STATE OF NEW YORK

Basic Financial Statements and Other Supplementary Information

for Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023

New York State Comptroller THOMAS P. DiNAPOLI

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EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

THOMAS P. DiNAPOLI
STATE COMPTROLLER

110 STATE STREET
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12236

STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER

July 27, 2023

To Members of the New York State Legislature:

In accordance with Section 8(9) of the State Finance Law, I am pleased to enclose my 2023 Financial Report to the Legislature which includes the 2023 basic financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, together with the report of the State's independent auditors, dated July 27, 2023.

Sincerely,

Thomas P. DiNapoli
State Comptroller

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KPMG LLP
515 Broadway
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Independent Auditors' Report

The Audit Committee
New York State Legislature:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the 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, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the accompanying 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, 2023, 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.

We did not audit the financial statements of the following entities and funds:

- *Business-Type Activities*

  100% State's Lottery, which is a major enterprise fund.

  100% City University of New York (CUNY), which is a major enterprise fund.

  These funds collectively represent 29% and 54% of the total assets and revenues, respectively, of the business-type activities.

- *Fiduciary Activities*

  Tuition Savings Program that represents 12% and 5% of the total assets and revenues, respectively, of the aggregate remaining fund information.

- *Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units*

  The discretely presented component units listed in note 14 to the basic financial statements collectively represent 70% and 74% of the total assets and revenues, respectively, of the aggregate discretely presented component units.

Those statements 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 entities and funds listed above are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the State of New York and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State of New York's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 State of New York's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State of New York's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the management's discussion and analysis and the information listed under Required Supplementary Information in the accompanying table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board 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 and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of New York's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information listed in the accompanying table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such 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. The 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. In our opinion, the other supplementary information listed in the accompanying table of contents is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 27, 2023 on our consideration of the State of New York'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 solely 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 the effectiveness of the State of New York's 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 of New York's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KPMG LLP

Albany, New York
July 27, 2023

STATE OF NEW YORK

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(unaudited)

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is required supplementary information to the State of New York's financial statements. It provides a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the State of New York (State) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023. 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 a net position surplus of $30.9 billion, comprising $274 billion in total assets and $18 billion in deferred outflows of resources, less $233.3 billion in total liabilities and $27.8 billion in deferred inflows of resources (Table 1).

- The State's net position increased by $28.6 billion as a result of this year's operations. The net position for governmental activities increased by $25.3 billion and the net position for business-type activities increased by $3.3 billion due to current year operations (Table 2).

- The State's governmental activities had total revenues of $268.2 billion, which exceeded total expenses of $238.5 billion, excluding transfers to business-type activities of $4.5 billion, by $29.7 billion (Table 2).

