

Appendices

Section 7

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Appendix A

Glossary of Budget Terms

Account Code An expenditure classification based upon the types or categories of spending, such as salaries, fringe benefits, travel, or equipment. Account code is used interchangeably with expense code or object code in Onondaga County's operating budget.

Accounting System The total set of records and procedures, which are used to record and report information on the financial operations of an organization. Onondaga County uses the FAMIS system for its financial records. It is transitioning to PeopleSoft for the 2012 year.

Accrual Basis of Accounting Transactions are recorded to a fiscal year when the underlying economic event takes place, without regard for when the cash receipt or cash disbursement occurs. Revenues are recorded when the revenue-generating activities are performed, and expenses are recorded when goods or services are received. In Onondaga County, any enterprise fund and the internal service fund would be reported on the accrual basis of accounting; all other funds are on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Administrative and Financial Services One of three major Onondaga County functional areas. The Administrative and Financial Services function includes Insurance, Management and Budget, Finance, Comptroller, Personnel, Law, Economic Development, Community Development, Board of Elections, Library, Purchasing, Information Technology, County Legislature, County Executive, Oncenter, County Clerk, and the District Attorney.

Appropriated Fund Balance The amount of fund balance estimated to be available from previous years and designated for use in the current year and/or ensuing years.

Appropriation An authorization made by the legislative body of a government, which permits officials to incur obligations and to make expenditures of public funds. Appropriations are usually made for fixed amounts and are typically granted for a one-year period.

Assessed Valuation The estimated value of real estate or other property by a government as a basis for levying taxes. The value may only be a fraction of the property's market value.

Assessed Value Tax Rate The amount of tax levied for each \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

Assets Property owned by the County, having a monetary value and must be accounted for.

Assigned fund balance Amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority.

Attributable Revenue The revenue generated as a direct consequence of the provision of a specific governmental activity, such as fees for service, state or federal aid for programs, and income from sales. If the government no longer provides the service, the revenue would also stop.

Balanced Budget A budget in which estimated revenues and appropriated fund balance equal estimated expenditures.

Beginning Balance Unexpended funds from the previous fiscal year that may be used to make payments during the current fiscal year. This is also referred to as a carryover balance.

Bond A written promise to pay a sum of money (principal) on a specific date at a specified interest rate. The interest payments and the repayment of the principal are detailed in a debt schedule and are budgeted as debt service. The most common types of bonds are general obligation (G.O.) and revenue bonds. These are most frequently used for construction of large capital projects, such as buildings, sewage treatment facilities and highways.

Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs) Short-term interest-bearing securities issued in anticipation of a long-term issuance at a later date. The notes are retired from proceeds of the bond issue to which they are related.

Budget A comprehensive financial plan of operation which allocates available revenues among competing expenditure requirements for a given time period.

Budget Amendment The legal procedure utilized to revise a budget appropriation or revenue. This is a modification to the adopted budget, which specifies both the source of revenue and the appropriate expenditure account.

Budget As Modified (BAM) The adopted financial plan as changed by budget amendments and budget transfers between account codes during the year by the County Executive and/or the County Legislature. In order to include the most updated information in the tentative budget document, August 12 is used as the cutoff date for any changes during the year to the adopted budget.

Budget Calendar The schedule of key dates or milestones, which the County follows in the preparation, adoption, and administration of the budget.

Budget Document The official document prepared by the Executive Department, which presents the proposed line item budget to the legislative body.

Budget Message An introductory statement of the proposed budget presented in narrative form. The budget message explains major budget issues, provides a summary of the most important aspects of the budget, changes from the previous fiscal years, and the views and recommendations of the County Executive.

Budget Transfer Modifications to the operating budget, which involve the transfer of appropriations within and between organizational units and accounts.

Budgetary Control The control or management of a governmental unit in accordance with an approved budget for the purpose of keeping expenditures within the limitations of available appropriations and estimated revenues.

Capital Assets Property of significant value and having a useful life of several years. Capital assets are also called fixed assets.

Capital Fund A fund established to account for planning, acquisition and construction of capital projects.

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) A plan for capital expenditures to be incurred each year over a period of six future years. The CIP describes each capital project, the expected beginning and ending date for each project, the amount to be expended in each year, and the method of financing those expenditures.

Capital Improvements Physical assets, purchased or constructed, the acquisition of land, or improvements to land or buildings. Capital improvements typically include buildings, water and sewage systems, roads, and recreational facilities.

Capital Outlay Expenditures for land, equipment, vehicles, or machinery that result in the acquisition of, or addition to, fixed assets.

Cash Management Managing cash flows to maximize interest while adhering to the investment principles of legality, liquidity and safety.

Carryover If goods or services, which have been encumbered in the year, are not received by December 31st of that year, and the commitment is still valid, then the encumbrance remains open at year-end and is carried forward into the next fiscal year with equivalent prior year's budget dollars to cover the eventual pay out. (See also Encumbrance)

Committed fund balance Amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest-level action to remove or change the constraint.

Consumer Price Index A statistical description of price levels provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The index is used as a measure of the cost of living by calculating economic inflation.

Contingency A budgetary reserve set aside for unforeseen expenditures that occur during the fiscal year.

Debt Service The payment of principal and interest on borrowed funds, according to a predetermined payment schedule.

Defeas Investing funds in an irrevocable escrow account for future debt service. This allows the applicable debt service to be removed from the County's debt computations. Onondaga partially defeased its debt using money from tobacco bond sales in 2001 and 2005. Certain debt is defeased through 2025.

Deficit The excess of liabilities over assets and/or the excess of expenses over revenues, during a single accounting period or on an accumulated basis.

Delinquent Taxes Taxes remaining unpaid on and after the date on which a penalty for nonpayment is attached.

Department The highest organizational level for the provision and delivery of a specific governmental service or closely related services. A department may be composed of sub- departments, agencies, indexes, etc.

Depreciation Expiration in the service life of capital assets attributable to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy or obsolescence. That portion of the cost of a capital asset, which is charged as an expense during a particular period. This represents the decrease in value of physical assets due to use and the passage of time. Each asset type has a pre-determined depreciable life.

Disbursement Payment for goods and services.

Employee Benefits Employee benefits include County appropriations for retirement, worker's compensation, Social Security, health, dental, and unemployment costs.

Encumbrance The commitment of appropriated funds to purchase an item or service. To encumber funds means to set aside or commit funds for future expenditures. They cease to be encumbrances and become expenditures when the goods or services have been received or rendered.

Enterprise Fund A governmental accounting fund in which the services provided are financed and operated similarly to those of a private business. The rate schedules for these services are established to ensure that revenues are adequate to meet all necessary expenditures, on full accrual accounting procedures. Onondaga County has no Enterprise Funds at this time.

Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) Bonds Bonds issued by the NYS EFC on behalf of NYS municipalities for sewer and water projects. Interest is subsidized 50% on long-term debt and short-term notes are at 0%.

Equalization An annual assessment of real estate to ensure that assessments accurately reflect current market values. Equalization revenue is the annual increase or decrease in collected revenue resulting from adjustments to the assessment of existing property in the County. This annual increase or decrease is due to value changes rather than to new construction.

Equipment One of the major expense codes used to categorize appropriations. Equipment includes County appropriations for office, construction, laboratory, grounds, safety and shop equipment, motor vehicles and tools.

Estimated Revenues The amount of projected revenue to be collected during the current or ensuing fiscal years. The estimated revenue number becomes the budgeted revenue when approved by the County Legislature in the annual budget process.

Expense Code See Account Code.

Expenses Charges incurred for the operation of an organization, such as maintenance, interest, travel, mileage, equipment, rentals, utilities, professional services, contracts, and other charges.

Fiscal Agent Fees These are fees charged by institutions for record keeping of Registered (Serial) Bondholders and for the semi-annual distribution of principal and interest payments to those bondholders. Fiscal agent fees on serial bonds, capital notes and bond anticipation notes are paid by the purchaser. The County pays these fees on EFC bonds.

Fiscal Restraint The practice of restraining growth in expenditures and disbursements to stay within revenue forecasts.

Fiscal Year (FY) A twelve-month period designated as the operations year for an organization, also called the budget year. For the County, the fiscal year is January 1 to December 31. The fiscal year for New York State is April 1 to March 31. The Federal fiscal year is October 1 to September 30.

Fixed Assets Property of long-term character such as land, buildings, machinery, furniture and other equipment.

Forecast Regularly updating the revenue and expenditure projections for a given fiscal period. Basing its projections on economic data and existing trends, the County formally produces both quarterly and future years' forecasts.

Full Faith and Credit A pledge of the general taxing power of a government to repay debt obligations, typically used in reference to bonds.

Full Valuation The term used to indicate a property appraisal at 100% of market value at a specified point in time.

Full Value Tax Rate The amount of property tax levy for each \$1,000 of full valuation on all properties, to arrive at a desired total tax collection.

Fund An independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other resources together with all related liabilities, obligations, reserves, and equities which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives.

Fund Balance The difference of a fund's total assets versus its total liabilities. A negative fund balance, sometimes called a fund deficit, occurs when liabilities exceed assets. When assets exceed liabilities it is called a surplus. For 2011 statements, GASB 54 will require five fund balance-reporting categories: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, unassigned.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) A uniform set of reporting standards derived by certain authoritative bodies, principally the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, with the intended purpose of fairly presenting the results of an organization's financial activities. Onondaga County prepares and reports its financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

General Fund The largest fund within the County, which accounts for most of the County's financial resources. General Fund revenues include property taxes, licenses and permits, local sales taxes, service charges, and other types of revenue. This fund includes expenditures and financing for most of the basic operating services, such as public safety, finance, data processing, parks and recreation, highways and other direct operating support. It also includes the client-based services, such as welfare, health, mental health, correctional.

