities*

Governmental Activities

In fiscal year 2014, the State's total revenues for governmental activities of $134.6 billion exceeded its total expenses of $130.4 billion by $4.2 billion (Table 2). However, as shown in the Statement of Activities on page 32, the amount that State taxpayers ultimately financed for activities through State taxes and other State revenues was $70.5 billion. Overall, the State's governmental program revenues, including intergovernmental aid, fees for services and capital grants, were $64.1 billion in 2014. The State paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of governmental activities with $68.4 billion in taxes and $2.1 billion in other revenues, including investment earnings.

Table 3 presents the cost of State support for each of the State's five largest programs: education, public health, public welfare, public safety, and transportation, as well as each program's net cost (total cost less revenues generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial obligation that was placed upon the State's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table 3
Governmental Activities for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

(Amounts in millions)

	2014			2013
	Total Cost of Services	Program Revenues	Net Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
Education	$ 31,791	$ 4,013	$ 27,778	$ 27,416
Public health	54,995	35,250	19,745	20,070
Public welfare	15,525	12,800	2,725	3,242
Public safety	7,680	2,640	5,040	6,053
Transportation	8,171	3,549	4,622	5,680
All others	12,269	5,864	6,405	5,607
Totals	**$ 130,431**	**$ 64,116**	**$ 66,315**	**$ 68,068**

Business-type Activities

The cost of all business-type activities this year was $23.8 billion, a decrease of $1.8 billion as compared to $25.6 billion in 2013 (Table 2). A decrease in unemployment benefit payments for the Unemployment Insurance Fund was offset by increases in Lottery prizes and commissions and fees, and SUNY and CUNY Senior Colleges educational and general expenses. As shown in the Statement of Activities on page 32, the amount reported as transfers that General Fund tax revenues ultimately financed for business-type activities was $1.6 billion after activity costs were paid by those directly benefiting from the programs ($13.9 billion), and after grants and contributions ($7.7 billion). The decrease in revenues from operating grants and contributions was primarily due to the decrease in employer contributions into the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The increase in revenues from charges for services was primarily caused by increases in Lottery ticket and video gaming sales.

THE STATE'S FUNDS

The State uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with legal and finance-related requirements. As the State completed the year, its governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet on page 34) reported a combined fund balance of $7.7 billion. Included in this year's total change in fund balance is a surplus of $172 million in the State's General Fund, resulting from expenditures exceeding revenues by $11.3 billion, which was offset by other financing sources of $11.2 billion and a special item for State Insurance Fund (SIF) reserve release of $250 million to the General Fund. The General Fund reported increases in business taxes ($128 million), other taxes ($225 million), and miscellaneous revenues and the special item ($1.1 billion) offset by decreases in personal income taxes ($996 million) and consumption and use taxes ($2.5 billion). Consumption and use taxes decreased due to new legislation which lowered the distribution of sales tax collections in the General Fund. The increase in miscellaneous revenues is due to new revenue sources related to casinos, the Tribal State Compact revenues and the State Insurance Fund reserve release (special item). Total General Fund revenues decreased $2.3 billion while expenditures decreased $14 million. Local assistance expenditures decreased by nearly $584 million, due primarily to the timing of public health and education assistance expenditures. State operations increased $570 million, due to higher expenditures related to fringe benefits, primarily pension contributions. The State ended the 2013-14 fiscal year with a General Fund accumulated deficit fund balance of $567 million.

The Enterprise Funds financial statements provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The change in net position of the Enterprise Funds has already been discussed in the preceding discussion of business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The State's financial plan, which uses the cash basis of accounting, is updated quarterly throughout the year as required by the State Finance Law. The quarterly updates to the 2013-14 financial plan reflected revisions to the original financial plan based on actual operating results to date and an updated analysis of underlying economic, revenue, and spending trends, as well as other actions and developments. This discussion includes comparisons to estimates from two different financial plan updates in 2013-14: the original financial plan (issued May 2013) and the final financial plan (issued February 25, 2014).

General Fund receipts exceeded disbursements by $625 million in 2013-14. The General Fund ended the fiscal year with a closing cash fund balance of $2.2 billion, which consisted of $1.5 billion in the State's rainy day reserve funds ($1.1 billion in the Tax Stabilization Reserve Account and $350 million in the Rainy Day Reserve Account), $87 million in the Community Projects Account, $21 million in the Contingency Reserve Account, and $646 million in Refund Reserve Account. Total General Fund receipts for the year (including transfers from other funds) were approximately $61.9 billion. Total General Fund disbursements for the year (including transfers to other funds) were approximately $61.2 billion.

Net operating results were $526 million more favorable than anticipated in the original financial plan, with net operating results in the original plan projected at $99 million. Both total receipts and total disbursements exceeded original financial plan estimates; however receipts exceeded original financial plan estimates by a greater amount, with total receipts exceeding original financial plan estimates by $611 million and total disbursements exceeding original financial plan estimates by $85 million.

Several factors contributed to higher than projected total receipts. Actual base tax growth for 2013-14 finished at 6.3 percent, which was higher than the original financial plan estimate of 4.6 percent. Higher overall tax collections were primarily attributable to higher personal income tax collections driven by stronger than expected growth in estimated payments, higher estate tax collections due to both the volume and average value of transactions, partly offset by lower than anticipated business tax receipts as a result of weakness in 2013 liability payments associated with the insurance and bank taxes. The variance in non-tax receipts primarily represents payments resulting from financial and legal settlements reached between the State and certain financial institutions, including a settlement with the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ relating to banking law violations, and a settlement with J.P. Morgan for its violation of mortgage lending practices. These increased receipts were partly offset by lower than projected abandoned property collections, and lower licensing and fee revenue. Higher than projected total disbursements were primarily a result of higher transfers to support debt service payments, including the early payment of certain FY 2015 obligations. These higher transfers were partially offset by lower disbursements for local assistance and State operations.

Net operating results were $432 million more favorable than anticipated in the final financial plan, with net operating results in the final financial plan projected at $193 million. Total receipts were higher than the final financial plan estimates (by $214 million) while total disbursements were lower than final financial plan estimates (by $218 million). Higher than projected total receipts mainly reflected higher tax collections across all categories. Lower than projected total disbursements mainly reflected lower spending for local assistance and State operations, partly offset by higher transfers to support debt service and capital projects costs.

The State's current year General Fund GAAP surplus of $172 million reported on page 36 differs from the General Fund's budgetary basis surplus of receipts to disbursements, of $625 million reported in the reconciliation found under Budgetary Basis Reporting on page 104. This variation results from differences in basis of accounting, entity and perspective differences between budgetary reporting versus those established as GAAP and followed in preparation of this financial statement.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of 2014, the State has $100.4 billion invested in a broad range of capital assets, including equipment, buildings, construction in progress, land preparation, and infrastructure, which primarily includes roads and bridges (Table 4). This amount represents a net increase (including additions and deductions) of $2.7 billion over last year, with prior year amounts for business-type activities being restated to reflect the implementation of accounting standards.

Table 4
Capital Assets as of March 31, 2014 and 2013

(Net of depreciation, amounts in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities*		Total Primary Government	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Land and land improvements	$ 4,145	$ 4,102	$ 787	$ 739	$ 4,932	$ 4,841
Land preparation	3,581	3,517	—	—	3,581	3,517
Buildings	4,526	4,659	8,340	6,987	12,866	11,646
Equipment and library books	272	222	751	738	1,023	960
Construction in progress	6,390	5,467	3,749	3,884	10,139	9,351
Infrastructure	66,780	66,444	525	505	67,305	66,949
Artwork and historical treasures	—	—	37	37	37	37
Intangible assets	541	411	17	13	558	424
Totals	**$ 86,235**	**$ 84,822**	**$ 14,206**	**$ 12,903**	**$ 100,441**	**$ 97,725**

**As of June 30, 2013 and 2012 for SUNY and CUNY activities*

State-owned roads and bridges that are maintained by the Department of Transportation (DOT) are being reported using the modified approach. As allowed by the reporting provisions in the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASBS) No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*, infrastructure assets that meet prescribed criteria do not have to be depreciated but must be maintained at levels defined by State policy. The State is responsible for maintaining more than 42,600 lane miles of highway and 7,901 bridges.

Highway condition is rated using a scale of 1 (very poor) to 10 (excellent) based on the prevalence of surface-related pavement distress. For bridges, a rating of 6 to 7 is excellent, which indicates that no repairs are necessary. A rating of 3 to 5 is fair to good, which indicates that minor repairs are required. A rating of 1 to 2 is deficient, which indicates major repairs or replacements are necessary. Refer to the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) for additional information regarding infrastructure assets using the modified approach. Pavement condition rating parameters for the current year are between 6.7 and 7.2, while bridge pavement condition parameters are between 5.3 and 5.6. Capital spending for highway and bridge maintenance and preservation projects was approximately $1.3 billion in 2014.

The State's 2014-15 fiscal year capital budget calls for it to spend $9.4 billion for capital projects, of which $4.5 billion is for transportation projects. To pay for these capital projects, the State plans to use $300 million in general obligation bond proceeds, $5 billion in other financing arrangements with public authorities, $1.7 billion in Federal funds, and $2.4 billion in funds on hand or received during the year. More detailed information about the State's capitalization policy for capital assets is presented in Note 1 of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

Debt Administration

The State has obtained long-term financing in the form of voter-approved General Obligation debt (voter-approved debt) and other obligations that are authorized by legislation but not approved by the voters (non-voter-approved debt), including lease/purchase and contractual obligations where the State's legal obligation to make payments is subject to and paid from annual appropriations made by the Legislature or from assignment of revenue in the case of Tobacco Settlement Revenue Bonds. Equipment and building capital leases, and mortgage loan commitments, which represent $303 million as of March 31, 2014, do not require legislative or voter approval. Other obligations include certain bonds issued through State public authorities and certificates of participation. The State administers its long-term financing needs as a single portfolio of State-supported debt that includes general obligation bonds and other obligations of both its governmental activities and business-type activities. Most of the debt reported under business-type activities, all of which was issued for capital assets used in those activities, is supported by payments from resources generated by the State's governmental activities—thus it is not expected to be repaid from resources generated by business-type activities. The State Finance Law allows the bonded portion of this single combined debt portfolio, which includes debt reported in both governmental and business-type activities, to include debt instruments which result in a net variable rate exposure in an amount that does not exceed 15 percent of total outstanding State-supported debt, and interest rate exchange agreements (swaps) that do not exceed 15 percent of total outstanding State-supported debt. At March 31, 2014, the State had $204 million in State-supported (net) variable rate bonds outstanding and $2 billion in interest rate exchange agreements, in which the State issues variable rate bonds and enters into a swap agreement that effectively converts the rate to a fixed rate. Risks related to these transactions are explained in Note 7.

At March 31, 2014, variable rate bonds, net of those subject to the fixed rate swaps, were equal to 0.4 percent of the State-supported debt portfolio. Variable rate bonds that were converted to a synthetic fixed rate through swap agreements of $2 billion were equal to 4 percent of the total State-supported debt portfolio.

At March 31, 2014, the State had $58.3 billion in bonds, notes, and other financing agreements outstanding compared with $57.9 billion last year, an increase of $406 million as shown below in the table, with prior year amounts for business-type activities being restated to reflect the implementation of accounting standards.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt as of March 31, 2014 and 2013
(Amounts in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities*		Total Primary Government	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
State-supported debt as defined by the State Finance Law:						
General obligation bonds (voter-approved)	$ 3,191	$ 3,524	$ —	$ —	$ 3,191	$ 3,524
Other financing arrangements	36,321	36,343	12,655	11,853	48,976	48,196
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation bonds	2,053	2,411	—	—	2,053	2,411
MBBA Special Purpose School Aid bonds	281	294	—	—	281	294
Capital lease obligations	3	5	229	227	232	232
Mortgage loan commitments	—	—	71	74	71	74
Unamortized bond premiums (discounts)	2,754	2,627	722	492	3,476	3,119
Accumulated accretion on capital appreciation bonds	42	66	—	—	42	66
Totals	**$ 44,645**	**$ 45,270**	**$ 13,677**	**$ 12,646**	**$ 58,322**	**$ 57,916**

**As of June 30, 2013 and 2012 for SUNY and CUNY activities*

In addition to the debt outlined above, the State reported $440 million in governmental activities for collateralized borrowings for which specific revenues have been pledged.

During the 12 month period reported, the State issued $6.6 billion in bonds, of which $2.5 billion was for refunding and $4.1 billion was for new borrowing. See Note 16 for State debt issued subsequent to the reporting period.

Table 6
New Debt Issued During Prior 12 Month Period
(Amounts in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities*		Total Primary Government	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Voter-approved debt:						
General obligation:						
New issues	$ —	$ 396	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 396
Refunding issues	—	171	—	—	—	171
Total voter-approved debt	**—**	**567**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**567**
Non-voter-approved debt:						
Other financing arrangements:						
New issues	2,684	1,835	1,396	1,126	4,080	2,961
Refunding issues	2,247	2,263	249	891	2,496	3,154
Total non-voter-approved debt	**4,931**	**4,098**	**1,645**	**2,017**	**6,576**	**6,115**
Totals	**$ 4,931**	**$ 4,665**	**$ 1,645**	**$ 2,017**	**$ 6,576**	**$ 6,682**

**As of June 30, 2013 and 2012 for SUNY and CUNY activities*

The State's assigned general obligation bond ratings on March 31, 2014 were as follows: AA by Standard & Poor's Investor Services (S&P), Aa2 by Moody's Investor Service, Inc., and AA by Fitch Investor Service. In June 2014, the ratings for general obligation bonds were upgraded to AA+ by Fitch Investor Service and Aa1 by Moody's Investor Service. The State Constitution, with exceptions for emergencies, limits the amount of general obligation bonds that can be issued to that amount approved by the voters for a single work or purpose in a general election. Currently, the State has $908 million in authorized but unissued bond capacity that can be used to issue bonds for specifically approved purposes. The State may issue short-term debt without voter approval in anticipation of the receipt of taxes and revenues or proceeds from duly authorized but not issued general obligation bonds.

The State Finance Law, through the Debt Reform Act of 2000 (the Act), also imposes phased-in caps on the issuance of new State-supported debt and related debt service costs. The Act also limits the use of debt to capital works and purposes, and establishes a maximum length of term for repayment of 30 years. The Act applies to all State-supported debt. The Act does not apply to debt issued prior to April 1, 2000 or to other obligations issued by public authorities where the State is not the direct obligor.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING THE STATE

In 2013, the national economy continued its recovery from the most serious recession since the Great Depression. Growth in national employment has accelerated over the past two years, and the number of jobs has reached prerecession levels. The unemployment rate, while still higher than before the recession, has fallen from a peak of 10 percent in October 2009 to 6.7 percent in March 2014, the lowest level since October 2008. Nevertheless, federal government spending cuts and higher taxes weighed down consumer and business spending, and the increase in the nation's Gross Domestic Product was held to 1.9 percent, which was slower than the rate in 2012.

Citing improvements in the economy, the Federal Reserve began to scale back its bond purchasing program, which was created to hold down long-term interest rates and to stimulate economic growth, in December 2013. The Federal Reserve also reaffirmed its position that short-term interest rates will remain near zero to support continued progress toward its objectives of maximum employment and 2 percent inflation.

New York State's economy continued to recover from the Great Recession. While growth in the Gross State Product slowed to 0.7 percent in 2013, job gains remained strong, averaging 1.4 percent over calendar years 2011 through 2013. Between October 2009 (when employment reached a recessionary low) and March 2014, New York added 495,500 jobs, or 150 percent of the jobs lost during the recession.

Job growth in New York during the current economic recovery has been concentrated in lower-paying sectors, such as in educational and health care services, and leisure and hospitality. These sectors account for more than three-quarters of all jobs created in the State since 2009. Among higher-paying sectors, job growth has been strong in professional and business services. Government and manufacturing are the only sectors that continued to lose jobs.

Although employment in New York State has exceeded the prerecession level, the job recovery has been uneven across the State's metropolitan areas. Through March 2014, New York City had added more than twice as many jobs as it lost in the recession. The metropolitan areas of Ithaca, Long Island, and the Mid-Hudson Valley also added more jobs than were lost during the recession, but the recovery has progressed more slowly in other upstate areas.

The State's unemployment rate has fallen from a peak of 8.9 percent in December 2009 to 6.9 percent in March 2014, but it remains above its prerecession level (4.3 percent). In March 2014, more than a third of the unemployed people in New York State were long-term unemployed (i.e., out of work for six months or longer), which was a similar share as in the nation. The percentage of long-term unemployed was lower than the peak in March 2013 (46 percent), but remained elevated compared to the prerecession level. Across the metropolitan areas in the State in March 2014, the unemployment rate was highest in New York City and Elmira (8 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively), and lowest in Ithaca and Long Island (4.5 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively).

The securities industry is important to the State's economy, providing 12 percent of all wages paid in the State and generating nearly 16 percent of State tax revenues. The Federal Reserve's low-interest-rate policies helped Wall Street rebound from record losses during the financial crisis with five consecutive years of profitability (including the three best years on record). Although the broker/dealer profits of the member firms of the New York Stock Exchange (the traditional measure of industry profitability) declined by 30 percent to $16.7 billion in 2013, profitability was still good by historical standards. The industry got off to a strong start in the first quarter of 2014 with profits of $5.3 billion, even though profitability was held down by litigation costs related to the financial crisis.

In February 2014, the Office of the State Comptroller estimated that bonuses (including compensation deferred from prior years) for securities industry employees who work in New York City increased by 15 percent to an average of $164,530. The total bonus pool also rose by 15 percent to reach $26.7 billion.

Although Wall Street has been profitable for several years, the securities industry in New York City continued to shed jobs as it adapted to new conditions. After losing 26,000 jobs during the recession, the securities industry added jobs during 2010 but resumed downsizing beginning in 2011. During the first three months of 2014, the securities industry lost another 1,300 jobs (compared to the same period one year earlier) and the industry was almost 14 percent smaller than before the financial crisis.

CONTACTING THE STATE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the State's finances and to show the State's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the State Comptroller's Communications Office at 110 State Street, 15th Floor, Albany, New York 12236 or visit our website at *www.osc.state.ny.us*.

Basic Financial Statements

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

Statement of Net Position

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 12,849	$ 6,350	$ 19,199	$ 44,523
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:				
Taxes	12,408	—	12,408	—
Due from Federal government	7,258	—	7,258	—
Loans, leases and notes	—	—	—	40,934
Other	3,069	4,327	7,396	5,257
Internal balances	(227)	710	483	—
Other assets	317	118	435	3,850
Capital assets:				
Land, infrastructure and construction in progress	80,462	4,566	85,028	13,405
Buildings, equipment, land improvements and infrastructure, net of depreciation	5,232	9,623	14,855	65,164
Intangible assets, net of amortization	541	17	558	2,154
Derivative instruments	—	—	—	29
Total assets	**121,909**	**25,711**	**147,620**	**175,316**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**724**	**160**	**884**	**1,543**
LIABILITIES:				
Tax refunds payable	9,551	—	9,551	—
Accounts payable	627	839	1,466	535
Accrued liabilities	7,205	1,329	8,534	19,851
Payable to local governments	6,402	—	6,402	—
Interest payable	446	164	610	—
Pension contributions payable	313	—	313	374
Unearned revenues	474	401	875	1,395
Derivative instruments	—	—	—	74
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year	4,160	2,806	6,966	6,718
Due in more than one year:				
Tax refunds payable	1,087	—	1,087	—
Accrued liabilities	5,142	1,016	6,158	431
Payable to local governments	583	—	583	—
Due to Federal government	—	1,550	1,550	—
Lottery prizes payable	—	1,298	1,298	—
Pension contributions payable	2,122	10	2,132	37
Other postemployment benefits	12,573	4,198	16,771	11,450
Pollution remediation	583	—	583	96
Collateralized borrowings	430	—	430	—
Obligations under lease/purchase and other financing arrangements	38,203	13,034	51,237	—
Notes payable	—	—	—	305
Bonds payable	3,033	—	3,033	85,318
Other long-term liabilities	—	—	—	10,356
Derivative instruments	191	67	258	692
Total liabilities	**93,125**	**26,712**	**119,837**	**137,632**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**1,670**	**—**	**1,670**	**243**
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	68,791	1,220	70,011	28,417
Restricted for:				
Debt service	3,271	—	3,271	2,031
Higher education, research and patient care	—	1,120	1,120	2,425
Environmental projects and energy programs	113	—	113	7,536
Economic development, housing and transportation	199	—	199	1,783
Insurance and administrative requirements	—	—	—	1,740
Future lottery prizes	—	150	150	—
Other government programs	231	—	231	—
Unrestricted deficits	(44,767)	(3,331)	(48,098)	(4,948)
Total net position	**$ 27,838**	**$ (841)**	**$ 26,997**	**$ 38,984**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

		Program Revenues		
Functions/Programs	**Expenses**	**Charges for Services**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**
Primary Government:				
Governmental activities:				
Education	$ 31,791	$ 86	$ 3,927	$ —
Public health	54,995	6,207	29,043	—
Public welfare	15,525	905	11,895	—
Public safety	7,680	188	2,441	11
Transportation	8,171	1,406	717	1,426
Environment and recreation	1,350	258	389	18
Support and regulate business	1,600	1,870	26	—
General government	7,534	3,143	121	—
Interest on long-term debt	1,785	—	39	—
Total governmental activities	**130,431**	**14,063**	**48,598**	**1,455**
Business-type activities:				
Lottery	6,162	9,226	—	—
Unemployment insurance	4,529	—	4,937	—
State University of New York	10,061	4,067	1,880	89
City University of New York	3,088	642	864	—
Total business-type activities	**23,840**	**13,935**	**7,681**	**89**
Total primary government	**$ 154,271**	**$ 27,998**	**$ 56,279**	**$ 1,544**
Total component units	**$ 37,447**	**$ 21,333**	**$ 9,243**	**$ 2,154**

General revenues:
Taxes:
Personal income
Consumption and use
Business
Other
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs
Investment earnings
Miscellaneous
Total general revenues
Transfers
Special item—State Insurance Fund reserve release
Total general revenues, transfers and special item
Change in net position
Net position—beginning of year, as restated
Net position—end of year

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	**Business-type Activities**	**Total**	**Component Units**
$ (27,778)	$ —	$ (27,778)	$ —
(19,745)	—	(19,745)	—
(2,725)	—	(2,725)	—
(5,040)	—	(5,040)	—
(4,622)	—	(4,622)	—
(685)	—	(685)	—
296	—	296	—
(4,270)	—	(4,270)	—
(1,746)	—	(1,746)	—
(66,315)	**—**	**(66,315)**	**—**
—	3,064	3,064	—
—	408	408	—
—	(4,025)	(4,025)	—
—	(1,582)	(1,582)	—
—	**(2,135)**	**(2,135)**	**—**
(66,315)	**(2,135)**	**(68,450)**	**—**
			(4,717)
41,298	—	41,298	—
15,129	—	15,129	—
8,542	—	8,542	—
3,402	—	3,402	—
—	—	—	2,182
63	64	127	1,194
2,063	917	2,980	2,076
70,497	**981**	**71,478**	**5,452**
(2,373)	1,561	(812)	—
250	—	250	—
68,374	**2,542**	**70,916**	**5,452**
2,059	**407**	**2,466**	**735**
25,779	**(1,248)**	**24,531**	**38,249**
$ 27,838	**$ (841)**	**$ 26,997**	**$ 38,984**

Balance Sheet

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Major Funds					
	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS:						
Cash and investments	$ 5,159	$ 62	$ 1,926	$ 5,702	$ —	**$ 12,849**
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:						
Taxes	9,184	—	2,622	602	—	**12,408**
Due from Federal government	—	6,964	4	423	—	**7,391**
Other	1,254	468	445	902	—	**3,069**
Due from other funds	2,021	14	—	675	(2,452)	**258**
Other assets	271	29	—	17	—	**317**
Total assets	**$ 17,889**	**$ 7,537**	**$ 4,997**	**$ 8,321**	**$ (2,452)**	**$ 36,292**
LIABILITIES:						
Tax refunds payable	$ 7,415	$ —	$ 1,867	$ 269	$ —	**$ 9,551**
Accounts payable	230	104	—	293	—	**627**
Accrued liabilities	2,992	2,744	9	294	—	**6,039**
Payable to local governments	3,042	2,918	103	339	—	**6,402**
Due to other funds	1,726	735	559	1,032	(2,452)	**1,600**
Pension contributions payable	313	—	—	—	—	**313**
Unearned revenues	408	59	—	7	—	**474**
Total liabilities	**16,126**	**6,560**	**2,538**	**2,234**	**(2,452)**	**25,006**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**2,330**	**967**	**100**	**157**	**—**	**3,554**
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):						
Restricted	—	10	2,321	961	—	**3,292**
Committed	1,030	—	38	2,929	—	**3,997**
Assigned	1,772	—	—	2,534	—	**4,306**
Unassigned	(3,369)	—	—	(494)	—	**(3,863)**
Total fund balances (deficits)	**(567)**	**10**	**2,359**	**5,930**	**—**	**7,732**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficits)	**$ 17,889**	**$ 7,537**	**$ 4,997**	**$ 8,321**	**$ (2,452)**	**$ 36,292**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

Total fund balances—governmental funds	**$**	**7,732**
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds		86,235
Deferred inflows of resources related to the State's revenues that will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures are deferred in the funds		1,884
Medicaid cost recoveries are not available soon enough to reduce current period expenditures that are due to the Federal government		(133)
Deferred outflows of resources related to derivative instruments and deferred losses on refundings of bonds payable and obligations under lease/purchase and other financing arrangements are not reported in the funds		724
Some liabilities (listed below) are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Interest payable		(446)
Due to business-type activities		(51)
Long-term liabilities due within one year		(4,160)
Tax refunds payable		(1,087)
Accrued liabilities		(5,142)
Payable to local governments		(583)
Pension contributions payable		(2,122)
Other postemployment benefits		(12,573)
Pollution remediation		(583)
Collateralized borrowings		(430)
Obligations under lease/purchase and other financing arrangements		(38,203)
Bonds payable		(3,033)
Derivative instruments		(191)
Total net position—governmental activities	**$**	**27,838**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Deficits)

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	Major Funds					
	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Eliminations	Total
REVENUES:						
Taxes:						
Personal income	$ 26,811	$ —	$ 11,126	$ 3,358	$ —	**$ 41,295**
Consumption and use	6,264	—	3,098	5,777	—	**15,139**
Business	6,200	—	—	2,238	—	**8,438**
Other	1,246	—	—	2,152	—	**3,398**
Federal grants	—	47,727	35	2,414	—	**50,176**
Public health/patient fees	—	—	—	4,968	—	**4,968**
Tobacco settlement	—	—	441	51	—	**492**
Miscellaneous	7,938	61	21	3,654	(863)	**10,811**
Total revenues	**48,459**	**47,788**	**14,721**	**24,612**	**(863)**	**134,717**
EXPENDITURES:						
Local assistance grants:						
Education	20,717	3,687	—	6,735	—	**31,139**
Public health	16,071	26,538	—	5,469	—	**48,078**
Public welfare	3,041	10,484	—	233	—	**13,758**
Public safety	287	2,363	—	64	—	**2,714**
Transportation	575	46	—	5,178	—	**5,799**
Environment and recreation	10	1	—	443	—	**454**
Support and regulate business	376	7	—	453	—	**836**
General government	1,163	54	—	146	—	**1,363**
State operations:						
Personal service	8,744	650	—	205	—	**9,599**
Non-personal service	3,310	1,021	64	1,746	(815)	**5,326**
Pension contributions	1,749	98	—	33	—	**1,880**
Other fringe benefits	3,739	243	—	66	(48)	**4,000**
Capital construction	—	—	—	4,506	—	**4,506**
Debt service, including payments on financing arrangements	—	—	4,550	719	—	**5,269**
Total expenditures	**59,782**	**45,192**	**4,614**	**25,996**	**(863)**	**134,721**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**(11,323)**	**2,596**	**10,107**	**(1,384)**	**—**	**(4)**

(Continued)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Deficits) (cont'd)

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Major Funds					
	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Eliminations	Total
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	18,599	—	3,725	7,210	(26,215)	**3,319**
Transfers to other funds	(7,923)	(2,590)	(13,469)	(7,891)	26,215	**(5,658)**
Collateralized borrowings	—	—	—	370	—	**370**
Financing arrangements issued	521	—	—	2,163	—	**2,684**
Refunding debt issued	—	—	1,995	252	—	**2,247**
Payments to escrow agents for refundings	—	—	(2,187)	(281)	—	**(2,468)**
Premiums on bonds issued	48	—	206	207	—	**461**
Net other financing sources (uses)	**11,245**	**(2,590)**	**(9,730)**	**2,030**	**—**	**955**
Special item—State Insurance Fund reserve release	**250**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**250**
Net change in fund balances	**172**	**6**	**377**	**646**	**—**	**1,201**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2013	**(739)**	**4**	**1,982**	**5,284**	**—**	**6,531**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2014	**$ (567)**	**$ 10**	**$ 2,359**	**$ 5,930**	**$ —**	**$ 7,732**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Deficits)

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

Net change in fund balances—total governmental funds		**$ 1,201**
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds and the sale of capital assets is recorded as revenue in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Depreciation expense, net of asset disposal	$ (296)	
Disposal of assets	(298)	
Purchase of assets	2,007	
		1,413
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. This amount is the net effect of proceeds and repayments:		
Repayment of principal	$ 3,494	
Long-term debt proceeds	(5,392)	
Payments to escrow agents for refundings	2,468	
Collateralized borrowings	(370)	
		200
Increase in revenues in the statement of activities do not reduce current financial resources and are not reported in the funds		(69)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:		
Local assistance grants	$ 152	
State operations	(2,818)	
Capital construction	2,011	
Transfers to business-type activities	(34)	
Other	3	
		(686)
Change in net position of governmental activities		**$ 2,059**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Net Position

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	June 30, 2013 SUNY	June 30, 2013 CUNY	Total
ASSETS:					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 516	$ 27	$ 1,347	$ 622	$ 2,512
Investments	127	—	270	21	418
Deposits with trustees and DASNY	—	—	236	177	413
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	479	2,448	1,036	190	4,153
Due from other funds	—	—	197	320	517
Other assets	9	—	70	9	88
Total current assets	**1,131**	**2,475**	**3,156**	**1,339**	**8,101**
Noncurrent assets:					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	—	—	67	30	97
Long-term investments	1,412	—	717	223	2,352
Deposits with trustees	—	—	413	145	558
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	—	—	143	31	174
Due from other funds	—	—	445	—	445
Capital assets:					
Land, construction in progress and artwork	—	—	3,365	1,201	4,566
Buildings and equipment, net of depreciation	—	—	6,677	2,946	9,623
Intangible assets, net of amortization	—	—	—	17	17
Other assets	—	—	26	4	30
Total noncurrent assets	**1,412**	**—**	**11,853**	**4,597**	**17,862**
Total assets	**2,543**	**2,475**	**15,009**	**5,936**	**25,963**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Derivative activities	—	—	—	67	67
Deferred loss on refunding	—	—	24	69	93
Total deferred outflows of resources	**—**	**—**	**24**	**136**	**160**
LIABILITIES:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	41	—	604	194	839
Accrued liabilities	473	66	663	413	1,615
Due to Federal government	—	1,717	—	—	1,717
Lottery prizes payable	160	—	—	—	160
Due to other funds	252	—	—	—	252
Interest payable	—	—	94	70	164
Unearned revenues	9	—	251	141	401
Obligations under lease/purchase and other financing arrangements	—	—	463	180	643
Total current liabilities	**935**	**1,783**	**2,075**	**998**	**5,791**

(Continued)

Statement of Net Position (cont'd)

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	June 30, 2013 SUNY	June 30, 2013 CUNY	Total
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Accrued liabilities	—	—	958	58	**1,016**
Due to Federal government	—	1,550	—	—	**1,550**
Pension contributions payable	—	—	10	—	**10**
Other postemployment benefits	—	—	3,732	466	**4,198**
Lottery prizes payable	1,298	—	—	—	**1,298**
Obligations under lease/purchase and other financing arrangements	—	—	9,061	3,973	**13,034**
Derivative instruments	—	—	—	67	**67**
Total noncurrent liabilities	**1,298**	**1,550**	**13,761**	**4,564**	**21,173**
Total liabilities	**2,233**	**3,333**	**15,836**	**5,562**	**26,964**
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in capital assets	—	—	1,011	209	**1,220**
Restricted for:					
Nonexpendable purposes:					
Instruction and departmental research	—	—	126	—	**126**
Scholarships, fellowships and general education support	—	—	91	—	**91**
Investments	—	—	—	44	**44**
General operations and other	—	—	115	3	**118**
Expendable purposes:					
Instruction and departmental research	—	—	193	—	**193**
Scholarships, fellowships and general education support	—	—	61	103	**164**
Loans	—	—	—	15	**15**
Debt service	—	—	—	69	**69**
General operations and other	—	—	252	48	**300**
Future prizes	150	—	—	—	**150**
Unrestricted (deficit)	160	(858)	(2,652)	19	**(3,331)**
Total net position	**$ 310**	**$ (858)**	**$ (803)**	**$ 510**	**$ (841)**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	June 30, 2013 SUNY	June 30, 2013 CUNY	Total
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Ticket and video gaming sales	$ 9,226	$ —	$ —	$ —	**$ 9,226**
Employer contributions	—	4,937	—	—	**4,937**
Tuition and fees, net	—	—	1,316	638	**1,954**
Government grants and contracts	—	—	883	728	**1,611**
Private gifts, grants and contracts	—	—	460	92	**552**
Hospitals and clinics	—	—	2,137	—	**2,137**
Auxiliary enterprises	—	—	614	4	**618**
Other	—	22	201	33	**256**
Total operating revenues	**9,226**	**4,959**	**5,611**	**1,495**	**21,291**
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Benefits paid	—	4,525	—	—	**4,525**
Prizes	4,408	—	—	—	**4,408**
Commissions and fees	1,510	—	—	—	**1,510**
Educational and general	—	—	5,928	2,715	**8,643**
Hospitals and clinics	—	—	2,674	—	**2,674**
Auxiliary enterprises	—	—	586	3	**589**
Instant game ticket costs	19	—	—	—	**19**
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	470	196	**666**
Other	154	4	30	—	**188**
Total operating expenses	**6,091**	**4,529**	**9,688**	**2,914**	**23,222**
Operating income (loss)	**3,135**	**430**	**(4,077)**	**(1,419)**	**(1,931)**
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):					
Investment earnings	25	—	20	3	**48**
Other income (expenses)	1	464	(33)	53	**485**
Private gifts, grants and contracts	—	—	86	10	**96**
Federal and city appropriations	—	—	19	44	**63**
Federal and State nonoperating grants	—	—	518	—	**518**
Net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments	(60)	—	64	12	**16**
Plant and equipment write-off	—	—	(11)	—	**(11)**
Gain on sale of capital assets	—	—	—	50	**50**
Interest expense	(71)	—	(362)	(174)	**(607)**
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	**(105)**	**464**	**301**	**(2)**	**658**
Income (loss) before other revenues and transfers	**3,030**	**894**	**(3,776)**	**(1,421)**	**(1,273)**
TRANSFERS, CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS & ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS:					
State transfers	—	—	2,834	1,125	**3,959**
Federal and State hospital support transfers	—	—	402	—	**402**
Education aid transfer	(3,173)	—	—	—	**(3,173)**
Capital transfers	—	—	25	348	**373**
Capital gifts and grants	—	—	89	—	**89**
Additions to permanent endowments	—	—	21	9	**30**
Increase (decrease) in net position	**(143)**	**894**	**(405)**	**61**	**407**
Net position—beginning of year, as restated	**453**	**(1,752)**	**(398)**	**449**	**(1,248)**
Net position—end of year	**$ 310**	**$ (858)**	**$ (803)**	**$ 510**	**$ (841)**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	June 30, 2013 SUNY	June 30, 2013 CUNY	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Receipts from:					
Contributions	$ —	$ 4,767	$ —	$ —	$ 4,767
Ticket sales	9,221	—	—	—	9,221
Tuition and fees	—	—	1,325	621	1,946
Government grants and contracts	—	—	848	723	1,571
Private grants and contracts	—	—	481	105	586
Hospitals and clinics	—	—	2,118	—	2,118
Auxiliary enterprises	—	—	614	4	618
Other	1	—	95	27	123
Payments for:					
Claims	—	(4,550)	—	—	(4,550)
Prizes	(4,406)	—	—	—	(4,406)
Commissions and fees	(1,550)	—	—	—	(1,550)
Operating expenses	(133)	—	(7,168)	(2,471)	(9,772)
Other	—	—	(222)	(207)	(429)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	**3,133**	**217**	**(1,909)**	**(1,198)**	**243**
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Transfer to education	(3,182)	—	—	—	(3,182)
Temporary loan from Federal government	—	2,156	—	—	2,156
Repayment of temporary loan from Federal government	—	(2,414)	—	—	(2,414)
Transfers from governmental activities	—	—	2,123	1,237	3,360
Federal and State nonoperating grants	—	—	518	—	518
Private gifts and grants	—	—	78	—	78
Gifts and grants	—	—	—	19	19
Proceeds from short-term loans	—	—	39	—	39
Repayment of short-term loans	—	—	(51)	—	(51)
Direct loan receipts	—	—	1,131	—	1,131
Direct loan disbursements	—	—	(1,131)	—	(1,131)
Enterprise fund transactions	—	—	(140)	11	(129)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	**(3,182)**	**(258)**	**2,567**	**1,267**	**394**
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from capital debt	—	—	1,585	370	1,955
Capital transfers	—	—	25	348	373
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	—	—	—	53	53
Purchase of capital assets	—	—	(1,462)	(412)	(1,874)
Principal payments on capital leases	—	—	(736)	(178)	(914)
Interest payments on capital leases	—	—	(411)	(171)	(582)
Capital gifts and grants received	—	—	62	—	62
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	—	—	6	—	6
Bond issuance cost	—	—	—	(4)	(4)
Deposits held by bond trustees and DASNY	—	—	252	22	274
Increase in amounts held by DASNY	—	—	—	(8)	(8)
Net cash provided (used) by capital financing activities	**—**	**—**	**(679)**	**20**	**(659)**

(Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows (cont'd)

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	June 30, 2013 SUNY	June 30, 2013 CUNY	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Interest, dividends and realized gains on investments	25	—	33	3	61
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	209	—	1,237	71	1,517
Purchases of investments	(114)	—	(1,199)	(79)	(1,392)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	**120**	**—**	**71**	**(5)**	**186**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**71**	**(41)**	**50**	**84**	**164**
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning of year, as restated	445	68	1,364	568	2,445
Cash and cash equivalents—end of year	**$ 516**	**$ 27**	**$ 1,414**	**$ 652**	**$ 2,609**
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Operating income (loss)	$ 3,135	$ 430	$ (4,077)	$ (1,419)	$ (1,931)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by nonoperating and noncash activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	470	195	665
Bad debt expense	—	—	—	3	3
Other nonoperating and noncash items	1	—	1,274	—	1,275
Change in assets and liabilities:					
Receivables, net	(38)	(192)	84	(16)	(162)
Other assets	(1)	—	15	—	14
Lottery prizes payable	(107)	—	—	—	(107)
Unclaimed and future prizes	126	—	—	—	126
Accrued liabilities	16	—	(140)	—	(124)
Other postemployment benefits	—	—	471	47	518
Unearned revenues	1	—	(6)	(8)	(13)
Other payables	—	(21)	—	—	(21)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	**$ 3,133**	**$ 217**	**$ (1,909)**	**$ (1,198)**	**$ 243**
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
New capital leases / debt agreements	$ —	$ —	$ 1,585	$ 41	$ 1,626
Fringe benefits provided by the State	$ —	$ —	$ 1,251	$ —	$ 1,251
Litigation costs provided by the State	$ —	$ —	$ 24	$ —	$ 24
Noncash gifts	$ —	$ —	$ 25	$ —	$ 25
Increase (decrease) in unrealized gains on investments	$ (108)	$ —	$ 41	$ 12	$ (55)
Amortization of investment discount	$ 41	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 41

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Pension Trusts	Private Purpose Trusts	Agency Funds
ASSETS:			
Cash and investments	$ —	$ 18,100	$ 3,994
Retirement system investments:			
Short-term investments	6,593	—	—
Government bonds	27,623	—	—
Corporate bonds	13,115	—	—
Exchange traded fixed income funds	673	—	—
Domestic equities	65,281	—	—
International equities	27,910	—	—
Private equities	14,370	—	—
Absolute return strategy investments	7,406	—	—
Opportunistic funds	481	—	—
Real estate and mortgage loans	13,383	—	—
Securities lending collateral, invested	7,788	—	—
Forward foreign exchange contracts	644	—	—
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:			
Employer contributions	3,509	—	—
Member contributions	6	—	—
Member loans	1,096	—	—
Accrued interest and dividends	403	—	—
Investment sales	211	—	—
Other	65	268	234
Due from other funds	—	1,166	—
Other assets	77	—	178
Total assets	**190,634**	**19,534**	**$ 4,406**
LIABILITIES:			
Securities lending obligations	7,801	—	$ —
Forward foreign exchange contracts	644	—	—
Accounts payable	—	—	35
Accounts payable—investments	546	—	—
Accounts payable—benefits	186	—	—
Other liabilities	182	94	2,462
Payable to local governments	—	—	1,909
Total liabilities	**9,359**	**94**	**$ 4,406**
NET POSITION:			
Restricted for pension benefits and other purposes	**$ 181,275**	**$ 19,440**	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Pension Trusts	Private Purpose Trusts
Additions:		
Investment earnings:		
Interest income	$ 1,366	$ 8
Dividend income	1,499	296
Securities lending income	28	—
Other income	851	414
Net increase in the fair value of investments	17,432	2,047
Total investment earnings	**21,176**	**2,765**
Less:		
Securities lending expenses	(3)	—
Investment expenses	(575)	(38)
Net investment earnings	**20,598**	**2,727**
Contributions:		
College savings	—	2,197
Employers	6,064	—
Members	281	—
Interest on accounts receivable	116	—
Other	77	—
Total contributions	**6,538**	**2,197**
Total additions	**27,136**	**4,924**
Deductions:		
College aid redemptions	—	1,130
Benefits paid:		
Retirement allowances	9,695	—
Death benefits	204	—
Other benefits	78	—
Administrative expenses	106	—
Claims paid	—	312
Total deductions	**10,083**	**1,442**
Net increase	**17,053**	**3,482**
Net position restricted for pension benefits and other purposes at April 1, 2013	**164,222**	**15,958**
Net position restricted for pension benefits and other purposes at March 31, 2014	**$ 181,275**	**$ 19,440**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Combining Statement of Net Position