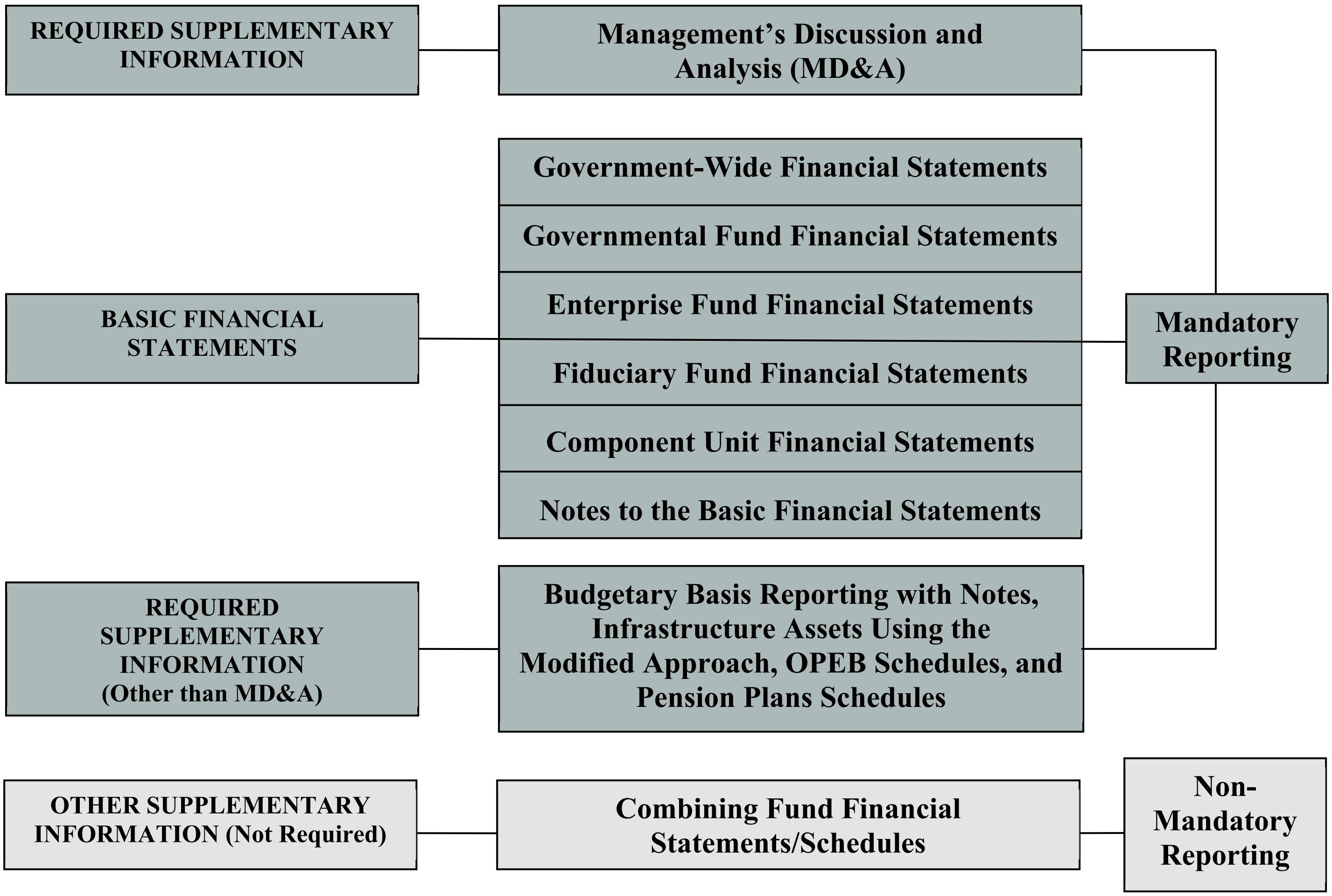
- The total cost of all the State's programs, which includes $25.5 billion in business-type activities, was $264 billion (Table 2).

- The General Fund reported a surplus this year of $15.4 billion, which increased the accumulated fund balance to $42.9 billion.

- Total debt outstanding at year-end was $63.9 billion, comprising $47.9 billion in governmental activities and $16 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 28 and 29, 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 30. For governmental activities, these statements show how services were financed in the short-term, as well as the amount of resources that remain available 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 14. 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 (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources, and (b) 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 nonfinancial 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 regulate 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 43 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 one other component unit in with the governmental activities, because it provides 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 18. The fund financial statements begin on page 30 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 as well as 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 37).

Reporting the State's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The State is the trustee, or fiduciary, for certain of its employees' postretirement benefit and 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 39 and 40, 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 – one provides services exclusively to the State government itself, the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (TSFC), and the rest provide services directly to citizens. The financial position and activities of 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 Combining Statement of Net Position and the Combining Statement of Activities for the component units. 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 of its 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. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the State reported a net position surplus of $30.9 billion, comprising $77.7 billion in net investment in capital assets, and $10.8 billion in restricted net position, offset by an unrestricted net position deficit of $57.6 billion.

Net position reported for governmental activities increased by $25.3 billion to a $46.5 billion net position surplus.

The following table (Table 1) was derived from the current and prior year government-wide Statements of Net Position:

Table 1
Net Position as of March 31, 2023 and 2022
(Amounts in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities*		Total Primary Government	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Assets:						
Noncapital assets:						
Cash and investments	$ 88,392	$ 82,385	$ 10,994	$ 10,098	$ 99,386	$ 92,483
Receivables, net	47,708	49,117	4,968	5,863	52,676	54,980
Other	4,172	652	1,018	294	5,190	946
Total noncapital assets	**140,272**	**132,154**	**16,980**	**16,255**	**157,252**	**148,409**
Capital assets	97,064	93,337	19,615	18,901	116,679	112,238
Total assets	**237,336**	**225,491**	**36,595**	**35,156**	**273,931**	**260,647**
Deferred outflows of resources	**14,739**	**17,871**	**3,269**	**3,633**	**18,008**	**21,504**
Liabilities:						
Other liabilities	71,870	77,201	3,838	4,246	75,708	81,447
Long-term liabilities	112,936	116,822	44,625	47,216	157,561	164,038
Total liabilities	**184,806**	**194,023**	**48,463**	**51,462**	**233,269**	**245,485**
Deferred inflows of resources	**20,816**	**23,985**	**6,966**	**6,189**	**27,782**	**30,174**
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	75,994	72,836	1,688	1,225	77,682	74,061
Restricted	8,957	15,546	1,882	1,874	10,839	17,420
Unrestricted deficits	(38,498)	(63,028)	(19,135)	(21,961)	(57,633)	(84,989)
Total net position	**$ 46,453**	**$ 25,354**	**$ (15,565)**	**$ (18,862)**	**$ 30,888**	**$ 6,492**

* As of June 30, 2022 and 2021 for SUNY and CUNY activities

Unrestricted net position for governmental activities is 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. The net position deficit in unrestricted governmental activities of $38.5 billion decreased by $24.5 billion (38.9 percent) in 2023, and exists primarily because the State has issued debt for purposes not resulting in a capital asset related to State governmental activities and because of the obligation related to other postemployment benefits ($52.6 billion). Such outstanding debt included: borrowing for local highway and bridge projects ($3.9 billion), local mass transit projects ($6.6 billion), and a wide variety of grants and other expenditures not resulting in State capital assets ($14.6 billion). The majority of such debt resulted in capital assets owned by local governments and public authorities and included a STARC debt refunding grant for NYC. 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 deficit in business-type activities decreased by $3.3 billion (18 percent) to $15.6 billion in 2023 as compared to $18.9 billion in 2022. The decrease in net position deficit for business-type activities was due to CUNY Senior Colleges' revenues and State support exceeding expenses by $342 million, SUNY revenues and State support exceeding expenses by $1.6 billion, and employer contributions and other revenue exceeding unemployment benefit payments for the Unemployment Insurance Fund by $1.4 billion. This was partially offset by Lottery education aid transfers exceeding net income by $100 million.

The following table (Table 2) was derived from the current and prior year government-wide Statements of Activities:

Table 2
Changes in Net Position for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2023 and 2022
(Amounts in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities*		Total Primary Government	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 27,271	$ 26,555	$ 19,796	$ 19,758	$ 47,067	$ 46,313
Operating grants and contributions	100,401	95,239	4,372	27,628	104,773	122,867
Capital grants and contributions	1,805	1,247	97	21	1,902	1,268
General revenues:						
Taxes	117,475	109,643	-	-	117,475	109,643
Other	21,266	19,169	967	1,191	22,233	20,360
Total revenues	**268,218**	**251,853**	**25,232**	**48,598**	**293,450**	**300,451**
Expenses:						
Education	44,877	40,701	-	-	44,877	40,701
Public health	109,812	105,374	-	-	109,812	105,374
Public welfare	25,064	27,207	-	-	25,064	27,207
Public safety	14,836	9,700	-	-	14,836	9,700
Transportation	12,958	15,879	-	-	12,958	15,879
Other	30,928	30,995	-	-	30,928	30,995
Lottery	-	-	7,031	6,907	7,031	6,907
Unemployment insurance	-	-	2,305	26,118	2,305	26,118
State University of New York	-	-	11,860	12,004	11,860	12,004
City University of New York	-	-	4,284	3,838	4,284	3,838
Total expenses	**238,475**	**229,856**	**25,480**	**48,867**	**263,955**	**278,723**
Increase (decrease) in net position before transfers	**29,743**	**21,997**	**(248)**	**(269)**	**29,495**	**21,728**
Transfers	(4,458)	(3,946)	3,549	2,376	(909)	(1,570)
Changes in net position	**25,285**	**18,051**	**3,301**	**2,107**	**28,586**	**20,158**
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	**21,168**	**7,303**	**(18,866)**	**(20,969)**	**2,302**	**(13,666)**
Net position, end of year	**$ 46,453**	**$ 25,354**	**$ (15,565)**	**$ (18,862)**	**$ 30,888**	**$ 6,492**