General Obligation Bonds Bonds for which a government pledges its full faith and credit to ensure repayment. The term is also used to refer to those bonds, which are to be repaid from taxes and other general revenues. The Legislature must approve the bonding of all capital projects by a two-thirds vote.

Grant A contribution of assets (usually cash) by one governmental unit or other organization to another. Typically, these contributions are made to local governments from the state and federal governments. Grants are usually made for specified purposes.

Human Services One of three major Onondaga County functional areas. The Human Services function includes Social Services, Aging and Youth, Health, Mental Health, Van Duyn, Long Term Care, Sheriff, Probation, Correction, Hillbrook, Veteran Services, and Onondaga Community College.

Indirect Costs Costs associated with, but not directly attributable to, the operation of a department. These costs are usually incurred by departments in the support of other operating departments. These include Personnel, Finance, Management and Budget, and the Comptroller's Office.

Interdepartmental Charges The charge that a County "provider" department assesses another County "user" department for providing direct and measurable services. These represent an appropriation in the County user department's budget and revenue in the County provider department's budget. Provider departments include Information Technology, Facilities Management, Employee Benefits, the Division of Purchase, Law, and Insurance.

Interest The price paid for the use of money, or the return on investment obtained from investing cash.

Interfund Transfers Transfer of net operating support from one fund to another (for example, the General Fund transfers the net local dollars required to operate the County Road Fund).

Liability Debt or other legal obligations arising out of transactions in the past, which must be liquidated, renewed, or refunded at some future date. The term does not include encumbrances.

Line Item Budget A budget that lists each expenditure category (salaries, supplies & materials, travel, etc.) and revenue category (state aid, federal aid, etc.) separately, along with the dollar amount budgeted for each specified category.

Local Dollars The difference between General Fund appropriations and revenues which must be raised through the property tax levy after the County's portion of sales tax and appropriated fund balance is applied.

Long Term Debt Debt with a maturity date of more than one year after the date of issuance.

Management Initiatives Changes to internal business practices undertaken by County managers to improve efficiency, productivity, and customer satisfaction.

Mandate Any responsibility, action or procedure that is imposed by one sphere of government on another through legislative, executive, or judicial action as a direct order, and/or that is required as a condition for reimbursement of expenditures.

Maturity Date The date at which full and/or final payment of principal and interest is due on debt obligations.

Mission Statement A broad, philosophical statement of the purpose of an agency, specifying the fundamental reasons for its existence. A mission statement is a written statement of purpose that can be used to initiate, evaluate, and refine business activities. It serves as a guiding road map.

Modified See Budget As Modified (BAM).

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting In Onondaga County, the modified accrual basis is used for all funds except for the proprietary funds. Accounting transactions for revenue are recognized when they become susceptible to accrual, which is when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Available means collectible in current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recognized when the fund liability is incurred.

Municipal Bond Bond issued by a state, local or government authority in the United States. The interest is exempt from U.S. Federal taxation and usually from state taxation within the state of issue.

Nonspendable fund balance Amounts that are not in a spendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact (such as the corpus of an endowment fund).

Onondaga County Legislature The governing body of the County of Onondaga consisting of nineteen elected members. A County referendum in November 2010 reduced that number to seventeen members effective January 2012.

Operating Budget The portion of the budget that pertains to daily operations and provides basic governmental services. The operating budget contains all appropriations and revenues necessary to operate the government.

Outcome Qualitative consequences associated with a program service, e.g., reduction in fire deaths or percent of juveniles not reconvicted within 12 months.

Output Quantity or number of units produced. Outputs are activity-oriented, measurable and usually under managerial control, such as number of employees who undergo workplace training each year. Also refers to process performance measures of efficiency and productivity, i.e., per capita expenditures or transactions/day.

Period of Probable Usefulness (PPU) The maximum period of time available, by law, to repay indebtedness. PPU for various types of projects are mandated by Local Finance Law, and range between 3 and 40 years.

Physical Services One of three major Onondaga County functional areas. The Physical Services area includes Transportation, Parks and Recreation, Water Environment Protection, Water, and Facilities Management, Emergency Management, Planning, Office of the Environment, and Emergency Communications.

Post Employment Benefits Benefits provided as part of the total compensation offered to qualified employees. These include health benefits for retirees. These costs are normally recorded when incurred. However, there are long-term, future costs associated with these benefits that accrue during the period that

the employees actually are rendering their services to the County. That liability is required to be actuarially determined and recognized for financial reporting purposes.

Premium Compensation Additional salary premiums paid to eligible County employees for working under specific conditions.

Principal The par value or face value of a bond, note, or other fixed amount security, not including accrued interest.

Property Tax Countywide taxes levied on all real property according to the property's valuation and tax rate.

Reengineering The fundamental rethinking and radical redesign of an organization's processes to achieve dramatic improvements in critical measures of performance, such as cost, quality, service, and speed.

Renewals The re-borrowing of debt, less the scheduled principal payment. Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs) are short-term borrowing, one year or less, which have to be renewed or refunded at maturity.

Request for Proposals (RFP) A document used by the County to request offers when competitive sealed bidding for the purchase of goods or services is not practical or advantageous. An RFP is generally used when precise specifications cannot be developed or are not appropriate and price is only one of several evaluation factors to be weighed by the County in awarding the bid.

Reserve An account used to indicate that a portion of an operating fund's "fund balance" is legally restricted for a specific purpose and is, therefore, not available for general appropriation.

Restricted fund balance Amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.

Revenue Funds that the government receives as income that will be used to fund expenditures. It includes such items as property and sales tax payments, fees for specific services, receipts from other governments (state and federal aid), fines, forfeitures, grants, shared revenues and interest income.

Revenue Estimate An estimate of how much revenue will be earned from a specific revenue source for a current or future period, typically a future fiscal year.

Revenue Source A category of revenue, such as local tax revenue, borrowing, state aid, or federal aid.

Self-Insurance Fund The internal service fund used to account for the risks of loss, including workers' compensation, all liability risks and certain physical damage risks. The County's self-insurance program, which is administered by a third-party, also provides certain medical benefits to all active and retired employees.

Serial Bond A written promise to pay a specified sum of money (principal face value) at a specified future date (maturity date), along with periodic interest paid at a specified percentage of the principal (interest rate). Serial bonds are typically used for long-term debt.

Special Assessment A compulsory levy made against certain properties to defray part or all of the costs of a specific improvement or service deemed to primarily benefit those properties.

Tax Base The aggregate value of taxed items. The base of the County's real property tax is the market value of all real estate in the County.

Tax Levy The total amount to be raised by property taxes for the purposes stated in the County's financial plan for various funds.

Tax Rate The amount of tax levied for each \$1,000 of assessed or full valuation.

Tax Rate Limit The maximum legal property tax rate at which a municipality may levy a tax. The limit may apply to taxes raised for a particular purpose or for general purposes. Also referred to as the "Constitutional Tax Limit".

Tax Roll The certification of assessed/taxable values prepared by the Assessor and presented to the taxing authority each year.

Taxes Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit of the people. This term does not include specific charges made against particular persons or property for current or permanent benefits, such as special assessments.

Unassigned fund balance Amounts that are available for any purpose; these amounts are reported only in the general fund.

Unit Charge A charge to property owners in the Consolidated Sanitary District for wastewater treatment and discharge services according to a sewer rent schedule.

User Fees The direct payment of a fee for receipt of a public service by the party benefiting from the service. An example would be the rental of a park pavilion.

Appendix B

Expense Code Classifications

As part of the Uniform System of Accounts for Counties (USAC) prescribed by the State Comptroller pursuant to the County Law and used by Onondaga County since 1952, object codes have been designated. Generally, the following are used by County departments:

- 100 - Personal Services
- 120 - Employee Benefits
- 200 - Equipment
- 300 - Supplies and Materials
- 400-700 - Contractual and Other

A further breakdown of these object codes into a more detailed classification of expenditures by object code is used for budget and accounting purposes in Onondaga County.

Personal Services

Personal Services consists of salaries and wages for employees. An employee is a person working for the County in an employer-employee relationship and using criteria of time worked to pay received. Persons not meeting the requirements of this definition who are paid for performing services for the County are considered to be contractors (object code 408).

Using the following definitions, which will be used as a finding list for codes 101, 102, and 103, the basic work week is the number of hours per week each full-time person employed in a County department is expected to work as set forth in the personnel rules for Onondaga County. Part-time means any number of hours per week less than full-time.

101 - Regular Employees Salaries and Wages

A. A regular position represents certain duties consuming at least 50% of the basic workweek that should be performed by one person on a year-round basis. Each such position is identified by a position control number and usually carries full or partial employee benefits.

B. Regular Employees are persons hired by the County with no predetermined life of employment to work in budgeted and authorized regular positions.

1. A regular full-time employee works a basic workweek, which is 70 to 80 hours per two-week period.
2. A regular part-time employee works 50% or more of a full-time schedule per pay period.

102 - Overtime Wages

Overtime is paid to persons employed by the County working in regular positions, and who, due to the nature of the department's workload, must work more hours than the basic workweek without receiving compensatory time off. The work situation under which overtime may be paid to such persons must be specified by labor agreement or resolution before any appropriations for overtime may be spent. This includes straight overtime, Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) overtime, overtime adjustments, family holiday overtime, child protective unit cash and overtime, prior overtime, call-in, regular holiday overtime and contract overtime.

103 - Other Employee Wages

- A. A scheduled-support part-time position represents certain duties, which must be performed by one person on (1) a regular year-round basis less than half time or (2) an on-call basis to provide coverage for duties normally performed by a person occupying a regular position.
- B. A seasonal position represents certain duties that should be performed by one person, for a stated period which occurs regularly each year, that are not part of the normal year-round workload. These duties may be full-time or part-time.
- C. A temporary position represents certain full or part-time duties that should be performed by one person to carry out additional necessary work of limited duration.