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Major Component Units				
	Power Authority	Housing Finance Agency	Thruway Authority	Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Dormitory Authority
ASSETS:					
Cash and investments	$ 2,728	$ 1,488	$ 1,828	$ 5,372	$ 4,358
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:					
Loans, leases, and notes	337	10,595	—	—	42,623
Other	238	35	85	1,841	800
Other assets	1,215	—	28	975	—
Capital assets:					
Construction in progress	219	—	1,091	11,490	—
Land, buildings and equipment, net of depreciation	4,552	—	4,492	45,239	11
Intangible assets	—	—	—	—	—
Derivative instruments	—	—	—	27	—
Total assets	**9,289**	**12,118**	**7,524**	**64,944**	**47,792**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Derivative activities	42	31	—	335	—
Deferred loss on refunding	—	—	23	645	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total deferred outflows of resources	**42**	**31**	**23**	**980**	**—**
LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable	—	9	—	409	—
Accrued liabilities	456	70	319	2,928	1,155
Pension contributions payable	—	—	—	371	—
Unearned revenues	—	168	65	489	60
Notes payable	494	—	—	—	—
Bonds payable	51	635	133	884	4,358
Current portion of other long-term liabilities	12	—	6	61	2
Derivative instruments	45	—	—	—	—
Due in more than one year:					
Accrued liabilities	—	—	—	—	343
Pension contributions payable	—	—	—	—	—
Other postemployment benefits	—	41	345	10,027	84
Pollution remediation	—	—	—	75	—
Unearned revenues	277	25	—	—	—
Notes payable	190	—	11	—	—
Bonds payable	958	10,645	5,086	33,104	41,414
Other long-term liabilities	3,105	—	10	3,004	103
Derivative instruments	24	31	—	367	—
Total liabilities	**5,612**	**11,624**	**5,975**	**51,719**	**47,519**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Derivative activities	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred gain on refunding	—	1	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total deferred inflows of resources	**—**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in capital assets	1,949	—	1,496	22,020	11
Restricted for:					
Debt service	—	418	224	478	194
Higher education, research and patient care	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental projects and energy programs	24	—	—	—	—
Economic development, housing and transportation	—	—	55	906	—
Insurance and administrative requirements	—	—	—	135	—
Unrestricted	1,746	106	(203)	(9,334)	68
Total net position	**$ 3,719**	**$ 524**	**$ 1,572**	**$ 14,205**	**$ 273**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Major Component Units							
Long Island Power Authority	Urban Development Corporation	State Insurance Fund	SONY Mortgage Agency	Environmental Facilities Corporation	Non-Major Component Units	Eliminations	Total
$ 652	$ 3,545	$ 14,633	$ 2,265	$ 3,402	$ 7,090	$ (2,838)	$ 44,523
—	8,845	—	2,874	9,197	678	(34,215)	40,934
922	168	468	37	132	856	(325)	5,257
1,319	89	9	—	—	241	(26)	3,850
425	—	—	—	—	180	—	13,405
6,258	1,742	—	—	—	2,870	—	65,164
2,153	—	—	—	—	1	—	2,154
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	29
11,729	**14,389**	**15,110**	**5,176**	**12,731**	**11,918**	**(37,404)**	**175,316**
47	70	—	39	—	4	(31)	537
189	—	—	6	—	127	—	990
—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
236	**70**	**—**	**45**	**—**	**147**	**(31)**	**1,543**
—	—	—	—	—	117	—	535
948	315	12,170	183	192	1,181	(66)	19,851
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	374
—	—	505	—	—	109	(1)	1,395
263	172	—	—	—	5	—	934
170	735	—	111	399	100	(2,175)	5,401
168	110	—	—	—	24	—	383
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
21	—	—	—	—	67	—	431
—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37
24	25	—	39	16	849	—	11,450
—	20	—	—	—	1	—	96
—	—	—	—	6	584	—	892
—	6	—	—	—	98	—	305
6,984	10,721	—	2,717	6,355	2,716	(35,382)	85,318
2,807	238	—	—	—	197	—	9,464
173	—	—	46	—	82	(31)	692
11,587	**12,342**	**12,675**	**3,096**	**6,968**	**6,170**	**(37,655)**	**137,632**
—	70	—	—	—	2	—	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—
—	148	—	—	—	23	—	171
—	**218**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**25**	**(1)**	**243**
(213)	1,568	—	—	—	1,586	—	28,417
11	—	—	579	—	109	18	2,031
—	—	—	—	—	2,425	—	2,425
263	—	—	—	5,756	1,493	—	7,536
—	331	—	—	—	491	—	1,783
—	—	—	1,565	—	40	—	1,740
317	—	2,435	(19)	7	(274)	203	(4,948)
$ 378	**$ 1,899**	**$ 2,435**	**$ 2,125**	**$ 5,763**	**$ 5,870**	**$ 221**	**$ 38,984**

Combining Statement of Activities

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	Major Component Units				
	Power Authority	Housing Finance Agency	Thruway Authority	Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Dormitory Authority
EXPENSES:					
Program operations	$ 2,427	$ 123	$ 419	$ 12,742	$ 109
Interest on long-term debt	53	94	142	1,357	2,068
Other interest	119	—	—	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	228	—	332	2,181	—
Other expenses	65	—	—	93	75
Total expenses	**2,892**	**217**	**893**	**16,373**	**2,252**
PROGRAM REVENUES:					
Charges for services	3,030	152	683	7,152	2,163
Operating grants and contributions	—	16	37	4,366	—
Capital grants and contributions	21	—	44	1,565	—
Total program revenues	**3,051**	**168**	**764**	**13,083**	**2,163**
Net program revenue (expenses)	**159**	**(49)**	**(129)**	**(3,290)**	**(89)**
GENERAL REVENUES:					
Non-State grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	—	—	—	1,792	—
Investment earnings:					
Restricted	—	3	—	—	10
Unrestricted	5	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	85	140	—	576	39
Total general revenues	**90**	**143**	**—**	**2,368**	**49**
Change in net position	**249**	**94**	**(129)**	**(922)**	**(40)**
Net position—beginning of year, as restated	**3,470**	**430**	**1,701**	**15,127**	**313**
Net position—end of year	**$ 3,719**	**$ 524**	**$ 1,572**	**$ 14,205**	**$ 273**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Major Component Units

Long Island Power Authority	Urban Development Corporation	State Insurance Fund	SONY Mortgage Agency	Environmental Facilities Corporation	Non-Major Component Units	Eliminations	Total
$ 3,155	$ 786	$ 2,759	$ 50	$ 213	$ 7,416	$ (7)	$ 30,192
318	420	—	107	282	99	(1,729)	3,211
19	—	—	—	—	9	—	147
280	14	—	—	—	199	—	3,234
—	62	—	165	—	257	(54)	663
3,772	**1,282**	**2,759**	**322**	**495**	**7,980**	**(1,790)**	**37,447**
3,756	13	2,281	148	332	2,915	(1,292)	21,333
—	1,315	—	1	8	4,009	(509)	9,243
—	—	—	—	368	156	—	2,154
3,756	**1,328**	**2,281**	**149**	**708**	**7,080**	**(1,801)**	**32,730**
(16)	**46**	**(478)**	**(173)**	**213**	**(900)**	**(11)**	**(4,717)**
27	—	—	—	—	363	—	2,182
—	—	938	22	60	54	—	1,087
—	—	—	—	—	102	—	107
36	46	13	115	—	1,036	(10)	2,076
63	**46**	**951**	**137**	**60**	**1,555**	**(10)**	**5,452**
47	**92**	**473**	**(36)**	**273**	**655**	**(21)**	**735**
331	**1,807**	**1,962**	**2,161**	**5,490**	**5,215**	**242**	**38,249**
$ 378	**$ 1,899**	**$ 2,435**	**$ 2,125**	**$ 5,763**	**$ 5,870**	**$ 221**	**$ 38,984**

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—INDEX

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2014

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying basic financial statements of the State of New York (State) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governments. Such principles are prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles in the United States of America.

The basic financial statements have been prepared primarily from accounts maintained by the State Comptroller. Additional data has been derived from reports prescribed by the State Comptroller and prepared by State departments, agencies, public benefit corporations and other entities based on independent or subsidiary accounting systems maintained by them.

a. Reporting Entity

The basic financial statements include all funds of the primary government, which is the State, as well as the component units and other organizational entities determined to be included in the State's financial reporting entity.

The decision to include a component unit in the State's reporting entity is based on several criteria, including legal standing, fiscal dependency and financial accountability. The criteria for inclusion were modified by the GASB in Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus,* (GASBS 61) an amendment of GASBS No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity,* (GASBS 14), and GASBS No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments* (GASBS 34), which was adopted by the State during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 (see Note 1.t.). Based on the application of these criteria, the following is a brief review of certain entities included in the State's reporting entity.

Blended Component Units

The New York Local Government Assistance Corporation (LGAC) was created by Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1990. LGAC is administered by seven directors consisting of the State Comptroller and the Director of the Division of the Budget, serving ex-officio, and five directors appointed by the Governor. LGAC was created to issue long-term debt on behalf of the State to finance certain local assistance aid payments plus amounts necessary to fund a capital reserve fund and other issuance costs. LGAC is legally separate but provides services exclusively to the State, and therefore is reported as part of the primary government as a blended component unit.

The Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (TSFC) was created by Part D3 of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 2003. TSFC was created as a subsidiary of the State of New York Municipal Bond Bank Agency (MBBA). The directors of the MBBA are members of TSFC. TSFC is governed by a seven member board, consisting of: the Chairman of the MBBA, the Secretary of State, the Director of the Budget, the State Comptroller or his appointee, and three directors appointed by the Governor. TSFC was created to issue long-term debt on behalf of the State to finance State operations plus amounts necessary to fund a capital reserve fund and other issuance costs. TSFC is legally separate but provides services exclusively to the State, and therefore is reported as part of the primary government as a blended component unit.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The public benefit corporations (Corporations) listed in Note 14 were established by State statute with full corporate powers. The Governor, with the approval of the State Senate, appoints most members of the board of directors of most Corporations and either the Governor or the board of directors selects the chairman and chief executive officer. Corporations generally submit annual reports to the Governor, the Legislature and the State Comptroller on their operations and finances, accompanied by an independent auditors' report thereon. Corporations also submit to the Governor and the Legislature annual budget information on operations and capital construction. The State Comptroller is empowered to conduct financial and management audits of the Corporations. Financial assistance was provided in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 to certain Corporations and such assistance is expected to be required in future years. Accordingly, the fiscal condition of the State is related to the fiscal stability of the Corporations. Since the Corporations are legally separate organizations for which the Governor and Legislature are financially accountable, they are discretely presented as component units of the State.

Related Organizations and Joint Ventures

The State's officials are also responsible for appointing the members of the boards of various related organizations (e.g., the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority), but the State's accountability for these organizations does not extend beyond making the appointments. As discussed in more detail in Note 15, the State participates in several joint ventures but only reports on one due to materiality.

b. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity within governmental and business-type activities has been eliminated from these statements. However, balances due and resource flows between governmental and business-type activities have not been eliminated. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or program are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Certain indirect costs have been allocated and are reported as direct program expenses of individual functions or programs. Program revenues include: charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment; grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or segment; and capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Taxes and other items not included as program revenues are reported as general revenues, as required.

Separate financial statements are provided for Governmental Funds, Enterprise Funds and Fiduciary Funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual Governmental Funds and major individual Enterprise Funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

c. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the Enterprise Funds, Component Units and the Fiduciary Funds financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Taxes are recognized as revenues in the year in which they are earned. Grants, entitlements and donations are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are prepared using 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 available when they are collected within the current period or collectible within 12 months of the end of the current fiscal period. Tax revenues are recorded by the State as taxpayers earn income (personal income, general business and other taxes), as sales are made (consumption and use taxes), and as the taxable event occurs (miscellaneous taxes), net of estimated overpayments (refunds). Receivables not expected to be collected within the next 12 months are offset by deferred inflows of resources. Expenditures and related liabilities are generally recorded in the accounting period the liability is incurred to the extent it is expected to be paid within the next 12 months, with the exception of items covered by GASB Interpretation 6 (GASBI 6), *Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements*. GASBI 6 modified the recognition criteria of certain expenditures and liabilities. GASBI 6 requires that expenditures and liabilities such as debt service, compensated absences, and claims and judgments be recorded in the governmental fund statements only when they mature or become due for payment within the period. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenues when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met and amounts are considered available. Nonexchange grants and subsidies, such as local assistance grants and public benefit corporation subsidies, are recognized as expenditures when all requirements of the grant and/or subsidy have been satisfied.

The State reports the following major and other governmental funds:

General Fund—is the primary operating fund of the State and is used to account for all financial transactions not required to be accounted for in another fund.

Federal Special Revenue Fund—accounts for Federal grants received by the State that are earmarked for specific programs. In order to comply with Federal accounting and reporting requirements, certain Federal grants are accounted for in a number of accounts that are combined and reported as the Federal Special Revenue Fund. Accounts that are combined include the Federal USDA-Food and Nutrition Services Account, the Federal Health and Human Services Account, the Federal Education Account, the Federal Operating Grants Account, the Unemployment Insurance Administration Account, the Unemployment Insurance Occupational Training Account and the Federal Employment and Training Grants Account.

***General Debt Service Fund*—**accounts for the payment of principal and interest on the State's general debt, the payments on certain lease/purchase or other contractual obligations and transactions related to the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation.

***Other Governmental Funds*—**is a summarization of all the non-major governmental funds.

The governmental fund financial statements include a reconciliation between the fund statements and the government-wide statements. Differences that make a reconciliation necessary include the differing measurement focuses and bases of accounting between the statements. The Statement of Activities reflects the net costs of each major function of State operations, which differs from the presentation of expenditures in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances—Governmental Funds, which closely matches the State's budgetary (financial plan) presentation.

The State reports the following major Enterprise Funds:

***Lottery Fund*—**accounts for lottery revenues that are earmarked for education assistance to local school districts, lottery administrative costs of the New York State Gaming Commission and payment of lottery prizes.

***Unemployment Insurance Benefit Fund*—**accounts for employer unemployment contributions utilized for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits.

***SUNY Fund*—**accounts for the operation of the State University of New York (SUNY). Information reported in this fund is obtained from the audited financial statements prepared by SUNY for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

***CUNY Fund*—**accounts for the operation of the City University of New York (CUNY) Senior Colleges. Information reported in this fund is obtained from the audited financial statements of the Senior Colleges prepared by CUNY for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Enterprise Funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with an Enterprise Fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses for Enterprise Funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Fiduciary Funds are used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and therefore cannot be used to support the government's own programs. The Fiduciary Fund types of the State consist of the following:

***Pension Trust Fund*—**accounts for the activities of the New York State and Local Retirement System, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to qualified public employees.

***Private Purpose Trust Funds*—**are used to account for resources legally held in trust as escheat property and resources held in trust to facilitate savings for higher education expenses, pursuant to the New York State tuition savings program. There is no requirement that any portion of these resources be preserved as capital. Information reported for the tuition savings program is obtained from the audited financial statements prepared by the program for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

***Agency Funds*—**report those resources held by the State in a purely custodial capacity (assets equal liabilities).

Additionally, the State includes discretely presented component units:

***Component Units*—**the public benefit corporations' financial statements, except for the State Insurance Fund, are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and are accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting. The State Insurance Fund prepares financial statements in conformity with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the New York State Department of Financial Services. The Department of Financial Services recognizes only New York Statutory Accounting Practices for determining and reporting the financial condition and results of operations of an insurance company and for determining its solvency under New York State Insurance Law.

d. Cash and Investments

Cash balances of funds held in the State Treasury are commingled in a general checking account and several special purpose bank accounts. The available cash balance in the general checking account beyond immediate need is pooled for short-term investment purposes. The balances pooled are limited to legally stipulated investments, which are reported at cost, including accrued interest, which approximates fair value. Non-interest-bearing compensating balances of $4.9 billion are included in cash and investments at March 31, 2014. At various times during the year, compensating balances could be substantially higher.

Cash balances not held in the State Treasury and controlled by various State officials are generally deposited in interest-bearing accounts or other legally stipulated investments. Additional information about the State's cash and investments is provided in Note 2.

Generally, for purposes of reporting cash flows, cash includes cash and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are composed of liquid assets with maturities of 90 days or less. The Enterprise Funds Statement of Cash Flows uses the direct method of reporting cash flows.

All investments with a maturity of more than one year are recorded on the Statement of Net Position and the balance sheet at fair value and all investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, is reported as revenue. Investments of the short-term investment pool have a maturity of one year or less and are recorded at cost. Fair values were determined using market values at the applicable entities' year-end.

e. Receivables

Receivables are stated net of estimated allowances for uncollectible amounts, which are determined based upon past collection experience and current economic conditions. Due from Federal government represents amounts owed to the State to reimburse it for expenditures incurred pursuant to federally funded programs. Other receivables represent amounts owed to the State, including Medicaid drug rebates, tobacco settlements, patient fees of SUNY and Health Department hospitals and various mental hygiene facilities, student loans and lottery ticket sales. Additional information about receivables is provided in Note 4.

f. Internal Balances

All outstanding balances between funds at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "due to/from other funds" on the fund financial statements. Generally, the effect of interfund activity within the governmental funds has been removed. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." For the most part, the remaining difference is a result of different year-ends between the State and SUNY and CUNY.

g. Other Assets

Other assets in governmental activities and business-type activities include payments for costs applicable to future accounting periods, and other types of assets not reported on other lines. Inventories reported by the governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when they are purchased. Inventories reported by the Enterprise Funds are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method.

h. Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported in the Statement of Net Position for government-wide and enterprise funds and further disclosed in Note 5. Capital assets include: land in urban centers, rural areas and forest preserves; land improvements; land preparation-roads; buildings which house State offices, correctional facilities, hospitals and educational facilities; equipment used in construction work, hospitals, offices, etc.; construction in progress; intangible assets (i.e., easements and internally generated software); and infrastructure assets such as roads and bridges. Capital assets are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost and donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Equipment that has a cost in excess of $40 thousand at the date of acquisition and has an expected useful life of two or more years is capitalized. All initial building costs and building improvements and land and land improvements in excess of $100 thousand are capitalized. Infrastructure assets in excess of $1 million are also capitalized. Software is capitalized when the costs exceed $1 million.

The costs of normal repairs and maintenance that do not add to the value or extend lives of assets materially are not capitalized, but are reported as expenses in the year incurred. Expenses relating to roads and bridges that add to the capacity and efficiency of the road and bridge networks are not expensed but are capitalized. All maintenance and preservation costs relating to roads and bridges are expensed in the year incurred and not capitalized.

Buildings, land improvements, equipment and intangible assets of the primary government are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Governmental Activities (Years)	Business-type Activities (Years)
Buildings and building improvements	12-60	2-50
Equipment and vehicles	4-30	2-50
Land improvements	12-30	2-50
Intangibles—easements	20	2-50
Intangibles—computer software	10-12	2-50

Land preparation reflects the costs of preparing the land for the construction of roads. Since land preparation has an indefinite life, associated costs are not depreciated.

The State has elected to use the modified approach for reporting and accounting for its highways and bridges reported by DOT. The modified approach requires the State to commit to preserving and maintaining these infrastructure assets at levels established by DOT. No depreciation expense is reported for these assets and no amounts are capitalized in connection with improvements that lengthen the lives of such assets, unless the improvements also increase their capacity or efficiency. DOT maintains an inventory of these assets and performs periodic condition assessments to ensure that the predetermined condition level is maintained. The Required Supplementary Information (RSI) contains additional information regarding infrastructure reported using the modified approach.

Capital asset reporting does not include historical artifacts, artwork and collections that are maintained by various State agencies, the State Archives, the State Museum and the State Library with the exception of SUNY and CUNY. These items are protected and preserved, held for public exhibition and educational purposes, and the proceeds from the sale of items are used to acquire new items for the collection.

Capital assets in business-type activities and Enterprise Funds are from SUNY and CUNY. These capital assets are stated at cost, or in the case of gifts, fair value at the date of receipt. SUNY capitalizes building renovations and additions costing over $100 thousand, equipment items with a unit cost of $5 thousand or more, intangible assets for internally generated computer software costing $1 million or more and other intangible assets costing over $100 thousand. SUNY reports all artwork, historical treasures and library books. CUNY capitalizes renovations and improvements that significantly increase the value or extends the useful lives of the structures and equipment with a cost of more than $5 thousand and useful lives of two or more years. CUNY reports intangible assets, artwork, historical treasures and library books with a unit cost of more than $5 thousand. SUNY and CUNY capital assets, with the exception of land, construction in progress and works of art and historical treasures, are depreciated or amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives ranging from 2 to 50 years.

i. Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources are defined as a consumption of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. Deferred inflows of resources are defined as an acquisition of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. Deferred outflows of resources increase net position, similar to assets, and deferred inflows of resources decrease net position, similar to liabilities.

The components of the deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the primary government at March 31, 2014 are as follows (amounts in millions):

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Primary Government
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Loss on refunding of debt	$ 630	$ 93	**$ 723**
Derivative activities	94	67	**161**
Total deferred outflows of resources	**$ 724**	**$ 160**	**$ 884**
Deferred inflows of resources:			
State Insurance Fund reserve release	$ 1,500	$ —	**$ 1,500**
Mortgage securities settlements	68	—	**68**
Gain on refunding of debt	62	—	**62**
Federal grants	40	—	**40**
Total deferred inflows of resources	**$ 1,670**	**$ —**	**$ 1,670**

The components of the deferred inflows of resources related to the governmental funds at March 31, 2014 are as follows (amounts in millions):

	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Governmental Funds:					
Deferred inflow of resources:					
State Insurance Fund reserve release	$ 1,500	$ —	$ —	$ —	**$ 1,500**
Mortgage securities settlements	68	—	—	—	**68**
Public health/patient fees	—	—	—	32	**32**
Taxes considered unavailable	691	—	100	17	**808**
Medicaid	44	704	—	—	**748**
Local assistance	—	201	—	—	**201**
Oil spill	—	—	—	77	**77**
Miscellaneous agency	27	—	—	25	**52**
Federal grants	—	62	—	—	**62**
ENCON collections	—	—	—	6	**6**
Total	**$ 2,330**	**$ 967**	**$ 100**	**$ 157**	**$ 3,554**

j. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and Enterprise Funds financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities' or business-type activities' Statement of Net Position. For governmental activities, bond premiums, discounts, and gains and losses on refunding are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. In business-type activities, SUNY losses on refunding are deferred and amortized over the life of the related debt. CUNY bond premiums, discounts, and losses on refunding are deferred and amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the remaining life of the old debt or new debt, whichever is shorter. Issuance costs are reported as an expense in the period incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as non-personal service expenditures in the period incurred.

k. Compensated Absences

The estimated vacation leave liability for State employees at March 31, 2014 is $896 million and represents a decrease of $9 million over the prior year. State employees accrue vacation leave based primarily on the number of years employed up to a maximum rate of 25 days per year, but may accumulate no more than a maximum of 40 days.

SUNY employees accrue vacation leave based primarily on the number of years employed up to a maximum rate of 21 days per year and may accumulate no more than a maximum of 40 days. CUNY employees accrue vacation leave based upon the number of years employed, with the maximum accumulation generally ranging from 45 to 50 days. The liability for vacation leave approximated $256 million and $74 million for SUNY and CUNY, respectively, at June 30, 2013.

CUNY employees may receive payments of up to 50 percent of the value of their accumulated sick leave as of the date of retirement from CUNY. CUNY reported a liability of $20 million for sick leave credits in accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2013.

Lottery's employees, upon termination, may receive vacation pay benefits up to a maximum of 30 days. Lottery recognizes employees' compensated absence benefits when earned. The liability for employees' compensated absences was approximately $1.8 million as of March 31, 2014.

l. Accounting for Lease/Purchase and Other Financing Arrangements

The construction of certain State office buildings, campus facilities and other public facilities has been financed through bonds and notes issued by public benefit corporations pursuant to lease/purchase and other financing arrangements with the State. The State has also entered into financing arrangements with public benefit corporations that have issued bonds to finance past State budgetary deficits and grants to local governments for both capital and operating purposes (see Note 7).

These lease/purchase and other financing arrangements, which the State will repay over the duration of the agreements, constitute long-term liabilities. The amount included in obligations under lease/purchase and other financing arrangements consists of total future principal payments and equals the outstanding balance of the related bonds and notes. Reporting relative to capitalized interest is not included for leased capital assets.

m. State Lottery

The State Lottery is accounted for within an Enterprise Fund. The revenues, administrative costs, aid to education and expenses for amounts allocated to prizes are reported, and uncollected ticket sales at March 31, 2014 are accrued. Prize monies to meet long-term prize payments are invested in United States government-backed obligations, New York City Transitional Finance Authority municipal bonds and Agency for International Development (AID) Bonds, and are recorded at fair value. Lottery prize liabilities are recorded at a discounted value equivalent to the related investments. At March 31, 2014, the prize liabilities of approximately $2.2 billion were reported at a discounted value of approximately $1.5 billion (at interest rates ranging from 0.03 percent to 8.49 percent).

n. Net Position

The difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is "Net Position" on government-wide, proprietary fund, component units and fiduciary fund financial statements.

Net position is reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use are either:

a. Externally imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments; or

b. Imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Enabling legislation authorizes the State to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. A legally enforceable requirement is one that an outside party (such as citizens, public interest groups or the judiciary) can compel the government to honor. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the State's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

At March 31, 2014, the Governmental Activities reported restricted net position of $3.8 billion due to restrictions externally imposed by creditors or enabling legislation. This included $3.3 billion restricted for debt service payments from various capital reserve funds, and $543 million restricted for other purposes (details of fund balance classification are available in Note 1.o.).

The following terms are used in the reporting of net position:

Net Investment in Capital Assets
Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Debt Service
Net position restricted for the payment of future debt service payments from various capital reserve funds.

Higher Education, Research and Patient Care
Net position restricted for funding of various higher education instruction, research, scholarships, and operations, as well as medical research and patient care.

Environmental Projects and Energy Programs
Net position restricted for funding of various environmental projects and energy programs.

Economic Development, Housing and Transportation
Net position restricted for funding of various economic development, housing-related and transportation-related programs.

Insurance and Administrative Requirements
Net position restricted for funding certain insurance payments and administrative costs.

Future Lottery Prizes
Net position restricted for future lottery prize payments.

Other Government Programs
Net position restricted for the funding of legal and law enforcement programs, various gifts, grants or bequests received by the State, and other legally restricted programs.

Unrestricted
Unrestricted net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted components of net position described above.

o. Fund Balance

The difference between fund assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is "Fund Balance" on governmental fund financial statements.

Fund Balance Hierarchy
Fund balance for governmental funds is reported in the following classifications which describe the relative strength of the constraints that control how specific amounts in the funds can be spent:

Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because (a) they are either not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to remain intact.

Restricted fund balances have constraints placed on the use of resources that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balances can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the State's highest level of decision-making authority, which includes establishment of laws of the State, and by bills passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor of the State of New York, or any contracts approved by authorized State officials that are known to have their liability satisfied with the current fund balance. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the State's highest level of decision-making authority taking the same formal action that originally imposed the constraint.

Assigned fund balances are constrained by the intent to use amounts for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Director of the Budget is authorized to assign amounts to a specific purpose through the approval of budget certificates as required by statute.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. Other governmental funds cannot report a positive unassigned fund balance but can report negative unassigned fund balance if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts restricted or committed to those purposes.

For classification of governmental fund balances, the State considers expenditures to be made from the most restricted resources first, then in the following order: committed, assigned, and unassigned resources.

Reserve Accounts

Tax Stabilization Reserve Account

The authority for establishing the Tax Stabilization Reserve Account is in State Finance Law Section 92. The account was established in 1984.

At the close of each fiscal year, any surplus funds up to 0.2 percent of 1 percent of the "norm" shall be transferred to the Tax Stabilization Reserve Account, up to 2 percent of the "norm". The norm is the aggregate amount disbursed from the State Purposes Account during the fiscal year.

In any given fiscal year, when receipts fall below the norm, funds shall be transferred from the Tax Stabilization Reserve Account to the State Purposes Account, in an amount equal to the difference between the norm and the receipts, to the extent that funds are available in the Tax Stabilization Reserve Account. Money in the Tax Stabilization Reserve Account may be temporarily loaned to the State Purposes Account during the year in anticipation of the receipt of revenues, but these funds must be repaid within the same fiscal year.

The balance in the Tax Stabilization Reserve Account at March 31, 2014 is $1.1 billion, and is included in the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund.

Rainy Day Reserve Account

The authority for establishing the Rainy Day Reserve Account is in State Finance Law Section 92-cc. The account was established in 2007.

Funds deposited to this account are transferred from the State Purposes Account. The maximum balance in this account will not exceed 3 percent of the aggregate amount projected to be disbursed from the State Purposes Account during the fiscal year immediately following the current fiscal year.

The amounts in this account can be spent for two reasons:

a. In the event of an economic downturn, as evidenced by a composite index of business cycle indicators prepared by the Commissioner of Labor. If the index declines for five consecutive months, the Commissioner of Labor shall notify the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Temporary President of the Senate and the minority leaders of the Assembly and the Senate. Upon such notification, the Director of Budget may authorize the Comptroller to transfer funds from the Rainy Day Reserve Account.

b. A catastrophic event, i.e., the need to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to respond to any other emergency resulting from a disaster, including but not limited to a disaster caused by an act of terrorism.

The balance in the Rainy Day Reserve Account at March 31, 2014 is $350 million, and is included in the committed fund balance of the General Fund.

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for expenditures are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed in the governmental funds. These amounts generally will become liabilities in future periods.

Significant encumbrances at March 31, 2014 include (in millions):

Fund Type	Amount
General	$ 761
Federal Special Revenue	1,150
General Debt Service	1
Other Special Revenue	145
Other Debt Service	10
Other Capital Projects	7,139

Fund balances at March 31, 2014 are as follows (amounts in millions):

	Major Funds			
	General Fund	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Funds
Restricted for:				
Public health	$ —	$ 10	$ —	$ 30
Environment and recreation	—	—	—	19
Transportation	—	—	—	180
General government	—	—	—	78
Debt service	—	—	2,321	509
Capital purposes	—	—	—	145
Committed to:				
Public health	—	—	—	104
Mental hygiene	6	—	—	80
Medical assistance	—	—	—	615
Public welfare	—	—	—	—
Environment and recreation	—	—	—	14
Public safety	—	—	—	266
Transportation	—	—	—	163
General government	7	—	—	131
Debt service	—	—	38	415
Capital purposes	—	—	—	1,141
Fund reserves	1,017	—	—	—
Assigned to:				
Education	130	—	—	—
Mental hygiene	3	—	—	—
Environment and recreation	527	—	—	16
Public welfare	19	—	—	36
General government	1,093	—	—	2,482
Unassigned	(3,369)	—	—	(494)
Total fund balance (deficit)	**$ (567)**	**$ 10**	**$ 2,359**	**$ 5,930**

p. Post-Retirement Benefits

Other postemployment costs are measured and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting in the government-wide and enterprise funds financial statements (see Note 13). In addition to providing pension benefits, the State is statutorily required to provide health insurance coverage and survivor benefits for retired employees and their survivors. Substantially all of the State's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the State. Health care benefits are provided through plans whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The cost of providing post-retirement benefits is shared between the State and the retired employee. The State, including the Lottery, recognizes the cost of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure in the respective fund in the year paid. Additionally, the survivor's benefit program provides for a death benefit to be paid by the State to a retiree's designated beneficiary. During the year, approximately $12.3 million was paid on behalf of 4,108 retirees and recorded as an expenditure in the General Fund.

q. Deficit Fund Balances

As of March 31, 2014, fund deficits were reported in the following Capital Projects Funds: the Hazardous Waste Remedial Fund ($108 million), and the Housing Program Fund ($107 million). The deficits related to the Capital Projects Funds are the result of differences in cash flow timing relating to the reimbursement of capital project costs and contractual commitments from bond proceeds, and are routinely resolved during subsequent fiscal years. The ENCON Special Revenue Fund also has a fund deficit ($37 million). The deficit is the result of timing differences between the receipt of cash and the transfer of funds to finance operating expenditures.

r. Special Items

Significant transactions or other events within the control of management that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence are reported as special items in the government-wide and the fund financial statements. In 2014, a special item of $250 million is reported in the governmental activities and the General Fund related to the release of State Insurance Fund reserves to the State. These reserves were originally recorded by the State Insurance Fund for estimated future assessments and other charges payable to the Workers' Compensation Board associated with expected losses on claims. Reforms to Workers' Compensation Law effective January 1, 2014, changed the basis for determining such assessments and charges resulting in the elimination of such reserves. Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2013 requires the amount of the eliminated reserves to be transferred by the State Insurance Fund to the Workers' Compensation Board for distribution to the General Fund in specified amounts over a series of fiscal years. As of March 31, 2014, the State Insurance Fund has transferred $1.75 billion to the Workers' Compensation Board of which $250 million has been released to the General Fund for debt management or fiscal uncertainties in accordance with Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2013. The remaining $1.5 billion will be released in future fiscal years as specified under Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2013 and, accordingly, has been reported as deferred inflows of resources.

s. Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

t. Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements and Restatements

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the State adopted the following new accounting standards issued by the GASB:

GASBS No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus,* (GASBS 61) amends GASBS No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity,* and GASBS No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments.* GASBS 61 modifies certain requirements for inclusion of component units in the financial reporting entity, and amends the criteria for reporting component units as if they were part of the primary government (that is, blending) in certain circumstances. The adoption of GASBS 61 resulted in changes to the SUNY and CUNY Senior Colleges reporting entities and discretely presented component units. As a result, modifications were made to the business-type activities and discretely presented component units.

GASBS No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities,* (GASBS 65) establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. The implementation of GASBS 65 resulted in the reclassification of certain items previously reported as assets and liabilities, and required the write-off of deferred bond issuance costs that were previously classified as assets, therefore, the State's beginning net position has been restated. The implementation of GASBS 65 resulted in reclassifications and restatements by SUNY, CUNY Senior Colleges and numerous discretely presented component units.

GASBS *No. 66, Technical Corrections—2012,* (GASBS 66) amends GASBS No. 10, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues,* and GASBS No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements.* GASBS 66 amends GASBS No. 10 by removing the provision that limits fund-based reporting of an entity's risk financing activities to the General Fund and the internal service fund type. It also amends GASBS No. 62 by modifying the specific guidance on accounting for (1) operating lease payments that vary from a straight-line basis, (2) the difference between the initial investment (purchase price) and the principal amount of a purchased loan or group of loans, and (3) servicing fees related to mortgage loans that are sold when the stated service fee rate differs significantly from a current (normal) servicing fee rate. Adoption of GASBS 66 did not require modification to the financial statements.

The restatements of beginning net position as a result of the adoption of GASBS 61 and GASBS 65 are as follows (amounts in millions):

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities: SUNY	Business-type Activities: CUNY	Component Units
Net position at March 31, 2013	$ 26,271	$ (139)	$ 516	$ 38,679
Adoption of GASBS 61 and/or GASBS 65	(492)	(259)	(67)	(430)
Total net position at April 1, 2013	**$ 25,779**	**$ (398)**	**$ 449**	**$ 38,249**

Note 2 Cash and Investments

Information on cash and investments of the Pension Trust Fund is presented in Note 12.

Governmental Activities, Private Purpose and Agency Funds

Deposits

The State maintains approximately 3,000 bank accounts for various purposes at locations throughout the State. Cash deposits in the State Treasury are under the joint custody of the State Comptroller and the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance. Cash balances not required for immediate use are invested in a short-term investment pool (STIP) administered by the State Comptroller or by the fund custodian to maximize interest earnings. Cash is invested in repurchase agreements involving United States Treasury obligations, United States Treasury bills, commercial paper, government sponsored agencies, and certificates of deposit. Cash deposits not held in the State Treasury are under the sole custody of a specified State official and are generally held in interest-bearing accounts. Both the State Comptroller and the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance are sole custodians of certain accounts.

The custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the State will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

For demand accounts, checking accounts and certificates of deposit, the State requires that its depository banks pledge collateral or provide a surety bond based on actual and average daily available bank balances. All securities pledged as collateral are held by the State's fiscal agent in the name of the State and are valued on a monthly basis. Surety bonds will be accepted only from AAA rated insurance companies. The use of average daily available balances to determine collateral requirements may result in the available balances being under-collateralized at various times during the fiscal year. The State's cash management policy is to invest all major revenues as soon as the monies are available within the banking system, which limits under-collateralization. The State's cash deposits with financial institutions had a book and bank balance of $10 billion and were fully collateralized at fiscal year-end. Included in these balances were certificates of deposit held in the STIP with a book and bank balance of $4 billion. Additional deposits, with a book and bank balance of $10 million, were held by the State's fiscal agent and were fully collateralized except for $9.2 million in deposits that were exposed to custodial credit risk because they were uninsured and uncollateralized.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the average daily balance of the STIP was $6.8 billion, with an average yield of 0.1 percent and total investment income of $10 million.

Investments

The State holds investments both for its own benefit and as an agent for other parties. Major investment programs conducted for the direct benefit of the State include STIP, which is used for the temporary investment of funds not required for immediate payments, and sole custody funds administered by the Department of Taxation and Finance.

Investments are made in accordance with State Finance Law and vary by fund but generally include: obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States; obligations of New York State and its political subdivisions; certificates of deposit; savings bank trust company notes; bankers' acceptances; repurchase agreements; corporate bonds; and commercial paper.

As of March 31, 2014 (except for the Tuition Savings Program, which is as of December 31, 2013), the State had the following investments and maturities (amounts in millions):

		Investment Maturities (in Years)			
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Less than 1**	**1-5**	**6-10**	**More than 10**
U.S. Treasury bills	$ 2,678	$ 2,666	$ 12	$ —	$ —
Government sponsored agencies	1,150	1,107	16	27	—
U.S. Treasury strips	860	810	50	—	—
U.S. Treasury notes/bonds	682	600	82	—	—
Repurchase agreements	512	512	—	—	—
Commercial paper	322	322	—	—	—
Certificates of deposit	128	128	—	—	—
Money market funds	106	106	—	—	—
Forward purchase agreements	57	—	—	—	57
Other	420	420	—	—	—
Subtotal	**6,915**	**$ 6,671**	**$ 160**	**$ 27**	**$ 57**
Investments held in an agent or trust capacity	18,043				
Total	**$ 24,958**				

Included in the table are securities which either were not acquired for investment purposes or cannot be classified or categorized, and are being held by the State in an agent or trust capacity. Parents wishing to save for their children's college education may deposit money into the Tuition Savings Program. The State administers the program on behalf of the parents and holds the investment portfolio in a trust. The fair market value of the portfolio was $17.6 billion at December 31, 2013. Employers seeking self-insurer status for workers' compensation purposes may deposit securities specified by Section 235 of the New York State Banking Law with the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Board. Acting as an agent for the employers, the State holds these securities (carrying amount $27 million, which approximates fair value) only as an agent for the employers. Securities that are unclaimed at financial institutions are transferred periodically to the State and are held temporarily by the State until they can be liquidated. The securities or proceeds can be claimed by the owners under established procedures. These securities had a carrying amount and fair value of $396 million at March 31, 2014. The State holds cash and securities deposited by contractors in lieu of retainage on contract payments (carrying amount and fair value of $24 million).

In addition to the securities held by the Workers' Compensation Board noted above, the State holds $3.1 billion in surety bonds and letters of credit that are not included in the table above.

Credit Risk

State law limits investments in commercial paper, repurchase agreements and corporate bonds to the highest ratings issued by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). Investments in commercial paper and repurchase agreements are limited to a rating of A-1 by Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P) and P-1 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's). If an investment in commercial paper drops in rating below the legal requirements during the year, the State investment staff would consult with appropriate advisors to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Repurchase agreements are collateralized with U.S. Treasury obligations.

The portfolios of the Tuition Savings Program, a Private Purpose Trust Fund, have underlying fixed income mutual funds which are not rated by any NRSRO.

Custodial Credit Risk

Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government and are held either by: (a) the counterparty or (b) the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the government's name. The risk is that the State will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party if the counterparty fails. The State's policy is to hold all of its investments in the State's name; however, the investments listed below are exposed to custodial credit risk because they are not held by the State but are held by a public benefit corporation in the public benefit corporation's name or administered by a fiscal agent on behalf of New York State. The following table presents the fair value of investments by type (amounts in millions):

Investment Type	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury bills	$ 1,652
U.S. Treasury notes	632
Government sponsored agencies	1,017
Money market	106
Forward purchase agreements	57
Other	412
Total	**$ 3,876**

Interest Rate Risk

The fair values of the State's fixed-maturity investments fluctuate in response to changes in market interest rates. Increases in prevailing interest rates generally translate into decreases in fair values of those instruments. Fair values of interest rate-sensitive instruments may be affected by the creditworthiness of the issuer, prepayment options, relative values of alternative investments, the liquidity of the instrument and other general market conditions.

The State manages its interest rate risk by limiting the majority of its investments to a maturity structure of one year or less. Additionally, the State holds its investments to maturity, which minimizes the occurrence of a loss on an investment.

The State's investments in mutual funds and equity securities have no stated maturity and have not been allocated to a time period on the preceding table.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the State's investment in a single issuer (five percent or more of total investments). To mitigate this risk, it is the policy of the State to maintain a diversified portfolio among a variety of investment instruments in which it is legally permitted to invest.

Foreign Currency Risk

The State Finance Law, Section 98-a, does not expressly permit investment in foreign currency and there is no formal policy related to foreign currency; however, the Tuition Savings Plan has certain underlying mutual funds which invest in foreign securities. There are certain additional risks involved when investing in foreign securities that are not inherent with investments in domestic securities. These risks may involve foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, adverse political and economic developments and the possible prevention of currency exchange or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions. In addition, the liquidity of foreign securities may be more limited than that of domestic securities.

Business-type Activities

Deposits

SUNY does not have a formal policy for collateral requirements for cash deposits. At June 30, 2013, SUNY had $1.4 billion in deposits held by the State Treasury, invested in the STIP, and $13 million held by other local depositories. Deposits not held in the State Treasury that are not covered by depository insurance are: uncollateralized ($2 million) and collateralized with securities held by a pledging financial institution ($16 million). SUNY also has $19 million in cash and cash equivalents deposited with trustees, which are registered in SUNY's name and held by an agent or in trust accounts in SUNY's name.

CUNY's cash and cash equivalents were held by depositories and amounted to $662 million, of which $5 million was insured and $657 million was uninsured and uncollateralized, or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or by its trust department or agent, but not in CUNY's name. CUNY also held $1 million of restricted cash in escrow relating to loan agreement requirements and tenant security deposits.

Lottery deposits are made in accordance with State Finance Law and State Tax Law. At March 31, 2014, Lottery had $516 million in deposits held by the State Treasury, which were invested in the STIP.

The Unemployment Insurance Benefit Fund has a total of $27 million in a sole custody bank account, which is on deposit with the State Comptroller and invested in the STIP, and is subject to the same collateralization requirements as the State.

Investments

Generally, SUNY and CUNY are allowed to invest in a diverse investment portfolio. Permitted investments include, but are not limited to, obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies, municipal debt securities, repurchase agreements, corporate bonds, commercial paper, equity securities, mutual funds, asset-backed securities, money market funds and security lending transactions.

The Lottery is authorized by State statute to invest in U.S. Government-backed obligations and New York City Transitional Finance Authority municipal bonds that provide for payment of prizes payable.

As of June 30, 2013 (except for the State Lottery which is as of March 31, 2014), the business-type activities had the following investments and maturities (amounts in millions):

		Investment Maturities (in Years)			
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10
U.S. Treasury strips	$ 862	$ 309	$ 134	$ 159	$ 260
Municipal bonds	506	36	113	134	223
AID bonds	442	32	99	118	193
U.S. Treasury bills	398	398	—	—	—
U.S. Treasury notes/bonds	189	172	16	1	—
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	57	57	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	51	29	17	2	3
Mutual fund non-equities	30	1	6	15	8
Government sponsored agencies	31	14	10	5	2
International fund non-equities	26	10	8	4	4
U.S. Government TIPS	4	—	—	1	3
Asset-backed securities	4	—	—	2	2
Repurchase agreements	2	2	—	—	—
Commercial paper	1	1	—	—	—
Certificates of deposit	1	1	—	—	—
Subtotal	**2,604**	**$ 1,062**	**$ 403**	**$ 441**	**$ 698**
Corporate stocks	303				
Equity securities	301				
Cash equivalents	130				
Mutual fund equities	108				
Alternative investments	80				
Money market funds	71				
International mutual fund equities	53				
International stocks	40				
Other	30				
Total	**$ 3,720**				

Credit Risk

Generally, SUNY individual fixed income investment securities must be of investment grade. SUNY maintains a portfolio that possesses an overall weighted average rating by Moody's and S&P of at least A. Private placement securities must be rated A3 or higher by Moody's or A- or higher by S&P. Parameters exist that allow some limited investments in non-investment grade securities; however, investments rated below B3 by Moody's or B- by S&P are prohibited.