* As of June 30, 2022 and 2021 for SUNY and CUNY activities

Governmental Activities

In fiscal year 2023, the State's total revenues for governmental activities of $268.2 billion exceeded its total expenses of $238.5 billion by $29.7 billion (Table 2). However, as shown in the Statement of Activities on page 29, the amount that State taxpayers ultimately financed for activities through State taxes and other State revenues was $138.7 billion. Overall, the State's governmental program revenues, including intergovernmental aid, fees for services and capital grants, were $129.5 billion in 2023. The State paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of governmental activities with $117.5 billion in taxes and $21.2 billion in unrestricted grants and 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, 2023 and 2022
(Amounts in millions)

	2023			2022
	Total Cost of Services	Program Revenues	Net Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
Education	$ 44,877	$ 7,895	$ 36,982	$ 32,768
Public health	109,812	82,283	27,529	26,484
Public welfare	25,064	18,648	6,416	6,040
Public safety	14,836	9,441	5,395	5,911
Transportation	12,958	4,018	8,940	12,339
All others	30,928	7,192	23,736	23,273
Totals	**$ 238,475**	**$ 129,477**	**$ 108,998**	**$ 106,815**

Business-Type Activities

The cost of all business-type activities this year was $25.5 billion, a decrease of $23.4 billion over the $48.9 billion cost in 2022 (Table 2). Decreases in spending for Unemployment Insurance Benefit Fund payments, SUNY hospitals and clinics, and SUNY and CUNY Senior Colleges' educational and general expenses were slightly offset by increases in Lottery benefits and prizes paid. As shown in the Statement of Activities on page 29, the amount reported as transfers that governmental activities ultimately financed for business-type activities was $3.5 billion after activity costs were paid by those directly benefiting from the programs ($19.8 billion), operating grants and contributions ($4.4 billion), and capital grants and contributions ($97 million). The increase in revenues from charges for services ($38 million) resulted from an increase in Lottery ticket and video gaming sales, as well as auxiliary enterprises revenues and the increase in employer contributions. The decrease in operating grants and contributions ($23.3 billion) is a result of lower federal grants received by the State in the Unemployment Insurance Benefit Fund used for payment of claims related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 fiscal year, its governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet on page 30) reported a combined fund balance of $65.8 billion. Included in this year's total change in fund balance is a surplus of $15.4 billion in the State's General Fund, resulting from expenditures exceeding revenues by $16.7 billion, which was offset by net other financing sources of $32.1 billion to the General Fund. The General Fund reported increases in personal income taxes ($24.6 billion), consumption and uses taxes ($2.6 billion), other taxes ($1.3 billion), and miscellaneous revenues ($4.5 billion), offset by decreases in business taxes ($6.6 billion) and federal grants ($2.2 billion). Compared to the prior year, personal income tax revenue increased due to lower estimated final return payments coupled with the reclassification of the Pass-Through Entity Tax from business taxes to personal income tax. The Federal grant revenue decreased due to a decline in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to the General Fund for use in operations. Total General Fund revenues increased $24.2 billion, while expenditures increased $8.5 billion. Local assistance expenditures increased by $3.7 billion, due primarily to the timing of education assistance as well as public health expenditures, offset by a decrease in general government expenditures. State operations expenditures increased $4.8 billion. The State ended the 2022-23 fiscal year with a General Fund accumulated fund balance of $42.9 billion. Due to the nature of the State's Federal Special Revenue Funds, there is no fund balance. Revenues and expenditures primarily consist of federal grant receipts and local assistance grants, with the largest spending occurring in the public health and public welfare grant program areas. Revenues exceeded expenditures this year by $1.9 billion, offset by other financing sources of $1.9 billion, which resulted in a net change to fund balance of zero. Also included in this year's total change in fund balance is a deficit of $1.4 billion in the State's General Debt Service Fund, resulting from revenues exceeding expenditures by $36.3 billion, which was offset by net other financing uses of $37.7 billion. The General Debt Service Fund reported decreases in personal income taxes ($3 billion), business taxes ($8.2 billion) and net other financing uses ($7.6 billion), offset by increases in consumption and use taxes ($0.7 billion) and debt service expenditures ($2.9 billion). Compared to the prior year, personal income tax revenue decreased due to a decrease in dedicated revenues. The increase in consumption and use taxes was due to an increase in allocated revenues following the retirement of LGAC bonds. The General Debt Service Fund revenues decreased by $10.5 billion, while debt service expenditures increased $2.9 billion due to defeasances on outstanding debt. The decrease in net financing uses was primarily due to a decrease in transfers of excess revenues ($8.6 billion) to the General Fund after debt service requirements were met, offset by an increase in payments to escrow agents for refundings ($1 billion). The General Debt Service Fund ended the 2022-23 fiscal year with an accumulated fund balance of $6.5 billion.