120 - Employee Benefits

Departments' costs for employee benefits including:

- 1. Workers' Compensation - A department's contribution to a pooled account used to support workers' compensation claims.
- 2. Unemployment Insurance - A department's contribution to a pooled account used to support unemployment insurance benefits claims.
- 3. Health Benefits - A department's contribution to a pooled account used to support health benefit claims.
- 4. Dental Benefits - A department's contribution to a pooled account used to support dental benefit claims.
- 5. Retirement Benefits - A department's contribution to a pooled account used to support retirement benefit claims.
- 6. Social Security - A department's contribution to a pooled account used to support social security benefit claims.

Equipment

An equipment item is a movable or fixed unit of furniture or furnishings, an instrument, a machine, an apparatus, or a set of article, which meets all of following conditions:

1. It has an estimated useful life of 1 year or more.
2. It is of sufficient individuality and size as to make feasible control by means of identification and numbers, and has physical characteristics, which are not appreciably affected by use or consumption.
3. It is non-expendable, that is, it is not consumed when used. If the article is damaged or some of its parts are lost or worn out, it is usually more feasible to repair it rather than replace it with an entirely new unit.
4. It does not lose its identity through incorporation into a different or more complex unit or substance.
5. It generally has a unit cost of \$5,000 or more inclusive of initial installation, shipping or reconditioning costs.

205 - Automotive Equipment

Generally, motor vehicles and other gasoline or diesel powered equipment usually driven on land inclusive of dealer-installed options. Automobiles, station wagons, trucks, motorcycles and other motor vehicles; road construction, maintenance, snow removal machinery, tractors and riding lawn mowers

215 - Furniture, and Other Capital Outlay for \$5,000 or More

Generally, office or residential related items, which meet the Fixed Asset Capitalization Policy.

Supplies and Materials

A supply item or material purchased by the County, where work involving the supply/material is generally performed by County personnel, which meets one or more of the following conditions:

1. It loses its original shape or appearance with use.
2. It is consumed in use.
3. It is expendable, that is, if the article is damaged or some of its parts are lost or worn out, it is usually more feasible to replace it with an entirely new unit rather than to repair it.
4. It loses its identity through incorporation into a different or more complex unit or substance.
5. It is an inexpensive item, having characteristics of equipment, whose small unit cost makes it inadvisable to capitalize the item (under \$5,000).
6. Is classified as computer equipment, a printer or hardware support and maintenance.

300 - Supplies, Materials, Minor Equipment, and Furnishings

Up To \$4,999

Contractual and Other Expenses

Contractual and Other expenses include object codes not otherwise classified, principally items of contractual services such as rent, utilities, repairs, services and the interdepartmental chargeback account for services provided by County support service departments to other County departments.

401 - Travel and Training

Generally used to code all travel and training costs of employees and non-employees such as seminar or conference registration fees and school tuition at off-site locations; mileage, meals, lodging, transportation fares; prisoner, patient, certain non-County personnel travel costs; transportation allowance, snow removal meal allowance; gasoline purchases made with oil company credit cards.

406 - Insurance

Specifically used to code the cost of purchasing liability or property damage insurance contracts from private insurance companies. This does not include the cost of repairs to buildings and equipment as a result of damages that the County will collect for from insurance proceeds.

408 - Fees for Services, Professional Non-Employees

Generally used to code the cost of purchased professional services; specifically for services, which require professional methods, character, or standards, or require a State license to practice, or may be creative or specialized in nature, that are not rendered by County personnel. Examples include: medical, psychological, veterinary and laboratory services; legal, expert testimony and court stenographic services; architectural, engineering and appraisal services; custom software licenses, custom software support and maintenance (not inclusive of pre-programmed software); interpretive services (bilingual and hearing impaired); nursing, counseling, teaching, actuarial and other expert, professional consultants and contractors; stenographic services, serving jurors, special counsel and trial expense, other expert and professional services, reward, and other fees for services, non-employees.

410 - All Other Expenses

Generally used to code the cost of services which are not more appropriately classified in any other 400 series codes or special codes; advertising for bids, election notices, legal notices, publishing departmental reports, photocopying services, publishing proceedings of the County Legislature; serial bond and coupon expense paying agent fees; towel service, laundry and dry cleaning expense; voting machine expenses; memberships in associations; easements, filing fees; New York State prisoners release allowance; special expense, i.e. reforestation, promotion, pest control, public relations, special committee expense of the County Executive; snow plowing, garbage, trash removal and demolition; data entry, custodial, security and clerical support services; and software training. Also, haircuts and other tonsorial services; binding, legal briefs and other legal documents; photographic developing, enlarging and mounting; film processing; moving and relocation expenses; hazardous waste removal; uniform rental services and food or catering authorized for County - sponsored business meetings; electronic media broadcast expense; fees for operating licenses and permits; safety or other code compliance inspections; voting poll inspector expense; recognition

awards; and non-County vehicle towing costs. In addition, jurors' fees, grand jury and prosecution witness expenses, and postage and courier services.

413 - Maintenance, Utilities, Rents

Generally used to code cost of maintaining or repairing something to not more than its original condition. This includes: County-owned equipment or facilities where work is done and parts and supplies are furnished by the vendor, such as automotive equipment repair, heating, ventilation or air conditioning repair, computer related hardware and all other kinds of office equipment maintenance and repair; maintenance service contracts; building, land or sidewalk repair. Where repair parts or supplies are purchased from a vendor different than the vendor installing the parts, then the cost of the parts is charged to the appropriate supply expense account. Sole source utility type services such as non-telephone communication services, piped natural gas, electricity, water, steam, heating oil and propane gas used for heating purposes; renting equipment or real property on an installment or per event basis such as buildings, office space and land, automotive, computer and non-telephone communications equipment; leasing of books, directories and prerecorded tapes; the cost of all telephone communications services that were traditionally furnished by a telephone company prior to the divestiture of AT&T except for the cost of County purchased telephone equipment. This also includes the cost of supplies, and the cost of non-County personnel for maintenance and repair work; cellular service expenses (except cellular phone purchase or lease-purchase which is an equipment expense); pager and beeper services; interactive computerized information network access; software licenses, software support and maintenance; emergency access; and emergency on-line foreign language interpretive services.

495 - Interdepartmental Expense

This code includes the interdepartmental chargeback allocations for the following: Indirect Costs, All Other Interdepartmentals, Information Technology Services, Facilities Management Services, Law Department Services, Purchase Division Services, and Insurance Division Charges.

570 - Contracted Client Services

Includes contractual and professional programs and services primarily provided by non-governmental, incorporated, not-for-profit agencies located in Onondaga County, as well as services primarily provided by municipal or quasi-governmental entities.

645 - Services to the Handicapped

This account code reflects expenditures for the following programs and services: provision for door-to-door handicapped transportation, physically handicapped children, handicapped children education and transportation services, preschool and school aged handicapped children education programs.

740 - Distribution of Sales Tax

This account is for the payment of sales tax to the City, Towns, Villages and School Districts that the County shares its sales taxes per legislative formula.

Appendix C

Employee Representation

Unions have played an important role in the Central New York workforce for many years. Unions representing Onondaga County employees remain strong and active. Following is a description of the bargaining units that represent the various groups of County employees.

New York State Nurses Association

This unit consists of 89 members holding professional nursing positions in the Health Department and the Department of Long Term Care Services. The present contract term is January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2012.

The Deputy Sheriff's Benevolent Association

This unit is composed of 287 sworn Deputies in the Custody and Civil departments of the Onondaga County Sheriff's Office, through the rank of Lieutenant. The present contract term is January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2012.

Onondaga County Sheriff's Police Association

This unit consists of 218 members of the Onondaga County Sheriff's Office in the Police Department. An interest arbitration award issued in April 2008 provides for wages for January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2011.

The International Union of Operating Engineers

The IUOE includes 37 members holding the titles of Boiler Operator, Boiler Operator/Maintenance Worker, Mechanical Systems Maintenance Worker, Power Plant Supervisor, Power Plant Worker and Refrigerating Machine Operator. The present contract term is January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2012.

Onondaga Sheriff's Captains Association

The collective bargaining agreement for this unit of 7 members of the Onondaga County Sheriff's Office in the rank of Deputy Sheriff Captain covers January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2011.

Building Trades Council

The Central and Northern New York Building Trades Council includes 24 Carpenters, Electricians, Plumbers and other skilled tradespersons. The present contract term is January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2012.

Civil Service Employees Association

There are 2,770 clerical, labor, maintenance, professional and paraprofessional members of the CSEA including a unit of Licensed Practical Nurses. The present contract term is January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2012.

Management/Confidential Employees (not a bargaining unit)

There are 362 Management/Confidential employees (including elected officials) in Onondaga County who are not represented by a bargaining unit. The current salary and fringe benefit plan for the non-elected positions was adopted by the Onondaga County Legislature on August 3, 2010 and covers the term January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012.