CUNY's investment policy for the CUNY Investment Pool includes specific guidelines for investment managers with a target allocation to fixed income of 20 percent and is invested in commingled funds. The Pool contains securities with an Average Quality Rating of AA to AA2. CUNY's investment policy does not otherwise place formal limitations on credit risk.

As of June 30, 2013 (except for the State Lottery, which is as of March 31, 2014), the business-type activities had the following investments with ratings (amounts in millions):

Investment Type	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	Not Rated
Municipal bonds	$ 502	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1	$ 1
AID bonds	442	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	1	2	23	20	—	2	3
Mutual fund non-equities	4	2	2	—	3	—	19
Government sponsored agencies	25	3	—	—	—	—	3
International fund non-equities	3	3	9	3	2	1	5
Asset-backed securities	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Repurchase agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Commercial paper	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	**$ 978**	**$ 69**	**$ 35**	**$ 23**	**$ 5**	**$ 4**	**$ 36**

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2013, SUNY had $649 million in cash and investments held by the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY), which represents bond proceeds needed to finance capital projects and to establish required building and equipment replacement and debt service reserves. These cash and investments are registered in SUNY's name and held by an agent or in a trust in SUNY's name. SUNY's investment policy does not formally address custodial credit risk.

At June 30, 2013, CUNY had $322 million in investments held by DASNY or the bond trustee, not in CUNY's name. CUNY's policy for deposits of the CUNY Investment Pool does not allow for participation in programs that have uninsured investments held by counterparties and uses specific monitor initiatives for investments as a means of limiting custodial credit risk. CUNY's investment policy does not formally address custodial credit risk for investments not included in the Investment Pool.

Interest Rate Risk

SUNY has policies in place that limit fixed income investment duration within certain benchmarks, and a highly diversified portfolio is maintained which limits interest rate exposure. CUNY's investment policy for the CUNY Investment Pool specifies that its fixed income investments are made in long-term, non-callable, or call-protected high quality bonds. CUNY's investment policy does not otherwise formally limit investment maturities as a means of managing exposure to fair market value losses arising from increased interest rates.

The Lottery's policy for managing interest rate risk is to hold investment securities to maturity, at which time the fair value of the investment is equal to the stated maturity value.

Foreign Currency Risk

SUNY has no formal policy related to foreign currency risk; however, its primary means of control is placing limits on non-U.S. categories of investments. SUNY's exposure to foreign currency risk for investments held at June 30, 2013, by currency denomination, was as follows (amounts in millions):

Currency	Fair Value
British Pound Sterling	$ 6
Euro	6
South Korean Won	5
Japanese Yen	4
Hong Kong Dollar	3
Taiwanese Dollar	3
Brazilian Real Cruzeiro	2
Other	14
Total	**$ 43**

Investment Pool

CUNY has certain assets included with investments in the accompanying financial statements, which are pooled on a fair value basis, with each individual fund subscribing to or disposing of units on the basis of the fair value per unit determined quarterly. At June 30, 2013, the investment pool consisted of 179.3 million units with a fair value of $179.3 million.

Note 3 Taxes Receivable and Tax Refunds Payable

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable represent amounts owed by taxpayers for the 2013 calendar year and the first quarter of the 2014 calendar year, including prior year assessments for underpayments, penalties and interest. Taxes receivable are accrued when they become both measurable and available, based on actual collections or estimates of amounts to be collected during the next 12 months.

Personal income tax (PIT) revenues are reported as income is earned by the taxpayers. The primary components of the PIT receivable are the estimated and withholding payments that relate to the first quarter of the 2014 calendar year, payments with final returns which relate to the 2013 calendar year, and assessments which relate to prior tax periods.

Consumption and use tax revenues are reported in the fiscal period when the sale is made. The principal component of this receivable is sales tax receivables, which include sales tax due through March 31, 2014 and assessments which relate to prior tax periods.

General business tax revenues are reported as businesses earn income. General business tax receivables are comprised of estimated tax payments, payments remitted with final returns, and assessments.

Other taxes receivable are comprised of estate and gift taxes, real property gains taxes, real estate transfer taxes, metropolitan commuter transportation mobility taxes and assessments.

Gross taxes receivable at March 31, 2014 for the governmental funds totaled $12.4 billion. The following table summarizes taxes receivable by major tax type for the governmental funds (amounts in millions):

	General	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Current taxes receivable:				
Personal income	$ 6,965	$ 2,360	$ —	$ 9,325
Consumption and use	451	203	392	1,046
Business	338	—	76	414
Other	861	—	139	1,000
Subtotal	**8,615**	**2,563**	**607**	**11,785**
Long-term taxes receivable:				
Personal income	250	84	—	334
Consumption and use	33	16	17	66
Business	164	—	—	164
Other	244	—	—	244
Subtotal	**691**	**100**	**17**	**808**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(122)	(41)	(22)	(185)
Total	**$ 9,184**	**$ 2,622**	**$ 602**	**$ 12,408**

Tax Refunds Payable

Tax refunds payable primarily represent amounts owed to taxpayers because of overpayments of their 2013 calendar year and first quarter 2014 calendar year tax liabilities. Tax refunds payable, which reduce respective tax revenues, are accrued to the extent they are measurable based on payments and estimates. The amount of PIT refunds payable are comprised of estimates of overpayments of the first calendar quarter (2014) tax liability and payments of 2013 calendar and prior year refunds. The remaining portion of tax refunds payable are comprised of payments made subsequent to the end of the fiscal year and estimates of a remaining refund liability.

Tax refunds payable at March 31, 2014 are summarized as follows (amounts in millions):

	Current			Total	
	General	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Current	Long-term
Governmental Activities:					
Personal income	$ 5,668	$ 1,841	$ —	$ 7,509	$ 469
Consumption and use	53	26	47	126	282
Business	1,635	—	213	1,848	311
Other	59	—	9	68	25
Total	**$ 7,415**	**$ 1,867**	**$ 269**	**$ 9,551**	**$ 1,087**

Note 4 Other Receivables

Other receivables at March 31, 2014 are summarized as follows (amounts in millions):

	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:					
Other current receivables:					
Public health/patient fees	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ 578	$ 580
Medicaid	853	356	—	—	1,209
Tobacco settlement	—	—	445	—	445
Miscellaneous agency	130	—	—	10	140
Oil spill	—	—	—	99	99
Public authorities	48	—	—	—	48
Casino	40	—	—	—	40
Workers' compensation	—	—	—	154	154
Other	96	18	—	44	158
Subtotal	**1,169**	**374**	**445**	**885**	**2,873**
Other long-term receivables:					
Public health/patient fees	—	—	—	28	28
Medicaid	44	134	—	—	178
Mortgage securities settlement	68	—	—	—	68
Appropriated loans	21	—	—	206	227
Miscellaneous agency	54	—	—	32	86
Oil spill	—	—	—	77	77
Other	—	—	—	39	39
Subtotal	**187**	**134**	**—**	**382**	**703**
Gross receivables	**1,356**	**508**	**445**	**1,267**	**3,576**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(102)	(40)	—	(365)	(507)
Total receivables	**$ 1,254**	**$ 468**	**$ 445**	**$ 902**	**$ 3,069**

			June 30, 2013		
	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefits	SUNY	CUNY	Total
Enterprise Funds:					
Other current receivables:					
Ticket sales	$ 475	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 475
Public health/patient fees	—	—	853	—	853
Student loans	—	—	156	20	176
Contributions	—	3,182	—	—	3,182
Benefit overpayments	—	393	—	—	393
State agencies/municipalities	—	41	—	—	41
Other	5	202	439	228	874
Subtotal	**480**	**3,818**	**1,448**	**248**	**5,994**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(1)	(1,370)	(412)	(58)	(1,841)
Net current receivables	**479**	**2,448**	**1,036**	**190**	**4,153**
Other long-term receivables:					
Accounts, notes and loans	—	—	136	35	171
Contributions	—	—	31	—	31
Other	—	—	—	1	1
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**167**	**36**	**203**
Allowance for uncollectibles	—	—	(24)	(5)	(29)
Net long-term receivables	**—**	**—**	**143**	**31**	**174**
Total receivables	**$ 479**	**$ 2,448**	**$ 1,179**	**$ 221**	**$ 4,327**

Note 5 Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended March 31, 2014 was as follows (amounts in millions):

	Balance April 1, 2013	Additions	Retirements	Balance March 31, 2014
Governmental Activities:				
Depreciable and amortizable assets:				
Buildings and building improvements	$ 10,821	$ 214	$ 108	$ 10,927
Land improvements	593	17	4	606
Infrastructure	259	34	—	293
Equipment	759	121	85	795
Intangible assets—easements	194	—	—	194
Intangible assets—computer software	270	174	—	444
Total depreciable and amortizable assets	**12,896**	**560**	**197**	**13,259**
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Buildings and building improvements	(6,162)	(312)	(73)	(6,401)
Land improvements	(386)	(21)	(5)	(402)
Infrastructure	(52)	(11)	—	(63)
Equipment	(537)	(67)	(81)	(523)
Intangible assets—easements	(25)	(10)	—	(35)
Intangible assets—computer software	(28)	(34)	—	(62)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	**(7,190)**	**(455)**	**(159)**	**(7,486)**
Total depreciable and amortizable assets, net	**5,706**	**105**	**38**	**5,773**
Non-depreciable and non-amortizable assets:				
Land	3,895	48	2	3,941
Land preparation	3,517	64	—	3,581
Construction in progress (buildings)	651	298	237	712
Construction in progress (roads and bridges)	4,805	2,001	1,142	5,664
Construction in progress (computer software)	11	3	—	14
Infrastructure (roads and bridges)	66,237	412	99	66,550
Total non-depreciable and non-amortizable assets	**79,116**	**2,826**	**1,480**	**80,462**
Governmental activities, capital assets, net	**$ 84,822**	**$ 2,931**	**$ 1,518**	**$ 86,235**

	Balance July 1, 2012, as restated	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2013
Business-type Activities:				
SUNY:				
Depreciable assets:				
Infrastructure and land improvements	$ 825	$ 56	$ 9	$ 872
Buildings	8,303	910	57	9,156
Equipment and library books	2,721	229	80	2,870
Total depreciable assets	**11,849**	**1,195**	**146**	**12,898**
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Infrastructure and land improvements	(406)	(33)	(8)	(431)
Buildings	(3,398)	(244)	(47)	(3,595)
Equipment and library books	(2,058)	(192)	(55)	(2,195)
Total accumulated depreciation	**(5,862)**	**(469)**	**(110)**	**(6,221)**
Total depreciable assets, net	**5,987**	**726**	**36**	**6,677**
Non-depreciable assets:				
Land	503	45	—	548
Construction in progress	2,465	1,359	1,036	2,788
Artwork	29	—	—	29
Total non-depreciable assets	**2,997**	**1,404**	**1,036**	**3,365**
SUNY capital assets, net	**8,984**	**2,130**	**1,072**	**10,042**
CUNY:				
Depreciable and amortizable assets:				
Buildings and building improvements	4,003	862	29	4,836
Land improvements	51	5	—	56
Equipment	395	40	21	414
Infrastructure	125	5	—	130
Intangible assets	15	5	—	20
Total depreciable and amortizable assets	**4,589**	**917**	**50**	**5,456**
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Buildings and building improvements	(1,921)	(150)	(14)	(2,057)
Land improvements	(48)	(1)	—	(49)
Equipment	(320)	(37)	(19)	(338)
Infrastructure	(39)	(7)	—	(46)
Intangible assets	(2)	(1)	—	(3)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	**(2,330)**	**(196)**	**(33)**	**(2,493)**
Total depreciable and amortizable assets, net	**2,259**	**721**	**17**	**2,963**
Non-depreciable assets:				
Land	233	—	1	232
Construction in progress	1,419	384	842	961
Artwork and historical treasures	8	—	—	8
Total non-depreciable assets	**1,660**	**384**	**843**	**1,201**
CUNY capital assets, net	**3,919**	**1,105**	**860**	**4,164**
Business-type activities, capital assets, net	**$ 12,903**	**$ 3,235**	**$ 1,932**	**$ 14,206**

For the year ended March 31, 2014, depreciation and amortization expense was charged to the following governmental functions (amounts in millions):

		Governmental Activities
Allocation of depreciation and amortization:		
Education	$	4
Public health		136
Public welfare		16
Public safety		132
Transportation		57
Environment and recreation		27
Support and regulate business		1
General government		82
Total depreciation and amortization expense	**$**	**455**

For the year ended June 30, 2013, depreciation and amortization expense was charged to the following business-type functions (amounts in millions):

		Business-type Activities
Allocation of depreciation and amortization:		
SUNY	$	470
CUNY		196
Total depreciation and amortization expense	**$**	**666**

Note 6 Bonds Payable

General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the State and constitutionally must be repaid in equal annual principal installments or substantially level or declining debt service payments beginning not more than one year after issuance of such bonds and must mature within 40 years after issuance. The Debt Reform Act of 2000 further limits the maximum term of new State-supported debt issued on and after April 1, 2000, including general obligation bonds, to a maximum term of 30 years. Refer to Note 7 for further discussion of the Debt Reform Act of 2000.

Changes for the year in bonds payable were as follows (amounts in millions):

Purpose		Outstanding April 1, 2013		Issued		Redeemed		Outstanding March 31, 2014
Accelerated capacity and transportation improvements of the 1990s	$	285	$	—	$	59	$	226
Clean water/clean air		654		—		65		589
Environmental quality:								
Land acquisition		27		—		5		22
Solid waste management		325		—		52		273
Environmental quality protection:								
Air		8		—		3		5
Land and wetlands		19		—		7		12
Water		67		—		18		49
Housing:								
Low income		28		—		5		23
Middle income		27		—		5		22
Pure waters		57		—		11		46
Rail preservation		3		—		2		1
Transportation capital facilities:								
Mass transportation		1		—		1		—
Aviation		13		—		2		11
Energy conservation through improved transportation		10		—		3		7
Rebuild New York transportation infrastructure renewal:								
Highways, parkways, and bridges		3		—		1		2
Rapid transit, rail, and aviation		13		—		3		10
Rebuild and Renew New York transportation:								
Highway facilities		873		—		47		826
Canals and waterways		15		—		2		13
Aviation		56		—		2		54
Mass transit—DOT		11		—		1		10
Mass transit—MTA		951		—		36		915
Rail and port—DOT		78		—		3		75
Total	**$**	**3,524**	**$**	**—**	**$**	**333**	**$**	**3,191**

Debt service expenditures (principal and interest) related to the above general obligation bonds during the year were approximately $472 million. Federal subsidies related to the interest payments made during the year on Build America Bonds were $3.6 million. The total amount of general obligation bonds authorized but not issued at March 31, 2014 was $908 million.

Debt service requirements for general obligation bonds in future years, which are financed by transfers from the General Fund to the General Debt Service Fund, are as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	$ 304	$ 132	$ 436
2016	282	120	402
2017	260	109	369
2018	224	99	323
2019	182	90	272
2020-2024	675	359	1,034
2025-2029	545	231	776
2030-2034	360	124	484
2035-2039	261	58	319
2040-2044	98	9	107
Total	**$ 3,191**	**$ 1,331**	**$ 4,522**

Debt service requirements on approximately $104 million in general obligation variable rate bonds were calculated using the variable rates in effect as of March 31, 2014, which ranged from 0.08 to 0.09 percent. Debt service requirements for fixed rate issues were calculated based upon actual rates ranging from zero percent to 6.02 percent.

Note 7 Obligations Under Lease/Purchase and Other Financing Arrangements

Governmental Activities Debt

The State has entered into contractual financing arrangements with certain public benefit corporations and other entities for various capital assets, local assistance payments and deficit financing. Under these agreements, generally construction costs are initially paid by the State from appropriations (reported as capital construction expenditures in the governmental funds). These appropriations are then repaid to the State from the proceeds of bonds issued by the public benefit corporations or other entities (reported as financing arrangements in the governmental funds). The State becomes the tenant of the facility under a lease/purchase agreement, which provides for the payment of rentals sufficient to cover the related bond debt service and for the passage of title to the State after the bonds have been repaid.

The State has also entered into contractual obligation financing arrangements (also referred to as “service contract bonds”) with certain public benefit corporations that have issued bonds to finance past State budgetary deficits, grants to local governments and various special project initiatives undertaken in partnership with private entities, including commercial enterprises, for both capital and operating purposes. The terms of these arrangements require the State to fund the debt service requirements of the specific debt issued by these entities.

Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2000 enacted the Debt Reform Act (Act) which applies to all new State-supported debt issued on and after April 1, 2000. The Act imposes statutory limitations which restrict the issuance of State-supported debt to capital purposes only and establishes a maximum term of 30 years for such debt. The Act also imposes phased-in caps that ultimately limit the amount of new State-supported debt (issued on and after April 1, 2000) to 4 percent of State personal income, and new State-supported debt service (on debt issued on and after April 1, 2000) to 5 percent of total governmental funds receipts. The Act requires the limitations be calculated by October 31st of each year using the new State-supported debt outstanding and new State-supported debt service from the previous fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, the cumulative debt outstanding and debt service caps were 4 and 4.98 percent. There was $37.5 billion of new State-supported debt outstanding applicable to the debt reform cap, which was about $4.2 billion below the statutory debt outstanding limitation. The debt service cost on this new debt was $3.7 billion, about $3 billion below the statutory debt service limitation. The Act does not apply to debt that is not considered State-supported and therefore does not encompass State-guaranteed debt, moral obligation debt, and contingent-contractual obligation financing such as the bonds issued by the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (TSFC).

The State and some of its public authorities which issue debt on behalf of the State have purchased letters of credit and standby purchase agreements from various providers to ensure that the liquidity needs of variable rate demand bonds can be met. As of March 31, 2014, these agreements covered $1.9 billion of variable rate demand bonds outstanding, with costs ranging from 46 to 67 basis points of the amount of credit provided and expiration dates ranging from June 9, 2014 to January 13, 2017.

In 2003, the State enacted legislation creating the TSFC to finance a portion of its future revenues expected to be received under the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) with the settling cigarette manufacturers. The future MSA revenues are to compensate the State for all claims for past, present, and future health care costs originating from health care expenses incurred by the State from the effects of cigarette smoking by its citizens. In accordance with the legislation, TSFC issued $4.6 billion in bonds to finance a payment of $4.2 billion to the State's General Fund, enabling it to finance a portion of the budget deficits occurring in fiscal years ending March 31, 2003 through March 31, 2005, to establish $449 million in debt service reserves, and to provide $129 million to finance a portion of the first debt service payments due on TSFC bonds. In accordance with the legislation, all future revenues from the 1998 MSA will be used to repay the debt until it is fully retired, after which all funds of TSFC will revert to the State. At March 31, 2014 the remaining amount pledged is approximately $2.6 billion ($2.1 billion principal and $539 million future interest payments) to cover the outstanding debt scheduled to fully mature on June 1, 2022. During the fiscal year, pledged MSA revenues recognized were $441 million and debt service paid was $400 million. The State has agreed to make additional payments for TSFC debt service, subject to annual appropriation, from other sources if the future revenues prove insufficient to meet TSFC debt service requirements of the State. No such payments were required during the fiscal year.

Prior to 1996, certain payments due to the State's local government units in the first quarter of the State's fiscal year exceeded available State funds. To meet these payments in the past, the State issued short-term tax and revenue anticipation notes called the annual "Spring Borrowing." The New York Local Government Assistance Corporation (LGAC) was established in 1990 to issue up to $4.7 billion in long-term debt to finance certain local assistance aid payments plus amounts necessary to fund a capital reserve fund and other issuance costs. Issuance of the entire $4.7 billion bond authorization as of March 31, 1996 eliminated the need for the State's annual Spring Borrowing. Pursuant to the legislation establishing LGAC, the State deposits an amount equal to a 1 percent rate of taxation of the total State sales and use tax collected into Other Governmental Funds (Local Government Assistance Tax Fund) to make payments to LGAC for debt service on its bonds and other expenses of LGAC. Amounts in excess of LGAC's needs are subsequently transferred to the General Fund. Payments to LGAC are subject to annual appropriations by the Legislature. LGAC's bondholders do not have a lien on monies deposited in the Local Government Assistance Tax Fund. Under current State statute, any issuance of bonds by LGAC in the future will be for refunding purposes only.

Chapter 62 and Chapter 63 of the Laws of 2003 enacted, among other provisions, the Municipal Assistance Refinancing Act (Act), effective July 1, 2003 and deemed repealed July 1, 2034. The Act created an incentive for the State to seek an appropriation to provide $170 million per year, from Other Governmental Funds (Local Government Assistance Tax Fund (Fund)) to the City of New York (City) for each of the City's fiscal years beginning July 1, 2003 and ending June 30, 2034. The Act requires LGAC to annually certify $170 million so that the State, subject to annual State appropriation by the Legislature, can provide for a series of payments to the City or the Mayor's assignee in each City fiscal year, beginning July 1, 2003 and ending June 30, 2034, totaling $5.3 billion. Based on current law, until the Legislature enacts an appropriation of $170 million, LGAC certifies the release of the funds, the $170 million State payment is made, and LGAC receives the amount it has certified for its needs, no excess sales tax receipts can be transferred from the Fund to the State's General Fund. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, LGAC certified the release for the State payment of $170 million to the City.

Chapter 56 of the Laws of 1993 authorized the New York State Thruway Authority to issue up to $2.93 billion in bonds for State highway and bridge projects (the amount of authorized bonds has been raised three times, most recently in 2005, up to $16.5 billion). The bonds are secured and funded by a dedication of portions of the State's petroleum business tax, motor fuel tax, highway and fuel use tax, motor vehicle registration fees, auto rental tax, transmission and transportation tax and certain miscellaneous revenues.

In 2001, the State enacted legislation providing for the issuance of State Personal Income Tax Revenue Bonds (PIT) to be issued by several State public benefit corporations. The legislation provides that 25 percent of personal income tax receipts, excluding refunds owed to taxpayers, be deposited to the Revenue Bond Tax Fund which is an account of the General Debt Service Fund. These deposits are used to make debt service payments on PIT bonds, with excess amounts returned to the General Fund. In the event that the State Legislature fails to appropriate amounts required to make debt service payments on the PIT bonds, or if required payments have not been made when due, the legislation requires that deposits continue to be made to the Revenue Bond Tax Fund until amounts on deposit equal the greater of 25 percent of personal income tax receipts or $6 billion. Amounts in excess of that needed for current debt service are subsequently transferred to the General Fund. The first PIT bonds were issued on May 9, 2002 and approximately $28.8 billion were outstanding as of March 31, 2014.

In 2013, the State enacted legislation providing for the issuance of State Sales Tax Revenue Bonds to be issued by certain State public benefit corporations. The legislation created the Sales Tax Revenue Bond Tax Fund, an account of the General Debt Service Fund, that will provide for the debt service payments on these bonds. The bonds are secured by the pledge of payments from this fund, which will receive 25 percent of the State's sales and use tax receipts. Upon the satisfaction of all of the obligations and liabilities of LGAC, this will increase to 50 percent of the State's sales tax receipts. Amounts in excess of that needed for current debt service will be transferred to the General Fund. The first sales tax bonds were issued on October 24, 2013 and approximately $960 million were outstanding as of March 31, 2014.

Changes in lease/purchase and other financing arrangements for the year were as follows (amounts in millions):

Issuer	Outstanding April 1, 2013	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding March 31, 2014
Public Benefit Corporations (PBCs):				
Dormitory Authority	$ 11,612	$ 1,086	$ 1,018	$ 11,680
Environmental Facilities Corporation	780	—	145	635
Housing Finance Agency	914	—	136	778
Local Government Assistance Corporation	2,836	—	243	2,593
Municipal Bond Bank Agency	294	—	13	281
Metropolitan Transportation Authority	370	—	55	315
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation	2,411	1,226	1,584	2,053
Thruway Authority	10,970	231	1,453	9,748
Urban Development Corporation	8,861	2,388	677	10,572
Total	**$ 39,048**	**$ 4,931**	**$ 5,324**	**$ 38,655**

Debt service expenditures (principal and interest) for the aforementioned obligations during the fiscal year were $4.8 billion. These expenditures were financed primarily by the revenues reported in the governmental funds. Federal subsidies related to the interest payments made during the year on Build America Bonds and Qualified School Construction Bonds were $73.9 million ($35.9 million related to governmental activities and $38 million for business-type activities related to SUNY and CUNY).

Certain of the underlying bond indentures require the maintenance of various reserves. Such amounts totaled $645 million at March 31, 2014 and are reported as cash and investments in the General Debt Service Fund and appropriate Other Governmental Funds, with a corresponding restriction of fund balance.

Following is a summary of the future minimum rental payments for lease/purchase and contractual obligation financing arrangements, including fixed rate interest at rates ranging from 0.3 percent to 6.8 percent and variable rate interest at rates ranging from 0.1 percent to 0.8 percent (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Net Swap Amount	Total
2015	$ 2,885	$ 1,794	$ 50	$ 4,729
2016	2,909	1,656	47	4,612
2017	2,942	1,524	43	4,509
2018	2,963	1,391	40	4,394
2019	2,864	1,255	37	4,156
2020-2024	12,176	4,304	124	16,604
2025-2029	7,077	2,111	50	9,238
2030-2034	3,322	775	10	4,107
2035-2039	1,206	236	—	1,442
2040-2044	311	32	—	343
Total	**$ 38,655**	**$ 15,078**	**$ 401**	**$ 54,134**

Future debt service is calculated using rates in effect at March 31, 2014 for variable rate bonds. The net swap payment amounts were calculated by subtracting the future variable rate interest payment subject to swap agreements based on rates in effect at March 31, 2014 from the synthetic fixed rate amount intended to be achieved by the swap agreements.

The actual amounts of future interest to be paid are affected by changes in variable interest rates. The actual amounts of future net swap payments are also affected by changes in published indexes—the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA), which are floating rates.

The State is also committed under numerous capital leases for computer network and telecommunications equipment. Debt service expenditures for capital lease obligations during the year were $2 million. Following is a summary of the debt service payments for the remaining lease periods of these capital leases (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	$ 1	$ —	$ 1
2016	1	—	1
2017	1	—	1
Total	**$ 3**	**$ —**	**$ 3**

Refunding

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the State, acting through its public authorities, refunded $2.4 billion in existing fixed rate bonds related to lease/purchase and other financing arrangements by issuing refunding bonds in a par amount of $2.2 billion at a $240 million premium and releasing a net amount of $16 million from reserves and debt service accounts. The result will produce an estimated gain of $275 million in future cash flow, with an estimated present value gain of $234 million. The excess of the net carrying value of the refunded bonds over the reacquisition price was approximately $53 million, of which $47 million will be amortized into interest expense in future years. The impact of the refunding issues is presented in the following table (amounts in millions):

Issue Description	Refunding Amount	Refunded Amount	Cash Flow Gain (Loss)	Present Value Gain (Loss)
Dormitory Authority PIT General Purpose Bond Series 2014A	$ 517	$ 569	$ 79	$ 59
Dormitory Authority PIT General Purpose Bond Series 2014B	26	25	9	4
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation Bond Series 2013A	660	700	67	60
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation Bond Series 2013B	566	603	72	64
Urban Development Corporation PIT General Purpose Bond Series 2013D	478	521	48	47
Total	**$ 2,247**	**$ 2,418**	**$ 275**	**$ 234**

In prior years, the State defeased certain of its obligations under lease/purchase and other financing arrangements, whereby proceeds of new obligations were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the defeased obligations. At March 31, 2014, approximately $1.3 billion of such defeased obligations were outstanding. The assets and liabilities related to these obligations are not reported in the accompanying basic financial statements.

Business-type Activities Debt

The State has issued bonds for educational facilities for SUNY and CUNY Senior Colleges through DASNY. Such debt, totaling $11.7 billion, is funded by payments from the State's General Fund. The remainder of the debt of SUNY and CUNY ($2 billion) is funded from student fees and other operating aid provided by the State.

The following represents year-end principal balances (June 30, 2013 for SUNY and CUNY) for lease/purchase and other financing arrangements for business-type activities (amounts in millions):

	Beginning Outstanding, as restated	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Outstanding
Dormitory Authority:				
SUNY Educational Facilities	$ 6,613	$ 1,075	$ 479	$ 7,209
Unamortized premium	309	178	24	463
SUNY Dormitory Facilities	1,364	235	53	1,546
Unamortized premium	45	37	3	79
CUNY Educational Facilities	3,691	313	169	3,835
Unamortized premium	138	56	14	180
Total Dormitory Authority	**12,160**	**1,894**	**742**	**13,312**
SUNY Capital Lease Commitments	227	24	63	188
SUNY Certificates of Participation	21	14	5	30
SUNY Other State-supported Debt	133	8	132	9
CUNY Capital Lease Commitments	—	41	—	41
CUNY Mortgage Loan Commitments	74	—	3	71
CUNY Certificates of Participation	31	—	5	26
Total (See Note 8)	**$ 12,646**	**$ 1,981**	**$ 950**	**$ 13,677**

The following represents a year-end summary at June 30, 2013 of future minimum debt service payments on the bonds issued by DASNY for SUNY, including interest rates ranging from 0.5 percent to 7.5 percent (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	$ 378	$ 442	$ 820
2015	353	417	770
2016	298	402	700
2017	269	387	656
2018	392	371	763
2019-2023	1,711	1,629	3,340
2024-2028	1,858	1,168	3,026
2029-2033	1,544	724	2,268
2034-2038	1,352	351	1,703
2039-2043	600	63	663
Total	**$ 8,755**	**$ 5,954**	**$ 14,709**

The following represents a year-end summary at June 30, 2013 of future minimum debt service payments on the bonds issued by DASNY for CUNY Senior Colleges, including interest rates ranging from 2 percent to 6.1 percent (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Net Swap Amount	Total
2014	$ 158	$ 230	$ 14	$ 402
2015	307	216	13	536
2016	302	191	13	506
2017	340	161	13	514
2018	183	139	13	335
2019-2023	695	573	50	1,318
2024-2028	554	421	25	1,000
2029-2033	555	278	3	836
2034-2038	533	133	—	666
2039-2043	208	21	—	229
Total	**$ 3,835**	**$ 2,363**	**$ 144**	**$ 6,342**

Future debt service on the bonds issued by DASNY for CUNY Senior Colleges, together with the net swap amount, is calculated assuming current interest rates remain the same. The actual amounts of future interest to be paid are affected by changes in variable interest rates. The actual amounts of future net swap payments are also affected by changes in published indexes—the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA), which are floating rates.

The following represents a year-end summary at June 30, 2013 for SUNY and CUNY of future minimum debt service payments on capital lease commitments, mortgage loans payable, certificates of participation and other State-supported debt for business-type activities (amounts in millions):

	SUNY		CUNY		Total	
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2014	$ 58	$ 5	$ 8	$ 2	$ 66	$ 7
2015	48	3	74	1	122	4
2016	36	2	5	1	41	3
2017	23	2	2	1	25	3
2018	14	1	2	1	16	2
2019-2023	35	3	7	7	42	10
2024-2028	7	1	1	11	8	12
2029-2033	6	2	2	14	8	16
2034-2038	—	—	15	6	15	6
2039-2043	—	—	22	2	22	2
Total	**$ 227**	**$ 19**	**$ 138**	**$ 46**	**$ 365**	**$ 65**

The liabilities for lease/purchase debt, certificates of participation, mortgage loans, capital leases and other State-supported debt are reported as obligations under lease/purchase and other financing arrangements in the Enterprise Funds.

Debt service expenditures (principal and interest) for all of the aforementioned obligations during the year ended June 30, 2013 totaled $1.2 billion.

During SUNY's fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, PIT bonds were issued for the purposes of financing capital construction and major rehabilitation for educational facilities ($825.9 million). PIT bonds were also issued to refund $303.9 million of existing educational facilities obligations ($249.6 million). The result will produce an estimated savings of $53.9 million in future cash flow, with an estimated present value gain of $49.6 million.

Also during the year, SUNY entered into agreements with DASNY to issue obligations totaling $234.7 million for the purpose of financing capital construction and major rehabilitation of residential hall facilities.

In prior years, SUNY defeased various obligations, whereby proceeds of new obligations were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the defeased obligations. Accordingly, the trust account assets and liabilities for the defeased obligations are not included in SUNY's financial statements. As of March 31, 2013, $92.9 million of outstanding educational facility obligations were considered defeased.

During CUNY's fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, DASNY issued bonds for new construction with a par value of $313.8 million and original issue premium of $55.8 million on behalf of CUNY Senior Colleges.

At June 30, 2013, $47.7 million of CUNY's bonds outstanding were considered defeased for CUNY Senior Colleges.

Interest Rate Exchange Agreements (Swaps)

Article 5-D of the State Finance Law authorized the use of a limited amount of swaps equal to 15 percent of statutorily defined State-supported debt. Starting in November 2002, the State began to enter into swap agreements to "synthetically" change the interest cost associated with bonds it issued from either variable rate to fixed rate or from fixed rate to variable rate. The intention of each of the swaps was to lower the cost of borrowing to the State below what could have been achieved on bonds without the use of the associated swap agreements and reduce the risks associated with the variability of cash flows or fair values of the underlying debt.

The statutory authorization for the use of swaps also requires that each of the swaps entered into meet the following requirements:

- Counterparties have a credit rating from at least one NRSRO that is within the two highest investment grade categories;
- A finding by an independent financial advisor certifying that the terms and conditions of all swaps reflect a fair value;
- Utilization of a standardized interest rate exchange agreement;
- Issuance of monthly reports by the public benefit corporations to provide monitoring and swap performance assessment; and
- Compliance with uniform interest rate exchange guidelines.

The State manages the swaps as a single portfolio, although they relate to debt reported under both governmental activities and business-type activities.

Swap Activity and Terms

The State has approximately $2 billion notional amount of swaps outstanding ($1.6 billion of which related to governmental activities and $416 million related to business-type activities) that were issued to synthetically create fixed rate debt from variable rate debt. The $2 billion portfolio includes 36 separate pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swap agreements with seven counterparties. The maturity of the synthetic fixed rate swaps are coterminous with the underlying debt.

The table below summarizes fair value balances and notional amounts of derivative instruments outstanding on March 31, 2014 for governmental activities and June 30, 2013 for business-type activities, and the changes in fair value of those derivatives for the years then ended as reported in the State's 2014 financial statements (amounts in millions):

		Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value	
Issuer/Type	**Notional**	**Classification**	**Amount**	**Classification**	**Amount**
Governmental Activities:					
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Dormitory Authority Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	$ 202	Deferred Outflow	$ 10	Derivative Instruments	$ (22)
Urban Development Corporation Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	424	Deferred Outflow	28	Derivative Instruments	(70)
Housing Finance Agency Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	148	Deferred Outflow	7	Derivative Instruments	(15)
Local Government Assistance Corporation Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	721	Deferred Outflow	21	Derivative Instruments	(72)
Subtotal	**1,495**		**66**		**(179)**
Investment Derivatives:					
Housing Finance Agency Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	80	Investment Earnings	6	Derivative Instruments	(12)
Subtotal	**1,575**		**72**		**(191)**
Business-type Activities (as of June 30, 2013):					
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Dormitory Authority—CUNY Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	416	Deferred Outflow	30	Derivative Instruments	(67)
Total	**$ 1,991**		**$ 102**		**$ (258)**

The fair values were estimated using the zero-coupon method. This method calculates the future net settlement payments required by the swap, assuming that the current forward rates implied by the yield curve correctly anticipate future spot interest rates. These payments are then discounted back using the spot rates implied by the current yield curve for hypothetical zero-coupon bonds due on the date of each future net settlement on the swaps. The fair value, which fluctuates based on market conditions, is monitored closely by the Division of the Budget (DOB) and the public benefit corporations that issue swaps on behalf of the State. DOB reviews the actual mark-to-market (fair value) of outstanding swaps on a monthly basis.

The table below summarizes the terms of the State's derivative instruments outstanding at March 31, 2014 for governmental activities and at June 30, 2013 for business-type activities (amounts in millions):

Issuer/Type	Underlying Debt	Notional Amount	Effective Date	Final Maturity Date	Terms
Governmental Activities:					
Dormitory Authority:					
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	CUNY 5th Res Series 2008C, D Bonds	$ 23	4/10/2003	1/1/2025-7/1/2031	Pay 3.36%; Receive 65% LIBOR
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	Mental Health Series 2003D-2 Bonds	179	7/15/2003	2/15/2031	Pay 3.044%; Receive 65% LIBOR
Urban Development Corporation:					
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	Correctional/ Youth Series 2008A Bonds	200	11/26/2002	1/1/2030	Pay 3.578%; Receive 65% LIBOR
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	PIT (State Fac & Equip) Series 2004A-3 Bonds	224	12/22/2004	3/15/2033	Pay 3.49%; Receive 65% LIBOR
Housing Finance Agency:					
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	Service Contract Revenue Series 2003L, M Bonds	148	8/28/2003	9/15/2021	Pay 3.66%; Receive 65% LIBOR
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	PIT (Eco Dev & Housing) Series 2005C Bonds	80	3/10/2005	3/15/2033	Pay 3.336%; Receive 65% LIBOR
Local Government Assistance Corporation:					
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	Series 2003A, 2008B Bonds	616	2/20/2003	4/1/2022-4/1/2024	Pay 3.15% to 3.26%; Receive 65% LIBOR
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	Series 2008B Bonds	105	2/26/2004	4/1/2021	Pay 3.194%; Receive 65% LIBOR
Subtotal		**1,575**			
Business-type Activities (as of June 30, 2013):					
Dormitory Authority—CUNY:					
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	CUNY 5th Res Series 2008C, D Bonds	416	4/10/2003	1/1/2025-7/1/2031	Pay 3.36%; Receive 65% LIBOR
Total		**$ 1,991**			

Risks

Credit Risk

The State is exposed to credit risk on interest rate swap agreements in asset positions (positive fair values). To minimize its exposure to loss related to credit risk, it is the State's policy to require each counterparty to have credit ratings from at least one NRSRO within the two highest investment grade categories and ratings from any other NRSRO within the three highest investment grade categories, or the counterparty's payment obligations shall be unconditionally guaranteed by an entity with such credit ratings. The swap agreements and Article 5-D of the State Finance Law also require that should the credit rating of a counterparty or an entity unconditionally guaranteeing the counterparty's payment obligations, if so secured, fall below the rating required, that the obligations of such counterparty shall be fully and continuously collateralized by direct obligations of, or obligations the principal and interest on which are guaranteed by, the United States of America, with a net market value of at least 102 percent of the net market value of the contract to the issuer and such collateral shall be deposited with the issuer or its agent. The following table presents the counterparty credit ratings as of March 31, 2014 (amounts in millions):

Counterparty	Notional Amount	Credit Ratings Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Citibank	$ 354	A2	A	A
Goldman	329	Aa2	AAA	—
JP Morgan	441	Aa3	A+	A+
Merrill	118	Baa2	A–	A
Morgan Stanley	368	Baa2	A–	A
Societe Generale	94	A2	A	A
UBS	287	A2	A	A
Total	**$ 1,991**			

Certain of the State's swap agreements contain set-off provisions. Under the terms of the agreements, should an agreement terminate, close-out set-off provisions permit all outstanding transactions with the related counterparty to terminate and net the transaction's fair values so that a single sum will be owed by, or owed to, the State.

There were no interest rate swap agreements in asset positions; therefore, the State was not exposed to credit risk and no collateral was required to be posted by counterparties at March 31, 2014. However, should interest rates change and the fair values of interest rate swap agreements become positive, the State would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of those swaps' fair value.

Basis Risk

The State is exposed to basis risk on its pay-fixed interest rate swaps, which is the possibility that the variable rate payments received by the State in the swap are less than the variable rate payments made by the State on the underlying bonds issued. Because the swaps are based on a percentage of LIBOR there is a possibility that this floating rate will not match the actual interest rates set in the tax-exempt market on the underlying bonds. Times when the mismatch may be out of favor to the State are in very low interest rate environments or if major changes in the tax code were to be enacted causing tax-exempt floating-rate bonds to trade less favorably in comparison to taxable floating rate bonds. Should the relationship between LIBOR and the actual variable rate payments converge, the expected cost savings may not materialize.

Termination Risk

The swap contracts use the International Swap Dealers Association Master Agreement (Master Agreement), which includes standard termination events, such as failure to pay and bankruptcy. The schedule to the Master Agreement includes "additional termination events," providing that the swaps may be terminated if either the State or a counterparty's credit quality rating falls below certain levels. The State or the counterparties may terminate the swap agreements if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. The State may also terminate the swaps at its option. If a swap agreement is terminated, the synthetically created fixed or variable interest rate will cease to exist and the State's interest payment will be based solely upon the rate required by the related bonds as issued. When a termination occurs, a mark-to-market (or fair market value) calculation is performed to determine whether the State is owed money or must pay money to close out a swap position. A negative fair market value means the State would incur a loss and need to make a termination payment to settle the swap position. A positive fair market value means the State would realize a gain and receive a termination payment to settle the swap position.

Rollover Risk

The State is exposed to rollover risk on interest rate swap agreements that are hedges of debt that mature or may be terminated prior to the maturity of the hedged debt. When these swap agreements terminate, or in the case of a termination option, when the option is exercised, the State will be re-exposed to the risks being hedged by the swap agreement. Currently, the maturity dates of the State's interest rate swap agreements and hedged debt are coterminous.

Operating Leases

The State is also committed under numerous operating leases covering real property and equipment. Rental expenditures, reported for the year ended March 31, 2014 under such operating leases, totaled $232 million and were financed primarily from the General Fund.

The following is a summary of future minimum rental commitments under real property and equipment leases with terms exceeding one year (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities
2015	$ 215
2016	176
2017	164
2018	152
2019	134
2020-2024	436
2025-2029	207
2030-2034	16
2035-2039	8
2040-2044	9
2045-2049	9
2050-2054	10
2055-2059	9
Total	**$ 1,545**

Business-type activities reported the following future minimum rental commitments under real property and equipment leases with terms exceeding one year at year-end (June 30, 2013 for SUNY and CUNY and March 31, 2014 for Lottery) (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Business-type Activities
2014	$ 134
2015	128
2016	119
2017	109
2018	96
2019-2023	350
2024-2028	183
2029-2033	106
2034-2038	44
2039-2043	26
Total	**$ 1,295**

Collateralized Borrowings

In December 2010, $102 million of Pledged Assessment Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A, were issued by the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York. These bonds are special revenue obligations of the Dormitory Authority. Principal and interest on the Series 2010A Bonds are payable from the pledged assessments to be assessed and collected by the Chair of the Workers' Compensation Board. At March 31, 2014, principal and interest outstanding were $70 million and $14 million, respectively. Annual principal and interest payments will be continuing through December 1, 2020.

In December 2013, $370 million of Employer Assessment Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A, were issued by the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York. These bonds are special revenue obligations of the Dormitory Authority. Principal and interest on the Series 2013A Bonds are payable from employer assessments to be assessed and collected by the Chair of the Workers' Compensation Board. At March 31, 2014, principal and interest outstanding were $370 million and $202 million, respectively. Annual principal and interest payments will continue through December 1, 2035.