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 2022-23 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 2022-23: the original financial plan (the "Enacted Budget Financial Plan" issued May 20, 2022) and the final financial plan (the "Updated Financial Plan" issued March 8, 2023).

General Fund receipts exceeded disbursements by $10.4 billion in the 2022-23 fiscal year. Total General Fund receipts for the year (including transfers from other funds) were $103.2 billion. Total General Fund disbursements for the year (including transfers to other funds) were $92.8 billion. The State ended FY 2023 in a stronger overall position in comparison to the estimates in both the Enacted Budget Financial Plan and the Updated Financial Plan. Results reflected both strong receipts and disbursements that fell substantially below budgeted levels. The excess resources that were available at the close of FY 2023 have been carried forward through available balances and reserves, as well as used to prepay future expenses to reduce costs in future years of the Financial Plan.

Tax receipts and General Fund continue to be impacted by the enactment of the Pass-Through Entity Tax (PTET) program which resulted in business tax collections of $14.9 billion and a reduction in PIT collections by an estimated $17 billion due to PTET credits, resulting in a net $2.1 billion reduction in tax receipts. The net reduction is offset by the use of a portion of the General Fund balance set aside for this purpose to cover the timing difference between PTET collections and related PIT credits across fiscal years.

The General Fund ended the fiscal year with a closing cash fund balance of $43.5 billion, which consisted of $6.2 billion in the State's rainy day reserve funds ($1.6 billion in the Tax Stabilization Reserve Account and $4.7 billion in the Rainy Day Reserve Fund), $26 million in the Community Projects Fund, $21 million in the Contingency Reserve Fund, and $37.1 billion in the Refund Reserve Account. At the close of the 2022-23 fiscal year, the Division of the Budget (DOB) informally designated a portion of the $37.1 billion on deposit in the Refund Reserve for timing of PTET/PIT Credits ($14.4 billion), economic uncertainties ($13.3 billion), debt management ($2.4 billion), transfers to capital projects funds ($1.6 billion), pandemic assistance ($245 million), and labor settlements/agency operations ($765 million). These amounts can be used for other purposes.

General Fund receipts in the 2022-23 fiscal year were $14.9 billion higher than the Enacted Budget Financial Plan estimate. Personal income tax (PIT) receipts, including transfers from other funds after debt service payments, exceeded projections by $9.2 billion across current estimated payments, final returns, delinquencies, and withholding, as well as lower current year refunds and advanced credit payments. A larger than expected state/city offset reconciliation and prior year refunds slightly offset the higher PIT receipts. Higher PIT receipts are also attributable to tax year 2021 PTET credits, which were expected to materialize as current year refunds but appear to have been recognized through reduced extension payments as well. PIT receipts, excluding debt prepayments and PTET, were $5.2 billion higher than projected. In addition, General Fund PIT receipts were affected by the prepayment of debt service due in future years, which reduced PIT receipts deposited to the General Fund. Strong sales tax collections were the main driver of higher consumption/use tax receipts. Higher than projected business taxes were attributable to increased audits, partially offset by lower gross taxes. Other taxes exceeded initial projections due to the receipt of super-large estate tax payments. Miscellaneous receipts exceeded initial estimates due mainly to higher investment income due to rising interest rates, Abandoned Property, reimbursements, and Extraordinary Settlements. Transfers from other funds exceeded initial estimates due to the Transaction Risk Reserve which was included in the initial estimates to guard against unexpected declines in receipts or costs related to transaction risk execution.

General Fund disbursements in 2022-23 were $3.3 billion below the Enacted Budget Financial Plan estimate. Local Assistance spending was $3.5 billion lower than planned due to the timing of payments and conservative estimation of spending. Agency operations were $32 million below initial expectations, due primarily to lower than anticipated personnel spending as agencies continue to face challenges with staff recruitment and retention, which was mostly offset by higher NPS spending driven by a delay in Federal FEMA reimbursement, Healthcare Worker Bonuses, and GSCs spending related to the partial acceleration of FY 2024 Health Insurance and Workers Compensation payments. Transfers to other funds were $185 million higher than initial projections due to increased spending and delayed reimbursements in the DHBTF, partially offset by lower than anticipated transfers to the Indigent Legal Services and Internal Services Funds.