Salary Plan Schedules

Each bargaining unit, as well as the management confidential employees' unit, has a separate salary plan schedule. The schedules in effect are listed below in the following order:

- **New York State Nurses Association**
- **Onondaga Sheriff's Captains Association**
- **Deputy Sheriff's Benevolent Association**
- **Onondaga County Sheriff's Police Association**
- **International Union of Operating Engineers**
- **Central and Northern New York Building Trades Council**
- **Civil Service Employees Association**
- **Civil Service Employees Association-LPN Unit**
- **Management/Confidential Employees**

New York State Nurses Association Schedule

Effective the First Full Pay Period after January 1, 2012

	0-2 Years B	3 Years C	6 Years D	8 Years E	10 Years F
Grade 2					
Annual Salary	44,230	46,476	48,830	52,970	54,407
Bi-weekly	1,701.14	1,787.54	1,878.08	2,037.31	2,092.57
Grade 3					
Annual Salary	45,634	47,976	50,455	54,766	56,253
Bi-weekly	1,755.14	1,845.24	1,940.58	2,106.37	2,163.58
Grade 3J					
Annual Salary	47,173	49,515	51,995	56,305	57,792
Bi-weekly	1,814.36	1,904.44	1,999.80	2,165.57	2,222.76
Grade 4					
Annual Salary	48,632	51,140	53,836	58,468	60,064
Bi-weekly	1,870.47	1,966.92	2,070.61	2,248.75	2,310.15
Grade 5					
Annual Salary	51,716	54,329	57,144	61,990	63,688
Bi-weekly	1,989.07	2,089.59	2,197.84	2,384.23	2,449.52
Grade 6					
Annual Salary	64,962	66,770	68,578	70,386	72,192
Bi-weekly	2,498.54	2,568.06	2,637.60	2,707.14	2,776.60

Onondaga Sheriff's Captains Association (Deputy Sheriff Captains)

Effective with the first full payroll period after January 1, 2011

	Grade	Step A	Step Z
Annual	26	79,200	81,604
Bi-weekly	26	3,046.15	3,138.62

The Deputy Sheriff's Benevolent Association

Effective First Full Pay Period after January 1, 2012

	Less Than 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	4 Years	7 Years
Grade 1					
Annual*	31,743	36,111	37,230	38,385	39,586
Salary	1,220.88	1,388.87	1,431.91	1,476.36	1,522.55
Grade 2					
Annual*	35,173	40,019	41,183	42,479	44,305
Salary	1,352.81	1,539.21	1,583.95	1,633.81	1,704.04
Grade 3					
Annual*	40,410	47,562	49,066	50,623	52,985
Salary	1,554.22	1,829.29	1,887.15	1,947.03	2,037.90
Grade 4					
Annual*	41,246	49,110	50,697	52,342	56,410
Salary	1,586.39	1,888.83	1,949.90	2,013.14	2,169.61
Grade 5		Probationary Rate		Maximum Rate	
Annual*		56,720		60,579	
Salary		2,181.54		2,329.95	
Grade 6					
Annual*		60,883		64,742	
Salary		2,341.65		2,490.07	
Grade CS		New Hire Rate		Maximum Rate	
Annual*		26,408		29,116	
Salary		1,015.70		1,119.83	

Onondaga County Sheriff's Police Association

Effective the First Full Pay Period after January 1, 2011

	Less than 1 year	1 Year	2 Years	4 Years	7 Years
Grade 4					
Annual	42,221	48,832	50,430	52,085	60,100
Salary	1,623.89	1,878.16	1,939.60	2,003.25	2,311.54
		Probationary Rate		Maximum Rate	
Grade 5					
Annual		62,011		65,275	
Salary		2,385.04		2,510.58	
Grade 6					
Annual		70,946		74,680	
Salary		2,728.69		2,872.31	

The International Union of Operating Engineers

Effective the first full payroll period after January 1, 2012

	A	B
Grade 2		
Annual	38,251	42,224
Hourly	18.39	20.30
Grade 3		
Annual	44,262	48,838
Hourly	21.28	23.48
Grade 4		
Annual	47,736	52,853
Hourly	22.95	25.41
Grade 5		
Annual	51,730	57,366
Hourly	24.87	27.58

Building Trades Council

Effective the first full payroll period after January 1, 2012

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Hourly Rate</u>
Carpenter	28.6428
Carpenter C.L.	29.7906
Electrician	31.0484
Painter	26.3104
Painter C.L.	27.4462
Plumber	32.1350
Steamfitter	32.1350
Tilesetter	27.2507

Civil Service Employees Association

Effective the first full payroll period after January 1, 2012

	Grade	A	2	3	Z
Annual*	1	26,380	27,273	28,167	29,089
70 Hr	1	14.4945	14.9854	15.4761	15.9830
80 Hr	1	12.6823	13.1119	13.5412	13.9849
Annual*	2	27,491	28,422	29,355	30,323
70 Hr	2	15.1047	15.6166	16.1291	16.6611
80 Hr	2	13.2174	13.6654	14.1137	14.5793
Annual*	3	28,620	29,592	30,564	31,579
70 Hr	3	15.7255	16.2595	16.7935	17.3509
80 Hr	3	13.7592	14.2262	14.6935	15.1812
Annual*	4	30,108	31,132	32,156	33,232
70 Hr	4	16.5430	17.1053	17.6682	18.2592
80 Hr	4	14.4745	14.9665	15.4589	15.9763
Annual*	5	32,313	33,414	34,515	35,681
70 Hr	5	17.7545	18.3595	18.9643	19.6050
80 Hr	5	15.5356	16.0650	16.5943	17.1551
Annual*	6	35,070	36,268	37,466	38,745
70 Hr	6	19.2695	19.9275	20.5856	21.2884
80 Hr	6	16.8617	17.4375	18.0131	18.6281
Annual*	7	37,685	38,974	40,263	41,650
70 Hr	7	20.7061	21.4145	22.1225	22.8845
80 Hr	7	18.1167	18.7363	19.3563	20.0232
Annual*	8	40,985	42,389	43,794	45,316
70 Hr	8	22.5191	23.2907	24.0626	24.8990
80 Hr	8	19.7055	20.3807	21.0562	21.7883
Annual*	9	44,522	46,049	47,578	49,246
70 Hr	9	24.4624	25.3019	26.1419	27.0582
80 Hr	9	21.4049	22.1397	22.8746	23.6765
Annual*	10	47,843	49,488	51,133	52,937
70 Hr	10	26.2876	27.1912	28.0948	29.0865
80 Hr	10	23.0007	23.7914	24.5821	25.4494
Annual*	11	51,144	52,904	54,664	56,605
70 Hr	11	28.1013	29.0684	30.0354	31.1015
80 Hr	11	24.5896	25.4361	26.2822	27.2154

Civil Service Employees Association

Effective the first full payroll period after January 1, 2012

	Grade	A	2	3	Z
Annual*	12	54,463	56,339	58,216	60,293
70 Hr	12	29.9249	30.9556	31.9867	33.1278
80 Hr	12	26.1854	27.0878	27.9895	28.9882
Annual*	13	60,326	62,407	64,489	66,807
70 Hr	13	33.1462	34.2898	35.4335	36.7072
80 Hr	13	29.0036	30.0043	31.0050	32.1195
Annual*	14	66,719	69,024	71,329	73,910
70 Hr	14	36.6590	37.9255	39.1920	40.6100
80 Hr	14	32.0759	33.1841	34.2927	35.5333
Annual*	15	73,370	75,908	78,447	81,300
70 Hr	15	40.3134	41.7077	43.1025	44.6701
80 Hr	15	35.2749	36.4949	37.7152	39.0873

The Civil Service Employees Association-LPN Unit

Effective with the first full payroll period after January 1 of 2012

	A	B	C	D
	0, 1, 2 Years	3, 4, 5 Years	6, 7 Years	8 Years
Annual	31,923	34,716	36,430	38,538
Hourly	15.3477	16.6906	17.5143	18.5277

Management/ Confidential Employees

Effective the first full payroll period after January 1, 2012

Grade	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
20	29,912	30,276	30,646	31,019	31,396	31,780	32,167
21	31,297	31,677	32,064	32,455	32,852	33,251	33,657
22	32,745	33,145	33,550	33,960	34,375	34,794	35,219
23	34,264	34,682	35,107	35,535	35,970	36,410	36,856
24	35,853	36,292	36,736	37,187	37,641	38,102	38,569
25	37,520	37,978	38,444	38,914	39,391	39,874	40,362
26	39,263	39,745	40,232	40,725	41,224	41,731	42,241
27	41,090	41,595	42,105	42,621	43,144	43,674	44,210
28	43,004	43,531	44,065	44,606	45,155	45,710	46,271
29	45,008	45,560	46,120	46,686	47,261	47,842	48,430
30	47,106	47,686	48,271	48,865	49,467	50,075	50,692
31	51,615	52,250	52,894	53,545	54,205	54,873	55,548
32	56,562	57,259	57,965	58,681	59,403	60,137	60,879
33	61,990	62,755	63,530	64,314	65,109	65,913	66,727
34	67,946	68,786	69,635	70,497	71,368	72,250	73,144
35	74,481	75,402	76,335	77,280	78,236	79,205	80,185
36	81,652	82,663	83,686	84,722	85,772	86,835	87,911
37	89,519	90,629	91,752	92,888	94,040	95,206	96,386
38	98,151	99,369	100,600	101,848	103,112	104,392	105,686
39	112,479	113,875	115,289	116,720	118,169	119,637	121,123
40	128,914	130,516	132,138	133,780	135,442	137,125	138,830