The State determined that these transactions meet the criteria for collateralized borrowings under GASBS No. 48, *Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues,* since the pledged revenues are formally committed to directly collateralize or secure debt of a component unit. These Pledged and Employer Assessment Revenue Bonds are reported as collateralized borrowings in the State's financial statements (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	$ 10	$ 16	$ 26
2016	29	17	46
2017	22	16	38
2018	22	16	38
2019	23	15	38
2020-2024	98	65	163
2025-2029	93	47	140
2030-2034	116	23	139
2035-2039	27	1	28
Total	**$ 440**	**$ 216**	**$ 656**

Note 8 Liabilities

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

The following table summarizes changes in long-term liabilities for both governmental activities and business-type activities (amounts in millions):

CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES—GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Description	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Tax refunds payable	**$ 1,123**	**$ —**	**$ 36**	**$ 1,087**	**$ —**
Accrued liabilities:					
Payroll and fringe benefits	$ 641	$ 6	$ 224	$ 423	—
Compensated absences	905	25	34	896	42
Medicaid	953	2	15	940	74
Health insurance	192	—	—	192	—
Litigation	164	53	105	112	75
Workers' compensation reserve	3,188	—	495	2,693	416
Arbitrage rebate	41	1	18	24	7
Secured hospitals	—	190	12	178	21
Due to Federal government	67	—	67	—	—
Due to component unit	318	—	—	318	18
Miscellaneous	18	22	19	21	2
Total	**$ 6,487**	**$ 299**	**$ 989**	**$ 5,797**	**655**
Payable to local governments:					
Education aid—prior year adjustment	$ 111	$ 51	$ —	$ 162	—
Handicapped pupil aid	162	23	—	185	—
Emergency management	346	204	346	204	—
Miscellaneous	11	30	9	32	—
Total	**$ 630**	**$ 308**	**$ 355**	**$ 583**	**—**
Pension contributions payable	**$ 1,547**	**$ 940**	**$ 365**	**$ 2,122**	**—**
Other postemployment benefits	**$ 11,518**	**$ 2,270**	**$ 1,215**	**$ 12,573**	**—**
Pollution remediation	**$ 826**	**$ 120**	**$ 277**	**$ 669**	**86**
Collateralized borrowings	**$ 86**	**$ 370**	**$ 16**	**$ 440**	**10**
General obligation bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds payable	$ 3,524	$ —	$ 333	$ 3,191	304
Plus or minus deferred amounts:					
For unamortized premiums/discounts	164	—	10	154	8
Total	**$ 3,688**	**$ —**	**$ 343**	**$ 3,345**	**312**
Other financing arrangements:					
Capital leases	$ 5	$ —	$ 2	$ 3	1
Other financing arrangements	39,048	4,931	5,324	38,655	2,885
Plus deferred amounts:					
For unamortized premiums/discounts	2,463	461	324	2,600	211
For accreted discount on bonds	66	4	28	42	—
Total	**$ 41,582**	**$ 5,396**	**$ 5,678**	**$ 41,300**	**3,097**
Derivative instruments	**$ 263**	**$ —**	**$ 72**	**$ 191**	**—**
Total due within one year					**$ 4,160**

CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES—BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

Description	Beginning Balance, as restated	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Accrued liabilities:					
Compensated absences	$ 359	$ 148	$ 155	$ 352	$ 230
Litigation	503	—	23	480	37
Interfund loan	44	—	8	36	17
Miscellaneous	414	22	2	434	2
Total	**$ 1,320**	**$ 170**	**$ 188**	**$ 1,302**	**286**
Due to Federal government	**$ 3,898**	**$ 2,178**	**$ 2,809**	**$ 3,267**	**1,717**
Lottery prizes payable	**$ 1,495**	**$ 124**	**$ 161**	**$ 1,458**	**160**
Pension contributions payable	**$ 11**	**$ 1**	**$ 2**	**$ 10**	**—**
Other postemployment benefits:					
SUNY (June 30, 2013)	$ 3,261	$ 732	$ 261	$ 3,732	—
CUNY (June 30, 2013)	420	78	32	466	—
Total	**$ 3,681**	**$ 810**	**$ 293**	**$ 4,198**	**—**
Other financing arrangements:					
SUNY (June 30, 2013)	$ 8,358	$ 1,356	$ 732	$ 8,982	436
CUNY (June 30, 2013)	3,796	354	177	3,973	166
Plus deferred amount:					
For unamortized premiums:					
SUNY (June 30, 2013)	354	215	27	542	27
CUNY (June 30, 2013)	138	56	14	180	14
Total	**$ 12,646**	**$ 1,981**	**$ 950**	**$ 13,677**	**643**
Derivative instruments	**$ 97**	**$ —**	**$ 30**	**$ 67**	**—**
Total due within one year					**$ 2,806**

Litigation and workers' compensation liabilities will be liquidated by the General Fund. Medicaid accrued liabilities and payable to local governments will be liquidated by the General Fund and the Federal Special Revenue Fund. Payroll and related fringe benefits, compensated absences, health insurance, pension contributions, other postemployment benefits, pollution remediation, secured hospitals and miscellaneous accrued liabilities will be liquidated by the General Fund, Federal Special Revenue Fund and Other Governmental Funds.

Accrued Liabilities—Governmental Activities

The following table summarizes accrued liabilities at March 31, 2014 for governmental activities (amounts in millions):

Description	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Activities
Payroll	$ 527	$ 29	$ —	$ 65	$ 621
Fringe benefits	293	18	—	6	317
Medicaid	1,693	2,690	—	—	4,383
Health programs	80	—	—	—	80
Miscellaneous	399	7	9	223	638
Total governmental funds	**$ 2,992**	**$ 2,744**	**$ 9**	**$ 294**	**6,039**
Payable to fiduciary funds					1,166
Total					**$ 7,205**

Payable to Local Governments—Governmental Funds

The following table summarizes amounts payable to local governments at March 31, 2014 for governmental funds (amounts in millions):

Description	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Education programs	$ 1,481	$ 33	$ —	$ 10	$ 1,524
Temporary and disability assistance	334	1,532	—	—	1,866
Local health programs	716	410	—	11	1,137
Mental hygiene programs	98	—	—	—	98
Criminal justice programs	49	56	—	—	105
Children and family services programs	188	—	—	—	188
Local share of tax revenues	—	—	103	—	103
Miscellaneous	176	887	—	318	1,381
Total	**$ 3,042**	**$ 2,918**	**$ 103**	**$ 339**	**$ 6,402**

Accrued Liabilities—Business-type Activities

The following table summarizes accrued liabilities at March 31, 2014 for Enterprise Funds (June 30, 2013 for SUNY and CUNY) (amounts in millions):

Description	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	SUNY	CUNY	Total
Payroll	$ —	$ —	$ 244	$ 120	$ 364
Fringe benefits	—	—	107	144	251
Compensated absences	2	—	256	94	352
Litigation	—	—	480	—	480
Interfund loan	—	—	36	—	36
Employer overpayments	—	29	—	—	29
Benefits due claimants	—	37	—	—	37
Unclaimed and future prizes	471	—	—	—	471
Miscellaneous	—	—	498	113	611
Total	**$ 473**	**$ 66**	**$ 1,621**	**$ 471**	**$ 2,631**

Note 9 Interfund Transactions and Other Transfers

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended March 31, 2014 consisted of the following (amounts in millions):

	Transfers To							
Transfers From	General	General Debt Service	Other Governmental	Elimination	Total Governmental Funds	SUNY	CUNY	Total
General	$ —	$ 2,043	$ 1,974	$ —	**$ 4,017**	$ 2,773	$ 1,133	**$ 7,923**
Federal Special Revenue	630	—	1,744	—	**2,374**	216	—	**2,590**
General Debt Service	12,302	—	—	—	**12,302**	820	347	**13,469**
Other Governmental	5,562	1,682	278	—	**7,522**	369	—	**7,891**
Elimination	—	—	—	(26,215)	**(26,215)**	—	—	**(26,215)**
Total Governmental Funds	**18,494**	**3,725**	**3,996**	**(26,215)**	**—**	**4,178**	**1,480**	**5,658**
SUNY	101	—	41	—	**142**	—	—	**142**
Lottery	—	—	3,173	—	**3,173**	—	—	**3,173**
Fiduciary	4	—	—	—	**4**	—	—	**4**
Non-current	—	—	—	—	**—**	34	—	**34**
Total	**$ 18,599**	**$ 3,725**	**$ 7,210**	**$ (26,215)**	**$ 3,319**	**$ 4,212**	**$ 1,480**	**$ 9,011**

Transfers constitute the transfer of resources from the fund that receives the resources to the fund that utilizes them. Significant transfers include transfers to the General Fund from other funds representing excess revenues not needed in those funds. Transfers to the General Fund from the General Debt Service Fund for excess funds not needed for debt service on revenue bonds backed by personal income and sales tax revenues totaled $12.3 billion. Transfers to the General Fund from Other Governmental Funds include: mental health patient fees in excess of debt service and rental reserve requirements of $1.6 billion; excess sales tax receipts not needed for LGAC debt service requirements of $2.4 billion; and excess real property transfer tax receipts from clean water and clean air programs of $704 million. Transfers from the General Fund to the General Debt Service Fund and Other Governmental Funds include State debt service payments ($2 billion) and State capital projects ($964 million). Transfers from the General Fund to the Enterprise Funds are State support to the SUNY and CUNY Funds ($3.9 billion). Transfers from the Federal Special Revenue Fund and Other Governmental Funds are comprised of the Federal share of Medicaid payments for a variety of purposes, including transfers to the Mental Health Services Fund for recipients residing in State-operated facilities for people with developmental disabilities ($1.7 billion). Transfers from the Lottery to Other Governmental Funds represent Lottery support for school aid payments ($3.1 billion). The eliminations of $26.2 billion represent transfers made between the governmental funds.

Transfers from the governmental funds to the SUNY and CUNY Funds are reported as transfers to other funds by the governmental funds and as State appropriations by the SUNY and CUNY Funds. As explained in Note 1, the amounts reported for the SUNY and CUNY Funds are derived from their annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. Therefore, because of the different fiscal year-end for the SUNY and CUNY Funds, total transfers to other funds exceed total transfers from other funds by $812 million. The following is a reconciliation of transfers resulting from different year-ends (amounts in millions):

Government Activities transfers:	
SUNY	$ (4,070)
CUNY	(1,480)
Lottery (Education aid)	3,173
Net Fiduciary Funds	4
Total Governmental Activities transfers	(2,373)
Business-type Activities transfers:	
State	3,959
Federal and State hospital support transfers	402
Education aid	(3,173)
Capital	373
Total Business-type Activities transfers	1,561
Total transfers	**$ (812)**

Due To/From Other Funds

The following is a summary of the amounts due to other funds and due from other funds at March 31, 2014 (amounts in millions):

	Due To Other Funds								
Due From Other Funds	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental	Elimination	Total Governmental Funds	Business-type Activities	Non-current	Total
General	$ —	$ 511	$ 559	$ 944	$ —	**$ 2,014**	$ 7	$ —	**$ 2,021**
Federal Special Revenue	—	—	—	14	—	**14**	—	—	**14**
Other Governmental	205	219	—	—	—	**424**	251	—	**675**
Elimination	—	—	—	—	(2,452)	**(2,452)**	—	—	**(2,452)**
Total Governmental Funds	**205**	**730**	**559**	**958**	**2,452**	**—**	**258**	**—**	**258**
Business-type Activities	355	5	—	74	—	**434**	—	51	**485**
Fiduciary	1,166	—	—	—	—	**1,166**	—	—	**1,166**
Total	**$ 1,726**	**$ 735**	**$ 559**	**$ 1,032**	**$ (2,452)**	**$ 1,600**	**$ 258**	**$ 51**	**$ 1,909**

The more significant balances due to/from other funds include $724.8 million due to the General Fund to cover cash overdrafts in the short-term investment pool. These temporary interfund loans include $128.1 million to the Federal Special Revenue Fund and $596.7 million to Other Governmental Funds. Due from the General Fund to the Fiduciary Funds related to escheat property that is estimated to be reclaimed and paid to claimants is $1.2 billion. Due to other funds in the General Debt Service Fund include $559 million for amounts owed to the General Fund for excess personal income revenues.

As explained in Note 1, the amounts reported for the SUNY and CUNY Funds are derived from their annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. Therefore, because of the different fiscal year-end of the SUNY and CUNY Funds, the total amount reported as due from other funds exceeds the total amount reported as due to other funds by $483 million.

Note 10 Commitments and Contingencies

The State receives significant financial assistance from the Federal government in the form of grants and entitlements. Receipt of grants is generally conditioned upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable Federal regulations, including the expenditure of resources for eligible purposes. The State reported additional Federal funding of $2.1 billion from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Federal Stimulus) as of March 31, 2014 for Medicaid, unemployment benefits, education and other programs. Substantially all Federal grants are subject to either the Federal Single Audit Act or to financial and compliance audits by grantor agencies of the Federal government or their designees. Disallowances by Federal program officials as a result of these audits may become liabilities of the State. In addition, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is reviewing the allowability of Medicaid costs for prior years in certain State operated Intermediate Care Facilities for the developmentally disabled. The Federal review may seek to recover funds for payments determined to be in excess of Federal requirements.

Pursuant to legislation enacted in 1985, the State entered into service contracts establishing a contingent-contractual obligation with respect to financings related to the DASNY Secured Hospital Program for the purpose of enabling certain financially distressed not-for-profit hospitals to gain access to the capital markets. The State service contracts obligate the State to pay debt service, subject to annual appropriations, on bonds in the event of shortfalls in hospital resources. As of March 31, 2014, there are $351 million of outstanding bonds in the program with annual debt service requirements of $65 million. Authorization to issue bonds under this program expired on March 1, 1998.

The financial condition of most of the hospitals in the program continues to deteriorate. In fiscal year 2014, the State's contingent-contractual obligation was invoked to pay debt service for the first time, when $12 million was paid. The State also expects to pay the present value of debt service costs of approximately $178 million through fiscal year 2028. These amounts would cover the debt service costs for two hospitals that currently are not meeting the terms of their agreements as well as the debt service costs of a third hospital that is now closed. The State has additional exposure of $31 million annually, if all hospitals failed to meet their terms and available reserve funds were depleted.

The New York State Constitution provides that the State may guarantee repayment of certain borrowings of the Job Development Authority (JDA) to carry out designated projects. The State has never been called upon to make any direct payments pursuant to such guarantees. However, in 1996, the State entered into an agreement with JDA and the New York State Urban Development Corporation (UDC) whereby UDC would provide funding needed by JDA to meet its debt service obligations. JDA required no financial assistance to meet debt service obligations during the State fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. As of March 31, 2014, JDA had $12 million of State-guaranteed bonds and notes outstanding (with an additional $738 million authorized but not issued).

In order to provide additional inducement to investors to purchase the obligations of certain public benefit corporations, the legislation creating these corporations authorizes the State to make up any deficiencies in their debt service reserve funds, subject to legislative appropriation (effectively, a "moral obligation" debt to back the corporations' credit). Such "moral obligation" debt does not constitute full faith and credit obligations of the State. As of March 31, 2014, approximately $7 million in moral obligation bonds were outstanding. During the year, the State was not called on to make any payments.

Health care providers have a right to appeal Medicaid reimbursement rates. Based on an analysis of appeals, a liability of $853 million has been recognized in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

In 1977-78, the State required that reserve funds held by insurance companies that underwrite the State employee health insurance programs be paid to the General Fund. The State is liable to replenish these reserve funds if needed to pay insured benefits or if the contracts with the insurance companies are terminated. Accordingly, based on actuarial calculations, the State has recorded a liability of $192 million, which is reported as accrued liabilities due in more than one year on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Generally, the State does not insure its buildings, contents or related risks and does not insure its State-owned automobiles for bodily injury and property damages, but the State does have fidelity insurance on State employees. A liability is estimated for unpaid automobile claims based on an analysis of property loss and claim settlement trends. Routine uninsured losses are recorded as expenditures in the General Fund as paid, while significant uninsured losses usually are the result of litigation that is discussed further in Note 11. Insured losses incurred by the State did not exceed coverage for any of the three preceding fiscal years. Litigation losses are estimated based on an assessment of pending cases conducted by the Office of the Attorney General.

Workers' compensation is provided with the State Insurance Fund acting as the State's administrator and claims processing agent. Under an agreement with the State Insurance Fund, the State pays only what is necessary to fund claims. Based on actuarial calculations, discounted at 2.26 percent as of March 31, 2014, the State is liable for unfunded claims and incurred but not reported claims totaling $2.7 billion, which are reported as accrued liabilities in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Changes in the State's liability relating to workers' compensation claims, litigation (see Note 11) and auto claims in fiscal years 2013 and 2014 were (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Claim Liability Beginning of Year		Increase in Liability Estimate		Payments and Decrease in Liability Estimate		Claim Liability End of Year	
2012-2013	$	3,365	$	717	$	672	$	3,410
2013-2014	$	3,410	$	73	$	508	$	2,975

The State Finance Law requires the Abandoned Property Fund (Fund), a Private Purpose Trust Fund, to have a maximum cash balance of $750 thousand at fiscal year-end. All Abandoned Property receipts are recorded in the General Fund and receipts recorded in the Abandoned Property Fund are for payment upon approval of a claim. At March 31, 2014, the Abandoned Property Fund included $396 million of securities not yet liquidated and not subject to the State Finance Law's cash provisions. Net collections from inception (1942) to March 31, 2014 of approximately $13.3 billion, excluding interest, represent a contingent liability to the State since the owners of such property may file claims for refunds.

Restricted net position, representing the probable amount of escheat property that will be reclaimed and paid to claimants, is reported in the Fund. To the extent that assets in the Fund are less than the claimant liability, a receivable (due from other funds) is reported in that Fund and an equal liability (due to other funds) is reported in the General Fund. At March 31, 2014, the amount reported in the Fund for claimant liability is $1.8 billion and the amount reported in the General Fund as due to the Fund is $1.2 billion. Since receipts in the Fund are expected to be adequate to pay current claims, it is not expected that General Fund support for that purpose will be required. Claims paid from the Fund during the year totaled $312 million.

The State is liable for costs relating to the closure and post-closure of landfills totaling $19 million, which is recorded in accrued liabilities. Closure and post-closure requirements are generally governed by Title 6, Part 360 of the New York Code of Rules and Regulations. Since most landfills are inactive, the liability reflects the total estimated closure and post-closure cost at year-end. Liability estimates are based on engineering studies or on estimates by agency officials that are updated annually.

GASBS No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations,* provides guidance for state and local governments in estimating and reporting the potential costs of pollution remediation. While GASBS 49 does not require the State to search for pollution, it does require the State to reasonably estimate and report a remediation liability when any of the following obligating events has occurred:

- Pollution poses an imminent danger to the public and the State is compelled to take action;
- The State is in violation of a pollution-related permit or license;
- The State is named or has evidence that it will be named as responsible party by a regulator;
- The State is named or has evidence that it will be named in a lawsuit to enforce a cleanup; or
- The State commences or legally obligates itself to conduct remediation activities.

Site investigation, planning and design, cleanup and site monitoring are typical remediation activities underway across the State. Several State agencies have dedicated programs, rules and regulations that routinely deal with remediation-related issues; others become aware of pollution conditions in the fulfillment of their missions. The State has the knowledge and expertise to estimate the remediation obligations presented herein based upon prior experience in identifying and funding similar remediation activities. The standard requires the State to calculate pollution remediation liabilities using the expected cash flow technique. Where the State cannot reasonably estimate a pollution remediation obligation, it does not report a liability; however, the State has not identified any of these situations.

The remediation obligation estimates that appear in this report are subject to change over time. Cost may vary due to price fluctuations, changes in technology, changes in potential responsible parties, results of environmental studies, changes to statutes or regulations and other factors that could result in revisions to these estimates. Prospective recoveries from responsible parties may reduce the State's obligation. Capital assets may be created when pollution remediation outlays are made under specific circumstances.

During the fiscal year, the State recognized estimated additional liabilities of $120 million, spent $103 million in pollution remediation obligation-related activities and recognized adjustments decreasing the liability by $174 million. The State recovered $37 million from other responsible parties. At March 31, 2014, the State had an outstanding pollution remediation liability of $669 million, with an estimated potential recovery of $97 million from other responsible parties.

The Federal government has lowered Medicaid developmental disability center payment rates, effective April 1, 2013, which reduced Federal funding to the State by approximately $1.1 billion beginning in fiscal year 2014. The enacted State budget includes a plan to address the loss in Federal aid which is dependent in part on the approval of the Federal government.

The Federal Budget Control Act of 2011 mandated the Federal government enact deficit reduction actions by March 1, 2013. The government did not come to terms on a deficit reduction action as required by this deadline. This triggered a 5 percent reduction in an across the board non-defense related discretionary Federal programs. The New York State Division of the Budget estimates that the State and local governments could lose approximately $5 billion over a multi-year period, including reductions in Federal funding that passes through the State budget for school districts, as well as environmental, criminal justice and social service programs.

The State and the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) have been engaged in a dispute with the Federal government over both the responsibility of the Federal government for site cleanup at West Valley, as well as which government is liable for perpetual care of any remaining wastes after decontamination activities are complete. In August 2010, the U.S. District Court approved and entered a Consent Decree that formalized a settlement agreement that covered a number of the State's claims. The Decree identifies a specific cost share for each government for specified facilities and known areas of contamination, and sets forth a process for determining cost shares for contamination that may be identified in the future. The agreement does not affect in any way the cleanup alternatives that are being or may be developed in the ongoing Environmental Impact Statement process. Two claims remain unresolved. The State's unresolved natural resource damages claim has been tolled. The Nuclear Waste Policy Act claim, concerning responsibility for the disposal cost of certain remaining waste at the site, is in litigation. The parties are discussing potential ways to resolve this claim.

Legislation enacted in 2003 authorized the State to securitize all of its tobacco settlement payments to the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation through an asset-backed securitization transaction. To lower costs, the legislation authorized the State to enter into contingency contracts obligating the State to pay debt service, subject to annual appropriations, on the TSFC bonds in the event that tobacco receipts and bond reserves are insufficient. To ensure that State contractual payments will not be required and that tobacco receipts and bond reserves are sufficient to pay debt service, the TSFC bonds were structured to meet or exceed all rating agency tobacco bonds stress tests. The bonds carry a final nominal maturity of 19 years and an expected final maturity of 13 years, based on optional redemptions. The expected final maturity may deviate due to the optional nature of the redemptions and adjustments to tobacco settlement payments due from participating manufacturers. A lawsuit was filed in 2006 by the Attorney General of New York to recover the settlement payments that were withheld from the State. Litigation continues to recover the funds withheld. In addition, participating manufacturers brought a nationwide arbitration against the settling states, including New York, asserting that those states failed to diligently enforce their respective escrow statutes in 2003 as required to maintain the base settlement payments per the Master Settlement Agreement. This was settled in 2003. On September 11, 2013, New York was found to have diligently enforced its qualifying statue in 2003 and, thus, is not subject to the adjustment for 2003. The same claim for the 2004-2006 years has been raised.

Several unions have not reached labor settlement agreements with the State at this time. Settlements may result in added costs to the State. The Enacted Budget assumes spending related to these settlements, but the actual settlements could exceed the amounts in the budget.

Note 11 Litigation

The State is a defendant in numerous legal proceedings pertaining to matters incidental to the performance of routine governmental operations. Such litigation includes, but is not limited to, claims asserted against the State arising from alleged torts, alleged breaches of contracts, condemnation proceedings, and other alleged violations of State and Federal laws.

Included in the State's outstanding litigation are a number of cases challenging the legality or the adequacy of a variety of significant social welfare programs, primarily involving the State's Medicaid and mental health programs. Adverse judgments in these matters generally could result in injunctive relief coupled with prospective changes in patient care that could require substantial increased financing of the litigated programs in the future.

With respect to pending and threatened litigation, the State has reported, in the governmental activities, liabilities of $149 million, of which $37 million pertains to SUNY, for awarded and anticipated unfavorable judgments. In addition, the State is party to other claims and litigation that its legal counsel has advised may result in possible adverse court decisions with estimated potential losses of approximately $2 billion.

Note 12 Retirement Systems

State and Local Retirement System

There are three systems within the New York State and Local Retirement System (System) for employees of the State and its localities (except employees of New York City and teachers, essentially all of whom are covered by separate pension plans). The System, known and reported collectively as the New York State and Local Retirement System, comprises the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS), the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS), and the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP). GLIP provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund, which was established to hold all plan assets and record changes in net plan assets allocated to the System. In these statements, GLIP amounts are apportioned to and included in either ERS or PFRS.

The State Comptroller is sole trustee of the Common Retirement Fund and administrative head of the System. The System is a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. On March 31, 2014, there were 3,027 participating government employers. Employees of the State constituted about 33 percent and 17 percent of the members of ERS and PFRS, respectively, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014.

The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Members who joined the System prior to January 1, 2010 generally need five years of service to be 100 percent vested. Members who joined on or after January 1, 2010 (ERS) or January 9, 2010 (PFRS) need ten years of service credit to be 100 percent vested. Retirement benefits are established by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (RSSL) and are dependent upon the point in time at which the employees last joined the System. Contributory and noncontributory requirements also depend upon the point in time at which an employee last joined the System. Most members of ERS who joined the System on or before July 26, 1976 are enrolled in a noncontributory plan. Most members of PFRS are not required to make employee contributions. Employees who last joined ERS subsequent to July 26, 1976 are enrolled in a contributory plan which requires a 3 percent contribution of their salary (excluding Tier 6 as described below). As a result of Article 19 of the RSSL, eligible Tier 3 and Tier 4 employees with a membership date after July 26, 1976 who have ten or more years of membership or credited service within the System are not required to contribute. Members cannot be required to begin contributing or to make increased contributions beyond what was required when their memberships began. Generally, members of the System may retire at age 55; however, members of Tiers 2, 3 and 4 will receive a reduced benefit if they retire before age 62 with less than 30 years of service. Tier 5 members must be 62 years of age with at least 10 years of service credit to retire with full benefits. An employee with less than five years of service may withdraw and obtain a refund, including interest, of the accumulated employee contributions. The full benefit age for Tier 6 is 63 for ERS members and 62 for PFRS members. Tier 6 members with 10 years of service or more can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits. The Tier 6 contribution rate varies from 3 percent to 6 percent depending on salary. Members are required to contribute for all years of service.

The System's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized when earned and liabilities are recognized when incurred. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Employer contributions are recognized when billed. Investments are reported at fair value. Stocks traded on a national or international exchange are valued at quoted market value at current exchange rates. Bonds are primarily reported at market values obtained from independent pricing services. Mortgages are valued on the basis of future principal and interest payments, and are discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments. The fair value of direct real estate investments is based on independent appraisals made every three years or according to the fund agreement. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value as determined by the general partner or by the investment manager. The System trades in foreign exchange contracts in the normal course of its investing activities in order to manage exposure to market risks. Such contracts, which are generally for a period of less than one year, are used to purchase and sell foreign currency at a guaranteed future price. These contracts are recorded at market value using foreign currency exchange rates. The System is exposed to various investment risks as follows:

Investment Custodial Credit Risk—Equity and fixed income investments owned directly by the System which trade in the United States (U.S.) markets are held at the System's custodian, in separate accounts, in the name of the Comptroller of the State of New York in Trust for the Common Retirement Fund. These securities are typically held in electronic form by the Depository Trust Company (DTC) and its subsidiaries, acting as an agent of the System's custodian bank. Securities held directly by the System which trade in markets outside the U.S. are held by a subsidiary of the System's custodian bank in the local market, a bank performing custodial services in the local market acting as an agent for the System's custodian bank, or, in some foreign markets, the securities are held in electronic format by a DTC subsidiary or an organization similar to DTC. Directly held investments include short-term and long-term fixed income, and domestic and international equity separately managed accounts. The aforementioned investments have the lowest custodial risk. Equity investments held indirectly by the System via limited partnerships, commingled investment funds, joint ventures and other similar vehicles are held in custody by an organization contracted with by the general partner and/or the investment management firm responsible for the management of each investment organization. Title to real property invested in by the System is either held by a real estate holding company or a real estate investment fund. Ownership of mortgage assets is documented by the System's holding of original mortgage and note documents by the Division of Pension Investment and Cash Management in the Office of the State Comptroller.

***Credit Risk*—**New York State statutes and the System's investment policies require that corporate fixed income obligations must be investment grade at the time of their acquisition.

Approximately $30 billion or 71.97 percent of the System's $41 billion long-term bond portfolio is rated AAA by Moody's. For the balance of the portfolio; 20.34 percent is rated A or AA, 7.3 percent is rated BA to BAA, .25 percent is rated B to BBB and .03 percent is rated CAA.

***Interest Rate Risk*—**Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of the System's fixed income securities. The price volatility of the System's fixed income holdings are measured by duration. The System attempts to mitigate price volatility by matching the duration of the assets with the duration of the retired lives liabilities so that any change in the market value of the assets resulting from a change in interest rates will result in a similar change in the value of the liabilities. The average duration of the System's fixed income portfolio is 4.58 years.

***Concentration of Credit Risk*—**Issuer limits for investments held by the System are established for each investment area by RSSL, Article 2, Section 13 and Article 4A, Sections 176, 177, and 313, and policy guidelines adopted by the Comptroller.

Restrictions are placed on short-term fixed income investments such that any one issuer of commercial paper must have the highest rating by two NRSROs and a maximum of $1 billion of the short-term portfolio can be invested in any one issuer. In addition, simultaneous purchase and sales of U.S. Treasury obligations may be executed with primary government dealers; however, a maximum of $200 million may be invested with any one primary dealer.

Restrictions are placed on fixed income investments with maturities longer than one year such that obligations payable in U.S. dollars of any one department, agency or political subdivision of the U.S. Government or issued by any corporation, company or other issuer of any kind or description created or existing under the laws of the United States, any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and obligations of Canada or any province or city of Canada, provided each obligation is rated investment grade by two NRSROs and does not exceed 2 percent of the assets of the System or 5 percent of the direct liabilities of the issuer. In addition, the aggregate amount invested in interest-bearing obligations payable in U.S. dollars which at the time of investment are rated one of the four highest grades by each NRSRO may not exceed 1 percent of the assets of the System, and bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Israel payable in U.S. dollars may not exceed 5 percent of the assets of the System.

***Securities Lending*—**Section 177-d of the RSSL authorizes the System to enter into security loan agreements with broker/dealers and New York State or national banks. The System has designated its master custodian bank (Custodian) to manage a securities lending program. This program is subject to a written contract between the System and the Custodian, who acts as security lending agent for the System. The Custodian is authorized to lend securities within the borrower limits and guidelines established by the System. Types of collateral received from borrowers for securities loaned are cash, government securities and Federal agency obligations. The Custodian is authorized to invest the cash collateral in short-term investments that are legal for the System. These include domestic corporate and bank notes, U.S. Treasury obligations, obligations of Federal agencies, repurchase agreements and specific asset-backed securities. All rights of ownership to securities pledged as collateral remain with the borrower except in the event of default. The System has not experienced any losses resulting from the default of a borrower or lending agent during the year ended March 31, 2014 or in the history of the program.

The System lends fixed income, domestic equity, and international equity securities to approved broker/dealers. Collateral for securities loaned equals 102 percent of fair market value for domestic securities and 105 percent for international securities. Credit risk associated with the investment of cash collateral pledged by borrowers is mitigated by the maturity restrictions, percentage limitations, and rating requirements for individual asset classes included in the System's reinvestment guidelines. The Custodian acknowledges responsibility to reimburse the System for any losses that might arise from managing the program in a manner inconsistent with the contract. The System manages its market rate risk by recording investments at market value daily and maintaining the value of the collateral held by the System in excess of the value of the securities loaned.

As of March 31, 2014, the fair value of securities on loan was $13.4 billion. The associated collateral was $13.7 billion, of which $7.9 billion was cash collateral and $5.8 billion was securities held as collateral. The fair value of the invested cash collateral, as of March 31, 2014, was $7.8 billion and the securities lending obligations were $7.8 billion. The unrealized loss in invested cash collateral on March 31, 2014 was $13.4 million, which is included in the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position as part of "Net increase in the fair value of investments."

All open security loans can be terminated on demand by either the System or the borrower. To provide sufficient liquidity, the policy of the System is to maintain a minimum of 10 percent of collateral in overnight investments. While the Securities Lending Investment Guidelines allow investments up to a maximum of three years for U.S. Treasury and Federal agency obligations and one full year for all other investments, the average term of open security loans at March 31, 2014 was 18 days. All loans were open loans. There were no direct matching loans. The collateral pool is valued at market value obtained from independent pricing services.

Foreign Currency Risk—As of March 31, 2014, the System's current position in publicly traded international equity securities, invested directly in and through commingled funds, is approximately $25 billion. The System also has foreign investments held in U.S. dollars of $6.1 billion, a net forward foreign currency contracts position of negative $199 thousand, $7.5 billion in private equities, opportunistic and absolute return strategy funds, and $3 billion in real property owned, made, or located outside the United States. The approximate total market value of investments made outside of the United States is $41.6 billion.

Funded Status and Funding Progress

Participating employers are required under the RSSL to contribute annually to the System. Annual bills for employer contributions accrue interest at the actuarial interest rate applicable during the year. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the applicable interest rate was 7.5 percent.

The funding of the System is accomplished through member and employer contributions and the investment earnings on these contributions, according to the RSSL. The aggregate actuarial funding method is used by the System. Generally, participating employers that have adopted the same benefit plans contribute at the same rate of payroll. The total employer contribution rate as a percentage of salary includes rates for administrative expenses, GLIP, and supplemental benefits. GLIP is a one-year term insurance plan. Consequently, the GLIP rates are determined so as to pay for the current year's GLIP costs. Similarly, the administrative rates are determined so as to pay the current year's administrative expenses. Employers may make other contributions due to legislation, such as retirement incentives, the 10-year amortization part of their bills for fiscal years ended 2005, 2006 and 2007 and deficiency payments (which an employer may incur when joining the System and are payable for up to 25 years). The average employer contribution rates, excluding the 10-year amortization, for ERS and PFRS for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 were approximately 20.9 percent and 28.9 percent of payroll, respectively.

The System uses the aggregate actuarial funding method, which does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. As required under GASBS No. 50, *Pension Disclosures,* the following is a schedule of funding progress using the entry age normal funding method to approximate the funding status of the System as of the most recent actuarial valuation date.

The funded status of the System as of April 1, 2013, the most recent valuation date, is as follows (in millions):

System	Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (b)	UAAL* (b)–(a)	Funded Ratio (a)/(b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL* as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b–a)/c)
ERS	4/1/2013	$ 132,138	$ 149,281	$ 17,143	88.5%	$ 24,405	70.2%
PFRS	4/1/2013	$ 23,147	$ 25,850	$ 2,703	89.5%	$ 3,163	85.5%

**Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)*

Significant actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2013 valuation to determine employer contributions for the year ended March 31, 2015 were interest rate of 7.5 percent, salary scale for ERS of 4.9 percent, salary scale for PFRS of 6 percent, decrement tables April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2010 System's experience, and inflation rate of 2.7 percent.

The actuarial asset values are determined by applying the assumed return on investments (currently 7.5 percent) to the financial statement plan net position with adjustments for cash flow (contributions and deductions). The smoothing method expects and immediately recognizes the assumed return on assets while phasing in unexpected gains/losses over a five-year period. This method treats realized and unrealized gains in the same manner.

Contributions

Employers' contributions receivable are presented net of withdrawals, refunds, advance employer payments, and credits due employers. Receivable amounts from participating employers include $83.9 million for amortization of retirement incentives, new plan adoptions and retroactive membership. Receivable amounts from the State for other amortizations total $41.2 million.

RSSL Chapter 260 of the Laws of 2004 authorized employers to amortize over ten years, at 5 percent interest, the portion of their annual bill for fiscal year ended 2005 that exceeded 7 percent of payroll. The amortized amount receivable from the State as of March 31, 2014 is $45.5 million and from participating employers is $12.4 million.

RSSL Chapter 260 of the Laws of 2004 authorized employers to amortize over ten years, at 5 percent interest, the portion of their annual bill for fiscal year ended 2006 that exceeded 9.5 percent of payroll. The amortized amount receivable as of March 31, 2014 from the State is $38.7 million and from participating employers is $7.1 million.

RSSL Chapter 260 of the Laws of 2004 authorized local employers to amortize over ten years, at 5 percent interest, the portion of their annual bill for fiscal year ended 2007 that exceeded 10.5 percent of payroll. The amortized amount receivable as of March 31, 2014 from participating employers is $8.1 million.

RSSL Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 authorized the State and local employers to amortize over ten years, at 5 percent interest, the portion of their annual bill for fiscal year ended 2011 that exceeded 9.5 percent of payroll for ERS and 17.5 percent of payroll for PFRS. The amortized amount receivable as of March 31, 2014 from the State is $187.8 million and from participating employers is $31.7 million. The thresholds for the fiscal year ended 2012 were 10.5 percent of payroll for ERS and 18.5 percent for PFRS. The interest rate was 3.75 percent. The amortized amount receivable as of March 31, 2014 from the State is $467.7 million and from participating employers is $171.9 million. The thresholds for the fiscal year ended 2013 were 11.5 percent of payroll for ERS and 19.5 percent for PFRS. The interest rate was 3.0 percent. The amortized amount receivable as of March 31, 2014 from the State is $712.4 million and from participating employers is $337.5 million. The thresholds for the fiscal year ended 2014 were 12.5 percent of payroll for ERS and 20.5 percent for PFRS. The interest rate was 3.67 percent. The amortized amount receivable as of March 31, 2014 from the State is $939.8 million and from participating employers is $225.2 million.

The fiscal year 2014 Enacted Budget included an alternate contribution program (the Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program) that provided certain participating employers with a one-time election to amortize slightly more of their required contributions than would be available for amortization under the 2010 legislation. In addition, the maximum payment period was increased from ten years to twelve years. The election was available to counties, cities, towns, villages, BOCES, school districts and the four public health care centers operated in the counties of Nassau, Westchester and Erie. The Comptroller has set an interest rate of 3.76 percent. The State was not eligible to participate in the Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program. The amortized amount receivable, including interest, from 29 participating employers as of March 31, 2014 is $251.2 million.

The State's contributions to the System for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were $1.9 billion, $1.4 billion, and $1.5 billion, respectively, which equaled 100 percent of the required billed contributions for each respective year.

The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements, expanded disclosures, and required supplementary information for the System. The report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, Office of the State Comptroller, 110 State Street, Albany, New York, 12244-0001, or at *www.osc.state.ny.us/pension/cafr.htm.*

Employer Accounting

The pension contribution expenditure of $1.9 billion reported in the governmental funds includes pension costs related to employee services rendered during the year, retirement incentive programs and employer amortizations authorized by Chapter 260 of the Laws of 2004, and Chapter 105 and Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010. Pension contributions payable reported in the General Fund of $313 million are for accrued retirement incentive programs and the employer amortization. In addition, $2.1 billion of the retirement incentive programs and the employer amortization is reported on the Statement of Net Position as pension contributions payable due in more than one year.

Business-type Activities

SUNY participates in the ERS and two other pension plans for its employees: the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association – College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF). TRS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit public plan separately administered by a nine-member board. TIAA-CREF is a multiple-employer defined contribution plan administered by separate boards of trustees. TRS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. TIAA-CREF is an Optional Retirement Program (ORP) and provides benefits through annuity contracts. TIAA-CREF provides retirement and death benefits for or on behalf of SUNY employees who elected to participate in the ORP. SUNY's contributions under each of the plans for the year ended June 30, 2013 were $116.1 million (ERS), $12 million (TRS) and $206.4 million (TIAA-CREF), which equaled 100 percent of the required billed contributions under each of the respective plans.

CUNY Senior Colleges participate in TIAA-CREF and two other pension plans for its employees: the New York City Employees' Retirement System (NYCERS); and the Teachers' Retirement System of the City of New York Qualified Pension Plan (TRSCNY). NYCERS and TRSCNY are cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plans administered by the City of New York. NYCERS and TRSCNY provide retirement benefits, as well as death and disability benefits. TIAA-CREF provides retirement and death benefits for or on behalf of CUNY Senior Colleges employees who elected to participate in this defined contribution ORP. CUNY Senior Colleges' contributions under each of the plans for the year ended June 30, 2013 were $36.6 million (NYCERS), $60 million (TRSCNY) and $75.6 million (TIAA-CREF), which equaled 100 percent of the required billed contributions under each of the respective plans.

Each of these retirement plans issue publicly available financial reports that include financial statements and required supplementary information. Information on how these reports may be obtained is provided in the SUNY and the CUNY Senior Colleges financial statements.

Note 13 Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Governmental Activities

The New York State Health Insurance Program (NYSHIP) was established by the State Legislature in 1957 to provide health insurance to New York State employees, retirees and their eligible dependents. Public authorities, public benefit corporations, and other quasi-public entities that choose to participate in NYSHIP are participating employers (PEs). Local government units that choose to participate in NYSHIP are called participating agencies (PAs). At present, there are approximately 357 New York State agencies, 85 PEs, and 785 PAs in NYSHIP. NYSHIP currently covers approximately 588 thousand New York State, PA and PE employees and retirees. Eligible covered dependents bring the total number of covered individuals to approximately 1.2 million. SUNY participates in NYSHIP, but CUNY does not. Of the State's 42 discretely presented component units, which are considered PEs, a majority participate in NYSHIP. NYSHIP does not issue a stand-alone financial report, but NYSHIP's activities are included within the State's financial statements. NYSHIP is classified as an agent multiple-employer plan and financial information is reported in an agency fund and accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting. Information related to investment valuations is presented in Note 2.

Enrollment	NYS*	PEs	PAs	Total
Current active participants	184,881	35,540	104,189	324,610
Vestee participants	340	310	280	930
COBRA participants	773	547	431	1,751
Other inactive participants**	149,931	17,730	93,533	261,194
Total participants	**335,925**	**54,127**	**198,433**	**588,485**

**Includes State and SUNY participants.*
***Includes retirees, dependent survivors, long-term disability enrollees, young adult program enrollees and preferred list enrollees.*

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, NYSHIP provided health insurance coverage through: the Empire Plan, an indemnity health insurance plan with managed care components; 10 Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs); and the Student Employee Health Plan (SEHP). Generally, these include hospital, medical, mental health and substance abuse benefits, and prescription drug benefits.

The benefit design of the Empire Plan is the result of collective bargaining between the State and the various unions representing its employees. Therefore, the benefit design is subject to periodic change. Benefits are administratively extended to non-represented State employees, employees of PAs and PEs, and retirees. Each participating employer in the plan is required to disclose additional information with regard to funding policy, the employer's annual OPEB costs and contributions made, the funded status and funding progress of the employer's individual plan, and actuarial methods and assumptions used.

Substantially all of the State's employees may become eligible for post retirement benefits if they reach retirement age while working for the State. The costs of providing post retirement benefits are shared between the State and the retired employee.

Contributions

The authority under which the obligations of the plan members, employers and other contributing entities to contribute to the plan are established or may be amended can be found in Article XI, Section 167 of Civil Service Law. Contributions are determined in accordance with Civil Service Law—Article XI, Sections 165, 165-a and 167, which assigns the authority to NYSHIP to establish and amend the benefit provisions of the plans and to establish maximum obligations of the plan members to contribute. The costs of administering the plan are charged as part of the health insurance premium to all payors under the authority of Section 163.2 of Civil Service Law. A retiree is generally required to pay on a monthly basis either 12 percent or 27 percent of the health insurance premium for enrollee or dependent coverage, respectively, which is reduced by the amount of sick leave credits available at the time of retirement factored by the employee's retirement age. Required employer contribution rates, depending upon enrollee or dependent coverage, are presented in the following table:

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
(As Percentages of Premium Rates)

Enrollee Group	Enrollee Coverage	Dependent Coverage
Active (Union without ratified contract and GSEU)	90%	75%
Active (Union with ratified contract and MC)—Below Grade 10	88%	73%
Active (Union with ratified contract and MC)—Grade 10 and above	84%	69%
Preferred list	90%	75%
Retired before January 1, 1983	100%	75%
Retired on/after January 1, 1983 but before January 1, 2012	88%	73%
Retired on/after January 1, 2012—Below Grade 10	88%	73%
Retired on/after January 1, 2012—Grade 10 and above	84%	69%
Amended dependent survivors(1)	75%	75%
Full share dependent survivors/long term disability	0%	0%
Dependent survivors	90%	75%
Attica dependent survivors	100%	100%
Vestees	0%	0%
COBRA	0%	0%
Young Adult Option enrollees	0%	n/a
Participating employers and participating agencies(2)	50%	35%

(1)State contribution for enrollee and dependent coverage is 75% of dependent coverage.
(2)Values reported are minimum employer share. Employers can pay greater percentages of premiums for their retirees.