Net operating results compared to the Updated Financial Plan were positive by $4.5 billion with a net operating surplus of $10.4 billion. The improvement was comprised of $2.8 billion in higher receipts and lower disbursements of $1.7 billion. Higher receipts occurred primarily due to PTET collections and the transfer from the Transaction Risk Reserve which was included in the estimates to guard against unexpected declines in receipts or costs related to transaction risk execution, partially offset by the payment of debt service due in future years. Lower disbursements were driven by normal underspending and conservative estimation of disbursements.

The State's current year General Fund GAAP surplus of $15.4 billion reported on page 32 differs from the General Fund's cash basis operating surplus of $10.4 billion reported in the reconciliation found under Budgetary Basis Reporting on page 174. This variation results from differences in basis of accounting, and 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 March 31, 2023, the State has $116.7 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 $1.7 billion over last year.

Table 4
Capital Assets as of March 31, 2023 and 2022
(Net of depreciation, amounts in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities*, as restated		Total Primary Government	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022****	**2023**	**2022****
Land and land improvements	$ 4,694	$ 4,647	$ 1,144	$ 1,129	$ 5,838	$ 5,776
Land preparation	4,338	4,299	-	-	4,338	4,299
Buildings	5,376	5,453	13,213	13,319	18,589	18,772
Equipment and library books	346	368	834	810	1,180	1,178
Leases	2,229	1,922	911	966	3,140	2,888
Construction in progress	3,567	2,680	2,474	2,369	6,041	5,049
Infrastructure	75,920	75,337	854	884	76,774	76,221
Artwork and historical treasures	-	-	47	46	47	46
Intangible assets	594	609	138	152	732	761
Totals	**$ 97,064**	**$ 95,315**	**$ 19,615**	**$ 19,675**	**$ 116,679**	**$ 114,990**

*As of June 30, 2022 and 2021 for SUNY and CUNY activities
** 2022 balances restated as a result of the implementation of GASB 87, *Leases* and GASB 96, *Subscription-Based IT Arrangements*

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 GASB Statement 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 currently has 42,744 lane miles of roads. The State has 7,920 bridges in the inventory, of which 7,702 are highway bridges. The remainder include railroad and pedestrian structures.

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, in 2016, the State transitioned to the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) element-based rating system that utilizes a 1 (good) through 4 (severe) scale as mandated by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The new bridge goal will be based on the percentage of Structurally Deficient (SD) bridges as defined by FHWA. The SD calculations are based on the National Bridge Inventory (NBI) inspection data that has been collected by the DOT for more than 15 years and reported to FHWA on an annual basis. Prior to 2016, the State used a numerical inspection condition rating (CR) scale ranging from 1 (minimum) to 7 (maximum). Under this prior rating system, bridges with a CR rating greater than 5.8 are in good condition, and generally require preventive and corrective maintenance actions; bridges receiving a rating between 4.9 (inclusive) and 5.8 (inclusive) are in fair protective condition, and generally require relatively minor preventive and corrective maintenance actions; those rated between 4.4 (inclusive) and 4.9 are in fair corrective condition, and generally require moderate preventive and corrective maintenance actions; and bridges assigned a rating less than 4.4 are considered to be in poor condition, and generally require major rehabilitation or replacement. 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. Using the new criteria to identify Structurally Deficient bridges, it is the State's intention to maintain the percentage of SD bridges at or below 15 percent of the State highway bridge population. Previously, it was the State's intention to maintain the bridges at an average condition rating level of between 5.3 and 5.6. Capital spending for highway and bridge maintenance and preservation projects was approximately $1.5 billion in 2023.

The State's 2023-24 fiscal year capital budget calls for it to spend $17.2 billion for capital projects, of which $7.5 billion is for transportation projects. To pay for these capital projects, the State plans to use $468 million in general obligation bond proceeds, $6.2 billion in other financing arrangements with public authorities, $3.6 billion in federal funds, and $6.9 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. For further information on capital asset balances, refer to Note 5. For a comparison of estimated-to-actual spending for maintenance and preservation costs, refer to the RSI.