Management/ Confidential Employees

Effective the first full payroll period after January 1, 2012

Grade	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
20	32,559	32,956	33,358	33,766	34,178	34,596	35,018	35,446
21	34,069	34,485	34,906	35,333	35,765	36,202	36,646	37,093
22	35,650	36,087	36,527	36,975	37,427	37,885	38,348	38,819
23	37,307	37,762	38,226	38,694	39,167	39,647	40,133	40,626
24	39,041	39,520	40,003	40,493	40,990	41,492	42,001	42,517
25	40,857	41,358	41,866	42,379	42,899	43,425	43,959	44,499
26	42,760	43,285	43,816	44,354	44,899	45,451	46,009	46,575
27	44,754	45,302	45,859	46,424	46,993	47,571	48,156	48,748
28	46,840	47,417	47,998	48,589	49,187	49,792	50,404	51,025
29	49,026	49,629	50,240	50,857	51,484	52,118	52,759	53,409
30	51,315	51,947	52,587	53,235	53,889	54,554	55,226	55,906
31	56,234	56,927	57,628	58,338	59,059	59,788	60,525	61,272
32	61,630	62,391	63,161	63,941	64,730	65,529	66,340	67,158
33	67,551	68,386	69,231	70,087	70,954	71,830	72,718	73,618
34	74,048	74,964	75,892	76,830	77,781	78,744	79,719	80,706
35	81,178	82,183	83,200	84,230	85,274	86,330	87,398	88,481
36	88,999	90,101	91,218	92,349	93,493	94,652	95,826	97,015
37	97,581	98,791	100,016	101,256	102,513	103,785	105,073	106,377
38	106,997	108,325	109,670	111,030	112,409	113,805	115,217	116,647
39	122,627	124,149	125,693	127,255	128,834	130,435	132,057	133,697
40	140,556	142,303	144,071	145,863	147,677	149,512	151,373	153,254

Management/ Confidential Employees

Effective the first full payroll period after January 1, 2012

Grade	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1
20	35,880	36,318	36,763	37,213	37,668	38,129	38,596
21	37,548	38,008	38,472	38,944	39,420	39,903	40,392
22	39,294	39,776	40,263	40,757	41,256	41,762	42,274
23	41,122	41,627	42,138	42,655	43,178	43,708	44,246
24	43,038	43,567	44,103	44,643	45,192	45,748	46,309
25	45,046	45,599	46,159	46,726	47,302	47,882	48,472
26	47,147	47,727	48,313	48,908	49,509	50,118	50,735
27	49,348	49,955	50,569	51,192	51,822	52,460	53,106
28	51,653	52,289	52,932	53,585	54,245	54,914	55,590
29	54,067	54,734	55,408	56,090	56,782	57,482	58,191
30	56,596	57,293	58,000	58,714	59,440	60,173	60,915
31	62,027	62,794	63,569	64,353	65,149	65,953	66,768
32	67,988	68,828	69,679	70,540	71,412	72,295	73,189
33	74,528	75,450	76,384	77,329	78,285	79,254	80,235
34	81,704	82,716	83,740	84,776	85,827	86,890	87,966
35	89,578	90,688	91,813	92,950	94,102	95,268	96,450
36	98,218	99,435	100,669	101,917	103,181	104,461	105,757
37	107,695	109,032	110,385	111,755	113,143	114,547	115,969
38	118,097	119,563	121,048	122,550	124,074	125,615	127,175
39	135,359	137,041	138,744	140,468	142,215	143,983	145,773
40	155,162	157,090	159,044	161,022	163,026	165,055	167,108

Management/ Confidential Employees

Effective the first full payroll period after April 1, 2012

Grade	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
20	30,276	30,646	31,019	31,396	31,780	32,167	32,559
21	31,677	32,064	32,455	32,852	33,251	33,657	34,069
22	33,145	33,550	33,960	34,375	34,794	35,219	35,650
23	34,682	35,107	35,535	35,970	36,410	36,856	37,307
24	36,292	36,736	37,187	37,641	38,102	38,569	39,041
25	37,978	38,444	38,914	39,391	39,874	40,362	40,857
26	39,745	40,232	40,725	41,224	41,731	42,241	42,760
27	41,595	42,105	42,621	43,144	43,674	44,210	44,754
28	43,531	44,065	44,606	45,155	45,710	46,271	46,840
29	45,560	46,120	46,686	47,261	47,842	48,430	49,026
30	47,686	48,271	48,865	49,467	50,075	50,692	51,315
31	52,250	52,894	53,545	54,205	54,873	55,548	56,234
32	57,259	57,965	58,681	59,403	60,137	60,879	61,630
33	62,755	63,530	64,314	65,109	65,913	66,727	67,551
34	68,786	69,635	70,497	71,368	72,250	73,144	74,048
35	75,402	76,335	77,280	78,236	79,205	80,185	81,178
36	82,663	83,686	84,722	85,772	86,835	87,911	88,999
37	90,629	91,752	92,888	94,040	95,206	96,386	97,581
38	99,369	100,600	101,848	103,112	104,392	105,686	106,997
39	113,875	115,289	116,720	118,169	119,637	121,123	122,627
40	130,516	132,138	133,780	135,442	137,125	138,830	140,556

Management/ Confidential Employees

Effective the first full payroll period after April 1, 2012

Grade	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
20	32,956	33,358	33,766	34,178	34,596	35,018	35,446
21	34,485	34,906	35,333	35,765	36,202	36,646	37,093
22	36,087	36,527	36,975	37,427	37,885	38,348	38,819
23	37,762	38,226	38,694	39,167	39,647	40,133	40,626
24	39,520	40,003	40,493	40,990	41,492	42,001	42,517
25	41,358	41,866	42,379	42,899	43,425	43,959	44,499
26	43,285	43,816	44,354	44,899	45,451	46,009	46,575
27	45,302	45,859	46,424	46,993	47,571	48,156	48,748
28	47,417	47,998	48,589	49,187	49,792	50,404	51,025
29	49,629	50,240	50,857	51,484	52,118	52,759	53,409
30	51,947	52,587	53,235	53,889	54,554	55,226	55,906
31	56,927	57,628	58,338	59,059	59,788	60,525	61,272
32	62,391	63,161	63,941	64,730	65,529	66,340	67,158
33	68,386	69,231	70,087	70,954	71,830	72,718	73,618
34	74,964	75,892	76,830	77,781	78,744	79,719	80,706
35	82,183	83,200	84,230	85,274	86,330	87,398	88,481
36	90,101	91,218	92,349	93,493	94,652	95,826	97,015
37	98,791	100,016	101,256	102,513	103,785	105,073	106,377
38	108,325	109,670	111,030	112,409	113,805	115,217	116,647
39	124,149	125,693	127,255	128,834	130,435	132,057	133,697
40	142,303	144,071	145,863	147,677	149,512	151,373	153,254

Management/ Confidential Employees

Effective the first full payroll period after April 1, 2012

Grade	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1
20	35,880	36,318	36,763	37,213	37,668	38,129	38,596
21	37,548	38,008	38,472	38,944	39,420	39,903	40,392
22	39,294	39,776	40,263	40,757	41,256	41,762	42,274
23	41,122	41,627	42,138	42,655	43,178	43,708	44,246
24	43,038	43,567	44,103	44,643	45,192	45,748	46,309
25	45,046	45,599	46,159	46,726	47,302	47,882	48,472
26	47,147	47,727	48,313	48,908	49,509	50,118	50,735
27	49,348	49,955	50,569	51,192	51,822	52,460	53,106
28	51,653	52,289	52,932	53,585	54,245	54,914	55,590
29	54,067	54,734	55,408	56,090	56,782	57,482	58,191
30	56,596	57,293	58,000	58,714	59,440	60,173	60,915
31	62,027	62,794	63,569	64,353	65,149	65,953	66,768
32	67,988	68,828	69,679	70,540	71,412	72,295	73,189
33	74,528	75,450	76,384	77,329	78,285	79,254	80,235
34	81,704	82,716	83,740	84,776	85,827	86,890	87,966
35	89,578	90,688	91,813	92,950	94,102	95,268	96,450
36	98,218	99,435	100,669	101,917	103,181	104,461	105,757
37	107,695	109,032	110,385	111,755	113,143	114,547	115,969
38	118,097	119,563	121,048	122,550	124,074	125,615	127,175
39	135,359	137,041	138,744	140,468	142,215	143,983	145,773
40	155,162	157,090	159,044	161,022	163,026	165,055	167,108

Appendix D

Onondaga County Investment Policy

Purpose

The purpose of establishing an investment policy is to develop operating principles within the guidelines of current legislation governing investment activity. The Chief Fiscal Officer and his designees will be guided by the investment policy in managing the short and long-term investment of the County's available cash. New York State General Municipal Law, Section 39, requires the adoption of a written investment policy.

Objectives

The County's primary investment objectives are:

- To conform with all applicable federal, state and other legal requirements (**legal**). This relates both to the types of eligible investments and the requirements for adequate collateral to provide insurance for all investments.
- To preserve principal (**safety**). Safety considerations include: 1) FDIC coverage, 2) written third party collateral agreements with local Banking Depositories and Primary Dealers, 3) electronic banking safeguards and 4) statutory guidelines which govern the types of investments allowed by local municipalities.
- To provide sufficient cash to meet all operating and debt service requirements (**liquidity**). A cashflow projection developed for both capital and operational commitments is a basic tool used in the planning and timing of maturing investments to meet anticipated demands.
- To select investments, which will return to the County the highest possible interest rate (**yield**). While rate of return is important, primary consideration must be given to the legal, safety and liquidity requirements.

Scope

The Investment Policy encompasses all moneys that become available for investment and/or deposit by the County on its own behalf, or on behalf of any other entity or individual (trust and agency).

Delegation of Authority

Article IV, Sec. 402(b) of the Onondaga County Charter grants the authority to invest the County's funds to the Chief Fiscal Officer (CFO). The CFO shall carry out the established written procedures and controls for the operation of the investment program consistent with the Onondaga County Investment Policy. No person shall engage in an investment transaction except as provided under the terms and conditions of this policy and the procedures established by the CFO. The CFO shall be responsible for all transactions undertaken and shall establish a system of controls and reporting to regulate the activities of subordinate officials. The CFO may designate operational authority for the safekeeping and investment of the County funds. All reference to the CFO's standards and responsibilities covers all designees.