The State reimburses Medicare eligible enrollees 100 percent of the cost of the monthly Medicare Part B premium. However, the funding of the cost of the Medicare reimbursements is no longer the sole responsibility of the employer (the employer is not billed for Medicare expenses incurred April 1, 2010 and after). A Medicare Part B component has been incorporated into the NYSHIP Premium Rates (implemented 10/1/2010 and retroactive to 4/1/2010) and is just one component of the NYSHIP premiums in which the above listed employer contribution percentages are applicable. The premium generated from the Medicare Part B NYSHIP Rate Component is utilized to make the Medicare Part B reimbursement payments to Medicare Primary NYSHIP enrollees.

In addition, the State reduces the retiree health insurance contributions for the value of a retiree's unused sick leave credit at retirement (converted to a monthly fixed value). The cost is paid by the State.

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of plan members and the State are established and may be amended by the State Legislature. The State is not required to fund the plan other than the pay-as-you-go amount necessary to provide current benefits to retirees. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the State paid $1.2 billion on behalf of the plan. The RSI contains a schedule of funding progress that presents multi-year trend information for actuarial values of plan assets and accrued liabilities.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The annual required contribution (ARC) represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) of the plan over a period not to exceed thirty years. Amounts "required" but not actually set aside to pay for these benefits are accumulated with interest as part of the net OPEB obligation, after adjusting for amounts previously "required." The State's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually paid on behalf of the plan, and changes in the State's net OPEB obligation to the plan for the year ended March 31, 2014 are as follows (amounts in millions):

Governmental Activities:		
Annual required contribution	$	2,314
Interest on net OPEB obligation at beginning of year		358
Adjustment to annual required contribution		(402)
Annual OPEB cost		**2,270**
Contributions made		(1,215)
Increase in OPEB obligation		1,055
Net obligation at beginning of year		11,518
Net obligation at end of year	**$**	**12,573**
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL) April 1, 2012	$	54,279
Funded OPEB plan assets		—
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) April 1, 2012	**$**	**54,279**
Funded ratio		— %
Covered payroll	$	8,597
UAAL as percentage of covered payroll		631.4%

In accordance with GASBS No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions,* the actuarial valuation of OPEB also includes the value of sick leave that will be converted to reduce the retiree's share of health insurance premiums.

The State's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the three most recent fiscal years ended March 31 were as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Paid	Net OPEB Obligation
3/31/14	$ 2,270	53.52%	$ 12,573
3/31/13	$ 2,592	45.06%	$ 11,518
3/31/12	$ 3,082	36.92%	$ 10,094

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the plan and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The State's $2.3 billion annual OPEB cost, determined using the April 1, 2012 actuarial valuation with results projected to April 1, 2013 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, was determined using the frozen entry age actuarial cost method, allocating costs on a level basis over earnings. The annual OPEB cost reflects savings resulting from ratified and/or announced plan changes in the fall of 2011 and the State's decision to implement an Employer Group Waiver Plan. The State's $54.3 billion unfunded actuarial accrued liability, determined using the frozen entry age actuarial cost method as of April 1, 2012, is amortized over an open period of 30 years using the level percentage of projected payroll amortization method.

The actuarial assumptions used to establish retiree contribution rates include trend rates of annual healthcare costs of 9 percent for non-Medicare eligible medical benefits, 5.5 percent for Medicare eligible medical benefits and 7.5 percent for drug benefits for the first fiscal year in the valuation, declining each year to an ultimate trend rate of 4.75 percent for both medical and drug benefits. Other actuarial assumptions include a salary growth rate of 3 percent, an inflation rate of 2.75 percent and a discount rate of 3.112 percent that was the average short-term investment pool rate for the past 15 years at the time of the valuation.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events in the future. Examples include assumptions about employment, mortality and healthcare cost trends. Actuarial valuations are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Business-type Activities

The State, on behalf of SUNY, provides health insurance coverage for eligible retired SUNY employees and their spouses as part of the New York State Health Insurance Plan (NYSHIP). Employee contribution rates for NYSHIP are established by the State and are generally 12 percent (ranging from 10 to 16 percent) for enrollee coverage, and 27 percent (ranging from 25 to 31 percent) for dependent coverage. The frozen entry age actuarial cost method is used to determine the annual required contribution amounts and the annual net OPEB obligation. The actuarial assumptions include a 3.1 percent discount rate, salary growth rate of 3 percent, an inflation rate of 2.75 percent, and an annual healthcare cost trend rate for medical coverage of 9 percent initially, reduced by decrements to a rate of 4.75 percent after 7 years.

SUNY's annual OPEB costs and changes in net OPEB obligations for the year ended June 30, 2013 are as follows (amounts in millions):

Annual required contribution	$ 728
Interest on net OPEB obligation at beginning of year	96
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(108)
Annual OPEB cost	**716**
Contributions made	(244)
Increase in OPEB obligation	472
Net obligation at beginning of year	3,079
Net obligation at end of year	**$ 3,551**
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL) April 1, 2012	$ 13,933
Funded OPEB plan assets	—
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) April 1, 2012	**$ 13,933**
Funded ratio	— %
Covered payroll	$ 3,201
UAAL as percentage of covered payroll	435.3%

The SUNY Research Foundation, a blended component unit of SUNY, is not included in the numbers reported above. The SUNY Research Foundation reports other postemployment benefits in accordance with the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 715, *Compensation—Retirement Benefits*. SUNY's other postemployment benefits liability reported in the Statement of Net Position, Enterprise Funds ($3.7 billion), includes SUNY's net obligation above ($3.6 billion), and the net obligation of the SUNY Research Foundation's plan as of June 30, 2013 ($181 million).

SUNY's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for SUNY's three most recent fiscal years were as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Paid	Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/13	$ 716	34.08%	$ 3,551
6/30/12	$ 784	30.23%	$ 3,079
6/30/11	$ 814	27.15%	$ 2,532

CUNY retirees receive retiree healthcare benefits through the New York City Health Benefits Program, which is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan. The program covers individuals who receive pensions from one of the following three pension plans within the New York City Retirement System (NYCRS): New York City Employees' Retirement System; New York City Teachers' Retirement System; and New York City Board of Education Retirement System. New York City pays for the coverage (Basic Coverage and Welfare Fund contributions) for retirees in NYCRS who retired from community colleges. The frozen entry age actuarial cost method is used to determine the annual required contribution amounts and the annual net OPEB obligation. The actuarial assumptions include a 4 percent discount rate, payroll growth rate of 3 percent, and an annual healthcare cost trend rate for medical coverage of 9.5 percent initially, reduced to a rate of 5 percent by 2023.

CUNY's annual OPEB costs and changes in net OPEB obligations for the year ended June 30, 2013 are as follows (amounts in millions):

Annual required contribution	$ 99
Interest on net OPEB obligation at beginning of year	16
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(16)
Annual OPEB cost	**99**
Contributions made	(34)
Increase in OPEB obligation	65
Net obligation at beginning of year	391
Net obligation at end of year	**$ 456**
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL) June 30, 2012	$ 1,302
Funded OPEB plan assets	—
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) June 30, 2012	**$ 1,302**
Funded ratio	— %
Covered payroll	$ 942
UAAL as percentage of covered payroll	138.2%

The CUNY Research Foundation, a blended component unit of the CUNY Senior Colleges, reports other postemployment benefits in accordance with ASC Topic 715, *Compensation—Retirement Benefits*. CUNY Senior Colleges' other postemployment benefits liability reported in the Statement of Net Position, Enterprise Funds ($466 million), includes the CUNY Senior Colleges' net obligation above ($456 million), and the funded status of the CUNY Research Foundation's plan as of June 30, 2013 ($10 million).

CUNY's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for CUNY's three most recent fiscal years were as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Paid	Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/13	$ 99	34.34%	$ 456
6/30/12	$ 100	33.00%	$ 391
6/30/11	$ 104	29.81%	$ 324

Note 14 Discretely Presented Component Units—Public Benefit Corporations

Discretely presented component units—public benefit corporations (Corporations), as defined in Note 1, are legally separate entities that are not operating departments of the State. The Corporations are managed independently, outside the appropriated budget process, and their powers generally are vested in a governing board. Corporations are established for the benefit of the State's citizenry for a variety of purposes such as economic development, financing and public transportation. They are not subject to State constitutional restrictions on the incurrence of debt, which apply to the State itself, and may issue bonds and notes within legislatively authorized amounts.

Corporations are generally supported by revenues derived from their activities, although the State has provided financial assistance, in some cases of a recurring nature, to certain Corporations for operating and other expenses. Financial assistance in the form of appropriated loans, contributed capital or operating subsidies for certain Corporations, principally the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the Roswell Park Cancer Institute, and the Urban Development Corporation was provided in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 and such assistance is expected to be required in future years. Accordingly, the fiscal condition of the State is related to the fiscal stability of the Corporations.

Thirty six of the 42 entities listed below are discretely presented components units of the State because the Governor, with the approval of the State Senate, appoints the voting majority of the boards of directors of these corporations, and the State is able to impose its will on the corporations and/or has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the corporations. The Governor does not have substantive appointment authority over the board of directors of the Rochester-Genesee Regional Transportation Authority. However, it is a discretely presented component unit because it is fiscally dependent upon, and has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the State. Health Research, Inc., Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc., State University of New York Foundations and Auxiliary Corporations, and City University of New York—Senior College Supporting Organizations are included as component units of the State because the nature and significance of their relationships with the State are such that it would be misleading to exclude them.

The amounts presented in the accompanying basic financial statements for the Corporations include the following entities for the fiscal years indicated:

Entities Audited by KPMG LLP:	**Fiscal Year-End**
City University of New York—Senior College Supporting Organizations	June 30, 2013***
Dormitory Authority of the State of New York	March 31, 2014*
Health Research, Inc.	March 31, 2014
Long Island Power Authority	December 31, 2013*
New York Racing Association, Inc	December 31, 2013*
New York State Energy Research and Development Authority	March 31, 2014*
New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation	March 31, 2014*
New York State Higher Education Services Corporation	March 31, 2014*
Power Authority of the State of New York	December 31, 2013*
State University of New York Foundations and Auxiliary Corporations	June 30, 2013**

Entities Audited by Other Auditors:	
Aggregate Trust Fund	December 31, 2013
Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund Corporation	December 31, 2013*
Albany Convention Center Authority	December 31, 2013*
Capital District Transportation Authority	March 31, 2014*
Central New York Regional Transportation Authority	March 31, 2014*
Homeless Housing and Assistance Corporation	March 31, 2014*
Housing Trust Fund Corporation	March 31, 2014*
Hudson River-Black River Regulating District	June 30, 2013*
Hugh L. Carey Battery Park City Authority	October 31, 2013*
Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)	December 31, 2013*
Metro-North Commuter Railroad Company	December 31, 2013
The Long Island Rail Road Company	December 31, 2013
Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority	December 31, 2013
New York City Transit Authority	December 31, 2013
Staten Island Rapid Transit Operating Authority	December 31, 2013
MTA Capital Construction Company	December 31, 2013
MTA Bus Company	December 31, 2013
First Mutual Transportation Assurance Company	December 31, 2013

Entities Audited by Other Auditors (cont'd):	Fiscal Year-End
Municipal Bond Bank Agency	October 31, 2013*
Natural Heritage Trust	March 31, 2014*
Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza Performing Arts Center Corporation	March 31, 2014*
New York Convention Center Operating Corporation	March 31, 2014
New York State Affordable Housing Corporation	March 31, 2014*
New York State Bridge Authority	December 31, 2013*
New York State Health Foundation	December 31, 2013
New York State Housing Finance Agency	October 31, 2013*
New York State Job Development Authority	March 31, 2014*
New York State Olympic Regional Development Authority	March 31, 2014*
New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund Corporation	December 31, 2013*
New York State Thruway Authority	December 31, 2013*
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	March 31, 2014*
Ogdensburg Bridge and Port Authority	March 31, 2014*
Port of Oswego Authority	March 31, 2014*
Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc	March 31, 2014*
Rochester-Genesee Regional Transportation Authority	March 31, 2014*
Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation	March 31, 2014*
Roswell Park Cancer Institute	March 31, 2014*
State Insurance Fund	December 31, 2013
State of New York Mortgage Agency	October 31, 2013*
Urban Development Corporation	March 31, 2014*

**Audit conducted in accordance with* Government Auditing Standards *as promulgated by the Comptroller General of the United States.*

***KPMG LLP audited 37 percent of the total assets and 32 percent of the total revenues of the State University of New York Foundations and Auxiliary Corporations. The remaining balances were audited by other auditors.*

****KPMG LLP audited 20 percent of the total assets and 30 percent of the total revenues of the City University of New York—Senior College Supporting Organizations. The remaining balances were audited by other auditors.*

Financial Information

Substantially all of the financial data for the Corporations was derived from audited annual financial statements and summarized into the combining statement format in the basic financial statements. The Corporations follow the accrual basis of accounting. A few of the individual component units, primarily, the State Insurance Fund, do not fully conform to the accrual basis; however, the impact of these variances is not material to the Corporations in total. Ten of the forty-two discrete entities presented comprise 94 percent of the combined assets and 80 percent of the combined program revenues (before eliminations). The remaining portion of this note contains a brief description of the operations of the ten major discretely presented component units. A presentation of their accounts is included in the Combining Statement of Net Position and the Combining Statement of Activities. Additional information about each of the Corporations can be obtained by contacting the Corporations directly and requesting a copy of their annual financial reports, or by visiting their websites.

Certain Corporations issue revenue bonds for independent third-party entities to provide funding for the projects of those third parties. These bonds are considered conduit debt and are secured by payments made by third party entities and in some cases certain other pledged funds. These bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the Corporations or the State, other than the amounts reported in the State's financial statements. DASNY, the New York State Housing Finance Agency (HFA), the Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC), the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) and the New York Job Development Authority (JDA) have issued conduit debt and have elected different, but permissible, methods of accounting for it under GAAP. DASNY has elected to report conduit debt and related assets on its balance sheet. At March 31, 2014, the liability reported for such debt was approximately $20.5 billion. HFA reports conduit debt and related assets on its balance sheet. At October 31, 2013, the liability HFA reported for such debt was approximately $9.2 billion. At March 31, 2014, EFC's balance sheet did not include $132 million in bonds it issued for certain private companies. NYSERDA has issued conduit debt for participating gas and electric companies and other third party entities, the principal of which totaled approximately $3.4 billion at March 31, 2014, which is not included on NYSERDA's balance sheet. Local Development Corporations that are blended component units of JDA have issued conduit debt which is not included on JDA's combined balance sheet. At March 31, 2014, the principal on these bonds totaled approximately $7.1 billion.

Power Authority

The Power Authority of the State of New York (NYPA) was created in 1931 to help provide a continuous adequate supply of dependable electric power and energy to the people of the State. NYPA generates, transmits, and sells electric power and energy principally at wholesale to various customers including private and municipal utilities. Three of NYPA's largest facilities are the Niagara Power Project at Lewiston, the Blenheim-Gilboa Pumped Storage Power Project at Blenheim and Gilboa and the St. Lawrence-Franklin D. Roosevelt Power Project at Massena. These hydroelectric facilities have the capability of producing 2,441,000, 1,100,000 and 800,000 kilowatts, respectively.

NYPA has loaned approximately $318 million of reserves to the State treasury. The State has recorded a corresponding liability in its financial statements. The individual financial statements of NYPA are available on the web at *www.nypa.gov.*

Housing Finance Agency

Housing Finance Agency (HFA) was created as a public benefit corporation in 1960 under Article III of the Private Housing Finance Law. HFA is empowered to finance or contract for the financing of the construction, acquisition, or refinancing of loans for: low-to-moderate income housing; municipal health facilities; non-profit health care facilities; community related facilities; and to provide funds to repay the State for amounts advanced to finance the cost of various housing assistance programs. HFA, through its Capital Grant Low Rent Assistance Program, rents housing to low and middle income persons and families. HFA also participates in Federal housing assistance programs which provide interest reduction and rental assistance subsidies to eligible projects and tenants. HFA administers the State's Housing Project Repair and Infrastructure Trust Fund Programs.

To finance low income housing, HFA raises funds through the issuance of municipal securities and the making of mortgage loans to eligible borrowers. HFA is authorized to issue bonds in the amount of approximately $17.3 billion to finance housing projects, and approximately $2.8 billion in Service Contract Obligation Revenue Bonds, Service Contract Revenue Bonds and Personal Income Tax Revenue Bonds. Total bond indebtedness reported as of October 31, 2013 is approximately $11.3 billion. Individual financial statements can be obtained by contacting HFA at *www.nyshcr.org.*

Thruway Authority

The New York State Thruway Authority (NYSTA) was created as a public benefit corporation by the State Legislature in 1950 with powers to construct, operate and maintain a Thruway system. In 1991, the Legislature empowered NYSTA to issue Local Highway and Bridge Service Contract (LHB) Bonds to provide funds to municipalities throughout the State for qualifying capital expenditures under State programs. In August 1992, the Legislature created the New York State Canal Corporation (NYSCC) as a subsidiary corporation of NYSTA to accept jurisdiction and control over the State Canal System from the State. In 1993, the Legislature authorized NYSTA to issue Highway and Bridge Trust Fund (HBTF) Bonds to reimburse the State for expenditures made by the State's Department of Transportation in connection with the State's multi-year Highway and Bridge Capital Program. In 2001, the Legislature authorized NYSTA to issue Personal Income Tax (PIT) Revenue Bonds to provide funds to municipalities and other project sponsors throughout the State for qualifying local highway, bridge and multi-modal capital project expenditures under established State programs.

The financial position of and activities relating to the special bond programs (LHB, HBTF and PIT) are reported within the funds of the State, rather than under the public benefit corporations, because these special bond programs are not separate legal entities but are considered funds of the State. Columns headed "Thruway Authority" reflect the operations of the Thruway system and the NYSCC. Individual financial statements can be obtained by contacting NYSTA at *www.thruway.ny.gov.*

Metropolitan Transportation Authority

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) was created to continue, develop and improve public transportation and to develop and implement a unified public transportation policy in the New York City metropolitan area. The accounts presented as the MTA are the combined accounts of its headquarters and eight affiliates and subsidiaries. The MTA operates the largest transit and commuter rail transportation system in North America and one of the largest in the world. The MTA is dependent upon the State for a portion of its revenues. During the MTA fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, the MTA reported $4.1 billion in payments from the State. A significant portion of that aid was in payments from the State's Mass Transportation Operating Assistance Fund, a Special Revenue Fund, which derives a major portion of its receipts from taxes imposed in the Metropolitan Transportation District for this purpose. Another significant portion of that aid came from the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation Mobility Tax enacted in 2009, which is a tax imposed on certain employers and self-employed individuals engaging in business within the Metropolitan Transportation District. The State also provides funding to pay the debt service on State Service Contract bonds issued by the MTA for its capital projects. At December 31, 2013, $346 million of MTA State Service Contract bonds remain outstanding. Capital assets acquired prior to April 1982 for the New York City Transit Authority (NYCTA) were funded primarily by New York City through capital grants. New York City has title to a substantial portion of such assets and they are not included among the assets reported under MTA. In certain instances, title to real property used by the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority (TBTA) may revert to New York City in the event TBTA determines it is not needed for corporate purposes. The Federal government has a contingent equity interest in assets acquired by the MTA with Federal funds, and upon disposal of such assets, the Federal government may have a right to its share of the proceeds from the sale. Individual financial statements can be obtained by contacting MTA at *www.mta.info.*

Dormitory Authority

The Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) is a public benefit corporation established in 1944. DASNY's purpose is to finance, design, construct, purchase, reconstruct and/or rehabilitate buildings (projects) for use by public and private educational and other not-for-profit institutions (institutions) located within the State, certain State agencies, local school districts, and cities and counties with respect to certain court and municipal health facilities.

DASNY's outstanding bonds and notes of $45.8 billion consist mainly of debt issued for New York State agency projects ($10.8 billion), independent institutions ($10.6 billion), SUNY projects ($10.1 billion), health care facilities ($6 billion) and CUNY projects ($4.7 billion). The remaining debt was issued for projects for municipal facilities and other non-profit organizations. The financial statements of DASNY can be obtained at *www.dasny.org*.

Long Island Power Authority

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) was established as a corporate municipal instrumentality of the State. On May 28, 1998, the LIPA Acquisition Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of LIPA, was merged with and into the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of June 26, 1997. LIPA financed the cost of the merger and the refinancing of certain of LILCO's outstanding debt by the issuance of $6.7 billion aggregate principal amount of Electric System General Revenue Bonds and Electric System Subordinated Revenue Bonds. In addition, LIPA assumed $1.2 billion of LILCO's General and Refunding Bonds which were defeased immediately upon the closing of the merger. The excess of the acquisition costs over the fair value of net position acquired ($3.5 billion) has been reported as an "intangible asset," which is being amortized over a 35-year period which began May 28, 1998.

Chapter 173 of the Laws of 2013 established the Utility Debt Securitization Authority (UDSA) for the sole purpose of retiring certain outstanding indebtedness of LIPA through the issuance of restructuring bonds by UDSA. In accordance with GASBS No. 61, UDSA is considered a blended component unit of LIPA. As of December 18, 2013, UDSA issued Restructuring Bonds totaling $2 billion. LIPA was able to redeem or refinance approximately $2 billion of existing debt as a result.

LIPA, as owner of the transmission and distribution (T&D) system located in Nassau, Suffolk and a small portion of Queens counties, is responsible for facilitating the supply of electricity to customers in the service area. Under a contract starting January 1, 2014, responsibility for major operational and policy-making services for the T&D system effectively shifted from LIPA to the Public Service Enterprise Group-Long Island for a period of twelve years. Individual financial statements can be obtained by contacting LIPA at *www.lipower.org*.

Urban Development Corporation

The New York State Urban Development Corporation (UDC) was established by legislative act in 1968 as a corporate governmental agency of the State. UDC conducts business as Empire State Development. UDC is engaged in various activities for the State, three of which are: economic development and job creation, special projects throughout the State financed by revenue bonds and marketing of the State as a great place to do business and as a vacation destination.

UDC is the State's primary agent for economic development and works in partnership with the public and private sectors to create an environment that spurs innovation and economic development while enhancing the State's competitive advantage as the world capital for many industries, ranging from finance and media to technology and agriculture.

UDC continues its efforts to promote economic development throughout the State. Its mission is to promote a vigorous and growing economy, encourage the creation of new jobs and economic opportunities, increase revenues to the State and its municipalities, and achieve stable and diversified local economies. Through the use of loans, grants, tax credits and other forms of financial assistance, UDC strives to enhance private business investment and growth to spur job creation and support prosperous communities through the State. Financial assistance is provided primarily through State appropriated funds received by the UDC and State supported bonds issued by UDC which are disbursed to projects.

UDC continues to administer and manage a robust communications, marketing and tourism campaign. The campaign is committed to grow the tourism industry, create jobs, increase the number of visitors to the State and demonstrate to businesses that New York is the place to invest and grow. UDC is also the administrative agency for the NYS Film Tax Credit Program, which is designed to increase the film production and post-production industry presence in and overall economic benefits to the State. The financial statements of the UDC are available at *www.esd.ny.gov.*

State Insurance Fund

The State Insurance Fund (SIF) is comprised of the Workers' Compensation Fund and the Disability Benefits Fund and is primarily engaged in providing workers' compensation and disability benefit insurance for employers in the State of New York.

During previous fiscal years, the SIF transferred approximately $1.3 billion to the State's General Fund and Other Governmental Funds. The statutes authorizing these transfers required that the State appropriate amounts annually for the potential repayment of the transfers. Such repayment is required only to maintain the solvency, as defined, of the Workers' Compensation Fund. The entire receivable and equity related to these transfers were eliminated from the presentation of the SIF, resulting in a fund balance of approximately $2.4 billion.

The State Insurance Fund maintained reserves for estimated future assessments and other charges payable to the Workers' Compensation Board associated with expected claims losses. Reforms made to the Workers' Compensation Law effective January 1, 2014 changed the basis for determining such assessments and charges, resulting in the elimination of such reserves. Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2013 requires the amount of the eliminated reserves to be transferred by the State Insurance Fund to the Workers' Compensation Board for distribution to the General Fund in specified amounts over a series of fiscal years. At December 31, 2013, the State Insurance Fund reported a liability of $1.75 billion due to the Workers' Compensation Board. As of March 31, 2014, the State Insurance Fund has transferred these reserves to the Workers' Compensation Board, of which $250 million has been released to the General Fund for debt management or fiscal uncertainties in accordance with Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2013. The remaining $1.5 billion will be released in future fiscal years as specified under Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2013.

The SIF's financial statements are prepared in conformity with the accounting practices prescribed by the New York State Department of Financial Services, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. A complete list of departures from GAAP is disclosed in the SIF's financial statements, which may be obtained from *ww3.nysif.com.*

State of New York Mortgage Agency

The State of New York Mortgage Agency (SONYMA) makes mortgages available to first-time and other qualifying home buyers through its Low Interest Rate Program and other specialized home ownership programs. To accomplish this purpose, SONYMA issues tax-exempt and taxable mortgage revenue bonds for direct issuance of forward commitments for new mortgage loans through participating financial institutions. SONYMA also provides mortgage insurance for qualifying real property loans through its Mortgage Insurance Program. By statute, all costs of providing mortgage insurance are recovered from a State mortgage recording tax surcharge, which is a dedicated tax revenue stream received directly by SONYMA. In April 2009, SONYMA's statutory authority to purchase education loans was updated and expanded in order to permit the Agency to work with the New York State Higher Education Services Corporation in developing a new program to offer education loans to eligible students attending colleges and universities in New York State. Financial statements can be obtained by contacting SONYMA at *www.nyshcr.org.*

Environmental Facilities Corporation

The New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) is a public benefit corporation, formed pursuant to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation Act. The mission of EFC is to provide low-cost capital and expert technical assistance for environmental projects in New York State. Its purpose is to help public and private entities comply with Federal and State environmental protection and quality requirements in a cost effective manner that advances sustainable growth. EFC promotes innovative technologies and practices in all corporate programs. EFC is governed by a board of directors, which consists of seven members.

The services offered by EFC include providing low-cost capital for both water quality protection and water supply projects through the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds; assisting municipalities, businesses, and State agencies to understand and comply with environmental laws and regulations through the Technical Advisory Services Program, including protecting the New York City Watershed; and providing low-cost capital and other financial assistance to New York businesses for environmental protection projects through the Industrial Finance program. The complete audited financial statements and related notes as well as additional information regarding EFC can be obtained by visiting EFC at *www.efc.ny.gov.*

Eliminations

Eliminations are made primarily to avoid duplicate reporting. As explained in Note 7, the State services a significant portion of the bonds and notes payable of certain Corporations.

Note 15 Joint Ventures

A joint venture is an entity that results from a contractual arrangement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility. The only material joint venture in which the State has an interest is the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (Port Authority).

The Port Authority is a municipal corporate instrumentality of the States of New York and New Jersey created by compact between the two states in 1921 with the consent of the Congress of the United States. The Port Authority is authorized and directed to plan, develop, and operate terminals and other facilities of transportation and commerce, and to advance projects in the general fields of transportation, economic development, and world trade that contribute to promoting and protecting the commerce and economy of the port district, defined in the compact, which comprises an area of about 1,500 square miles in both states, centering around New York Harbor.

The Governor of each state appoints six of the twelve members of the governing Board of Commissioners, subject to confirmation by the respective state senate. Governors have from time to time exercised their statutory power to veto the actions of the commissioners from their states.

The commissioners serve six-year overlapping terms as public officials without compensation. They establish Port Authority policy, appoint an Executive Director to implement it, and appoint a General Counsel to act as legal advisor to the Board and to the Executive Director.

The compact envisions the Port Authority as being financially self-sustaining and, as such, it must obtain the funds necessary for the construction or acquisition of facilities upon the basis of its own credit. The Port Authority has neither the power to pledge the credit of either state or any municipality nor to levy taxes or assessments.

The liabilities of the Port Authority include $18.5 billion of consolidated bonds. Consolidated bonds and notes are equally and ratably secured by a pledge of the net revenues of all existing facilities and any additional facilities which may be financed in whole or in part through the medium of consolidated bonds and notes.

The Port Authority's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is available from the Public Affairs and Comptroller's Departments of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, 225 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003-1604, or the Port Authority website at *www.panynj.gov.*

Consolidated financial statements of the Port Authority for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 disclosed the following (amounts in millions):

Financial Position

Total assets	$ 38,363
Total deferred outflows of resources	109
Total liabilities	(24,735)
Total deferred inflows of resources	(9)
Net position	**$ 13,728**

Operating Results

Operating revenues	$ 4,184
Operating expenses	(2,596)
Depreciation and amortization	(940)
Net revenue (expense) related to Superstorm Sandy	28
Income from operations	**676**
Passenger facility charges	224
Financial income (expense), net	(574)
Contribution in aid of construction and grants	702
Net income	**$ 1,028**

Changes in Net Position

Balance at January 1, 2013, as restated	$ 12,700
Net income	1,028
Balance at December 31, 2013	**$ 13,728**

Note 16 Subsequent Events

Financing Arrangements Issued

The Statement of Net Position presents bonds and other financing arrangements and collateralized borrowings outstanding as of the statement date, which is March 31, 2014 except for business-type activities related to SUNY and CUNY Enterprise Funds reported as of June 30, 2013. Subsequent to those dates, the following bonds and other financing arrangements and collateralized borrowings were issued (amounts in millions):

BONDS AND OTHER FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS ISSUED SUBSEQUENT TO DATE OF THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

Issuer	Purpose	Date	Series	Par Amount
Dormitory Authority	CUNY Senior Colleges	10/24/2013	Sales Tax, Series 2013A	$ 207
Dormitory Authority	SUNY Educational Facilities	10/24/2013	Sales Tax, Series 2013A	$ 465
Urban Development Corporation	SUNY 2020 Challenge Grants	12/19/2013	Personal Income Tax, Series 2013F	$ 51
Dormitory Authority	CUNY Senior Colleges, Refunding	3/21/2014	Personal Income Tax, Series 2014A	$ 104
Dormitory Authority	SUNY Educational Facilities, Refunding	3/21/2014	Personal Income Tax, Series 2014A	$ 164
Dormitory Authority	General Purposes	7/8/2014	Personal Income Tax, Series 2014C	$1,076
Dormitory Authority	General Purposes	7/8/2014	Personal Income Tax, Series 2014D	$ 81

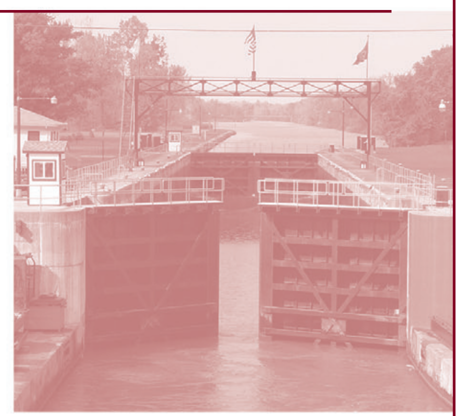
COLLATERALIZED BORROWINGS SUBSEQUENT TO DATE OF THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

Issuer	Purpose	Date	Series	Par Amount
Dormitory Authority	SUNY Dormitory Facilities	9/11/2013	Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A	$ 175
Dormitory Authority	SUNY Dormitory Facilities, Refunding	9/11/2013	Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A	$ 265

Settlements

In June 2014, New York State and Federal officials announced that the State would receive a cash payment of $2.2 billion in penalties from banking entity, BNP Paribas, as a result of violations of law and misconduct. The New York State Department of Financial Services will receive $2.2 billion of the $8.9 billion civil penalty, with the rest distributed among other State and Federal authorities.

Required Supplementary Information
(unaudited)



Budgetary Basis—Financial Plan and Actual—Combined Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

MAJOR FUNDS—GENERAL FUND AND FEDERAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions) (Unaudited)

	General			
	Financial Plan Amounts		Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
RECEIPTS:				
Taxes	$ 42,480	$ 42,483	$ 42,727	$ 244
Miscellaneous	3,096	3,251	3,219	(32)
Federal grants	2	2	—	(2)
Total receipts	**45,578**	**45,736**	**45,946**	**210**
DISBURSEMENTS:				
Local assistance grants	40,258	40,383	39,940	443
State operations(1)	7,564	7,654	7,309	345
General State charges	4,953	4,904	4,899	5
Total disbursements	**52,775**	**52,941**	**52,148**	**793**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**(7,197)**	**(7,205)**	**(6,202)**	**1,003**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers from other funds	15,678	15,917	15,921	4
Transfers to other funds	(8,382)	(8,519)	(9,094)	(575)
Net other financing sources (uses)	**7,296**	**7,398**	**6,827**	**(571)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ 99**	**$ 193**	**$ 625**	**$ 432**

Note:

(1) Spending authority has not been exceeded by $183 million in the Federal Special Revenue Fund. The Final Financial Plan (published approximately five weeks before fiscal year-end) does not reflect an increase in spending authority of $183 million approved for State operations through March 31, 2014.

See notes to required supplementary information.

See independent auditors' report.

Federal Special Revenue

Financial Plan Amounts: Original	Financial Plan Amounts: Final	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
186	185	173	(12)
45,137	45,186	41,405	(3,781)
45,323	**45,371**	**41,578**	**(3,793)**
40,276	40,334	36,925	3,409
1,724	1,715	1,898	(183)
318	326	322	4
42,318	**42,375**	**39,145**	**3,230**
3,005	**2,996**	**2,433**	**(563)**
1	—	—	—
(3,005)	(2,996)	(2,562)	434
(3,004)	**(2,996)**	**(2,562)**	**434**
$ 1	**$ —**	**$ (129)**	**$ (129)**

NOTES TO BUDGETARY BASIS REPORTING
(unaudited)

Budgetary Basis Reporting

The State Constitution requires the Governor to submit annually an Executive Budget, which contains plans for all funds of expenditures and disbursements for the ensuing fiscal year, as well as all monies and revenues estimated to be available. Bills containing all recommended appropriations or reappropriations and any proposed legislation necessary to provide monies and revenues sufficient to meet such proposed expenditures and disbursements accompany the Executive Budget. Reappropriations are commonly used for federally funded programs and capital projects, where the funding amount is intended to support activities that may span several fiscal years. Budgets are prepared and enacted for all funds. Included in the proposed appropriation bills is a provision for spending authority for unanticipated revenues or unforeseen emergencies in accordance with statutory requirements. The Executive Budget also includes a cash basis financial plan that must be in balance, i.e., disbursements must not exceed available receipts.

The Legislature enacts appropriation bills and revenue measures containing those parts of the Executive Budget it has approved or modified. The Legislature may also enact supplemental appropriation or special appropriation bills after it completes action on the Executive Budget. Further, when the Legislature convenes in January, it may enact deficiency appropriations to meet actual or anticipated obligations not foreseen when the annual budget and any supplemental budgets were enacted and for which the costs would exceed available spending authorizations. It might add to a previously authorized appropriation anticipated to be inadequate, or provide a new appropriation to finance an existing or anticipated liability for which no appropriation exists. A deficiency appropriation usually applies to the fiscal year during which it is made. Pursuant to State law, once the Legislature has completed action on the appropriation and revenue bills and they are approved by the Governor, the cash basis and the GAAP basis financial plans must be revised by the Governor to reflect the impact resulting from changes in appropriations and revenue bills. The cash basis financial plan, which serves as the basis for the administration of the State's finances during the fiscal year, provides a summary of projected receipts, disbursements and fiscal year-end balances. Such plans are updated quarterly throughout the fiscal year by the Governor, and include a comparison of the actual year-to-date results with the latest revised plans, providing an explanation of any major deviations and any significant changes to the financial plans. Projected disbursements are based on agency staffing levels, program caseloads, levels of service needs, formulas contained in State and Federal law, inflation and other factors. All projections account for the timing of payments, since not all the amounts appropriated in the Budget are disbursed in the same fiscal year.

The Statewide Financial System includes controls over expenditures to ensure that the maximum spending authority is not exceeded during the life of the appropriation. Expenditures are controlled at the major account level within each program or project of each State agency in accordance with the underlying appropriation purpose. Encumbrances are not considered a disbursement in the financial plan or an expenditure and expense in the basic financial statements. Generally, appropriations are available for liabilities incurred during the fiscal year. Following the end of the fiscal year, a 'lapse period' is provided to liquidate prior year liabilities. Unless reappropriated, most State operations appropriations cease on June 30th and local assistance, debt service, capital projects and federal fund appropriations cease on September 15th following the end of the fiscal year. Disbursements made during the lapse period from prior year appropriations are included, together with disbursements from new year appropriations, in the subsequent fiscal year financial plan. Many appropriations enacted are not intended to be used, although required by law. These types of appropriations will generally cause total appropriation authorizations to exceed cash basis financial plan disbursement amounts. Actual disbursements for certain spending categories may exceed financial plan estimates (as reported in the Budgetary Basis—Financial Plan and Actual—Combined Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements) but do not exceed total enacted appropriations authority. Most capital projects, Federal funds and many State operations appropriations are reappropriated each year by the Legislature and therefore the life of such appropriations may be many years. If the budget is not enacted by April 1st, the legislature enacts special emergency appropriations to continue government functions, as was last done in April 2010.

The following presents a reconciliation of the budgetary cash basis operating results as shown in the preceding Budgetary Basis—Financial Plan and Actual Combined Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements (Schedule) with the GAAP-basis operating results reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Deficits)—Governmental Funds (Statement) (amounts in millions):

	General	Federal Special Revenue
Receipts and other financing sources over / (under) disbursements and other financing uses per Schedule	$ 625	$ (129)
Entity differences:		
Receipts and other financing sources over / (under) disbursements and other financing uses for funds and accounts not included in the cash basis financial plan	2,231	43
Perspective differences:		
Receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses for funds treated as Special Revenue Funds in the financial plan and part of the General Fund for GAAP reporting	23	—
Temporary interfund cash loans	(50)	92
Basis of accounting differences:		
Revenue accrual adjustments	(3,031)	1,090
Expenditure accrual adjustments	374	(1,090)
Net Change in Fund Balances	**$ 172**	**$ 6**

The entity differences relate to the inclusion of certain funds considered to be Proprietary Funds for purposes of the cash basis financial plan. Perspective differences relate to variations in the presentation of the cash basis financial plan fund structure versus GAAP fund structure. A perspective difference for temporary interfund loans occurs when a fund temporarily overdraws its share of the pooled investment funds. These temporary loans are covered by the General Fund's share of the pool. A perspective difference relating to the Infrastructure Trust Fund and Miscellaneous Special Revenue Accounts occurs because these funds are included in the Special Revenue Funds cash basis financial plan while the GAAP basis presentation includes them in the General Fund.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS USING THE MODIFIED APPROACH
(unaudited)

In accordance with GAAP, the State has adopted an alternative method for recording depreciation expense for the State's network of roads and bridges maintained by the Department of Transportation. Under this method, referred to as the modified approach, the State will not report depreciation expense for roads and bridges but will capitalize all costs that add to the capacity and efficiency of State owned roads and bridges. Generally, all maintenance and preservation costs will be expensed and not capitalized.

In order to adopt the modified approach, the State is required to meet the following criteria:

1. Maintain an asset management system that includes a current inventory of eligible infrastructure assets.
2. Conduct condition assessments of eligible assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale.
3. Estimate each year the annual amount necessary to maintain and preserve the eligible assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the State.
4. Document that the assets are being preserved approximately at, or above, the established condition level.

Roads

The State Department of Transportation maintains the Pavement Management System (PMS) which supports a construction program that preserves the State's investment in its roads. The PMS contains locational, operational and historical condition data. The PMS is used to determine the appropriate program for improving the asset condition and to determine future funding levels necessary to meet condition goals. The overall goal is for the State to provide a management system for the State's infrastructure assets in order to provide long-term benefits to the State's citizens.

The State annually conducts an assessment of the pavement condition of the State's road network. Trained technicians rate the condition of the pavement based on surface condition and dominant distress (e.g., cracking, faulting) using a scale of 1 (very poor) to 10 (excellent) based on the prevalence of a surface-related pavement distress. A pavement condition rating (PCR) is assigned to each surface section. The State currently has 42,663 lane miles of roads.

It is the State's intention to maintain the roads at an average PCR between 6.7 and 7.2.

Bridges

The State Department of Transportation maintains the Bridge Management System (BMS) which supports a construction program that preserves the State's investment in its bridges. The BMS is used in planning construction programs and estimating construction costs. The overall goal is for the State to provide a management system for the State's infrastructure assets in order to provide long-term benefits to the State's citizens.

The State conducts biennial inspections of all bridges in the State. The State uses a numerical inspection condition rating scale ranging from 1 (minimum) to 7 (maximum). During each general inspection, various components or elements of each bridge span are rated by the inspector as to the extent of deterioration, as well as the component's ability to function structurally relative to when it was newly designed and constructed. The element rating values are combined using a weighted average formula to compute an overall bridge condition rating value for each bridge. A rating of 6 to 7 is excellent, which indicates that no repairs are necessary. A rating of 3 to 5 is fair to good, which indicates that minor repairs are required. A rating of 1 to 2 is deficient, which indicates major repairs or replacement are necessary. The State has approximately 7,889 bridges.

It is the State's intention to maintain the bridges at an average condition rating level between 5.3 and 5.6.

Pavement and Bridge Condition Summary as of December 31:

Year	Pavement Average Surface Rating	Bridges Average Condition Rating
2013	6.99	5.34
2012	6.98	5.34
2011	6.87	5.35
2010	6.84	5.37
2009	6.91	5.38
2008	6.93	5.39
2007	6.86	5.41
2006	6.90	5.42
2005	6.81	5.43

Comparison of Estimated-to-Actual Maintenance/Preservation Costs

Preservation of the roads and bridges is accomplished through construction programs managed by the PMS and BMS. The following presents the State's estimate of costs necessary to preserve and maintain the network of roads and bridges at, or above, the established condition level, compared to the actual costs incurred during fiscal year 2013-2014 (amounts in millions):

Actual Preservation/Maintenance Costs as of March 31:

(Amounts in millions)

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total roads	$ 1,069	$ 1,131	$ 930	$ 944	$ 1,140
Total bridges	255	201	281	241	288
Total	**$ 1,324**	**$ 1,332**	**$ 1,211**	**$ 1,185**	**$ 1,428**

Estimated Preservation/Maintenance Costs as of March 31:

(Amounts in millions)

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total roads	$ 764	$ 727	$ 712	$ 905	$ 1,072
Total bridges	228	146	184	256	229
Total	**$ 992**	**$ 873**	**$ 896**	**$ 1,161**	**$ 1,301**

See independent auditors' report.

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS
(unaudited)

Other Postemployment Benefits
(Amounts in millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
Governmental Activities:						
April 1, 2012*	$ —	$ 54,279	$ 54,279	—%	$ 8,597	631.4%
April 1, 2010	$ —	$ 59,668	$ 59,668	—%	$ 8,942	667.3%
April 1, 2008	$ —	$ 46,316	$ 46,316	—%	$ 8,864	522.5%
Business-type Activities:						
SUNY						
April 1, 2012	$ —	$ 13,933	$ 13,933	—%	$ 3,201	435.3%
April 1, 2010	$ —	$ 12,200	$ 12,200	—%	$ 3,141	388.4%
April 1, 2008	$ —	$ 9,560	$ 9,560	—%	$ 3,008	317.8%
CUNY						
June 30, 2012	$ —	$ 1,302	$ 1,302	—%	$ 942	138.2%
June 30, 2011	$ —	$ 1,235	$ 1,235	—%	$ 910	135.7%
June 30, 2010	$ —	$ 1,161	$ 1,161	—%	$ 918	126.5%

**AAL and UAAL as of 4/1/2012 reflects the State's decision to implement an Employer Group Waiver Plan*

See independent auditors' report.

Other Supplementary Information

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

General Fund

The General Fund is the most significant of the State's funds. Most tax revenues and certain miscellaneous revenues are recorded in the General Fund.

The General Fund is divided into several accounts. Expenditures in the form of aid to local governments for their general purposes (e.g., State-local revenue sharing) and to school districts and municipalities for certain specific purposes (e.g., education and social services) are made from the Local Assistance account. These payments, often based on specific legislated formulas, are nevertheless limited under the State Constitution to appropriations in force. Expenditures from the Local Assistance account normally comprise approximately 60 percent of General Fund expenditures.

The expenditures of operating the departments of the Executive Branch, the Legislature and the Judiciary, as well as expenditures for general state charges such as contributions to employee retirement systems, are paid primarily from the State Purposes account and normally comprise approximately 40 percent of the General Fund expenditures.

Combining Schedule of Balance Sheet Accounts

GENERAL FUND

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Local Assistance	State Purposes	Tax Stabilization Reserve	Community Projects	Rainy Day
ASSETS:					
Cash and investments	$ 305	$ 1,192	$ 1,131	$ 86	$ 350
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
Taxes	—	9,184	—	—	—
Other	853	182	—	4	—
Due from other funds	11	1,917	—	—	—
Other assets	60	165	—	—	—
Total assets	**$ 1,229**	**$ 12,640**	**$ 1,131**	**$ 90**	**$ 350**
LIABILITIES:					
Tax refunds payable	$ —	$ 7,415	$ —	$ —	$ —
Accounts payable	—	144	—	—	—
Accrued liabilities	1,693	954	—	—	—
Payable to local governments	2,973	11	—	2	—
Due to other funds	322	1,410	—	—	—
Pension contributions payable	—	313	—	—	—
Unearned revenues	—	279	—	—	—
Total liabilities	**4,988**	**10,526**	**—**	**2**	**—**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**45**	**2,260**	**—**	**3**	**—**
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):					
Committed	—	—	—	—	350
Assigned	234	103	—	85	—
Unassigned	(4,038)	(249)	1,131	—	—
Total fund balances (deficits)	**(3,804)**	**(146)**	**1,131**	**85**	**350**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficits)	**$ 1,229**	**$ 12,640**	**$ 1,131**	**$ 90**	**$ 350**

See independent auditors' report.

Refund Reserve	Fringe Benefit Escrow	Miscellaneous Special	Miscellaneous	Eliminations	Total
$ 646	$ —	$ 1,388	$ 61	$ —	**$ 5,159**
—	—	—	—	—	**9,184**
—	5	195	15	—	**1,254**
—	694	13	37	(651)	**2,021**
—	—	46	—	—	**271**
$ 646	**$ 699**	**$ 1,642**	**$ 113**	**$ (651)**	**$ 17,889**
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	**$ 7,415**
—	—	31	55	—	**230**
—	—	320	25	—	**2,992**
—	—	55	1	—	**3,042**
—	—	548	97	(651)	**1,726**
—	—	—	—	—	**313**
—	—	129	—	—	**408**
—	**—**	**1,083**	**178**	**(651)**	**16,126**
—	**—**	**22**	**—**	**—**	**2,330**
646	—	—	34	—	**1,030**
—	699	537	114	—	**1,772**
—	—	—	(213)	—	**(3,369)**
646	**699**	**537**	**(65)**	**—**	**(567)**
$ 646	**$ 699**	**$ 1,642**	**$ 113**	**$ (651)**	**$ 17,889**

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance (Deficit) Accounts

GENERAL FUND

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Local Assistance	State Purposes	Tax Stabilization Reserve	Community Projects	Rainy Day
REVENUES:					
Taxes:					
Personal income	$ —	$ 26,811	$ —	$ —	$ —
Consumption and use	—	6,264	—	—	—
Business	—	6,200	—	—	—
Other	—	1,246	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	6	2,987	—	—	—
Total revenues	**6**	**43,508**	**—**	**—**	**—**
EXPENDITURES:					
Local assistance grants:					
Education	20,683	—	—	—	—
Public health	13,415	—	—	—	—
Public welfare	3,038	—	—	—	—
Public safety	202	—	—	—	—
Transportation	575	—	—	—	—
Environment and recreation	6	—	—	—	—
Support and regulate business	124	—	—	—	—
General government	980	—	—	12	—
State operations:					
Personal service	—	5,561	—	—	—
Non-personal service	—	1,950	—	—	—
Pension contributions	—	1,374	—	—	—
Other fringe benefits	—	1,639	—	—	—
Total expenditures	**39,023**	**10,524**	**—**	**12**	**—**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**(39,017)**	**32,984**	**—**	**(12)**	**—**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers from other funds	41,856	16,713	—	6	175
Transfers to other funds	(2,971)	(51,194)	—	(1)	—
Financing arrangements issued	521	—	—	—	—
Premiums on bonds issued	48	—	—	—	—
Net other financing sources (uses)	**39,454**	**(34,481)**	**—**	**5**	**175**
Special item—State Insurance Fund reserve release	**—**	**250**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Net change in fund balances	**437**	**(1,247)**	**—**	**(7)**	**175**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2013	**(4,241)**	**1,101**	**1,131**	**92**	**175**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2014	**$ (3,804)**	**$ (146)**	**$ 1,131**	**$ 85**	**$ 350**

See independent auditors' report.

Refund Reserve	Fringe Benefit Escrow	Miscellaneous Special	Miscellaneous	Eliminations	Total
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	**$ 26,811**
—	—	—	—	—	**6,264**
—	—	—	—	—	**6,200**
—	—	—	—	—	**1,246**
—	2,630	3,928	660	(2,273)	**7,938**
—	**2,630**	**3,928**	**660**	**(2,273)**	**48,459**
—	—	34	—	—	**20,717**
—	—	2,656	—	—	**16,071**
—	—	3	—	—	**3,041**
—	—	85	—	—	**287**
—	—	—	—	—	**575**
—	—	4	—	—	**10**
—	—	252	—	—	**376**
—	—	171	—	—	**1,163**
—	—	3,070	113	—	**8,744**
—	137	1,259	601	(637)	**3,310**
—	371	4	—	—	**1,749**
—	2,079	1,597	60	(1,636)	**3,739**
—	**2,587**	**9,135**	**774**	**(2,273)**	**59,782**
—	**43**	**(5,207)**	**(114)**	**—**	**(11,323)**
646	2,438	6,121	89	(49,445)	**18,599**
(190)	(2,438)	(507)	(67)	49,445	**(7,923)**
—	—	—	—	—	**521**
—	—	—	—	—	**48**
456	**—**	**5,614**	**22**	**—**	**11,245**
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**250**
456	**43**	**407**	**(92)**	**—**	**172**
190	**656**	**130**	**27**	**—**	**(739)**
$ 646	**$ 699**	**$ 537**	**$ (65)**	**$ —**	**$ (567)**

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

Federal Special Revenue Fund

The Federal Special Revenue Fund is a major fund that accounts for most federal revenues and expenditures.

The Federal Special Revenue Fund is divided into several accounts. The Fund accounts for federal grants received by the State that are earmarked for specific programs. The need to satisfy federal accounting and reporting requirements dictates that federal grants be accounted for in a number of separate accounts. These accounts include the Federal USDA—Food and Nutrition Services Account, the Federal Health and Human Services Account, the Federal Education Account, the Federal Operating Grants Account, the Unemployment Insurance Administration Account, the Federal Unemployment Insurance Occupational Training Account, and the Federal Employment and Training Grants Account.

Combining Schedule of Balance Sheet Accounts

FEDERAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	Federal USDA-FNS	Federal DHHS	Federal Education	Federal Operating Grants	Unemployment Insurance Administration
ASSETS:					
Cash and investments	$ 2	$ 7	$ —	$ —	$ 53
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
Due from Federal government	143	5,341	73	1,351	52
Other	17	451	—	—	—
Due from other funds	—	—	—	13	1
Other assets	3	15	4	7	—
Total assets	**$ 165**	**$ 5,814**	**$ 77**	**$ 1,371**	**$ 106**
LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable	$ —	$ 54	$ 13	$ 32	$ 5
Accrued liabilities	2	2,703	8	8	23
Payable to local governments	95	1,893	31	899	—
Due to other funds	51	439	21	188	32
Unearned revenues	3	15	—	41	—
Total liabilities	**151**	**5,104**	**73**	**1,168**	**60**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**4**	**710**	**4**	**203**	**46**
FUND BALANCES:					
Restricted	10	—	—	—	—
Total fund balances	**10**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	**$ 165**	**$ 5,814**	**$ 77**	**$ 1,371**	**$ 106**

See independent auditors' report.

Unemployment Insurance Occupational Training	Federal Employment and Training Grants	Total
$ —	$ —	$ 62
—	4	6,964
—	—	468
—	—	14
—	—	29
$ —	$ 4	$ 7,537
$ —	$ —	$ 104
—	—	2,744
—	—	2,918
—	4	735
—	—	59
—	4	6,560
—	—	967
—	—	10
—	—	10
$ —	$ 4	$ 7,537

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Accounts

FEDERAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Federal USDA-FNS	Federal DHHS	Federal Education	Federal Operating Grants	Unemployment Insurance Administration
REVENUES:					
Federal grants	$ 7,516	$ 33,639	$ 3,146	$ 2,871	$ 360
Miscellaneous	5	—	—	—	56
Total revenues	**7,521**	**33,639**	**3,146**	**2,871**	**416**
EXPENDITURES:					
Local assistance grants:					
Education	847	—	2,836	4	—
Public health	671	25,844	10	13	—
Public welfare	5,917	4,364	—	23	9
Public safety	—	1	—	2,362	—
Transportation	—	—	—	46	—
Environment and recreation	—	—	—	1	—
Support and regulate business	—	—	—	7	—
General government	—	54	—	—	—
State operations:					
Personal service	22	190	88	135	203
Non-personal service	32	548	147	210	78
Pension contributions	4	26	15	15	36
Other fringe benefits	9	67	38	35	90
Total expenditures	**7,502**	**31,094**	**3,134**	**2,851**	**416**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**19**	**2,545**	**12**	**20**	**—**
OTHER FINANCING USES:					
Transfers to other funds	(13)	(2,545)	(12)	(20)	—
Other financing uses	**(13)**	**(2,545)**	**(12)**	**(20)**	**—**
Net change in fund balances	**6**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Fund balances at April 1, 2013	**4**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Fund balances at March 31, 2014	**$ 10**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**

See independent auditors' report.

Unemployment Insurance Occupational Training	Federal Employment and Training Grants	Total
$ 8	$ 187	$ 47,727
—	—	61
8	187	47,788
—	—	3,687
—	—	26,538
8	163	10,484
—	—	2,363
—	—	46
—	—	1
—	—	7
—	—	54
—	12	650
—	6	1,021
—	2	98
—	4	243
8	187	45,192
—	—	2,596
—	—	(2,590)
—	—	(2,590)
—	—	6
—	—	4
$ —	$ —	$ 10

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXCELSIOR
COMPTROLLER

General Debt Service Fund

The General Debt Service Fund is a major fund that is used to account for the payment of principal and interest on the State's general debt and the payments on certain lease/purchase or other contractual obligations.

The General Debt Service Fund is divided into two accounts. The principal and interest payments for the State's general debt and for certain lease/purchase or other contractual obligations are made from the General Debt Service Account. The principal and interest payments for the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (TSFC) are made from the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation Account.

Combining Schedule of Balance Sheet Accounts

GENERAL DEBT SERVICE FUND

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	General Debt Service Account	Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation	Total
ASSETS:			
Cash and investments	$ 1,477	$ 449	**$ 1,926**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Taxes	2,622	—	**2,622**
Due from Federal government	4	—	**4**
Other	—	445	**445**
Total assets	**$ 4,103**	**$ 894**	**$ 4,997**
LIABILITIES:			
Tax refunds payable	$ 1,867	$ —	**$ 1,867**
Accrued liabilities	9	—	**9**
Payable to local governments	103	—	**103**
Due to other funds	559	—	**559**
Total liabilities	**2,538**	**—**	**2,538**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	100	—	**100**
FUND BALANCES:			
Restricted	1,427	894	**2,321**
Committed	38	—	**38**
Total fund balances	**1,465**	**894**	**2,359**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	**$ 4,103**	**$ 894**	**$ 4,997**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Accounts

GENERAL DEBT SERVICE FUND

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	General Debt Service Account	Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation	Total
REVENUES:			
Taxes:			
Personal income	$ 11,126	$ —	$ 11,126
Consumption and use	3,098	—	3,098
Federal grants	35	—	35
Tobacco settlement	—	441	441
Miscellaneous	18	3	21
Total revenues	**14,277**	**444**	**14,721**
EXPENDITURES:			
Non-personal service	58	6	64
Debt service, including payments on financing arrangements	4,150	400	4,550
Total expenditures	**4,208**	**406**	**4,614**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**10,069**	**38**	**10,107**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers from other funds	3,725	—	3,725
Transfers to other funds	(13,469)	—	(13,469)
Refunding debt issued	770	1,225	1,995
Payments to escrow agents for refundings	(884)	(1,303)	(2,187)
Premiums on bonds issued	118	88	206
Net other financing sources (uses)	**(9,740)**	**10**	**(9,730)**
Net change in fund balances	**329**	**48**	**377**
Fund balances at April 1, 2013	**1,136**	**846**	**1,982**
Fund balances at March 31, 2014	**$ 1,465**	**$ 894**	**$ 2,359**

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements Budgetary Basis—Financial Plan and Actual

GENERAL DEBT SERVICE FUND

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:			
Taxes	$ 13,652	$ 13,694	$ 42
Federal grants	72	71	(1)
Total receipts	**13,724**	**13,765**	**41**
DISBURSEMENTS:			
State operations	29	28	1
Debt service	5,345	5,690	(345)
Total disbursements	**5,374**	**5,718**	**(344)**
Excess of receipts over disbursements	**8,350**	**8,047**	**(303)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers from other funds	3,368	3,711	343
Transfers to other funds	(11,718)	(11,758)	(40)
Net other financing uses	**(8,350)**	**(8,047)**	**303**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**

See independent auditors' report.

Other
Governmental Funds

Combining Balance Sheet

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 3,122	$ 622	$ 1,958	**$ 5,702**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Taxes	293	233	76	**602**
Due from Federal government	—	—	423	**423**
Other	608	110	184	**902**
Due from other funds	448	218	9	**675**
Other assets	9	—	8	**17**
Total assets	**$ 4,480**	**$ 1,183**	**$ 2,658**	**$ 8,321**
LIABILITIES:				
Tax refunds payable	$ 221	$ 26	$ 22	**$ 269**
Accounts payable	6	1	286	**293**
Accrued liabilities	208	9	77	**294**
Payable to local governments	232	—	107	**339**
Due to other funds	158	208	666	**1,032**
Unearned revenues	—	6	1	**7**
Total liabilities	**825**	**250**	**1,159**	**2,234**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	123	21	13	**157**
FUND BALANCES:				
Restricted	214	509	238	**961**
Committed	1,004	415	1,510	**2,929**
Assigned	2,482	—	52	**2,534**
Unassigned	(168)	(12)	(314)	**(494)**
Total fund balances	**3,532**	**912**	**1,486**	**5,930**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	**$ 4,480**	**$ 1,183**	**$ 2,658**	**$ 8,321**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total
REVENUES:				
Taxes:				
Personal income	$ 3,358	$ —	$ —	$ 3,358
Consumption and use	2,095	3,096	586	5,777
Business	1,578	—	660	2,238
Other	1,206	827	119	2,152
Federal grants	—	—	2,414	2,414
Public health/patient fees	4,478	490	—	4,968
Tobacco settlement	51	—	—	51
Miscellaneous	2,653	13	988	3,654
Total revenues	**15,419**	**4,426**	**4,767**	**24,612**
EXPENDITURES:				
Local assistance grants:				
Education	6,545	—	190	6,735
Public health	4,985	—	484	5,469
Public welfare	1	—	232	233
Public safety	64	—	—	64
Transportation	4,454	—	724	5,178
Environment and recreation	—	—	443	443
Support and regulate business	—	—	453	453
General government	100	—	46	146
State operations:				
Personal service	205	—	—	205
Non-personal service	1,729	17	—	1,746
Pension contributions	33	—	—	33
Other fringe benefits	66	—	—	66
Capital construction	—	—	4,506	4,506
Debt service, including payments on financing arrangements	—	719	—	719
Total expenditures	**18,182**	**736**	**7,078**	**25,996**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**(2,763)**	**3,690**	**(2,311)**	**(1,384)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers from other funds	3,700	1,755	1,755	7,210
Transfers to other funds	(507)	(5,458)	(1,926)	(7,891)
Collateralized borrowings	370	—	—	370
Financing arrangements issued	—	—	2,163	2,163
Refunding debt issued	—	252	—	252
Payments to escrow agents for refundings	—	(281)	—	(281)
Premiums on bonds issued	—	34	173	207
Net other financing sources (uses)	**3,563**	**(3,698)**	**2,165**	**2,030**
Net change in fund balances	**800**	**(8)**	**(146)**	**646**
Fund balances at April 1, 2013	**2,732**	**920**	**1,632**	**5,284**
Fund balances at March 31, 2014	**$ 3,532**	**$ 912**	**$ 1,486**	**$ 5,930**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements Budgetary Basis—Financial Plan and Actual

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	Special Revenue			Debt Service		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:						
Taxes	$ 8,222	$ 8,175	$ (47)	$ 3,659	$ 3,739	$ 80
Miscellaneous	15,429	16,603	1,174	797	699	(98)
Federal grants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total receipts	**23,651**	**24,778**	**1,127**	**4,456**	**4,438**	**(18)**
DISBURSEMENTS:						
Local assistance grants	19,112	19,466	(354)	—	—	—
State operations	10,262	10,518	(256)	10	9	1
General State charges	2,072	2,059	13	—	—	—
Debt service	—	—	—	716	710	6
Capital projects	11	3	8	—	—	—
Total disbursements	**31,457**	**32,046**	**(589)**	**726**	**719**	**7**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**(7,806)**	**(7,268)**	**538**	**3,730**	**3,719**	**(11)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Bond and note proceeds, net	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers from other funds	7,884	8,350	466	1,986	1,735	(251)
Transfers to other funds	(345)	(1,132)	(787)	(5,650)	(5,599)	51
Net other financing sources (uses)	**7,539**	**7,218**	**(321)**	**(3,664)**	**(3,864)**	**(200)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ (267)**	**$ (50)**	**$ 217**	**$ 66**	**$ (145)**	**$ (211)**

See independent auditors' report.

Capital Projects

Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
$ 1,398	$ 1,355	$ (43)
4,188	3,540	(648)
2,246	2,313	67
7,832	**7,208**	**(624)**
2,107	2,242	(135)
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
5,885	5,509	376
7,992	**7,751**	**241**
(160)	**(543)**	**(383)**
338	—	(338)
1,458	1,817	359
(1,442)	(1,417)	25
354	**400**	**46**
$ 194	**$ (143)**	**$ (337)**

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

School Tax Relief Fund (STAR)—to reimburse school districts for the property tax exemptions for homeowners.

Health Care Reform Act Resources—to account for health care initiatives financed with hospital assessments, surcharges, proceeds from the sale of public assets and cigarette tax receipts.

Dedicated Mass Transportation Trust Fund—to account for monies that are earmarked for mass transportation purposes.

ENCON Special Revenue—to account for various fees, fines and penalties earmarked for environmental monitoring activities, conservation and efficiency projects and other environmental maintenance and regulation purposes.

Conservation Fund—to account for hunting and fishing license fees and related fines and penalties that are dedicated to fish and wildlife programs.

Environmental Protection and Spill Compensation Fund—to account for license fees and penalties that are earmarked for oil spill clean-up costs and claims for damages.

Mass Transportation Operating Assistance—to account for various taxes earmarked for public mass transportation operating assistance programs.

MTA Financial Assistance Fund—to account for taxes and fees imposed in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District dedicated for Metropolitan Transportation Authority operating and capital needs.

Miscellaneous—to account for various fees, fines, user charges and other miscellaneous revenues that are earmarked for specific State programs.

Combining Balance Sheet

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS—SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	School Tax Relief (STAR)	Health Care Reform Act Resources	Dedicated Mass Transportation Trust	ENCON Special Revenue	Conservation
ASSETS:					
Cash and investments	$ —	$ 275	$ 75	$ —	$ 90
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
Taxes	—	73	22	—	—
Other	—	311	—	5	—
Due from other funds	189	1	—	—	—
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—
Total assets	**$ 189**	**$ 660**	**$ 97**	**$ 5**	**$ 90**
LIABILITIES:					
Tax refunds payable	$ —	$ 1	$ 10	$ —	$ —
Accounts payable	—	3	1	1	—
Accrued liabilities	189	3	—	3	2
Payable to local governments	—	8	47	—	—
Due to other funds	—	2	—	38	4
Total liabilities	**189**	**17**	**58**	**42**	**6**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	—	28	—	—	—
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):					
Restricted	—	—	—	—	—
Committed	—	615	39	—	84
Assigned	—	—	—	—	—
Unassigned	—	—	—	(37)	—
Total fund balances (deficits)	**—**	**615**	**39**	**(37)**	**84**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficits)	**$ 189**	**$ 660**	**$ 97**	**$ 5**	**$ 90**

See independent auditors' report.

Environmental Protection and Spill Compensation	Mass Transportation Operating Assistance	MTA Financial Assistance Fund	Miscellaneous	Total
$ 19	$ 225	$ 81	$ 2,357	**$ 3,122**
—	64	134	—	**293**
90	—	—	202	**608**
—	—	—	258	**448**
—	—	—	9	**9**
$ 109	**$ 289**	**$ 215**	**$ 2,826**	**$ 4,480**
$ —	$ 201	$ 9	$ —	**$ 221**
1	—	—	—	**6**
1	—	—	10	**208**
—	—	100	77	**232**
2	5	—	107	**158**
4	**206**	**109**	**194**	**825**
77	—	—	18	**123**
28	—	106	80	**214**
—	83	—	183	**1,004**
—	—	—	2,482	**2,482**
—	—	—	(131)	**(168)**
28	**83**	**106**	**2,614**	**3,532**
$ 109	**$ 289**	**$ 215**	**$ 2,826**	**$ 4,480**

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Deficits)

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS—SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	School Tax Relief (STAR)	Health Care Reform Act Resources	Dedicated Mass Transportation Trust	ENCON Special Revenue	Conservation
REVENUES:					
Taxes:					
Personal income	$ 3,358	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Consumption and use	—	1,025	99	—	—
Business	—	—	380	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Public health/patient fees	—	4,478	—	—	—
Tobacco settlement	—	50	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	2	186	80	53
Total revenues	**3,358**	**5,555**	**665**	**80**	**53**
EXPENDITURES:					
Local assistance grants:					
Education	3,358	—	—	—	—
Public health	—	4,981	—	—	—
Public welfare	—	—	—	—	—
Public safety	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation	—	—	679	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—
State operations:					
Personal service	—	10	—	51	25
Non-personal service	—	39	—	23	14
Pension contributions	—	1	—	6	4
Other fringe benefits	—	4	—	15	10
Total expenditures	**3,358**	**5,035**	**679**	**95**	**53**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**—**	**520**	**(14)**	**(15)**	**—**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers from other funds	—	—	—	15	—
Transfers to other funds	—	(352)	—	(3)	(2)
Collateralized borrowings	—	—	—	—	—
Net other financing sources (uses)	**—**	**(352)**	**—**	**12**	**(2)**
Net change in fund balances	**—**	**168**	**(14)**	**(3)**	**(2)**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2013	**—**	**447**	**53**	**(34)**	**86**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2014	**$ —**	**$ 615**	**$ 39**	**$ (37)**	**$ 84**

See independent auditors' report.

Environmental Protection and Spill Compensation	Mass Transportation Operating Assistance	MTA Financial Assistance Fund	Miscellaneous	Eliminations	Total
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	**$ 3,358**
—	840	131	—	—	**2,095**
—	1,198	—	—	—	**1,578**
—	—	1,206	—	—	**1,206**
—	—	—	—	—	**4,478**
—	—	—	1	—	**51**
54	18	160	2,100	—	**2,653**
54	**2,056**	**1,497**	**2,101**	**—**	**15,419**
—	—	—	3,187	—	**6,545**
—	—	—	4	—	**4,985**
—	—	—	1	—	**1**
—	—	—	64	—	**64**
—	1,907	1,860	8	—	**4,454**
—	—	—	100	—	**100**
11	3	—	105	—	**205**
10	1	—	1,642	—	**1,729**
2	—	—	20	—	**33**
4	1	—	32	—	**66**
27	**1,912**	**1,860**	**5,163**	**—**	**18,182**
27	**144**	**(363)**	**(3,062)**	**—**	**(2,763)**
—	46	330	3,314	(5)	**3,700**
(15)	(20)	(2)	(118)	5	**(507)**
—	—	—	370	—	**370**
(15)	**26**	**328**	**3,566**	**—**	**3,563**
12	**170**	**(35)**	**504**	**—**	**800**
16	**(87)**	**141**	**2,110**	**—**	**2,732**
$ 28	**$ 83**	**$ 106**	**$ 2,614**	**$ —**	**$ 3,532**

Combining Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements Budgetary Basis—Financial Plan and Actual

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS—SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	School Tax Relief			Mass Transportation Operating Assistance		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:						
Taxes	$ 3,389	$ 3,357	$ (32)	$ 1,954	$ 1,983	$ 29
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	21	18	(3)
Total receipts	**3,389**	**3,357**	**(32)**	**1,975**	**2,001**	**26**
DISBURSEMENTS:						
Local assistance grants	3,389	3,357	32	2,053	2,053	—
State operations	—	—	—	4	3	1
General State charges	—	—	—	2	2	—
Capital projects	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total disbursements	**3,389**	**3,357**	**32**	**2,059**	**2,058**	**1**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(84)**	**(57)**	**27**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	—	—	—	49	46	(3)
Transfers to other funds	—	—	—	(20)	(20)	—
Net other financing sources (uses)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**29**	**26**	**(3)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ (55)**	**$ (31)**	**$ 24**

See independent auditors' report.

State Special Revenue Account			Other		
Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2,879	$ 2,835	$ (44)
2,506	3,460	954	12,902	13,125	223
2,506	**3,460**	**954**	**15,781**	**15,960**	**179**
2,755	3,197	(442)	10,915	10,859	56
4,297	4,545	(248)	5,961	5,970	(9)
1,587	1,594	(7)	483	463	20
—	—	—	11	3	8
8,639	**9,336**	**(697)**	**17,370**	**17,295**	**75**
(6,133)	**(5,876)**	**257**	**(1,589)**	**(1,335)**	**254**
8,487	6,406	(2,081)	1,416	46,336	44,920
(2,537)	(508)	2,029	144	(45,042)	(45,186)
5,950	**5,898**	**(52)**	**1,560**	**1,294**	**(266)**
$ (183)	**$ 22**	**$ 205**	**$ (29)**	**$ (41)**	**$ (12)**

(Continued)

Combining Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements Budgetary Basis—Financial Plan and Actual (cont'd)

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS—SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	Eliminations		Total		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:					
Taxes	$ —	$ —	$ 8,222	$ 8,175	$ (47)
Miscellaneous	—	—	15,429	16,603	1,174
Total receipts	**—**	**—**	**23,651**	**24,778**	**1,127**
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Local assistance grants	—	—	19,112	19,466	(354)
State operations	—	—	10,262	10,518	(256)
General State charges	—	—	2,072	2,059	13
Capital projects	—	—	11	3	8
Total disbursements	**—**	**—**	**31,457**	**32,046**	**(589)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**—**	**—**	**(7,806)**	**(7,268)**	**538**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers from other funds	(2,068)	(44,438)	7,884	8,350	466
Transfers to other funds	2,068	44,438	(345)	(1,132)	(787)
Net other financing sources (uses)	**—**	**—**	**7,539**	**7,218**	**(321)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ (267)**	**$ (50)**	**$ 217**

See independent auditors' report.

Debt Service Funds

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of principal and interest on general long-term obligations and payments on certain lease/purchase or other contractual obligations.

Mental Health Services Fund—to account for the payment of debt service in conjunction with agreements for financing mental hygiene facilities.

State Housing Debt Fund—to account for the repayment of State advances made to local governments and certain public authorities that are earmarked for paying the principal and interest on State housing bonds.

Department of Health Income Fund—to account for the payment of debt service in conjunction with agreements with the Dormitory Authority for financing health facilities.

Clean Water/Clean Air Fund—to account for taxes earmarked for reimbursing the General Debt Service Fund for the payment of debt service on the Clean Water/Clean Air bonds.

Local Government Assistance Tax Fund—to account for revenues that are earmarked for payment to the New York Local Government Assistance Corporation for debt service.

Combining Balance Sheet

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS—DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Mental Health Services	State Housing Debt	Department of Health Income	Clean Water/ Clean Air	Local Government Assistance Tax	Total
ASSETS:						
Cash and investments	$ 83	$ —	$ 59	$ 1	$ 479	$ 622
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:						
Taxes	—	—	—	34	199	233
Other	76	10	24	—	—	110
Due from other funds	213	—	5	—	—	218
Total assets	**$ 372**	**$ 10**	**$ 88**	**$ 35**	**$ 678**	**$ 1,183**
LIABILITIES:						
Tax refunds payable	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 26	$ 26
Accounts payable	—	—	—	—	1	1
Accrued liabilities	—	—	9	—	—	9
Due to other funds	—	—	—	35	173	208
Unearned revenues	—	6	—	—	—	6
Total liabilities	**—**	**6**	**9**	**35**	**200**	**250**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**4**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**16**	**21**
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):						
Restricted	6	4	25	—	474	509
Committed	362	—	53	—	—	415
Unassigned	—	—	—	—	(12)	(12)
Total fund balances	**368**	**4**	**78**	**—**	**462**	**912**
Total liabilities, deferrred inflows of resources and fund balances	**$ 372**	**$ 10**	**$ 88**	**$ 35**	**$ 678**	**$ 1,183**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS—DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	Mental Health Services	State Housing Debt	Department of Health Income	Clean Water/ Clean Air	Local Government Assistance Tax	Total
REVENUES:						
Taxes:						
Consumption and use	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 3,096	**$ 3,096**
Other	—	—	—	827	—	**827**
Patient fees	358	—	132	—	—	**490**
Miscellaneous	4	9	—	—	—	**13**
Total revenues	**362**	**9**	**132**	**827**	**3,096**	**4,426**
EXPENDITURES:						
Non-personal service	12	—	1	—	4	**17**
Debt service, including payments on financing arrangements	299	11	25	—	384	**719**
Total expenditures	**311**	**11**	**26**	**—**	**388**	**736**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**51**	**(2)**	**106**	**827**	**2,708**	**3,690**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	1,710	2	43	—	—	**1,755**
Transfers to other funds	(1,761)	—	(146)	(827)	(2,724)	**(5,458)**
Refunding debt issued	252	—	—	—	—	**252**
Payments to escrow agents for refundings	(281)	—	—	—	—	**(281)**
Premiums on bonds issued	34	—	—	—	—	**34**
Net other financing sources (uses)	**(46)**	**2**	**(103)**	**(827)**	**(2,724)**	**(3,698)**
Net change in fund balances	**5**	**—**	**3**	**—**	**(16)**	**(8)**
Fund balances at April 1, 2013	**363**	**4**	**75**	**—**	**478**	**920**
Fund balances at March 31, 2014	**$ 368**	**$ 4**	**$ 78**	**$ —**	**$ 462**	**$ 912**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements Budgetary Basis—Financial Plan and Actual

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS—DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Mental Health Services			Clean Water/Clean Air		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:						
Taxes	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 714	$ 792	$ 78
Miscellaneous	334	313	(21)	—	—	—
Total receipts	**334**	**313**	**(21)**	**714**	**792**	**78**
DISBURSEMENTS:						
State operations	5	4	1	—	—	—
Debt service	294	295	(1)	—	—	—
Total disbursements	**299**	**299**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**35**	**14**	**(21)**	**714**	**792**	**78**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	1,943	1,690	(253)	—	—	—
Transfers to other funds	(1,903)	(1,760)	143	(714)	(792)	(78)
Net other financing sources (uses)	**40**	**(70)**	**(110)**	**(714)**	**(792)**	**(78)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ 75**	**$ (56)**	**$ (131)**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**

See independent auditors' report.

Local Government Assistance Tax			Other		
Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
$ 2,945	$ 2,947	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ —
1	—	(1)	462	386	(76)
2,946	**2,947**	**1**	**462**	**386**	**(76)**
4	4	—	1	1	—
382	375	7	40	40	—
386	**379**	**7**	**41**	**41**	**—**
2,560	**2,568**	**8**	**421**	**345**	**(76)**
—	—	—	43	45	2
(2,560)	(2,568)	(8)	(473)	(479)	(6)
(2,560)	**(2,568)**	**(8)**	**(430)**	**(434)**	**(4)**
$ —	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ (9)**	**$ (89)**	**$ (80)**

(Continued)

Combining Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements Budgetary Basis—Financial Plan and Actual (cont'd)

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS—DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	Total		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:			
Taxes	$ 3,659	$ 3,739	$ 80
Miscellaneous	797	699	(98)
Total receipts	**4,456**	**4,438**	**(18)**
DISBURSEMENTS:			
State operations	10	9	1
Debt service	716	710	6
Total disbursements	**726**	**719**	**7**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**3,730**	**3,719**	**(11)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers from other funds	1,986	1,735	(251)
Transfers to other funds	(5,650)	(5,599)	51
Net other financing sources (uses)	**(3,664)**	**(3,864)**	**(200)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ 66**	**$ (145)**	**$ (211)**

See independent auditors' report.

Capital Projects Funds

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for the financial resources used for the acquisition or construction of major State-owned capital facilities and for capital assistance grants to local governments and public authorities.

State Capital Projects Fund—to account for the construction or acquisition of State capital assets and the payments to local governments and public authorities for capital assistance financed primarily by transfers from the General Fund, bond funds and proceeds from various financial arrangements.

Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund—to account for taxes and fees that are earmarked for financing State, county, town, and village highway, parkway, bridge, aviation or port facility capital projects.

Environmental Protection Fund—to account for dedicated revenues that will be used to assist local governments, not-for-profit corporations, and fund State initiatives to protect the environment and protect open space.

Bond Funds—to account for the proceeds of bonds issued for capital purposes. A separate bond fund is established to account for the bond proceeds of each bond issue authorized by public referendum, including the Energy Conservation Through Improved Transportation Bond Fund, the Pure Waters Bond Fund, the Transportation Capital Facilities Bond Fund, the Environmental Quality Protection Bond Fund, the Rail Preservation and Development Bond Fund, the Rebuild and Renew New York Transportation Bond Fund, the Environmental Quality Bond Act Fund and the Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Fund.

Hazardous Waste Remedial Fund—to account for revenues earmarked for the clean-up of hazardous waste disposal sites.

Federal Capital Projects Fund—to account for capital projects financed from federal grants.

Housing Program Fund—to account for the Low Income Housing Trust Fund Program and the Affordable Home Ownership Development Program that are financed by the New York State Housing Finance Agency.

Mental Hygiene Facilities Capital Improvement Fund—to account for mental hygiene capital projects.

Correctional Facilities Capital Improvement Fund—to account for correctional facility capital projects financed by the Urban Development Corporation.

Miscellaneous—to account for various capital projects financed from the sale of land or other resources, gifts, grants or other miscellaneous revenue sources earmarked for capital purposes or from transfers from the New York State Infrastructure Trust Account.

Combining Balance Sheet

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS—CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	State Capital Projects	Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust	Environmental Protection	Transportation Capital Facilities Bond	Environmental Quality Protection Bond	Rebuild and Renew New York Transportation Bond	Environmental Quality Bond
ASSETS:							
Cash and investments	$ 1,307	$ 129	$ 16	$ 3	$ 2	$ 48	$ 14
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:							
Taxes	—	76	—	—	—	—	—
Due from Federal government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	148	30	1	—	—	—	—
Due from other funds	6	108	—	6	—	—	—
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total assets	**$ 1,461**	**$ 343**	**$ 17**	**$ 9**	**$ 2**	**$ 48**	**$ 14**
LIABILITIES:							
Tax refunds payable	$ —	$ 22	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Accounts payable	74	78	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued liabilities	3	52	—	—	—	—	—
Payable to local governments	20	7	3	—	—	—	—
Due to other funds	75	121	—	6	—	3	2
Unearned revenues	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	**172**	**281**	**3**	**6**	**—**	**3**	**2**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**3**	**7**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):							
Restricted	145	19	—	3	2	45	12
Committed	1,141	36	14	—	—	—	—
Assigned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unassigned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total fund balances (deficits)	**1,286**	**55**	**14**	**3**	**2**	**45**	**12**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficits)	**$ 1,461**	**$ 343**	**$ 17**	**$ 9**	**$ 2**	**$ 48**	**$ 14**

See independent auditors' report.

Hazardous Waste Remedial	Federal Capital Projects	Clean Water/ Clean Air Bond	Housing Program	Mental Hygiene Facilities Capital Improvement	Correctional Facilities Capital Improvement	Miscellaneous	Eliminations	Total
$ —	$ —	$ 4	$ —	$ 112	$ 208	$ 115	$ —	**$ 1,958**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**76**
—	423	—	—	—	—	—	—	**423**
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**184**
—	36	—	—	—	—	3	(150)	**9**
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	**8**
$ 5	**$ 459**	**$ 4**	**$ —**	**$ 112**	**$ 208**	**$ 126**	**$ (150)**	**$ 2,658**
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	**$ 22**
6	86	—	—	10	29	3	—	**286**
2	—	—	—	17	—	3	—	**77**
1	72	—	—	4	—	—	—	**107**
101	301	1	107	1	—	98	(150)	**666**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1**
110	**459**	**1**	**107**	**32**	**29**	**104**	**(150)**	**1,159**
3	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**13**
—	—	3	—	—	—	9	—	**238**
—	—	—	—	80	179	60	—	**1,510**
—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	**52**
(108)	—	—	(107)	—	—	(99)	—	**(314)**
(108)	**—**	**3**	**(107)**	**80**	**179**	**22**	**—**	**1,486**
$ 5	**$ 459**	**$ 4**	**$ —**	**$ 112**	**$ 208**	**$ 126**	**$ (150)**	**$ 2,658**

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Deficits)

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS—CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	State Capital Projects	Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust	Environmental Protection	Transportation Capital Facilities Bond	Environmental Quality Protection Bond	Rebuild and Renew New York Transportation Bond	Environmental Quality Bond
REVENUES:							
Taxes:							
Consumption and use	$ —	$ 586	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Business	—	660	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	119	—	—	—	—
Federal grants	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	3	770	25	—	—	—	—
Total revenues	**3**	**2,021**	**144**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
EXPENDITURES:							
Local assistance grants:							
Education	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public health	387	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation	64	28	—	—	—	—	—
Environment and recreation	68	—	72	—	—	—	—
Support and regulate business	453	—	—	—	—	—	—
General government	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital construction	490	2,121	79	—	—	—	—
Total expenditures	**1,694**	**2,149**	**151**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**(1,691)**	**(128)**	**(7)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):							
Transfers from other funds	1,423	848	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to other funds	(552)	(1,377)	(15)	—	—	(96)	(3)
Financing arrangements issued	628	915	14	—	—	—	—
Premiums on bonds issued	31	94	2	—	—	—	—
Net other financing sources (uses)	**1,530**	**480**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**(96)**	**(3)**
Net change in fund balances	**(161)**	**352**	**(6)**	**—**	**—**	**(96)**	**(3)**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2013	**1,447**	**(297)**	**20**	**3**	**2**	**141**	**15**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2014	**$ 1,286**	**$ 55**	**$ 14**	**$ 3**	**$ 2**	**$ 45**	**$ 12**

See independent auditors' report.

Hazardous Waste Remedial	Federal Capital Projects	Clean Water/ Clean Air Bond	Housing Program	Mental Hygiene Facilities Capital Improvement	Correctional Facilities Capital Improvement	Miscellaneous	Eliminations	Total
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 586
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	660
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119
—	2,409	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,414
27	2	—	117	2	—	42	—	988
27	**2,411**	**—**	**117**	**2**	**—**	**42**	**—**	**4,767**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190
—	30	—	—	67	—	—	—	484
—	—	—	114	—	—	118	—	232
—	627	—	—	—	—	5	—	724
6	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	443
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	453
—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	46
98	1,059	—	—	258	239	162	—	4,506
104	**2,013**	**—**	**114**	**329**	**239**	**285**	**—**	**7,078**
(77)	**398**	**—**	**3**	**(327)**	**(239)**	**(243)**	**—**	**(2,311)**
12	—	—	—	2	21	—	(551)	1,755
(24)	(398)	(4)	—	—	—	(8)	551	(1,926)
86	—	—	—	119	198	203	—	2,163
10	—	—	—	10	16	10	—	173
84	**(398)**	**(4)**	**—**	**131**	**235**	**205**	**—**	**2,165**
7	**—**	**(4)**	**3**	**(196)**	**(4)**	**(38)**	**—**	**(146)**
(115)	**—**	**7**	**(110)**	**276**	**183**	**60**	**—**	**1,632**
$ (108)	**$ —**	**$ 3**	**$ (107)**	**$ 80**	**$ 179**	**$ 22**	**$ —**	**$ 1,486**

Combining Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements Budgetary Basis—Financial Plan and Actual

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS—CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	State Capital Projects			Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:						
Taxes	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1,279	$ 1,236	$ (43)
Miscellaneous	1,689	1,188	(501)	1,659	1,571	(88)
Federal grants	—	—	—	5	5	—
Total receipts	**1,689**	**1,188**	**(501)**	**2,943**	**2,812**	**(131)**
DISBURSEMENTS:						
Local assistance grants	1,124	1,011	113	72	15	57
Capital projects	1,820	1,516	304	2,149	2,160	(11)
Total disbursements	**2,944**	**2,527**	**417**	**2,221**	**2,175**	**46**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**(1,255)**	**(1,339)**	**(84)**	**722**	**637**	**(85)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Bond and note proceeds, net	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers from other funds	1,260	1,341	81	793	749	(44)
Transfers to other funds	(2)	(2)	—	(1,387)	(1,377)	10
Net other financing sources (uses)	**1,258**	**1,339**	**81**	**(594)**	**(628)**	**(34)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ 3**	**$ —**	**$ (3)**	**$ 128**	**$ 9**	**$ (119)**

See independent auditors' report.

Federal Capital Projects			Hazardous Waste Remedial		
Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
—	2	2	103	203	100
2,241	2,308	67	—	—	—
2,241	**2,310**	**69**	**103**	**203**	**100**
722	972	(250)	—	5	(5)
1,143	1,055	88	103	97	6
1,865	**2,027**	**(162)**	**103**	**102**	**1**
376	**283**	**(93)**	**—**	**101**	**101**
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	14	12	(2)
(402)	(300)	102	(29)	(24)	5
(402)	**(300)**	**102**	**(15)**	**(12)**	**3**
$ (26)	**$ (17)**	**$ 9**	**$ (15)**	**$ 89**	**$ 104**

(Continued)

Combining Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements Budgetary Basis—Financial Plan and Actual (cont'd)

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS—CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Other			Eliminations	
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual
RECEIPTS:					
Taxes	$ 119	$ 119	$ —	$ —	$ —
Miscellaneous	737	576	(161)	—	—
Federal grants	—	—	—	—	—
Total receipts	**856**	**695**	**(161)**	**—**	**—**
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Local assistance grants	189	239	(50)	—	—
Capital projects	670	681	(11)	—	—
Total disbursements	**859**	**920**	**(61)**	**—**	**—**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**(3)**	**(225)**	**(222)**	**—**	**—**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Bond and note proceeds, net	338	—	(338)	—	—
Transfers from other funds	122	15	(107)	(731)	(300)
Transfers to other funds	(353)	(14)	339	731	300
Net other financing sources (uses)	**107**	**1**	**(106)**	**—**	**—**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ 104**	**$ (224)**	**$ (328)**	**$ —**	**$ —**

See independent auditors' report.