Standards of Prudence And Ethics

Prudence: The Chief Fiscal Officer in the investment process shall seek to act responsibly as a custodian of the public trust and shall avoid any transaction that might impair public confidence to govern effectively. The CFO shall act in accordance with written procedures as outlined in the County Investment Policy and exercise due diligence as an investment official. Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under prevailing circumstances, considering the probable safety of County revenues as well as the probable income to be derived from investments.

Ethics: The Chief Fiscal Officer shall refrain from any personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program or could impair the ability to make impartial investment decisions.

Internal Controls

The CFO is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure to provide reasonable assurance that:

- Deposits and investments are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition,
- Transactions are executed in accordance with management’s authorization,
- Transactions are recorded properly,
- Transactions are managed in compliance with applicable laws and regulations governing public funds.

Designation of Depositories

Section 10 of the New York State General Municipal Law (GML) requires the Onondaga County Legislature to designate one or more banks to secure the deposits of County funds and investments. This designation may include “primary dealers” that qualify under Securities and Exchange Commission regulations.

The following banks are authorized for the deposit of moneys up to the maximum amounts:

Depository Name	Maximum Amount
Key Bank	\$250,000,000
JPMorgan Chase Bank	\$250,000,000
Bank of America	\$250,000,000
HSBC	\$250,000,000
M&T Bank	\$250,000,000
Solvay Bank	\$250,000,000
Alliance Bank	\$250,000,000
Citizens Bank	\$250,000,000
Adirondack Bank	\$250,000,000
First Niagara Bank	\$250,000,000

The CFO may in the future designate as a depository, up to the maximum amount of \$250,000,000, any bank which otherwise meets the requirements of this Investment Policy.

A further requirement to be an investment partner of Onondaga County is that the banking institution will readily honor checks drawn on County accounts. The payee need not maintain an account at that bank; however, appropriate identification must be provided

Listed below are the Dealers the County has authorized to handle investments in Repurchase Agreements and U. S. Government obligations. For Repurchase Agreements, the dealers must be designated as Primary Dealers:

JPMorgan*	\$250,000,000
Merrill Lynch	\$250,000,000
Vining Sparks	\$250,000,000
First Empire	\$250,000,000
Oppenheimer	\$250,000,000
Great Pacific	\$250,000,000

* for US Govts/Agencies and Repos through Benchmark Securities Corp.

Although there are no current or recent investments with them, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, and Citibank are also included in the above list of approved dealers.

Financial Strength of Institutions

All trading partners must be credit worthy. Their financial statements must be reviewed at least annually by the CFO to determine satisfactory financial strength. The CFO may use credit rating agencies or bank rating services to determine credit worthiness of trading partners. Concentration of investments in financial institutions should be avoided. No more than 25% of the investment portfolio will be invested with any one bank or dealer.

Permitted Investments

Section 11 of General Municipal Law expressly authorizes the Chief Fiscal Officer to invest moneys not required for immediate expenditure for terms not to exceed its projected cash flow requirements in the following types of investments:

- Special time deposit accounts or certificates of deposit in an authorized banking depository or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York secured in the same manner prescribed by General Municipal Law, Section 10.
- Obligations of the United States of America.
- Obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America, where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America.
- Obligations of the State of New York.
- Obligations issued pursuant to Local Finance Law Section 24 or 25 (RANS & TANS) of other municipalities, school districts or district corporation other than the County of Onondaga (with approval of the State Comptrollers Office).

- Obligations of public benefit corporations, public housing authorities, urban renewal agencies and Industrial Development agencies.

Also permitted are Repurchase Agreements (Repos)

A Repo is a transaction in which the County purchases authorized securities from a trading partner. Simultaneously, the County agrees to resell and the trading partner agrees to repurchase the securities at a future date. The price and date is set at the time of the initial purchase.

Repurchase Agreements are authorized subject to the following restrictions:

- Repurchase Agreements must be entered into subject to a master repurchase agreement.
- Securities owned by the County must be held by a third party bank or trust company, acting as custodian for the securities.
- The custodian shall be a party other than the trading partner.
- Authorized securities shall be limited to obligations of both U.S. Government and U.S. Agencies.

All investment obligations shall be redeemable on respective maturity dates as determined by the CFO to meet expenditures for purposes for which the moneys were provided.

Collateralizing Deposits

In accordance with the provisions of General Municipal Law, Section 10, all deposits of Onondaga County, including certificates of deposit and special time deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act shall be secured by "Eligible Collateral". Eligible Collateral consists of any one, or combination, of the following:

1. By a pledge of "eligible securities" with an aggregate "market value" as provided by GML Section 10, equal to the aggregate amount of deposits from the categories designated in Attachment A to the policy.
2. By an eligible "irrevocable letter of credit" (LOC) issued by a qualified bank - other than the bank with the deposits - in favor of the government, for a term not to exceed 90 days, with an aggregate value equal to 140% of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any. A qualified bank is one whose commercial paper and other unsecured short-term debt obligations are rated in one of the three highest-rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization or by a bank that is in compliance with applicable federal minimum risk-based capital requirements.
3. By an eligible "irrevocable letter of credit" issued in favor of the local government by a federal home loan bank, whose commercial paper and other unsecured, short-term debt obligations are rated in the highest rating category by at least one nationally-recognized statistical rating organization, accept such letter of credit payable to such local government as security for the payment of one hundred

percent of the aggregate amount of public deposits from such officers and the agreed upon interest, if any.

4. By an eligible surety bond payable to the government for an amount at least equal to 100% of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any, executed by an insurance company authorized to do business in New York State, whose claims-paying ability is rated in the highest rating category by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

General Municipal Law, Section 10, additionally requires that all securities pledged to secure deposits be held by a third party bank or trust company and be held pursuant to a written Custodial Agreement. The custodial agreement must acknowledge all the necessary provisions in order to provide the County with a perfected security interest, which includes the following:

5. The custodial agreement shall contain a security provision that would provide that the collateral is being pledged by the bank or trust company as security for the public deposits. It shall also provide the conditions under which the securities may be sold, presented for payment, substituted or released and the events that will enable the local government to exercise its rights against the pledged securities.
6. The securities held by the authorized bank or trust company, as agent of and custodian for the County, will be placed separate and apart from the general assets of the custodial bank or trust company. They will not, in any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the security for any other deposit or obligations.
7. The custodian shall confirm the receipt, substitution or release of the securities held on behalf of the County.
8. The types of collateral used to secure County deposits must be in accordance with the most current legislation authorizing various types of collateral, and approved by the County.
9. The County requires a margin of maintenance of 102% of the uninsured portion of deposits collateralized.
10. The County prefers written consent on part of the CFO for release and substitution of securities affecting the County's custodial account.
11. The County requires a monthly update on third party collateral security.
12. The County requires that there be no sub-custodian.
13. The Custodian Bank must be a member of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Operations, Audit And Reporting

The CFO or such designated employee/employees can authorize the purchase of all securities and execute contracts for Repurchase Agreements and Certificates of Deposit on behalf of the County of Onondaga. Oral directions concerning the purchase of securities shall be confirmed in writing. The County shall pay for purchased securities upon the delivery or book-entry thereof.

The County will encourage the purchase of securities and certificates of deposit through a competitive or negotiated process involving email/telephone/fax solicitation of at least three bids for the investment of new or reinvested moneys.

Periodically the County Auditors shall audit the County's investments for compliance with the provisions of these investment guidelines.

Attachment A

The County requires a margin of maintenance of 102% of the uninsured portion of deposits collateralized and the following is a list of eligible securities that may be pledged as collateral for local government bank deposits and investments:

- Obligations issued by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States government sponsored corporation or obligations fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States government sponsored corporation.

100% of the Market Value

- Obligations issued or fully guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank.

100% of the Market Value

- Obligations partially insured or guaranteed by any agency of the United States of America, at a proportion of the market value of the obligation that represents the amount of the insurance or guaranty.

100% of the Market Value of the obligation that represents the amount of the insurance or guaranty

- Obligations issued or fully insured or guaranteed by this state, obligations issued by a municipal corporation, school district or district corporation of this state or obligations or any public benefit corporation which number a specific state statute may be accepted as security for deposit of public moneys.

100% of the Market Value

- Obligations issued by states (other than New York) of the United States rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Highest Rating - 100% Market Value

2nd Highest Rating - 90% Market Value

3rd Highest Rating - 80% Market Value

- Obligations of Puerto Rico rated on one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Highest Rating - 100% Market Value
2nd Highest Rating - 90% Market Value
3rd Highest Rating - 80% Market Value

- Obligations of counties, cities and other governmental entities of another state having the power to levy taxes that are backed by the full faith and credit of such governmental entity and rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Highest Rating - 100% Market Value
2nd Highest Rating - 90% Market Value
3rd Highest Rating - 80% Market Value

- Obligations of domestic corporations rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

80% of Market Value

- Any mortgage related securities, as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which may be purchased by banks under the limitations established by federal bank regulatory agencies.

70% of Market Value

- Commercial paper and bankers' acceptances issued by a bank (other than the bank with which the money is being deposited or invested) rated in the highest short-term category by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization and having maturities of not longer than sixty days from the date they are pledged.

80% of Market Value

- Zero-coupon obligation of the United States government marketed as "Treasury Strips".

80% of Market Value

Appendix E

Explanation of Tax Rates and Equalization

There are four factors that influence the amount of county property taxes that a property owner in Onondaga County will pay: (1) equalization rates, (2) local property assessment, (3) total county tax levy, and (4) sales tax credits.

Equalization Rates

The equalization rate “equalizes” taxes on equal value properties in different assessing districts to offset differences in assessing practices. The equalization rate is established by the State Board of Real Property Services. It is determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Equalization Rate} = \frac{\text{Assessed Value}}{\text{Full Value}}$$

As a result of different assessing practices, each assessing district (the 19 towns and the city) has a different relationship of assessed value to full value. The result is that the total of assessments in the towns and the city may not be equal to the full value of the area.