Total		
Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
$ 1,398	$ 1,355	$ (43)
4,188	3,540	(648)
2,246	2,313	67
7,832	**7,208**	**(624)**
2,107	2,242	(135)
5,885	5,509	376
7,992	**7,751**	**241**
(160)	**(543)**	**(383)**
338	—	(338)
1,458	1,817	359
(1,442)	(1,417)	25
354	**400**	**46**
$ 194	**$ (143)**	**$ (337)**

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the State in a fiduciary capacity or as agent for individuals, private organizations or other governments and include Private Purpose Trust Funds, the State and Local Retirement System Fund and Agency Funds.

Private Purpose Trust Funds:

Agriculture and Milk Producers' Security Funds—to provide security to agriculture and milk producers against loss of revenues.

Abandoned Property Fund—accounts for assets from banks, utilities, investment companies, and insurance companies representing inactive accounts that are required by law to be turned over to the State. The Comptroller is custodian of this account. Assets are returned to the proper owner upon approval of a claim.

Tuition Savings Program Fund—accounts for contributions made by individuals and families for college savings. The withdrawals from the Fund are used to pay college costs at any eligible public and private college and university in New York State.

Agency Funds:

Employee Benefit and Payroll Related Funds—account for various employee benefit programs, such as the New York State employee health insurance programs, for the disposition of various payroll related deductions, such as for social security contributions.

MMIS Statewide Escrow Fund—accounts for the transfer from other funds of the Federal, State, and local shares of Medicaid program expenditures to a paying agent for ultimate payment to health care providers.

Other Agency Funds—account for various escrow, revenue collection and agency accounts for which the State acts in an agent's capacity until proper disposition of the assets can be made. This includes accounting for advances from the State for paying CUNY operating costs.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUSTS

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Agriculture Producers' Security	Milk Producers' Security	Abandoned Property	Tuition Savings Program	Total
ASSETS:					
Cash and investments	$ 2	$ 9	$ 410	$ 17,679	**$ 18,100**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	—	—	201	67	**268**
Due from other funds	—	—	1,166	—	**1,166**
Total assets	**2**	**9**	**1,777**	**17,746**	**19,534**
LIABILITIES:					
Accrued liabilities	—	—	—	94	**94**
Total liabilities	**—**	**—**	**—**	**94**	**94**
NET POSITION:					
Restricted for:					
Claimant liability	—	—	1,777	—	**1,777**
Other specified purposes	2	9	—	17,652	**17,663**
Total net position	**$ 2**	**$ 9**	**$ 1,777**	**$ 17,652**	**$ 19,440**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUSTS

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

	Agriculture Producers' Security	Milk Producers' Security	Abandoned Property	Tuition Savings Program	Total
Additions:					
Investment income	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 8	$ 8
Dividend income	—	—	—	296	296
Other income	—	1	413	—	414
Net increase in the fair value of investments	—	—	—	2,047	2,047
Total investment and other losses	**—**	**1**	**413**	**2,351**	**2,765**
Less:					
Investment expenses	—	—	—	(38)	(38)
Net investment and other losses	**—**	**1**	**413**	**2,313**	**2,727**
Contributions:					
College savings	—	—	—	2,197	2,197
Total contributions	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,197**	**2,197**
Total additions	**—**	**1**	**413**	**4,510**	**4,924**
Deductions:					
College aid redemptions	—	—	—	1,130	1,130
Claims paid	—	—	312	—	312
Total deductions	**—**	**—**	**312**	**1,130**	**1,442**
Net increase (decrease)	**—**	**1**	**101**	**3,380**	**3,482**
Net position restricted at April 1, 2013	**2**	**8**	**1,676**	**14,272**	**15,958**
Net position restricted at March 31, 2014	**$ 2**	**$ 9**	**$ 1,777**	**$ 17,652**	**$ 19,440**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

AGENCY FUNDS

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	School Capital Facilities Financing Reserve	Employees Health Insurance	Social Security Contribution	Employees Dental Insurance	Management Confidential Group Insurance
ASSETS:					
Cash and investments	$ 20	$ 549	$ 15	$ 1	$ 1
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	—	79	—	10	—
Other assets	—	178	—	—	—
Total assets	**$ 20**	**$ 806**	**$ 15**	**$ 11**	**$ 1**
LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Accrued liabilities	20	459	15	10	1
Payable to local governments	—	347	—	1	—
Total liabilities	**$ 20**	**$ 806**	**$ 15**	**$ 11**	**$ 1**

See independent auditors' report.

CUNY Senior College Operating	MMIS Statewide Escrow	Sole Custody	Miscellaneous	Total
$ 134	$ 148	$ 2,007	$ 1,119	**$ 3,994**
—	—	9	136	**234**
—	—	—	—	**178**
$ 134	**$ 148**	**$ 2,016**	**$ 1,255**	**$ 4,406**
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 35	**$ 35**
134	75	580	1,168	**2,462**
—	73	1,436	52	**1,909**
$ 134	**$ 148**	**$ 2,016**	**$ 1,255**	**$ 4,406**

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities

AGENCY FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Balance April 1, 2013	Additions	Deductions	Balance March 31, 2014
School Capital Facilities Financing Reserve				
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 19	$ 71	$ 70	$ 20
Due from other funds	—	43	43	—
Total assets	**$ 19**	**$ 114**	**$ 113**	**$ 20**
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	$ —	$ 22	$ 22	$ —
Accrued liabilities	19	25	24	20
Due to other funds	—	20	20	—
Total liabilities	**$ 19**	**$ 67**	**$ 66**	**$ 20**
Employees Health Insurance				
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 178	$ 13,156	$ 12,785	$ 549
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	76	589	586	79
Due from other funds	—	4,976	4,976	—
Other assets	152	179	153	178
Total assets	**$ 406**	**$ 18,900**	**$ 18,500**	**$ 806**
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	$ —	$ 7,175	$ 7,175	$ —
Accrued liabilities	156	8,225	7,922	459
Payable to local governments	250	346	249	347
Due to other funds	—	244	244	—
Total liabilities	**$ 406**	**$ 15,990**	**$ 15,590**	**$ 806**
Social Security Contribution				
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 15	$ 1,103	$ 1,103	$ 15
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	—	1,077	1,077	—
Due from other funds	—	24	24	—
Total assets	**$ 15**	**$ 2,204**	**$ 2,204**	**$ 15**
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	$ —	$ 1,102	$ 1,102	$ —
Accrued liabilities	15	1,102	1,102	15
Due to other funds	—	1	1	—
Total liabilities	**$ 15**	**$ 2,205**	**$ 2,205**	**$ 15**

(Continued)

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities (cont'd)

AGENCY FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)

Employees Dental Insurance

	Balance April 1, 2013	Additions	Deductions	Balance March 31, 2014
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 1	$ 160	$ 160	$ 1
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	6	11	7	10
Due from other funds	—	72	72	—
Total assets	**$ 7**	**$ 243**	**$ 239**	**$ 11**
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	$ —	$ 76	$ 76	$ —
Accrued liabilities	2	101	93	10
Payable to local governments	5	1	5	1
Due to other funds	—	1	1	—
Total liabilities	**$ 7**	**$ 179**	**$ 175**	**$ 11**

Management Confidential Group Insurance

	Balance April 1, 2013	Additions	Deductions	Balance March 31, 2014
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 1	$ 15	$ 15	$ 1
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	—	5	5	—
Due from other funds	—	5	5	—
Total assets	**$ 1**	**$ 25**	**$ 25**	**$ 1**
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	$ —	$ 10	$ 10	$ —
Accrued liabilities	1	10	10	1
Due to other funds	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	**$ 1**	**$ 20**	**$ 20**	**$ 1**

CUNY Senior College Operating

	Balance April 1, 2013	Additions	Deductions	Balance March 31, 2014
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 6	$ 3,402	$ 3,274	$ 134
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	—	2	2	—
Due from other funds	—	987	987	—
Total assets	**$ 6**	**$ 4,391**	**$ 4,263**	**$ 134**
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	$ 6	$ 2,161	$ 2,167	$ —
Accrued liabilities	—	2,513	2,379	134
Due to other funds	—	130	130	—
Total liabilities	**$ 6**	**$ 4,804**	**$ 4,676**	**$ 134**

(Continued)

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities (cont'd)

AGENCY FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Balance April 1, 2013	Additions	Deductions	Balance March 31, 2014
MMIS Statewide Escrow				
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 152	$ 91,411	$ 91,415	$ 148
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	—	—	—	—
Due from other funds	—	41,383	41,383	—
Total assets	**$ 152**	**$ 132,794**	**$ 132,798**	**$ 148**
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	$ —	$ 1,956	$ 1,956	$ —
Accrued liabilities	112	49,552	49,589	75
Payable to local governments	40	73	40	73
Due to other funds	—	160	160	—
Total liabilities	**$ 152**	**$ 51,741**	**$ 51,745**	**$ 148**
Sole Custody				
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 1,794	$ 2,541	$ 2,328	$ 2,007
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	12	9	12	9
Total assets	**$ 1,806**	**$ 2,550**	**$ 2,340**	**$ 2,016**
LIABILITIES:				
Accrued liabilities	$ 491	$ 1,114	$ 1,025	$ 580
Payable to local governments	1,315	1,436	1,315	1,436
Total liabilities	**$ 1,806**	**$ 2,550**	**$ 2,340**	**$ 2,016**
Miscellaneous				
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 618	$ 18,614	$ 18,113	$ 1,119
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	53	6,723	6,640	136
Due from other funds	—	1,136	1,136	—
Total assets	**$ 671**	**$ 26,473**	**$ 25,889**	**$ 1,255**
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	$ 41	$ 4,550	$ 4,556	$ 35
Accrued liabilities	584	11,952	11,368	1,168
Payable to local governments	46	52	46	52
Due to other funds	—	5,725	5,725	—
Total liabilities	**$ 671**	**$ 22,279**	**$ 21,695**	**$ 1,255**

(Continued)

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities (cont'd)

AGENCY FUNDS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Balance April 1, 2013	Additions	Deductions	Balance March 31, 2014
Total Assets and Liabilities—All Agency Funds				
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 2,784	$ 130,473	$ 129,263	$ 3,994
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	147	8,416	8,329	234
Due from other funds	—	48,626	48,626	—
Other assets	152	179	153	178
Total assets	**$ 3,083**	**$ 187,694**	**$ 186,371**	**$ 4,406**
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	$ 47	$ 17,052	$ 17,064	$ 35
Accrued liabilities	1,380	74,594	73,512	2,462
Payable to local governments	1,656	1,908	1,655	1,909
Due to other funds	—	6,259	6,259	—
Total liabilities	**$ 3,083**	**$ 99,813**	**$ 98,490**	**$ 4,406**

See independent auditors' report.

STATE OF NEW YORK COMPTROLLER

EXCELSIOR

Non-Major Component Units

The non-major component units listed are significant separate legal entities that are discretely presented in the State's financial statements. The inclusion of component units in the State's financial statements reflects the State's financial accountability for these entities.

Health Research Incorporated—administers gifts and grants in keeping with the research, prevention and treatment purposes of the New York State Department of Health and the Roswell Park Cancer Institute Corporation.

Housing Trust Fund Corporation—administers significant Federal and State low income housing programs.

Hugh L. Carey Battery Park City Authority—engages in the improvement of the Battery Park City Project Area (a 92-acre site on the lower west side of Manhattan); the creation in the area of a mixed commercial and residential community; and the making of loans secured by first mortgages to housing companies organized to provide housing within the project area.

Municipal Bond Bank Agency—provides access to the capital markets for special programs and purposes that benefit the State of New York and its municipalities.

New York State Energy Research and Development Authority—conducts and finances a multifaceted energy and environmental research and development program; promotes energy efficiency measures; manages the Western New York Nuclear Service Center at West Valley; and coordinates the State's activities on nuclear energy matters.

New York State Higher Education Services Corporation—administers the State's Guaranteed Student Loan Programs.

Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority—promotes the development and improvement of transportation and related services within the Niagara Frontier Transportation District, and operates a number of transportation related business centers including aviation, surface transportation and property management.

Roswell Park Cancer Institute Corporation—as a public hospital and medical research center, provides total care to cancer patients, conducts research into the causes, treatment and prevention of cancer, and educates those who treat and study cancer.

SUNY Foundations—include campus-related foundations and student housing corporations reported as an aggregate discretely presented component unit in the State University of New York financial statements. The campus-related foundations are responsible for the fiscal administration of revenues and support received for the promotion, development and advancement of the welfare of the campuses. The student housing corporations operate and administer certain housing and related services for students.

CUNY Foundations—include fifteen campus-related foundations reported as discretely presented component units in the City University of New York Senior Colleges' financial statements. These foundations support both academic and general needs of the colleges and their students.

Miscellaneous—aggregation of 22 other non-major component units listed in Note 14.

Combining Statement of Net Position

DISCRETELY PRESENTED NON-MAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Health Research Incorporated	Housing Trust Fund Corporation	Hugh L. Carey Battery Park City Authority	Municipal Bond Bank Agency	NYS Energy Research & Development Authority
ASSETS:					
Cash and investments	$ 410	$ 307	$ 499	$ 2	$ 1,413
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:					
Loans, leases, and notes	—	4	1	585	46
Other	69	13	25	10	143
Other assets	52	—	4	—	—
Capital assets:					
Construction in progress	—	—	—	—	—
Land, buildings and equipment, net of depreciation	1	—	484	—	13
Intangible assets	—	—	—	—	—
Derivative instruments	—	—	2	—	—
Total assets	**532**	**324**	**1,015**	**597**	**1,615**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Derivative activities	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred loss on refunding	—	—	94	31	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total deferred outflows of resources	**—**	**—**	**94**	**31**	**—**
LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable	30	—	1	—	20
Accrued liabilities	21	87	191	10	76
Pension contributions payable	—	—	—	—	—
Unearned revenues	—	—	42	—	2
Notes payable	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds payable	—	—	16	26	2
Current portion of other long-term liabilities	—	—	—	—	3
Due in more than one year:					
Accrued liabilities	—	—	22	—	—
Pension contributions payable	—	—	—	—	—
Other postemployment benefits	102	2	30	—	—
Pollution remediation	—	—	—	—	—
Unearned revenues	274	—	293	—	—
Notes payable	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds payable	—	—	1,111	608	22
Other long-term liabilities	52	—	—	—	5
Derivative instruments	—	—	70	—	—
Total liabilities	**479**	**89**	**1,776**	**644**	**130**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Derivative activities	—	—	2	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total deferred inflows of resources	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**—**
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in capital assets	—	—	(6)	—	13
Restricted for:					
Debt service	—	—	91	—	—
Higher education, research and patient care	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental projects and energy programs	—	—	—	—	1,468
Economic development, housing and transportation	—	199	12	—	—
Insurance and administrative requirements	—	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted (deficit)	53	36	(766)	(16)	4
Total net position	**$ 53**	**$ 235**	**$ (669)**	**$ (16)**	**$ 1,485**

See independent auditors' report.

NYS Higher Education Services Corporation	Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	Roswell Park Cancer Institute Corporation	SUNY Foundations and Auxiliary Corporations	CUNY Supporting Organizations	Miscellaneous	Total
$ 123	$ 72	$ 481	$ 1,930	$ 654	$ 1,199	**$ 7,090**
—	—	21	—	—	21	**678**
20	31	76	232	131	106	**856**
4	6	10	110	3	52	**241**
—	30	41	23	—	86	**180**
—	644	256	606	143	723	**2,870**
—	—	1	—	—	—	**1**
—	—	—	—	—	—	**2**
147	**783**	**886**	**2,901**	**931**	**2,187**	**11,918**
—	—	—	—	4	—	**4**
—	—	—	—	2	—	**127**
—	—	—	—	—	16	**16**
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6**	**16**	**147**
19	—	—	—	—	47	**117**
—	30	119	257	41	349	**1,181**
—	—	—	—	—	3	**3**
—	3	—	12	3	47	**109**
—	—	—	—	1	4	**5**
—	13	13	17	1	12	**100**
—	7	—	—	—	14	**24**
—	—	—	—	—	45	**67**
—	6	—	—	—	31	**37**
—	104	306	—	—	305	**849**
—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**
—	—	—	—	—	17	**584**
—	—	30	—	67	1	**98**
—	122	190	462	67	134	**2,716**
3	53	4	—	17	63	**197**
—	5	—	—	7	—	**82**
22	**343**	**662**	**748**	**204**	**1,073**	**6,170**
—	—	—	—	—	—	**2**
—	—	—	—	—	23	**23**
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**23**	**25**
—	520	94	194	25	746	**1,586**
—	—	—	—	—	18	**109**
125	—	128	1,535	637	—	**2,425**
—	—	—	—	—	25	**1,493**
—	40	—	—	—	240	**491**
—	—	—	—	—	40	**40**
—	(120)	2	424	71	38	**(274)**
$ 125	**$ 440**	**$ 224**	**$ 2,153**	**$ 733**	**$ 1,107**	**$ 5,870**

Combining Statement of Activities

DISCRETELY PRESENTED NON-MAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

Year Ended March 31, 2014
(Amounts in millions)

	Health Research Incorporated	Housing Trust Fund Corporation	Hugh L. Carey Battery Park City Authority	Municipal Bond Bank Agency	NYS Energy Research & Development Authority
EXPENSES:					
Program operations	$ 662	$ 2,505	$ 198	$ 4	$ 515
Interest on long-term debt	—	—	37	27	—
Other interest	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	10	—	2
Other expenses	35	8	11	—	38
Total expenses	**697**	**2,513**	**256**	**31**	**555**
PROGRAM REVENUES:					
Charges for services	4	—	236	29	4
Operating grants and contributions	693	2,513	—	—	77
Capital grants and contributions	—	—	—	—	—
Total program revenues	**697**	**2,513**	**236**	**29**	**81**
Net program revenue (expenses)	**—**	**—**	**(20)**	**(2)**	**(474)**
GENERAL REVENUES:					
Non-State grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	—	—	—	3	90
Investment earnings:					
Restricted	—	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted	6	—	—	—	3
Miscellaneous	7	8	—	—	720
Total general revenues	**13**	**8**	**—**	**3**	**813**
Change in net position	**13**	**8**	**(20)**	**1**	**339**
Net position—beginning of year, as restated	**40**	**227**	**(649)**	**(17)**	**1,146**
Net position—end of year	**$ 53**	**$ 235**	**$ (669)**	**$ (16)**	**$ 1,485**

See independent auditors' report.

NYS Higher Education Services Corporation	Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	Roswell Park Cancer Institute Corporation	SUNY Foundations and Auxiliary Corporations	CUNY Supporting Organizations	Miscellaneous	Total
$ 809	$ 199	$ 513	$ 638	$ 142	$ 1,231	$ 7,416
—	—	9	21	—	5	99
—	8	—	—	1	—	9
—	53	35	34	3	62	199
1	8	23	121	6	6	257
810	**268**	**580**	**814**	**152**	**1,304**	**7,980**
810	72	439	646	43	632	2,915
10	47	80	187	4	398	4,009
—	24	29	—	—	103	156
820	**143**	**548**	**833**	**47**	**1,133**	**7,080**
10	**(125)**	**(32)**	**19**	**(105)**	**(171)**	**(900)**
—	54	—	—	100	116	363
—	—	—	24	—	30	54
—	—	4	13	53	23	102
—	46	32	150	25	48	1,036
—	**100**	**36**	**187**	**178**	**217**	**1,555**
10	**(25)**	**4**	**206**	**73**	**46**	**655**
115	**465**	**220**	**1,947**	**660**	**1,061**	**5,215**
$ 125	**$ 440**	**$ 224**	**$ 2,153**	**$ 733**	**$ 1,107**	**$ 5,870**

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

Statistical Section

This part of the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the State's overall financial health.

Contents

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the State's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the State's most significant revenue source, the personal income tax.

Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the State's current levels of outstanding debt and the State's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the State's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the State's financial report relates to the services the State provides and the activities it performs.

Sources: *Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for the relevant years.*

Changes in Fund Balances

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Modified accrual basis of accounting)
(Amounts in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
REVENUES:					
Taxes:					
Personal income	$ 28,382	$ 31,695	$ 34,615	$ 38,792	$ 33,096
Consumption and use	13,005	13,101	12,734	13,101	13,131
Business	5,699	6,929	8,488	8,163	7,711
Other	1,821	1,898	2,024	2,292	1,769
Federal grants	37,480	36,625	38,163	37,802	41,637
Public health/patient fees	3,449	3,149	3,810	3,900	3,734
Tobacco settlement	774	514	528	580	594
Miscellaneous	7,981	13,582	9,558	9,410	9,044
Total revenues	**98,591**	**107,493**	**109,920**	**114,040**	**110,716**
EXPENDITURES:					
Local assistance grants:					
Education	—	—	—	—	—
Public health	—	—	—	—	—
Public welfare	—	—	—	—	—
Public safety	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Environment and recreation	—	—	—	—	—
Support and regulate business	—	—	—	—	—
General government	—	—	—	—	—
Social services	38,711	40,062	42,794	42,689	44,741
Education	24,205	25,459	27,711	30,208	31,047
Mental hygiene	1,336	1,422	1,537	1,859	1,998
General purpose	1,016	1,047	1,192	928	1,220
Health and environment	3,490	4,221	4,527	4,423	4,592
Transportation	2,510	3,097	2,984	3,634	4,109
Criminal justice	370	337	461	493	516
Miscellaneous	2,459	1,471	2,555	3,142	2,901
State operations:					
Personal service	8,050	8,405	8,780	9,230	9,819
Non-personal service	5,189	6,208	5,751	6,178	5,694
Pension contributions	691	964	1,078	1,117	973
Other fringe benefits	3,147	3,257	3,314	3,500	3,840
Capital construction	3,599	4,048	4,404	4,467	5,127
Debt service, including payments on financing arrangements:					
Principal—(General obligation)	331	341	352	350	353
Interest—(General obligation)	153	146	146	139	127
Principal—(Other financing arrangements)	—	—	—	—	—
Interest—(Other financing arrangements)	—	—	—	—	—
Principal and Interest (Other financing arrangements)	2,996	3,528	3,094	3,589	3,622
Total expenditures	**98,253**	**104,013**	**110,680**	**115,946**	**120,679**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**338**	**3,480**	**(760)**	**(1,906)**	**(9,963)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers from other funds	2,947	2,295	2,707	2,709	2,761
Transfers to other funds	(3,560)	(3,914)	(5,202)	(4,810)	(5,072)
Collateralized borrowing	—	—	—	—	—
General obligation bonds issued	178	159	180	268	455
Financing arrangements issued	2,176	1,824	3,019	3,237	3,689
Refunding debt issued	2,168	3,205	543	2,280	3,874
Payments to escrow agents for refundings	(2,137)	(3,201)	(535)	(2,383)	(3,926)
Swap termination	—	—	—	—	(32)
Premiums on bonds issued	—	1	3	245	215
Net other financing sources (uses)	**1,772**	**369**	**715**	**1,546**	**1,964**
Special item—State Insurance Fund reserve release	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Net change in fund balances	**$ 2,110**	**$ 3,849**	**$ (45)**	**$ (360)**	**$ (7,999)**
Debt service (principal and interest) as a percentage of non-capital expenditures	**3.63%**	**3.94%**	**3.32%**	**3.61%**	**3.45%**

Source: Office of the State Comptroller

Note: Figures restated for prior period adjustments.

Beginning in fiscal year 2013, expenditures for local assistance grants are reported using the new Statewide Financial System program categories. Prior fiscal years' reported amounts are categorized by local assistance object codes.

Fiscal Year

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
$ 34,536	$ 37,705	$ 38,355	$ 41,962	$ 41,295
13,069	14,133	14,528	14,598	15,139
7,547	7,115	7,758	8,275	8,438
2,753	3,228	3,115	2,973	3,398
51,407	54,659	48,016	49,263	50,176
4,296	4,655	4,648	4,574	4,968
491	457	453	447	492
11,780	11,371	11,433	10,745	10,811
125,879	**133,323**	**128,306**	**132,837**	**134,717**
—	—	—	30,717	31,139
—	—	—	48,363	48,078
—	—	—	13,970	13,758
—	—	—	2,003	2,714
—	—	—	5,901	5,799
—	—	—	451	454
—	—	—	700	836
—	—	—	1,189	1,363
52,341	53,894	51,893	—	—
31,097	32,380	31,255	—	—
1,912	2,020	2,090	—	—
1,251	1,037	1,042	—	—
4,250	4,460	4,466	—	—
5,123	5,311	5,327	—	—
624	506	745	—	—
2,068	2,685	2,049	—	—
9,733	9,857	9,439	9,597	9,599
5,826	5,899	5,767	5,505	5,326
874	1,234	1,538	1,457	1,880
3,893	4,338	4,477	3,878	4,000
5,029	4,174	4,198	4,260	4,506
355	365	361	346	333
123	135	137	141	139
—	—	2,778	3,035	2,921
—	—	1,956	1,801	1,876
4,067	4,394	—	—	—
128,566	**132,689**	**129,518**	**133,314**	**134,721**
(2,687)	**634**	**(1,212)**	**(477)**	**(4)**
2,959	3,315	3,282	3,131	3,319
(5,158)	(5,085)	(5,099)	(5,146)	(5,658)
—	102	—	—	370
449	500	330	396	—
4,354	2,253	2,945	1,836	2,684
2,200	1,907	1,868	2,434	2,247
(2,278)	(2,052)	(2,033)	(2,784)	(2,468)
(94)	(48)	(27)	—	—
378	375	565	746	461
2,810	**1,267**	**1,831**	**613**	**955**
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**250**
$ 123	**$ 1,901**	**$ 619**	**$ 136**	**$ 1,201**
3.58%	**3.74%**	**4.09%**	**4.05%**	**3.97%**

Net Position by Component

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Accrual basis of accounting)
(Amounts in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Governmental activities:					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 61,375	$ 62,071	$ 62,500	$ 62,800	$ 63,476
Restricted for:					
Debt service	2,821	2,270	2,210	2,304	2,321
Environmental projects and energy programs	—	—	—	—	—
Economic development, housing and transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Other government programs	374	2,566	2,313	1,231	517
Unrestricted (deficit)	(23,380)	(20,910)	(21,696)	(22,825)	(35,420)
Total governmental activities net position	**$ 41,190**	**$ 45,997**	**$ 45,327**	**$ 43,510**	**$ 30,894**
Business-type activities:					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 63	$ 9	$ 207	$ 353	$ 569
Restricted for:					
Unemployment benefits	596	1,130	1,308	1,313	351
Higher education, research and patient care	1,104	1,257	1,344	1,634	1,619
Future lottery prizes	151	130	104	110	72
Unrestricted (deficit)	731	610	636	807	420
Total business-type activities net position	**$ 2,645**	**$ 3,136**	**$ 3,599**	**$ 4,217**	**$ 3,031**
Primary government:					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 61,438	$ 62,080	$ 62,707	$ 63,153	$ 64,045
Restricted for:					
Unemployment benefits	596	1,130	1,308	1,313	351
Debt service	2,821	2,270	2,210	2,304	2,321
Higher education, research and patient care	1,104	1,257	1,344	1,634	1,619
Environmental projects and energy programs	—	—	—	—	—
Economic development, housing and transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Future lottery prizes	151	130	104	110	72
Other government programs	374	2,566	2,313	1,231	517
Unrestricted (deficit)	(22,649)	(20,300)	(21,060)	(22,018)	(35,000)
Total primary government net position	**$ 43,835**	**$ 49,133**	**$ 48,926**	**$ 47,727**	**$ 33,925**

Source: Office of the State Comptroller

Fiscal Year

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	$ 63,797	$ 65,118	$ 65,875	$ 67,162	$ 68,791
	2,277	2,506	2,502	2,508	3,271
	—	—	—	—	113
	—	—	—	—	199
	387	508	649	981	231
	(38,485)	(40,484)	(42,693)	(44,380)	(44,767)
	$ 27,976	**$ 27,648**	**$ 26,333**	**$ 26,271**	**$ 27,838**
	$ 468	$ 685	$ 920	$ 1,390	$ 1,220
	—	—	—	—	—
	1,021	1,003	1,204	1,037	1,120
	79	105	141	185	150
	(1,452)	(2,411)	(2,923)	(3,534)	(3,331)
	$ 116	**$ (618)**	**$ (658)**	**$ (922)**	**$ (841)**
	$ 64,265	$ 65,803	$ 66,795	$ 68,552	$ 70,011
	—	—	—	—	—
	2,277	2,506	2,502	2,508	3,271
	1,021	1,003	1,204	1,037	1,120
	—	—	—	—	113
	—	—	—	—	199
	79	105	141	185	150
	387	508	649	981	231
	(39,937)	(42,895)	(45,616)	(47,914)	(48,098)
	$ 28,092	**$ 27,030**	**$ 25,675**	**$ 25,349**	**$ 26,997**

Changes in Net Position

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Accrual basis of accounting)
(Amounts in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EXPENSES:					
Governmental activities:					
Education	$ 24,023	$ 25,303	$ 28,222	$ 31,215	$ 32,184
Public health	39,540	41,631	44,869	44,777	47,233
Public welfare	10,697	10,669	11,291	12,491	13,824
Public safety	5,597	5,001	5,521	6,011	6,066
Transportation	4,614	5,836	5,893	6,595	7,164
Environment and recreation	1,324	1,193	1,226	1,275	1,276
Support and regulate business	927	1,507	1,062	1,288	1,911
General government	6,937	8,280	8,684	7,841	9,457
Interest on long-term debt	1,684	1,712	1,478	1,862	1,752
Total governmental activities expenses	**95,343**	**101,132**	**108,246**	**113,355**	**120,867**
Business-type activities:					
Lottery	4,298	4,721	4,945	5,044	5,235
Unemployment insurance	2,638	2,507	2,344	2,412	4,562
State University of New York	6,138	6,396	7,003	7,965	8,379
City University of New York	1,903	2,056	2,246	2,443	2,617
Total business-type activities expenses	**14,977**	**15,680**	**16,538**	**17,864**	**20,793**
Total primary government expenses	**$ 110,320**	**$ 116,812**	**$ 124,784**	**$ 131,219**	**$ 141,660**
PROGRAM REVENUES:					
Governmental activities:					
Charges for services:					
Education	$ 125	$ 123	$ 95	$ 88	$ 73
Public health	3,437	8,273	5,141	4,676	4,459
Public welfare	313	702	385	597	458
Public safety	193	198	185	208	194
Transportation	914	974	1,069	1,033	1,109
Environment and recreation	246	227	258	291	297
Support and regulate business	247	276	487	539	822
General government	2,122	1,724	1,050	1,050	1,920
Operating grants and contributions	36,020	35,333	36,752	36,509	40,401
Capital grants and contributions	1,423	1,277	1,392	1,305	1,344
Total governmental activities program revenues	**45,040**	**49,107**	**46,814**	**46,296**	**51,077**
Business-type activities:					
Charges for services:					
Lottery	6,271	6,803	7,175	7,548	7,660
State University of New York	2,726	2,700	2,948	3,219	3,279
City University of New York	437	463	484	504	519
Operating grants and contributions	4,762	4,736	4,504	4,518	5,667
Capital grants and contributions	15	80	73	61	69
Total business-type activities program revenues	**14,211**	**14,782**	**15,184**	**15,850**	**17,194**
Total primary government program revenues	**$ 59,251**	**$ 63,889**	**$ 61,998**	**$ 62,146**	**$ 68,271**
NET (EXPENSE)/REVENUE:					
Governmental activities:	$ (51,008)	$ (52,783)	$ (62,266)	$ (67,828)	$ (70,563)
Business-type activities:	(525)	(590)	(1,058)	(1,660)	(3,599)
Total primary government net expense	**$ (51,533)**	**$ (53,373)**	**$ (63,324)**	**$ (69,488)**	**$ (74,162)**

Fiscal Year

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
$ 31,075	$ 32,478	$ 30,828	$ 31,125	$ 31,791
51,499	52,618	58,817	55,042	54,995
16,226	17,091	12,703	15,931	15,525
5,641	6,143	6,264	8,264	7,680
8,112	7,778	8,347	8,928	8,171
1,338	1,625	1,653	1,376	1,350
1,713	1,827	1,625	1,423	1,600
9,234	9,707	5,641	7,394	7,534
1,839	2,040	1,922	1,823	1,785
126,677	**131,307**	**127,800**	**131,306**	**130,431**
5,221	5,250	5,587	5,914	6,162
10,267	9,414	7,363	6,718	4,529
9,509	9,032	9,709	9,940	10,061
2,847	2,950	2,937	3,022	3,088
27,844	**26,646**	**25,596**	**25,594**	**23,840**
$ 154,521	**$ 157,953**	**$ 153,396**	**$ 156,900**	**$ 154,271**
$ 118	$ 119	$ 99	$ 94	$ 86
5,086	5,687	6,159	5,671	6,207
1,024	751	636	490	905
173	167	163	141	188
1,317	1,425	1,483	1,371	1,406
324	315	269	245	258
1,528	1,413	1,527	1,855	1,870
1,989	1,848	2,426	3,664	3,143
50,058	53,072	46,627	48,337	48,598
1,240	1,427	1,429	1,370	1,455
62,857	**66,224**	**60,818**	**63,238**	**64,116**
7,818	7,868	8,439	8,934	9,226
3,533	3,803	4,004	4,140	4,067
541	614	622	659	642
10,903	11,445	10,020	9,066	7,681
48	76	95	64	89
22,843	**23,806**	**23,180**	**22,863**	**21,705**
$ 85,700	**$ 90,030**	**$ 83,998**	**$ 86,101**	**$ 85,821**
$ (63,820)	$ (65,083)	$ (66,982)	$ (68,068)	$ (66,315)
(5,001)	(2,840)	(2,416)	(2,731)	(2,135)
$ (68,821)	**$ (67,923)**	**$ (69,398)**	**$ (70,799)**	**$ (68,450)**

(Continued)

Changes in Net Position (cont'd)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Accrual basis of accounting)
(Amounts in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GENERAL REVENUES AND OTHER CHANGES IN NET POSITION:					
Governmental activities:					
Taxes:					
Personal income	$ 28,344	$ 31,694	$ 34,745	$ 38,756	$ 33,108
Consumption and use	12,998	13,079	12,727	13,087	13,137
Business	5,676	6,901	8,527	8,157	7,661
Other	1,817	1,897	2,022	2,291	1,898
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	—	—	—	—	—
Investment earnings	683	685	833	997	256
Miscellaneous	4,107	4,055	4,240	3,876	3,983
Transfers	(1,218)	(1,479)	(2,332)	(1,922)	(2,226)
Special item—State Insurance Fund reserve release	—	—	—	—	—
Total governmental activities	**52,407**	**56,832**	**60,762**	**65,242**	**57,817**
Business-type activities:					
Investment earnings	81	127	366	639	270
Miscellaneous	453	505	292	119	300
Transfers	789	757	1,159	1,543	1,845
Total business-type activities	**1,323**	**1,389**	**1,817**	**2,301**	**2,415**
Total primary government	**$ 53,730**	**$ 58,221**	**$ 62,579**	**$ 67,543**	**$ 60,232**
CHANGE IN NET POSITION:					
Governmental activities	$ 2,104	$ 4,807	$ (670)	$ (1,817)	$ (11,973)
Business-type activities	557	491	463	287	(1,184)
Total primary government	**$ 2,661**	**$ 5,298**	**$ (207)**	**$ (1,530)**	**$ (13,157)**

Source: Office of the State Comptroller

Note: Figures restated for prior period adjustments.

Fiscal Year				
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
$ 34,521	$ 37,629	$ 38,329	$ 41,975	$ 41,298
13,076	14,115	14,492	14,593	15,129
7,662	6,892	7,782	8,285	8,542
2,780	3,187	3,128	3,078	3,402
—	—	—	—	—
115	84	—	54	63
4,906	4,663	3,682	2,103	2,063
(2,158)	(1,739)	(1,746)	(2,082)	(2,373)
—	—	—	—	250
60,902	**64,831**	**65,667**	**68,006**	**68,374**
39	208	367	131	64
235	593	474	619	917
1,812	1,307	1,535	1,717	1,561
2,086	**2,108**	**2,376**	**2,467**	**2,542**
$ 62,988	**$ 66,939**	**$ 68,043**	**$ 70,473**	**$ 70,916**
$ (2,918)	$ (252)	$ (1,315)	$ (62)	$ 2,059
(2,915)	(732)	(40)	(264)	407
$ (5,833)	**$ (984)**	**$ (1,355)**	**$ (326)**	**$ 2,466**

Fund Balances

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Modified accrual basis of accounting)
(Amounts in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
General Fund (per GASBS 54):					
Restricted	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Committed	—	—	—	—	—
Assigned	—	—	—	—	—
Unassigned	—	—	—	—	—
General Fund (prior to GASBS 54):					
Reserved	1,773	1,798	2,011	3,546	2,624
Unreserved	(1,227)	384	373	405	(5,568)
Total general fund	**$ 546**	**$ 2,182**	**$ 2,384**	**$ 3,951**	**$ (2,944)**
All Other Governmental Funds (per GASBS 54):					
Restricted	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Committed	—	—	—	—	—
Assigned	—	—	—	—	—
Unassigned	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Governmental Funds (prior to GASBS 54):					
Reserved	9,099	11,277	10,652	10,257	9,787
Unreserved, reported in:					
Federal special revenue funds	(768)	(1,026)	(900)	(964)	(1,081)
Special revenue funds	3,110	3,938	3,584	3,558	2,677
Capital projects funds	(4,121)	(4,544)	(4,089)	(5,144)	(4,798)
Debt service funds	441	329	480	93	111
Total all other governmental funds	**$ 7,761**	**$ 9,974**	**$ 9,727**	**$ 7,800**	**$ 6,696**

Source: Office of the State Comptroller

Note: 2011 figures restated for GASBS 54 implementation.

Tax Receipts by Source

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Modified accrual basis of accounting)
(Amounts in millions)

Fiscal Year	Personal Income	Sales and Use	Motor Fuel	Corporate Franchise	Cigarette & Tobacco	Corporate & Utility	Other Miscellaneous	Total Taxes Collected by Year
2004-2005	$ 28,382	$ 11,587	$ 557	$ 2,070	$ 427	$ 812	$ 5,072	$ 48,907
2005-2006	31,695	11,199	530	2,985	974	813	5,427	53,623
2006-2007	34,615	10,828	517	4,170	993	809	5,929	57,861
2007-2008	38,792	11,197	520	3,964	967	795	6,113	62,348
2008-2009	33,096	10,906	500	3,265	1,330	875	5,735	55,707
2009-2010	34,536	10,705	516	2,541	1,389	965	7,253	57,905
2010-2011	37,705	11,479	513	2,782	1,608	796	7,298	62,181
2011-2012	38,355	11,839	501	3,128	1,628	785	7,520	63,756
2012-2013	41,962	11,975	491	2,941	1,549	874	8,016	67,808
2013-2014	41,295	12,577	535	4,109	1,445	786	7,523	68,270

Source: Office of the State Comptroller
New York State Division of the Budget

Note: Figures restated for prior period adjustments.

Fiscal Year				
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
—	219	567	398	1,030
—	989	1,574	1,240	1,772
—	(3,217)	(4,009)	(2,377)	(3,369)
3,125	—	—	—	—
(6,663)	—	—	—	—
$ (3,538)	**$ (2,009)**	**$ (1,868)**	**$ (739)**	**$ (567)**
$ —	$ 3,649	$ 3,151	$ 3,101	$ 3,292
—	3,480	3,715	2,946	2,967
—	1,784	1,772	2,045	2,534
—	(1,128)	(375)	(822)	(494)
11,406	—	—	—	—
(1,341)	—	—	—	—
2,093	—	—	—	—
(5,279)	—	—	—	—
534	—	—	—	—
$ 7,413	**$ 7,785**	**$ 8,263**	**$ 7,270**	**$ 8,299**

Program Revenues by Function/Program

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Accrual basis of accounting)
(Amounts in millions)

	Program Revenues				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
FUNCTION/PROGRAM:					
Governmental activities:					
Education	$ 3,480	$ 3,833	$ 3,766	$ 3,315	$ 3,684
Public health	26,878	31,526	29,514	28,900	31,402
Public welfare	7,678	8,204	7,882	8,315	9,056
Public safety	1,452	480	697	916	481
Transportation	2,578	2,540	2,758	2,613	2,931
Environment and recreation	496	428	451	493	413
Support and regulate business	266	299	503	552	835
General government	2,212	1,797	1,243	1,192	2,275
Interest on long-term debt	—	—	—	—	—
Total governmental activities	**45,040**	**49,107**	**46,814**	**46,296**	**51,077**
Business-type activities:					
Lottery	6,271	6,803	7,175	7,548	7,660
Unemployment insurance	2,727	2,754	2,490	2,389	3,582
State University of New York	4,123	4,110	4,379	4,719	4,740
City University of New York	1,090	1,115	1,140	1,194	1,212
Total business-type activities	**14,211**	**14,782**	**15,184**	**15,850**	**17,194**
Total primary government	**$ 59,251**	**$ 63,889**	**$ 61,998**	**$ 62,146**	**$ 68,271**

Source: Office of the State Comptroller

Note: Figures restated for prior period adjustments.

New York State and Local Retirement System— Changes in Net Position

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Amounts in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Additions:					
Member contributions	$ 227,308	$ 241,173	$ 250,158	$ 265,676	$ 273,316
Employer contributions	2,964,843	2,782,147	2,718,551	2,648,448	2,456,223
Investment income (loss), net of expenses	9,679,979	17,615,876	17,416,082	3,163,728	(40,428,820)
Other	122,767	94,556	131,863	116,112	155,918
Total additions to plan net position	**12,994,897**	**20,733,752**	**20,516,654**	**6,193,964**	**(37,543,363)**
Deductions:					
Retirement allowances	5,512,849	5,867,718	6,218,783	6,653,820	7,031,621
Death benefits	161,857	161,249	164,632	181,693	180,491
Administrative expenses	65,324	78,506	79,772	90,304	99,229
Other	16,159	43,901	48,316	47,521	53,387
Total deductions from plan net position	**5,756,189**	**6,151,374**	**6,511,503**	**6,973,338**	**7,364,728**
Change in net position	**$ 7,238,708**	**$ 14,582,378**	**$ 14,005,151**	**$ (779,374)**	**$ (44,908,091)**

Source: New York State and Local Retirement System

Note: For additional information, please see www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.htm.

Program Revenues

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
$ 3,853	$ 4,322	$ 4,221	$ 3,709	$ 4,013
38,314	38,733	34,984	34,972	35,250
12,021	12,590	12,011	12,689	12,800
758	730	762	2,211	2,640
3,017	3,491	3,365	3,248	3,549
521	742	625	608	665
1,542	1,430	1,546	1,882	1,896
2,826	4,156	3,261	3,876	3,264
5	30	43	43	39
62,857	**66,224**	**60,818**	**63,238**	**64,116**
7,818	7,868	8,439	8,934	9,226
8,603	8,813	7,323	6,474	4,937
5,154	5,646	5,893	5,952	6,036
1,268	1,479	1,525	1,503	1,506
22,843	**23,806**	**23,180**	**22,863**	**21,705**
$ 85,700	**$ 90,030**	**$ 83,998**	**$ 86,101**	**$ 85,821**

Fiscal Year

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
$ 284,291	$ 286,199	$ 273,247	$ 269,134	$ 281,398
2,344,222	4,164,571	4,585,178	5,336,045	6,064,133
28,422,361	19,339,896	7,868,313	14,717,622	20,598,593
81,981	127,709	157,625	131,853	192,581
31,132,855	**23,918,375**	**12,884,363**	**20,454,654**	**27,136,705**
7,480,101	8,272,262	8,677,822	9,256,052	9,695,009
183,023	192,265	184,960	194,170	203,820
100,029	101,333	100,649	105,720	105,662
55,748	55,696	75,049	71,314	78,697
7,818,901	**8,621,556**	**9,038,480**	**9,627,256**	**10,083,188**
$ 23,313,954	**$ 15,296,819**	**$ 3,845,883**	**$ 10,827,398**	**$ 17,053,517**

Personal Income Tax Filers and Liability by Income Level

FOR TEN YEARS STATED

(Amounts in thousands)

2002

Income Tax Components of Full-Year Residents by Size of Income (All Returns) in 2002

Income Class	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
Under $5,000	1,147,330	14%	$ (46,412)	0%
$ 5,000–9,999	851,799	11%	(144,238)	–1%
10,000–19,999	1,314,760	16%	(188,667)	–1%
20,000–29,999	1,033,443	13%	416,859	2%
30,000–39,999	825,347	10%	858,914	5%
40,000–49,999	621,435	8%	980,604	6%
50,000–59,999	459,327	6%	968,129	6%
60,000–74,999	519,994	6%	1,457,215	8%
75,000–99,999	525,565	7%	2,041,915	12%
100,000–199,999	533,802	7%	3,746,124	21%
200,000 and over	196,969	2%	7,379,544	42%
Total	**8,029,771**	**100%**	**$17,469,989**	**100%**

2003

Income Tax Components of Full-Year Residents by Size of Income (All Returns) in 2003

Income Class	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
Under $5,000	1,174,853	15%	$ (53,777)	0%
$ 5,000–9,999	833,759	10%	(164,814)	–1%
10,000–19,999	1,285,687	16%	(279,415)	–1%
20,000–29,999	1,017,276	13%	336,793	2%
30,000–39,999	820,358	10%	816,554	4%
40,000–49,999	619,173	8%	959,105	5%
50,000–59,999	459,446	6%	956,322	5%
60,000–74,999	515,069	6%	1,428,386	7%
75,000–99,999	536,852	7%	2,068,743	11%
100,000–199,999	560,063	7%	3,954,366	21%
200,000 and over	203,810	2%	8,924,744	47%
Total	**8,026,346**	**100%**	**$18,947,007**	**100%**

2006

Income Tax Components of Full-Year Residents by Size of Income (All Returns) in 2006

Income Class	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
Under $5,000	1,118,894	13%	$ (91,631)	0%
$ 5,000–9,999	824,596	10%	(172,332)	–1%
10,000–19,999	1,290,097	15%	(386,792)	–1%
20,000–29,999	1,016,079	12%	184,324	1%
30,000–39,999	829,814	10%	706,969	3%
40,000–49,999	640,364	8%	917,624	4%
50,000–59,999	480,661	6%	939,863	4%
60,000–74,999	543,846	7%	1,424,481	6%
75,000–99,999	597,498	7%	2,185,284	9%
100,000–199,999	704,317	8%	4,815,069	19%
200,000 and over	293,425	4%	14,291,890	56%
Total	**8,339,591**	**100%**	**$24,814,750**	**100%**

2007

Income Tax Components of Full-Year Residents by Size of Income (All Returns) in 2007

Income Class	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
Under $5,000	1,221,819	14%	$ (126,447)	0%
$ 5,000–9,999	847,130	10%	(188,932)	–1%
10,000–19,999	1,317,075	15%	(406,225)	–1%
20,000–29,999	1,024,299	12%	168,782	1%
30,000–39,999	848,679	10%	720,900	2%
40,000–49,999	657,263	7%	948,389	3%
50,000–59,999	498,842	6%	983,954	3%
60,000–74,999	561,981	6%	1,482,444	5%
75,000–99,999	622,813	7%	2,288,409	8%
100,000–199,999	768,436	9%	5,276,023	18%
200,000 and over	332,655	4%	18,490,962	62%
Total	**8,700,992**	**100%**	**$29,638,258**	**100%**

2010

Income Tax Components of Full-Year Residents by Size of Income (All Returns) in 2010

Income Class	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
Under $5,000	1,282,711	15%	$ (92,214)	0%
$ 5,000–9,999	800,816	9%	(157,452)	0%
10,000–19,999	1,326,538	15%	(425,938)	–1%
20,000–29,999	1,019,577	12%	134,398	0%
30,000–39,999	799,696	9%	644,131	2%
40,000–49,999	626,044	7%	918,924	3%
50,000–59,999	491,094	6%	999,461	3%
60,000–74,999	551,121	6%	1,495,589	5%
75,000–99,999	626,636	7%	2,364,101	8%
100,000–199,999	822,011	10%	5,728,904	20%
200,000 and over	324,565	4%	17,367,109	60%
Total	**8,670,809**	**100%**	**$28,977,013**	**100%**

2011(1)

Income Tax Components of Full-Year Residents by Size of Income (All Returns) in 2011

Income Class	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
Under $5,000	1,345,851	15%	$ (96,258)	0%
$ 5,000–9,999	802,102	9%	(158,570)	–1%
10,000–19,999	1,338,661	15%	(436,834)	–1%
20,000–29,999	1,011,281	12%	121,871	0%
30,000–39,999	794,670	9%	645,921	2%
40,000–49,999	622,486	7%	921,825	3%
50,000–59,999	491,651	6%	1,010,534	3%
60,000–74,999	555,236	6%	1,523,190	5%
75,000–99,999	632,868	7%	2,411,623	8%
100,000–199,999	850,894	10%	5,987,198	20%
200,000 and over	348,137	4%	18,249,488	61%
Total	**8,793,837**	**100%**	**$30,179,988**	**100%**

Source: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance

Note: (1) Calendar years after 2011 are not yet available; please see www.tax.ny.gov for additional information.

2004
Income Tax Components of Full-Year Residents by Size of Income (All Returns) in 2004

Income Class	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
Under $5,000	1,170,424	15%	$ (62,168)	0%
$ 5,000–9,999	823,368	10%	(145,378)	–1%
10,000–19,999	1,264,123	16%	(282,049)	–1%
20,000–29,999	990,224	12%	301,752	1%
30,000–39,999	815,073	10%	795,065	4%
40,000–49,999	628,266	8%	965,901	4%
50,000–59,999	466,514	6%	966,540	5%
60,000–74,999	524,742	6%	1,446,315	7%
75,000–99,999	554,372	7%	2,121,162	10%
100,000–199,999	596,606	7%	4,183,689	19%
200,000 and over	230,838	3%	11,299,366	52%
Total	**8,064,550**	**100%**	**$21,590,194**	**100%**

2005
Income Tax Components of Full-Year Residents by Size of Income (All Returns) in 2005

Income Class	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
Under $5,000	1,145,067	14%	$ (66,663)	0%
$ 5,000–9,999	826,503	10%	(148,495)	–1%
10,000–19,999	1,275,641	16%	(289,586)	–1%
20,000–29,999	1,002,581	12%	294,028	1%
30,000–39,999	814,589	10%	789,437	3%
40,000–49,999	629,992	8%	968,166	4%
50,000–59,999	469,666	6%	973,557	4%
60,000–74,999	528,785	6%	1,456,936	6%
75,000–99,999	574,255	7%	2,191,923	9%
100,000–199,999	637,544	8%	4,451,432	19%
200,000 and over	257,867	3%	13,244,481	56%
Total	**8,162,490**	**100%**	**$23,865,215**	**100%**

2008
Income Tax Components of Full-Year Residents by Size of Income (All Returns) in 2008

Income Class	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
Under $5,000	1,292,795	15%	$ (84,305)	0%
$ 5,000–9,999	787,894	9%	(147,595)	–1%
10,000–19,999	1,256,101	15%	(386,794)	–1%
20,000–29,999	985,422	11%	148,501	0%
30,000–39,999	815,979	10%	681,716	3%
40,000–49,999	646,905	8%	942,276	3%
50,000–59,999	496,499	6%	992,709	4%
60,000–74,999	556,628	6%	1,486,364	6%
75,000–99,999	625,853	7%	2,323,346	9%
100,000–199,999	801,428	9%	5,518,224	21%
200,000 and over	321,736	4%	14,850,163	56%
Total	**8,587,240**	**100%**	**$26,324,603**	**100%**

2009
Income Tax Components of Full-Year Residents by Size of Income (All Returns) in 2009

Income Class	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
Under $5,000	1,268,716	15%	$ (102,968)	0%
$ 5,000–9,999	811,045	10%	(177,287)	–1%
10,000–19,999	1,301,282	15%	(444,632)	–2%
20,000–29,999	987,772	12%	89,498	0%
30,000–39,999	799,520	9%	631,541	2%
40,000–49,999	634,187	7%	918,218	4%
50,000–59,999	493,064	6%	991,028	4%
60,000–74,999	551,325	6%	1,480,225	6%
75,000–99,999	623,467	7%	2,323,477	9%
100,000–199,999	803,594	9%	5,531,643	21%
200,000 and over	296,502	4%	14,674,350	57%
Total	**8,570,474**	**100%**	**$25,915,093**	**100%**

Personal Income by Industry

LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

(Amounts in millions)

	Calendar Year				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total personal income	**$ 737,755**	**$ 805,717**	**$ 818,426**	**$ 914,432**	**$ 937,010**
Farm earnings	**805**	**1,029**	**592**	**1,170**	**1,015**
Nonfarm earnings	**595,910**	**640,427**	**667,882**	**724,080**	**752,457**
Private earnings	**508,731**	**547,340**	**574,142**	**622,711**	**644,763**
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing	1,245	1,300	1,255	1,216	1,300
Mining	934	1,044	2,175	1,739	2,456
Utilities	5,708	6,056	5,762	6,855	6,672
Construction	24,559	25,880	27,266	28,776	30,092
Manufacturing	43,719	44,750	45,552	46,153	46,448
Wholesale trade	27,831	29,324	30,446	31,959	32,434
Retail trade	30,537	32,704	33,112	34,444	35,081
Transportation and warehousing	12,559	13,368	13,636	14,657	14,614
Information	36,015	37,930	38,277	41,203	44,959
Finance and insurance	102,607	112,614	120,710	144,606	147,543
Real estate, rental and leasing	14,893	16,105	17,321	17,938	16,196
Professional and technical services	62,741	69,610	76,751	80,728	88,121
Management of companies and enterprises	16,591	17,411	18,708	21,174	20,949
Administrative and waste services	18,596	20,562	20,661	22,334	23,332
Educational services	12,880	14,195	14,588	15,381	16,354
Health care and social assistance	60,445	64,775	67,272	69,867	72,827
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8,300	8,818	8,790	9,532	9,807
Accommodation and food services	13,112	14,150	14,757	16,010	16,718
Other services, except public administration	15,451	16,745	17,100	18,136	18,859
Government and government enterprises	**87,179**	**93,086**	**93,740**	**101,369**	**107,694**
Federal, civilian	10,813	11,330	10,939	11,813	12,072
Military	2,626	2,921	3,340	3,555	3,831
State and local	73,738	78,835	79,460	86,002	91,791

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Notes:

Deviations between personal income and earnings by industry are due to dividends, interest, rent, personal current transfer receipts, employer contributions for government social insurance, employee and self-employed contributions for government social insurance, and adjustments for residence.

Calendar year 2013 data is estimated. For more information, please see www.bea.gov.

Calendar Year

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
$ 917,610	**$ 946,054**	**$ 983,868**	**$ 1,019,514**	**$ 1,062,391**
806	**1,209**	**1,694**	**1,605**	**1,882**
700,447	**721,629**	**754,162**	**780,436**	**808,728**
588,548	**606,487**	**640,345**	**664,592**	**676,475**
343	389	300	437	440
1,417	2,087	646	784	1,244
5,671	5,738	5,663	6,294	5,968
28,584	28,398	29,984	32,251	34,892
37,575	37,994	38,582	37,794	37,185
29,851	30,781	31,950	33,586	34,491
33,982	34,857	38,372	39,977	40,065
14,391	14,618	15,141	15,514	17,611
38,250	41,032	41,832	43,117	40,106
116,255	114,662	127,417	135,500	126,805
13,338	13,859	14,634	16,823	20,753
80,161	83,742	89,879	91,492	95,000
19,055	21,302	22,543	22,311	23,127
21,721	23,553	24,710	25,451	26,976
17,838	18,368	18,889	20,197	21,403
78,312	82,971	83,918	84,460	89,270
11,563	11,204	12,262	13,166	12,998
17,354	18,141	20,722	21,381	22,944
22,887	22,791	22,901	24,057	25,197
111,899	**115,142**	**113,817**	**115,844**	**132,253**
12,532	12,510	13,019	13,067	11,866
4,421	4,591	4,512	4,629	3,463
94,945	98,041	96,286	98,148	116,924

Personal Income Tax Rates

LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

Year	Top Rate	Top Income Tax Rate is Applied to Taxable Income in Excess of: Single	Married Filing Jointly	Head of Household	Average Effective Rate[1]
2004	7.70%	$ 500,000	$ 500,000	$ 500,000	3.64%
2005	7.70%	500,000	500,000	500,000	3.85%
2006	6.85%	20,000	40,000	30,000	3.93%
2007	6.85%	20,000	40,000	30,000	4.23%
2008	6.85%	20,000	40,000	30,000	4.24%
2009	8.97%	500,000	500,000	500,000	3.53%
2010	8.97%	500,000	500,000	500,000	3.76%
2011	8.97%	500,000	500,000	500,000	3.99%
2012	8.82%	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	3.90%
2013	8.82%	1,029,250	2,058,550	1,543,900	4.12%

Source: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance (www.tax.ny.gov)

Notes:

(1) Fiscal year personal income tax collections divided by prior-year personal income.

See Exhibit Demographic and Economic Statistics I for personal income and population data.

See Exhibit Tax Receipts by Source for personal income tax collections.

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Amounts in millions except per capita)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities			
Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds[1]	Other Financing Arrangements[2]	Other Financing Arrangements[3]	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income[4]	Debt Per Capita[4]
2004-2005	$ 3,692	$ 35,911	$ 7,938	$ 47,541	6%	$ 2,473
2005-2006	3,511	35,763	7,825	47,099	6%	2,446
2006-2007	3,344	37,031	8,386	48,761	6%	2,526
2007-2008	3,264	38,511	8,787	50,562	6%	2,620
2008-2009	3,367	40,191	8,935	52,493	6%	2,693
2009-2010	3,461	42,410	9,413	55,284	6%	2,829
2010-2011	3,625	42,279	10,222	56,126	6%	2,896
2011-2012	3,611	42,574	11,875	58,060	6%	2,983
2012-2013	3,688	41,582	12,375	57,645	6%	2,946
2013-2014	3,345	41,300	13,677	58,322	5%	2,968

Source: Office of the State Comptroller

Notes:

(1) General Obligation Debt figures include par value, premiums and discounts.

(2) Other Financing Arrangements for Governmental Activities include Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation bonds, Municipal Bond Bank Agency Special Purpose School Aid bonds, Capital Lease Obligations, Unamortized Bond Premiums and Discounts, Accumulated accretion on capital appreciation bonds and other State-Supported debt as defined by the State Finance Law.

(3) Other Financing Arrangements for Business-type Activities include Capital Lease Obligations, Mortgage Loan Commitments, Unamortized Bond Premiums and other State-Supported debt as defined by the State Finance Law.

(4) See Exhibit: Demographic and Economic Statistics I for personal income and population data.

Legal Debt Margin Information

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Amounts in millions)

	Fiscal Year 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Authorized debt limit—General Obligation debt:					
Transportation bonds	$ 7,500	$ 10,400	$ 10,400	$ 10,400	$ 10,400
Environmental bonds	5,650	5,650	5,650	5,650	5,650
Housing bonds	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135
Education bonds	250	250	250	—	—
Total General Obligation debt	**14,535**	**17,435**	**17,435**	**17,185**	**17,185**
Local Government Assistance Corporation	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700
Other lease purchase and contractual financing arrangements	58,575	64,315	69,889	76,538	79,696
Total Authorized debt	**$ 77,810**	**$ 86,450**	**$ 92,024**	**$ 98,423**	**$ 101,581**
Total debt applicable to limit:(1)					
General Obligation(2)	$ 3,652	$ 3,470	$ 3,302	$ 3,221	$ 3,323
Local Government Assistance Corporation	4,449	4,317	4,204	4,021	3,849
Other lease purchase and contractual financing arrangements	37,279	36,908	38,750	40,823	42,868
Direct debt	**45,380**	**44,695**	**46,256**	**48,065**	**50,040**
Legal debt margin	**$ 32,430**	**$ 41,755**	**$ 45,768**	**$ 50,358**	**$ 51,541**
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	**58.32%**	**51.70%**	**50.27%**	**48.84%**	**49.26%**

Sources:

Office of the State Comptroller

New York State Division of the Budget, Annual Information Statement

Notes:

(1) Amount of debt applicable to limitations is dependent upon authorization language.

(2) General Obligation debt stated at par.

For additional information, please see the notes to the financial statements and www.budget.ny.gov.

Balances have been restated for prior period adjustments, corrections and reclassifications.

Fiscal Year									
2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
$	10,400	$	10,400	$	10,400	$	10,400	$	10,400
	5,650		5,650		5,450		5,650		5,650
	1,135		1,135		1,135		1,135		1,135
	—		—		—		—		—
	17,185		**17,185**		**16,985**		**17,185**		**17,185**
	4,700		4,700		4,700		4,700		4,700
	79,696		82,058		86,364		89,943		95,496
$	**101,581**	**$**	**103,943**	**$**	**108,049**	**$**	**111,828**	**$**	**117,381**
$	3,400	$	3,525	$	3,494	$	3,524	$	3,191
	3,639		3,330		3,119		2,836		2,592
	45,638		46,857		48,286		47,839		48,436
	52,677		**53,712**		**54,899**		**54,199**		**54,219**
$	**48,904**	**$**	**50,231**	**$**	**53,150**	**$**	**57,629**	**$**	**63,162**
	51.86%		**51.67%**		**50.81%**		**48.47%**		**46.19%**

Ratios of General Obligation Debt Outstanding and Legal Debt Margin

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Amounts in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
General Obligation Debt Outstanding:					
General obligation bonds[1]	**$ 3,652**	**$ 3,470**	**$ 3,302**	**$ 3,221**	**$ 3,323**
Per capita	**$ 190**	**$ 180**	**$ 171**	**$ 167**	**$ 170**
Legal debt limit	$ 14,535	$ 17,435[2]	$ 17,435	$ 17,185	$ 17,185
Total net debt applicable to debt limit	3,652	3,470	3,302	3,221	3,323
Legal debt margin	**$ 10,883**	**$ 13,965**	**$ 14,133**	**$ 13,964**	**$ 13,862**
Legal debt margin as a percentage of the debt limit	**74.87%**	**80.10%**	**81.06%**	**81.26%**	**80.66%**

Sources:

Office of the State Comptroller

New York State Division of the Budget, Annual Information Statement

Notes:

(1) General Obligation debt stated at par.

(2) The increase in the legal debt limit in 2006 is related to the increase in authorization of Transportation bonds.

For additional information, please see the notes to the financial statements and www.budget.ny.gov.

Fiscal Year

2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
$	**3,400**	**$**	**3,525**	**$**	**3,494**	**$**	**3,524**	**$**	**3,191**
$	**174**	**$**	**182**	**$**	**180**	**$**	**180**	**$**	**162**
$	17,185	$	17,185	$	16,985	$	17,185	$	17,185
	3,400		3,525		3,494		3,524		3,191
$	**13,785**	**$**	**13,660**	**$**	**13,491**	**$**	**13,661**	**$**	**13,994**
	80.22%		**79.49%**		**79.43%**		**79.49%**		**81.43%**

Pledged Revenue Coverage

TEN FISCAL YEARS STATED

(Cash basis of accounting)
(Amounts in thousands)

New York Local Government Assistance Corporation Bonds[(a)]

	Sales Tax Revenues				
Fiscal Year	Sales Tax Receipts	Operating Expenses	Net Available Revenues	Annual Debt Service	Debt Service Coverage
2005	$ 2,492,739	$ 6,000	$ 2,486,739	$ 306,023	8.13
2006	2,614,565	8,000	2,606,565	313,265	8.32
2007	2,511,476	6,000	2,505,476	418,770	5.98
2008	2,645,580	6,000	2,639,580	278,891	9.46
2009	2,566,957	10,963	2,555,994	360,771	7.08
2010	2,466,528	11,218	2,455,310	332,596	7.38
2011	2,697,197	6,634	2,690,563	339,865	7.92
2012	2,779,505	5,146	2,774,359	378,663	7.33
2013	2,808,654	3,757	2,804,897	389,054	7.21
2014	2,947,027	3,998	2,943,029	375,253	7.84

New York State Personal Income Tax Revenue Bonds[(b)]

	Personal Income Tax Revenues				
Fiscal Year	Revenue Bond Tax Fund Receipts	Operating Expenses	Net Available Revenues	Annual Debt Service	Debt Service Coverage
2005	$ 6,260,277	$ 1,069	$ 6,259,208	$ 346,895	18.04
2006	6,899,930	2,058	6,897,872	515,627	13.38
2007	7,646,505	4,010	7,642,495	670,600	11.40
2008	9,140,962	7,292	9,133,670	873,653	10.45
2009	9,210,005	8,571	9,201,434	1,016,423	9.05
2010	8,687,845	9,136	8,678,709	1,411,673	6.15
2011	9,052,304	15,056	9,037,248	1,871,476	4.83
2012	9,691,957	13,086	9,678,871	2,141,504	4.52
2013	10,056,679	12,842	10,043,837	2,330,114	4.31
2014	10,740,194	14,475	10,725,719	2,516,908	4.26

Source: Office of the State Comptroller

Notes:

New York Local Government Assistance Corporation Bonds

(a) An amount equal to one-cent of the State's sales tax, less refunds to taxpayers, is to be deposited in the Local Government Assistance Tax Fund. The monies of such Fund are reserved for payment to the New York Local Assistance Corporation to enable it to meet principal and interest on its bonds. Monies in the Local Government Assistance Tax Fund in excess of debt service requirements and administrative expenses of the New York Local Government Assistance Corporation are required to be transferred to the General Fund.

New York State Personal Income Tax Revenue Bonds

(b) 25 percent of New York State Personal Income Tax Receipts less refunds to taxpayers, is to be deposited in the Revenue Bond Tax Fund. The monies of such Fund are reserved for payment of debt service on Personal Income Tax Revenue Bonds, since the enabling act originally has been in effect, beginning in the 2003-2004 fiscal year. Monies in the Revenue Bond Tax Fund in excess of debt service requirements are required to be transferred to the General Fund.

Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Amounts in millions)

	General Bonded Debt Outstanding	
Fiscal Year	**General Obligation Bonds(1)**	**Per Capita(2)**
2004-2005	$ 3,692	$ 192
2005-2006	3,511	182
2006-2007	3,344	173
2007-2008	3,264	169
2008-2009	3,367	173
2009-2010	3,461	177
2010-2011	3,625	187
2011-2012	3,611	186
2012-2013	3,688	188
2013-2014	3,345	170

Source: Office of the State Comptroller

Notes:

(1) General Obligation debt figures include par value, premiums and discounts.

(2) See Exhibit: Demographic and Economic Statistics I for population data.

Demographic and Economic Statistics I

LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

Year	Population (1000s)	Personal Income (1000s)	Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate
2004	19,227	$ 737,755,932	$ 38,371	5.5%
2005	19,255	805,717,000	41,845	4.8%
2006	19,306	818,426,220	42,392	4.4%
2007	19,298	914,431,670	47,385	4.2%
2008	19,490	937,009,617	48,076	4.9%
2009	19,541	917,610,217	46,958	8.1%
2010	19,378	946,053,718	48,821	8.3%
2011	19,465	983,867,508	50,545	7.8%
2012	19,570	1,019,514,062	52,095	8.4%
2013	19,651	1,062,390,591	54,063	7.5%

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

New York State Department of Labor

Demographic and Economic Statistics II

LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

	Population			
Year	U.S. Population (1000s)	Change from Prior Period	State of New York (1000s)	Change from Prior Period
2004	293,657	0.97%	19,227	0.19%
2005	296,410	0.94%	19,255	0.15%
2006	299,398	1.01%	19,306	0.26%
2007	301,621	0.74%	19,298	–0.04%
2008	304,060	0.81%	19,490	0.99%
2009	307,007	0.97%	19,541	0.26%
2010	308,746	0.57%	19,378	–0.83%
2011	311,592	0.92%	19,465	0.45%
2012	313,914	0.75%	19,570	0.54%
2013	316,129	0.71%	19,651	0.41%

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

New York State Department of Labor

New York State Department of Motor Vehicles

New York State Education Department

Per Capita Personal Income			Civilian Labor Force				
U.S.	State of New York	New York as a Percentage of U.S.	Employed (1000s)	Unemployed (1000s)	Unemployment Rate	Public School Enrollment	Motor Vehicles Registered
$ 33,050	$ 38,371	116.1%	8,741	506	5.5%	2,857,079	10,449,816
34,586	41,845	121.0%	8,902	444	4.8%	2,864,037	10,476,513
36,276	42,392	116.9%	9,033	412	4.4%	2,776,870	10,551,341
38,611	47,385	122.7%	9,046	395	4.2%	2,715,068	10,664,811
39,751	48,076	120.9%	9,147	472	4.9%	2,684,024	10,697,644
39,138	46,958	120.0%	8,888	786	8.1%	2,654,700	10,699,846
40,584	48,821	120.3%	8,816	800	8.3%	2,647,840	10,749,952
41,663	50,545	121.3%	8,736	735	7.8%	2,635,066	10,727,796
42,693	52,095	122.0%	8,769	804	8.4%	2,604,881	10,791,198
44,543	54,063	121.4%	8,906	725	7.5%	2,680,525	10,876,551

Employment by Industry

TEN YEARS STATED

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total employment	**10,459,857**	**10,610,532**	**10,763,487**	**10,952,095**	**11,039,874**
Wage and salary employment	8,727,501	8,775,838	8,840,376	8,925,539	9,047,065
Proprietors employment	1,732,356	1,834,694	1,923,111	2,026,556	1,992,809
Farm proprietors employment	37,633	36,481	36,475	35,724	34,782
Nonfarm proprietors employment	1,694,723	1,798,213	1,886,636	1,990,832	1,958,027
Farm employment	**59,641**	**54,827**	**54,243**	**52,102**	**50,784**
Nonfarm employment	**10,400,216**	**10,555,705**	**10,709,244**	**10,899,993**	**10,989,090**
Private employment	**8,897,484**	**9,056,795**	**9,208,323**	**9,399,820**	**9,478,570**
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	22,684	23,280	23,271	23,707	23,744
Mining	10,022	9,516	9,866	9,959	10,675
Utilities	42,213	40,623	40,651	40,506	40,119
Construction	456,704	467,615	483,981	508,530	527,531
Manufacturing	642,125	626,157	612,145	598,993	584,955
Wholesale trade	384,490	389,951	391,525	394,772	397,410
Retail trade	1,025,356	1,039,785	1,058,146	1,065,731	1,073,776
Transportation and warehousing	309,902	317,870	327,069	337,573	334,622
Information	308,447	305,139	310,275	312,293	302,404
Finance and insurance	688,840	696,548	711,845	733,599	731,480
Real estate, rental and leasing	380,434	407,062	436,758	466,261	470,170
Professional and technical services	794,919	823,816	835,753	866,101	869,279
Management of companies and enterprises	126,239	125,968	130,060	135,334	137,157
Administrative and waste services	513,021	529,832	537,833	539,449	559,928
Educational services	363,734	376,935	388,285	401,273	405,562
Health care and social assistance	1,400,504	1,421,958	1,440,752	1,466,699	1,483,772
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	270,871	283,129	287,510	295,198	299,829
Accommodation and food services	572,337	583,087	591,426	598,360	616,162
Other services, except public administration	584,642	588,524	591,172	605,482	609,995
Government and government enterprises	**1,502,732**	**1,498,910**	**1,500,921**	**1,500,173**	**1,510,520**
Federal, civilian	135,408	130,490	128,925	127,015	127,046
Military	57,140	56,362	56,257	57,590	57,087
State government	250,308	249,034	247,293	246,101	247,038
Local government	1,059,876	1,063,024	1,068,446	1,069,467	1,079,349

Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Note: Full- and Part-Time Employment data shown.

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
11,289,001	**10,929,753**	**10,979,188**	**11,154,532**	**11,434,246**
9,004,901	8,738,853	8,738,192	8,837,168	8,935,624
2,284,100	2,190,900	2,240,996	2,317,364	2,498,622
32,683	32,491	32,228	32,075	31,858
2,251,417	2,158,409	2,208,768	2,285,289	2,466,764
51,724	**51,219**	**50,628**	**51,584**	**51,609**
11,237,277	**10,878,534**	**10,928,560**	**11,102,948**	**11,382,637**
9,708,898	**9,352,706**	**9,410,362**	**9,625,140**	**9,925,486**
14,341	14,274	13,574	13,504	13,535
14,286	16,157	13,474	16,354	13,545
40,355	41,026	39,746	38,853	37,718
533,932	481,531	460,003	457,019	465,546
565,032	501,685	488,760	486,728	490,214
390,550	368,081	362,207	368,266	376,376
1,066,636	1,017,181	1,037,002	1,049,816	1,080,494
346,712	324,256	319,556	322,951	339,507
301,954	292,108	288,921	293,900	303,600
789,048	785,910	813,265	840,182	886,294
565,276	523,673	525,680	560,100	525,324
900,523	857,138	836,836	865,670	898,786
139,224	139,298	145,749	144,407	146,467
567,179	526,294	547,991	565,216	583,641
412,051	414,554	426,934	439,928	441,063
1,500,582	1,507,891	1,532,549	1,552,866	1,586,051
320,716	316,950	313,381	322,386	336,168
628,012	628,254	652,705	685,582	723,476
612,489	596,445	592,029	601,412	677,681
1,528,379	**1,525,828**	**1,518,198**	**1,477,808**	**1,457,151**
127,037	127,052	132,803	121,187	118,511
59,940	60,058	60,269	61,472	60,310
250,133	246,748	242,306	236,299	233,078
1,091,269	1,091,970	1,082,820	1,058,850	1,045,252

Government Employees by Level of Government

NEW YORK STATE 2003–2012

(Annual averages in thousands)

	Employees	
Fiscal Years	**State(1)**	**Local(2)**
2003	263.7	1,088.9
2004	261.8	1,091.6
2005	261.4	1,098.3
2006	259.1	1,101.3
2007	261.7	1,115.7
2008	262.7	1,126.1
2009	261.2	1,135.8
2010	260.8	1,117.9
2011	259.1	1,102.3
2012	254.6	1,086.0

Sources:

New York State Department of Labor

2008 New York State Statistical Yearbook, Rockefeller Institute of Government

Notes:

(1) State employees figures represent the annual average of the number of checks issued as of the pay period including the 12th of the month, regardless of funding source, to individuals in: State departments and agencies; the Legislature; the Judiciary; public authorities; and miscellaneous boards and commissions.

(2) Local government employees include full- and part-time employees of counties, cities, villages and towns, engaged in educational or noneducational functions.

Select State Agency Employment

MARCH 2014

Agency	Actual March 2013	Estimated March 2014
Major Agencies:		
State University	43,243	43,342
Corrections and Community Supervision	29,443	29,001
People with Developmental Disabilities	20,116	19,031
Mental Health	14,538	14,616
Transportation	8,687	8,337
State Police	5,222	5,419
Health	4,546	4,890
Taxation and Finance	4,352	4,368
Children and Family Services	3,068	3,030
Environmental Conservation	2,901	2,916
Education	2,618	2,663
Temporary and Disability Assistance	1,834	1,859
Subtotal	**140,568**	**139,472**
Other Major Agencies	15,030	15,372
Minor Agencies	7,401	7,911
Other	17,803	18,202
GRAND TOTAL	**180,802**	**180,957**

Source: New York State Division of Budget 2014-15 Executive Budget Five-Year Financial Plan (www.budget.ny.gov)

Note: Does not include: the Legislature; the Judiciary; public authorities; or miscellaneous boards and commissions.

Operating Indicators

LAST TEN YEARS

	Academic Year				
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
State University of New York:					
Campuses	64	64	64	64	64
Fall Credit Course Enrollment	402,945	409,886	413,577	414,171	417,583
All Degrees and Certificates Awarded	75,764	78,795	79,316	80,695	80,572

	State Fiscal Year				
	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
Corrections and Community Supervision:					
Persons in State Correctional Facilities:					
Under Custody All or Part of Year	95,786	94,125	93,043	89,973	89,079
Total Population on March 31	67,189	66,558	64,965	63,634	63,298
Persons on Parole:					
Dynamic Parolee Population for Year(1)	66,136	62,784	62,721	59,045	58,607
Active Parolees on March 31	38,091	37,565	35,149	34,970	34,174

	Calendar Year				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Transportation:					
Highway Utilization (amounts in billions):					
Estimated Vehicle Miles of Travel(2)	133.06	135.05	138.57	139.20	141.34
Public Transit Service (amounts in millions):					
Passengers	2,580	2,521	2,576	2,599	2,609
Vehicle Miles	706	705	717	720	733

Notes:

(1) Dynamic population is the cumulative number of parolees who are under supervision at some point during the year.

(2) Estimated travel by all vehicles on all public roads, streets and highways within New York State.

Source: 2013 New York State Statistical Yearbook and prior years' editions of the New York State Statistical Yearbook

Academic Year

2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
64	64	64	64	64
427,398	439,523	461,442	471,188	468,004
80,141	81,789	85,516	89,645	92,124

State Fiscal Year

2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
90,185	91,517	88,733	84,818	82,166
63,800	62,731	60,128	57,748	56,562
58,233	59,999	60,499	58,499	55,874
33,785	34,894	33,740	32,551	31,017

Calendar Year

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
136.74	133.72	133.50	131.25	127.73
2,740	2,811	2,776	2,753	2,759
748	776	792	786	759

Capital Asset Balances by Function

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Amounts in millions)

Function	Fiscal Year 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Land and Land Improvements:					
General government	$ 129	$ 127	$ 96	$ 95	$ 125
Public safety	195	204	226	247	257
Public welfare	24	24	24	24	27
Support/regulate business	6	6	6	6	6
Environment/recreation	1,019	1,101	1,155	1,241	1,360
Education	1	1	1	2	3
Public health	183	187	193	196	208
Transportation	2,146	2,201	2,252	2,262	2,306
Depreciation (Land Improvements)	(256)	(281)	(291)	(300)	(314)
Total, net of depreciation	**3,447**	**3,570**	**3,662**	**3,773**	**3,978**
Land Preparation:					
Transportation (Roads)	**2,786**	**2,856**	**2,981**	**3,083**	**3,191**
Buildings:					
General government	2,109	2,168	1,939	1,954	2,192
Public safety	2,795	2,937	3,028	3,146	3,344
Public welfare	165	171	171	174	180
Support/regulate business	33	33	34	34	34
Environment/recreation	309	334	356	371	399
Education	89	90	97	106	107
Public health	2,600	2,682	2,792	2,910	3,073
Transportation	307	315	327	289	299
Depreciation	(4,095)	(4,332)	(4,557)	(4,776)	(5,033)
Total, net of depreciation	**4,312**	**4,398**	**4,187**	**4,208**	**4,595**
Equipment:					
General government	157	139	117	125	162
Public safety	81	83	83	90	90
Public welfare	14	14	18	19	19
Support/regulate business	7	4	4	4	5
Environment/recreation	33	36	38	41	51
Education	9	5	5	5	5
Public health	58	61	64	64	57
Transportation	258	266	282	280	278
Depreciation	(365)	(364)	(392)	(403)	(431)
Total, net of depreciation	**252**	**244**	**219**	**225**	**236**
Construction in Progress:					
Buildings	687	455	331	510	444
Transportation (Roads and bridges)	3,103	3,122	3,038	3,079	3,248
Computer software	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**3,790**	**3,577**	**3,369**	**3,589**	**3,692**
Infrastructure:(1)					
General government	—	—	5	11	11
Public safety	6	28	55	62	91
Public welfare	—	—	—	—	—
Environment/recreation	20	20	29	29	33
Public health	24	15	16	25	42
Transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation	(2)	(3)	(6)	(11)	(17)
Total, net of depreciation	**48**	**60**	**99**	**116**	**160**
Infrastructure:(2)					
Transportation	**63,056**	**63,303**	**63,803**	**64,200**	**64,567**
Intangible Assets:					
Easements	—	—	—	—	—
Computer software	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization	—	—	—	—	—
Total, net of amortization	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Business-Type Activities, Net	**6,499**	**6,927**	**7,296**	**7,773**	**8,445**

Source: Office of the State Comptroller

Notes:

(1) Depreciable

(2) Roads and Bridges, non-depreciable

Figures restated for prior period adjustments.

Fiscal Year				
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
$ 125	$ 125	$ 125	$ 125	$ 125
271	282	289	296	302
32	30	36	38	35
6	6	6	6	6
1,211	1,240	1,268	1,289	1,318
3	3	3	3	3
218	225	225	225	224
2,349	2,400	2,453	2,506	2,534
(332)	(348)	(369)	(386)	(402)
3,883	**3,963**	**4,036**	**4,102**	**4,145**
3,271	**3,314**	**3,430**	**3,517**	**3,581**
2,222	2,254	2,290	2,412	2,421
3,476	3,542	3,683	3,804	3,920
186	189	218	226	208
34	36	36	36	36
451	453	459	464	472
111	120	123	121	123
3,146	3,247	3,348	3,437	3,422
302	303	315	321	325
(5,293)	(5,581)	(5,876)	(6,162)	(6,401)
4,635	**4,563**	**4,596**	**4,659**	**4,526**
161	157	152	151	152
92	98	97	97	97
21	21	21	21	15
6	6	6	6	6
51	51	53	55	58
5	5	5	7	4
57	58	58	59	62
324	347	363	363	401
(460)	(489)	(498)	(537)	(523)
257	**254**	**257**	**222**	**272**
499	477	537	651	712
3,405	4,271	4,356	4,805	5,664
—	63	113	11	14
3,904	**4,811**	**5,006**	**5,467**	**6,390**
11	11	11	12	15
102	128	140	148	168
13	18	19	19	19
33	31	34	34	43
46	46	46	46	46
—	—	—	—	2
(24)	(33)	(42)	(52)	(63)
181	**201**	**208**	**207**	**230**
65,141	**65,451**	**65,926**	**66,237**	**66,550**
163	193	194	194	194
—	32	64	270	444
—	(6)	(21)	(53)	(97)
163	**219**	**237**	**411**	**541**
9,206	**10,374**	**11,746**	**13,087**	**14,206**

Membership by Type of Benefit Plan

AS OF MARCH 31, 2014

Retirement System	Retirement Plan Membership Tier 1	Tier 2	Tiers 3, 4, 5 & 6
New York State and Local Employees Retirement System	5,249	6,297	598,019
New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System	123	29,188	4,783

Source: New York State and Local Retirement System

Note: Please see www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.htm for more information.

Principal Participating Employers

TEN MOST RECENT FISCAL YEARS

Participating Government	2005 Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total System	2006 Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total System	2007 Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total System
State	214,937	1	33.18%	216,996	1	33.17%	221,515	1	33.43%
Schools	126,068	2	19.46%	126,925	2	19.40%	128,518	2	19.40%
Counties	123,839	3	19.12%	121,322	3	18.54%	121,817	3	18.38%
Miscellaneous	89,285	4	13.79%	93,327	4	14.26%	95,262	4	14.38%
Towns	44,778	5	6.91%	45,654	5	7.13%	46,284	5	6.98%
Cities	31,092	6	4.80%	31,038	6	4.74%	31,049	6	4.69%
Villages	17,759	7	2.74%	18,029	7	2.76%	18,188	7	2.74%
Total	**647,758**		**100.00%**	**653,291**		**100.00%**	**662,633**		**100.00%**

Participating Government	2012 Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total System	2013 Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total System	2014 Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total System
State	208,822	1	31.82%	208,200	1	32.15%	206,984	1	32.16%
Schools	133,442	2	20.34%	131,236	2	20.27%	130,358	2	20.25%
Counties	116,423	3	17.74%	113,378	3	17.51%	111,691	3	17.35%
Miscellaneous	99,837	4	15.21%	97,746	4	15.09%	97,391	4	15.13%
Towns	48,822	5	7.44%	48,560	5	7.50%	48,838	5	7.59%
Cities	30,394	6	4.63%	30,044	6	4.64%	29,994	6	4.66%
Villages	18,484	7	2.82%	18,410	7	2.84%	18,403	7	2.86%
Total	**656,224**		**100.00%**	**647,574**		**100.00%**	**643,659**		**100.00%**

Source: New York State and Local Retirement System

Notes:

Total includes inactive members identified with their last employer as active members.

Please see www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.htm for more information.

2008			2009			2010			2011		
Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total System	Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total System	Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total System	Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total System
226,439	1	33.43%	225,963	1	33.23%	222,555	1	32.77%	218,868	1	32.53%
132,132	2	19.51%	133,876	2	19.69%	136,203	2	20.05%	135,358	2	20.12%
122,982	3	18.16%	122,356	3	18.00%	121,282	3	17.86%	119,610	3	17.78%
98,283	4	14.51%	100,052	4	14.72%	100,684	4	14.82%	100,785	4	14.98%
47,567	5	7.02%	47,743	5	7.02%	48,610	5	7.16%	48,621	5	7.23%
31,406	6	4.64%	31,326	6	4.61%	31,186	6	4.59%	30,804	6	4.58%
18,512	7	2.73%	18,592	7	2.73%	18,697	7	2.75%	18,677	7	2.78%
677,321		**100.00%**	**679,908**		**100.00%**	**679,217**		**100.00%**	**672,723**		**100.00%**

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

STATE OF NEW YORK
Office of the State Comptroller

Organization

THOMAS P. DINAPOLI
Comptroller

Alexander Grannis
First Deputy Comptroller

Shawn Thompson
Chief of Staff

Margaret Becker
Deputy Comptroller
Contracts and Expenditures

Kenneth Bleiwas
Deputy Comptroller
Office of the State Deputy Comptroller (NYC)

Cathy Calhoun
Deputy Comptroller
Intergovernmental Relations

Gabriel Deyo
Deputy Comptroller
Local Government and School Accountability

Angela Dixon
Deputy Comptroller
Human Resources and Administration

Jennifer Freeman
Deputy Comptroller
Communications

Vicki Fuller
Chief Investment Officer
Pension Investment and Cash Management

Christopher Gorka
Deputy Comptroller
Payroll, Accounting and Revenue Services

Nancy Groenwegen
Counsel to the Comptroller

Steve Hamilton
Inspector General

Nancy Hernandez
Deputy Comptroller
Diversity Programs

H. Tina Kim
Deputy Comptroller
State Government Accountability

Robert Loomis
Deputy Comptroller
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Kevin Murray
Executive Deputy Comptroller
State and Local Retirement

Thomas Nitido
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Retirement Services

Andrew SanFilippo
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State and Local Government Accountability

Nelson Sheingold
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Investigations

John Traylor
Executive Deputy Comptroller
Office of Operations

Robert Ward
Deputy Comptroller
Budget and Policy Analysis

Division of Payroll, Accounting and Revenue Services
David Hasso, CPA, CGFM, CGMA, Assistant Comptroller

Bureau of Financial Reporting and Oil Spill Remediation

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Suzette Barsoum Baker, CPA, CGFM

Assistant Director:
Timothy Reilly, Esq., CPA

Assistant Chief Accountants:
Deidre Clark
Carrie Piser

Principal Accountants:
Melissa Clayton
Michael Mezz, CGFM
Maureen Shaw, CBA

Supervising Accountants:
Donna Greenberg, CPA, CGFM
Jennifer Hallanan, CGFM
Rosemary Liss

Associate Accountants:
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Laura Canham-Lunde
Gregory Cerio
Bo Jiang
Maria Moran, CPA
Stephen Raptoulis, CPA
Bret Smith
Sandra Trzcinski, CGAP, APM
Christopher Tuohy

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Business Systems Analyst 2:
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Richard Chasney

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