As a result of the different assessing practices it is impossible to fairly apportion the county tax levy across different assessing districts without using a means to equalize the meaning of the assessed value in relation to full value within each town and the city. Thus, the first major variable in determining the impact of county taxes is the establishment of equalization rates for each municipality.

The State Legislature addressed the problem in 1949 with the creation of the State Board of Real Property Services whose primary function is to establish equalization rates for every assessing district in the state. The equalization rate is a mathematical formula for converting the assessed value of property to its full value. The equalization rate for a community is extremely important because it is the method by which state aid and local taxes are apportioned fairly.

Using revised methodology, the State Board establishes equalization rates using locally derived full values for assessing units where recent reassessment data is available. This is a change from prior years where the emphasis was on individual appraisals. For assessing units where local reassessment data is not available, equalization rates are established as before using property sales and field appraisals.

Local Assessment

The second major variable affecting the amount of County taxes you will pay is the local assessment. In Onondaga County, the assessing districts for county taxes are the towns and the City of Syracuse. The County itself does no assessing. Assessors in the towns and the City determine the total of assessed value in their jurisdiction by totaling their assessments. For the purpose of apportioning the County tax levy, the amount of all exemptions is first subtracted from the total assessed value. Per statute and County resolution, the value of certain partial exemptions is added to the taxable value to derive the taxable assessed value. It is this taxable assessed value that is the basis for the full value determination that dictates what

percentage of the county tax levy will be paid by each of the towns and the city. The full value is determined by dividing the total taxable assessed value by the equalization rate.

Formula A:

$$\text{Local Full Value} = \frac{\text{Taxable Assessed Value}}{\text{Local Equalization Rate}}$$

Formula B:

$$\% \text{ of County Full Value} = \frac{\text{Local Full Value}}{\text{Total County Full Value}}$$

The county full value figure is important because it is the basis for determining the county's full value tax rate and how the property tax levy will be apportioned among town and city residents.

Total County Tax Levy

The third major variable in determining the impact of county taxes is the amount of the county tax levy. This is the only variable that is controlled directly by the County Legislature. The County Executive proposes a county tax levy as part of the balanced budget submitted to the Legislature for review each Fall. The Legislature, following its review of the proposed budget, agrees with or modifies the tax levy. Once the budget is adopted by the County Legislature, the amount to be raised by the property tax is fixed for that fiscal year.

How these three factors (equalization rates, local assessment and tax levy) interweave will determine the county tax impact on local property owners. Only the third, the county tax levy, is within the control of the County Legislature. The amount of the county tax levy will somewhat determine the tax impact; however, it has happened where tax levy reductions at the county level have not translated into tax decreases for the property owner because of changes in assessment or changes in the equalization rate. The converse has also occurred.

The costs of county government are apportioned to local property owners once all other sources of revenue (state and federal aid, sales tax, other revenue, fees, etc.) are subtracted from the anticipated expenditures. The difference between the total of all other sources of revenue and the amount needed to meet the expenses of county government operation is the county tax levy.

Once the tax levy is adopted, the various calculations that determine the tax impact on different property owners can be made. The first is the establishment of a full value county tax rate. There is no property owner who will pay this rate; however, it is used in determining each municipality's share of the County tax levy.

The full value county tax rate is determined by dividing the amount of the tax levy by the county's full value as determined by the local assessors and modified by the equalization rates.

$$\text{Full Value Tax Rate} = \frac{\text{Tax Levy}}{\text{Full Value}}$$

To determine the amount of the county tax levy that must be apportioned to each assessing district (the 19 towns and the city), multiply the full value of each town and the city by the full value tax rate. The result will be the town or city's share of the county tax levy.

Change in the equalization rate can have a substantial impact on taxes. As a rule, when equalization rates decrease, the full value of property increases. When the equalization rates increase, the full value of property decreases. That is, if the equalization rate goes up, then the full value of property goes down and if the equalization rate goes down then the full value of property goes up.

Consider these examples:



Assessed Value = \$10,000

A home assessed at \$10,000 in a town with an equalization rate of 14 percent has a full value of \$71,428 ($\$10,000 / .14$).

$$\frac{\text{Assessment}}{\text{Equalization Rate}} = \frac{\$10,000}{0.14} = \$71,428 \text{ (Full Value)}$$

(A) If, the next year, the equalization rate decreases to 11 percent, the same house still assessed at \$10,000 will have a higher full value. The full value will increase from \$71,428 to \$90,909 ($\$10,000 / .11$).

$$\frac{\text{Assessment}}{\text{Equalization Rate}} = \frac{\$10,000}{0.11} = \$90,909 \text{ (Full Value)}$$

(B) If, the next year, in contrast to the first example, the equalization rate increases to 17 percent, that same house still assessed at \$10,000 will have a lower full value. The full value will decrease from \$71,428 to \$58,824 or ($\$10,000 / .17$).

$$\frac{\text{Assessment}}{\text{Equalization Rate}} = \frac{\$10,000}{0.17} = \$58,824 \text{ (Full Value)}$$

Changes in full value do not mean that individual property has either gained or lost value. The full value calculations are a measurement tool for comparing all property in a particular town or city from year to year.

The importance of the full value calculation, when the full value of property has either increased or decreased at a greater rate than property in other assessing districts, is that it determines whether property

owners will pay a greater or lesser share of the county tax levy. Once the tax levy is determined, it must be apportioned fairly among the 19 towns and the City of Syracuse. This is done on the full value. The amount of the tax levy apportioned to each town represents that town's percentage of the total full value of the county. Therefore, if a particular town has eight (8) percent of the full value of the county, that town's residents will pay eight (8) percent of the county tax levy.

Sales Tax Credits: Impact On County Tax Rates

The effective county tax rates would be the actual tax rates to be paid by property owners within each town (including village residents) if it were not for local sales tax distribution. The city, towns and villages have the option of taking their share of the county sales tax revenue either as cash or as a credit against the county tax. The difference in the way each municipality has elected to receive its sales tax revenue creates major variations in the actual county tax rates that appear on tax bills in January.

The sales tax credit figures are stated in dollars per \$1,000 of assessed value. Subtracting those figures from the effective county tax rate results in the actual county tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed value within each town and the city.

Summary

The actual county tax rate for each town and the city is the result of four factors:

1. Equalization rates
2. Local property assessment
3. Total County tax levy
4. Sales tax credit

The resulting rates produced by these four factors result in an effective county tax rate. That rate, when converted to assessed value within each assessing district, will vary widely from each government unit because of differences in local assessment and equalization rates.

Appendix F

NYS Real Property System

S495 Exemption Impact Report County Summary 2011

Total Assessed Value	\$21,101,041,868
Equalized Total Assessed Value	\$25,075,053,984

	Statutory Authority	Number of Exemptions	Total Equalized Value of Exemptions	Percent Value Exempted
Exemption Name				
25200 Total		1	2,000,000	0.01%
50000 Total		38	4,172,008	0.02%
Agric Land-Indiv Not In Ag Dist Total	Ag Mkts L 306	638	33,211,401	0.13%
Agricultural Building Total	Rptl 483	130	9,864,004	0.04%
Agricultural District Total	Ag-Mkts L 305	2,027	56,405,487	0.22%
Agricultural Society Total	Rptl 450	8	773,948	0.00%
Alt Vet Ex-War Period-Combat Total	Rptl 458-A	6,440	216,576,835	0.86%
Alt Vet Ex-War Period-Disability Total	Rptl 458-A	1,311	42,901,910	0.17%
Alt Vet Ex-War Period-Non-Combat Total	Rptl 458-A	8,184	170,462,762	0.68%
Boces Total	Rptl 408	1	3,637,100	0.01%
Business Investment Property Post 8/5/97 Total	Rptl 485-B	301	86,518,293	0.35%
City - Generally Total	Rptl 406(1)	19	2,917,500	0.01%
City O/S Limits - Aviation Total	Rptl 406(7)	56	75,699,293	0.30%
Clergy Total	Rptl 460	202	2,126,258	0.01%
Co - Generally Total	Rptl 406(1)	301	318,510,652	1.27%
Cold War Veterans (10%) Total	Rptl 458-B	3	46,933	0.00%
Cold War Veterans (15%) Total	Rptl 458-B	941	20,151,116	0.08%
Cold War Veterans (Disabled) Total	Rptl 458-B	30	708,061	0.00%
County Owned Reforested Land Total	Rptl 406(6)	10	894,066	0.00%
Disabilities And Limited Incomes Total	Rptl 459-C	550	25,546,294	0.10%
Fair Pollution Control Facility Total	Rptl 477-A	2	2,785,722	0.01%
Farm Or Food Processing Labor Camps Or Commissaries	Rptl 483-D	6	220,200	0.00%
Forest Land Certd After 8/74 Total	Rptl 480-A	5	201,078	0.00%
Fraternal Organization Total	Rptl 428	15	1,221,624	0.00%
Historical Society Total	Rptl 444	6	883,500	0.00%
Inc Volunteer Fire Co Or Dept Total	Rptl 464(2)	99	44,585,906	0.18%
Industrial Waste Treatment Fac Total	Rptl 477	2	8,640,400	0.03%
Ltd Prof Housing Co Total	P H Fi L 33,556,654-A	7	9,514,844	0.04%
Municipal Industrial Dev Agency Total	Rptl 412-A	128	339,754,604	1.35%
Nonprof Corp - Char (Const Prot) Total	Rptl 420-A	71	33,758,821	0.13%
Nonprof Corp - Educl(Const Prot) Total	Rptl 420-A	65	36,584,709	0.15%
Nonprof Corp - Hospital Total	Rptl 420-A	15	77,512,908	0.31%
Nonprof Corp - Moral/Mental Imp Total	Rptl 420-A	25	14,093,390	0.06%
Nonprof Corp - Relig(Const Prot) Total	Rptl 420-A	386	274,074,233	1.09%
Nonprof Corp - Specified Uses Total	Rptl 420-B	102	44,988,462	0.18%
Nonprof Med, Dental, Hosp Svce Total	Rptl 486	3	10,390,074	0.04%
Nonprofit Health Maintenance Org Total	Rptl 486-A	1	110,000	0.00%

S495 Exemption Impact Report County Summary 2011

Exemption Name	Statutory Authority	Number of Exemptions	Total Equalized Value of Exemptions	Percent Value Exempted
Not-For-Profit Hous Co - Hostels Total	Rptl 422	18	3,006,038	0.01%
Not-For-Profit Housing Co Total	Rptl 422	21	18,751,721	0.07%
Not-For-Profit Housing Company Total	Rptl 422	18	21,205,751	0.08%
Not-For-Profit Nursing Home Co Total	Rptl 422	17	21,205,108	0.08%
NYS - Generally Total	Rptl 404(1)	428	112,647,211	0.45%
NYS Owned Reforestation Land Total	Rptl 534	7	2,096,374	0.01%
NYS Savings&Loan Insurance Fund Total	Bnkg L 420-E	1	3,437,000	0.01%
Paraplegic Vets Total	Rptl 458(3)	17	3,203,461	0.01%
Persons Age 65 Or Over Total	Rptl 467	9,503	392,610,728	1.57%
Physically Disabled Total	Rptl 459	31	770,151	0.00%
Privately Owned Cemetery Land Total	Rptl 446	182	19,334,917	0.08%
Public Authority - Local Total	Rptl 412	46	109,511,167	0.44%
Public Authority - State Total	Rptl 412	9	20,495,900	0.08%
Redevelopment Housing Co Total	P H Fi L 125 & 127	7	4,636,300	0.02%
Res Of Clergy - Relig Corp Owner Total	Rptl 462	66	12,116,090	0.05%
School District Total	Rptl 408	167	738,287,402	2.94%
Silos, Manure Storage Tanks, Total	Rptl 483-A	192	2,240,247	0.01%
Solar Or Wind Energy System Total	Rptl 487	9	191,488	0.00%
Spec Dist Used For Purpose Estab Total	Rptl 410	37	12,417,463	0.05%
Temporary Greenhouses Total	Rptl 483-C	20	338,366	0.00%
Town - Cemetery Land Total	Rptl 446	7	348,448	0.00%
Town - Generally Total	Rptl 406(1)	549	79,431,416	0.32%
Urban Ren: Owner-Mun U R Agency Total	Gen Muny 555 & 560	11	6,497,300	0.03%
USA - Generally Total	Rptl 400(1)	33	64,762,693	0.26%
USA - Specified Uses Total	State L 54	6	3,904,081	0.02%
Vet Pro Rata: Full Value Assmt Total	Rptl 458(5)	7	208,450	0.00%
Veterans Exemption Incr/Decr In Total	Rptl 458(5)	2,226	137,619,166	0.55%
Veterans Organization Total	Rptl 452	20	4,735,132	0.02%
Vets Ex Based On Eligible Funds Total	Rptl 458(1)	735	47,201,591	0.19%
Vg - Cemetery Land Total	Rptl 446	2	549,889	0.00%
Vg - Generally Total	Rptl 406(1)	275	55,675,843	0.22%
Vg O/S Limits - Sewer Or Water Total	Rptl 406(3)	3	376,000	0.00%
Vg O/S Limits - Specified Uses Total	Rptl 406(2)	14	2,340,800	0.01%
Volunteer Firefighters And Ambulance Workers In Certain Counties (School District Eligible) Total	Rptl 466-C,D,E,F,G,H&I	658	1,950,160	0.01%
Volunteer Firemen In Villages Total	Rptl 466	1	538	0.00%

S495 Exemption Impact Report County Summary 2011

Total System Exemptions Exclusive of System Exemptions:	37,434	\$3,872,376,778	15.44%
Total System Exemptions (50000)	38	\$4,172,008	0.02%
Totals:	37,472	\$3,876,548,786	15.46%

City of Syracuse:	8,815	\$4,450,941,308	
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Values have been equalized using the Uniform Percentage of Value. The Exempt amounts do not take into consideration, payments in lieu of taxes or other payments for municipal services.

Amount, if any, attributable to payments in lieu of taxes:			
	2011 Payments to date	\$2,588,164	
	2011 Budgeted	\$2,499,888	
Total Equalized Assessed Value County and City:		\$33,846,228,492	
Total Equalized Value of Exemptions:		\$8,327,490,094	24.6%

Appendix G

Glossary of Terms

Like professionals in any specialized field, those who work with the real property tax on a daily basis have developed their own vocabulary to facilitate communication. To help you have a better understanding of real property taxation, this glossary of commonly used terms is provided.

Ad Valorem Literally, Latin for “at value”. In the context of the property tax it means that the property is taxed on the basis of a value assigned to it. In New York this assigned value is called an “assessment”. When a property tax is referred to as an “ad valorem levy”, it means a jurisdiction-wide tax rate per thousand (or per hundred) dollars of assessed value in established and applied to the assessed value of all taxable property in the jurisdiction to determine each property owner’s share of the jurisdiction expenses.

Assessing Unit A local government jurisdiction (county, city, town or village) having the responsibility for setting assessments on property.

Assessment The value of real property for tax purposes. An assessment is set by the local assessor or board of assessors and entered on the assessment roll. In many municipalities the assessed value of a parcel is usually less than its appraised full value.

Assessment Roll The listing of all parcels of real property located in an assessing unit or taxing jurisdiction, the assessment placed on them and exemption allowed. An assessment roll does not indicate the amounts of taxes levied against properties.

Assessor An official in an assessing unit having the authority to establish assessments on real property. Single assessors are appointed usually for a six-year term. Multiple-member boards of assessors are elected biennially in staggered two and four year terms. All towns and most cities are required to appoint an assessor unless these municipalities choose to retain elected assessors.

Equalization Rates A measurement of the relationship of total taxable assessed value to total taxable full value in an assessing unit. It is not a grade, a rating, a gift or a penalty. It is simply a statement of a relationship existing between total assessed value and total full value. For example, suppose that a taxing jurisdiction had a total assessed value (AV) of \$10,000,000 and it was determined that the full value assessment (FV) is \$20,000,000. Then the equalization rate (ER), is obtained by applying the formula $ER = AV / FV$. In this example the equalization rate would be .50 or 50%.

Equalized Full Value The estimated full value of all taxable real property in a municipality, taxing jurisdiction or portion of a taxing jurisdiction established by dividing its total taxable assessed value by the equalization rate. For example, suppose that a taxing jurisdiction had a total assessed value (AV) of \$10,000,000 and it was determined that the average ratio of assessed value to full value is .25 (ER), then the equalized full value (EFV) of property is obtained by applying the formula $EFV = AV \text{ divided by } ER$. In this example, the equalized full value would be \$40,000,000.

Exemption A release from the obligation of having to pay taxes on all or part of the assessed value of a parcel of real property. An exemption may be granted only on authorization of a specific state statute. When an exemption is granted, the jurisdiction's effective tax base or total taxable assessed value is reduced.

Fractional Assessment Any assessment made at less than current full value; also the practice of assessing at less than full value.

Full Value Often assumed to be the same as market value (see below).

Level of Assessment The percentage of full value at which an assessment is made on a tax parcel in an assessing unit.

Market Value (1) As defined by the courts, is the highest price estimated in terms of money which a property will bring if exposed for sale in the open market allowing a reasonable time to find a purchaser who buys with knowledge of all the uses to which it is adapted and for which it is capable of being used. (2) Frequently, it is referred to as the price at which a willing-seller would sell and a willing-buyer would buy, neither being under abnormal pressure. (3) It is the price expectable if a reasonable time is allowed to find a purchaser and if both seller and prospective buyer are fully informed.

Parcel A tract or plot of land as legally designated on tax maps for assessment purposes.

Revaluation The process of placing a full of market value assessment on property that is currently assessed at a fractional level of full value. The purposes of a revaluation are to update the jurisdiction's assessment rolls and to bring all assessments up to full value.

Office of Real Property Services (ORPS) A state agency responsible for assessment oversight and a number of assessment services. It makes non-binding appraisals of utility and other complex properties at the request of local governments. It determines ceiling valuations for railroad, forest and agricultural property, which, although not technically assessments, are operative for real property tax purposes. The ORPS also determines equalization rates, administers a number of state aid programs, and provides assistance to local assessors and tax directors.

Tax or Taxation A charge imposed upon real property by or on behalf of a county, city, town, village or school district for municipal or school district purposes, but does not include a special ad valorem levy or a special assessment.

Tax Levy The total amount of money to be raised from the property tax by any local government in any year. The amount is determined by local government or other taxing jurisdiction.

Tax Rate The levy divided by the total taxable assessed value of a municipality, usually stated as dollars per thousand (or per hundred) of assessed value.

Tax Roll An extension of an assessment roll showing the various levies for one tax year against each parcel.

Taxable Status Date The date when the assessor must have a listing of all taxable real property and the names of the owners of the property in the taxing jurisdiction. For most towns this date is March 1. In cities, the taxable status date is determined from charter provisions.

Taxable Assessed Value The assessed value of a parcel of real property against which the tax rate is multiplied to compute the tax due on the parcel. In case of a partial exemption, the exempt value is subtracted from the assessed value in order to determine the taxable assessed value.

Value The monetary relationship between properties and those who buy, sell, or use those properties.