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 contractual obligations where the State's legal obligation to make payments is subject to and paid from annual appropriations made by the Legislature. Installation commitments and mortgage loan commitments, which represent $216 million as of March 31, 2023, 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 directly 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. As of March 31, 2023, there are no swap agreements outstanding.

At March 31, 2023, the State had $63.9 billion in bonds, notes, and other financing agreements outstanding compared with $69.7 billion in the prior year, a decrease of $5.8 billion as shown below in Table 5.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt as of March 31, 2023 and 2022
(Amounts in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities*		Total Primary Government	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022****	**2023**	**2022**
State-supported debt as defined by the State Finance Law:						
General obligation bonds (voter-approved)	$ 1,836	$ 1,996	$ -	$ -	$ 1,836	$ 1,996
Other financing arrangements	40,806	45,643	14,219	14,234	55,025	59,877
Municipal Bond Bank Agency (MBBA) Special Purpose School Aid bonds	-	30	-	-	-	30
Installation commitments	1	32	156	134	157	166
Mortgage loan commitments	-	-	59	61	59	61
Other long-term debt	-	-	87	95	87	95
Unamortized bond premiums (discounts)	5,298	6,019	1,482	1,419	6,780	7,438
Totals	**$ 47,941**	**$ 53,720**	**$ 16,003**	**$ 15,943**	**$ 63,944**	**$ 69,663**

*As of June 30, 2022 and 2021 for SUNY and CUNY activities
** As restated

In addition to the debt outlined above, the State reported $2.2 billion in collateralized borrowings ($252 million in governmental activities and $1.9 billion in business-type activities) for which specific revenues have been pledged. In the prior year, the State reported $2.2 billion in collateralized borrowings ($268 million in governmental activities and $1.9 billion in business-type activities).

During the 12-month period reported, the State issued $6.8 billion in bonds, of which $1.6 billion was for refunding and $5.2 billion was for new borrowing (Table 6). For additional information related to outstanding debt, see Note 7 of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements. 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	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Voter-approved debt:						
General obligation:						
New issues	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Refunding issues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total voter-approved debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-voter-approved debt:						
Other financing arrangements:						
New issues	3,305	7,948	1,935	959	5,240	8,907
Refunding issues	899	1,242	672	502	1,571	1,744
Total non-voter-approved debt	**4,204**	**9,190**	**2,607**	**1,461**	**6,811**	**10,651**
Totals	**$ 4,204**	**$ 9,190**	**$ 2,607**	**$ 1,461**	**$ 6,811**	**$ 10,651**

*As of June 30, 2022 and 2021 for SUNY and CUNY activities

The State's assigned general obligation bond ratings on March 31, 2023 were as follows: AA+ by Standard & Poor's Investor Services (S&P), Aa1 by Moody's Investor Service, Inc., and AA+ by Fitch 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 $6.4 billion 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. For detailed information related to general obligation bonds, refer to Note 6.

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 term length 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.

State legislation authorized in connection with the Enacted Budgets for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years suspended the Debt Reform Act as part of the State response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Accordingly, any State-supported debt issued in 2021-22 and 2022-23 is not limited to capital purposes and is not counted towards the statutory caps on debt outstanding and debt service.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING THE STATE

After a strong recovery in 2021, the national economy contracted in the first half of 2022 due, in part, to the expiration of fiscal stimulus provided by the federal government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Economic growth returned in the third quarter and was sustained through the end of the year. As a result, the real gross domestic product (GDP) nationally increased by 2.1 percent in 2022 after the robust growth of 5.7 percent in 2021.

With the impact of the pandemic being more severe in New York, the State's economic recovery took longer than the nation as a whole; the real Gross State Product (GSP) only returned to pre-pandemic levels in the third quarter of 2021. However, annual State economic growth was on par with that of the nation, increasing 5.7 percent. In 2022, New York's economic growth exceeded that of the nation, with real GSP growing 3.2 percent.

The significant job losses caused by the pandemic shutdown were still being recovered in 2021 but neither the nation nor the State had returned to pre-pandemic levels by the end of the year. Six months into 2022, national employment was fully recovered, and, in December, was over 2.1 million jobs higher. In New York, recovery was much slower. Only 75.2 percent of lost jobs were recovered in 2021 while at the end of 2022, 91 percent were back.

All regions of the State experienced job growth in both 2021 and 2022. Long Island and the Hudson Valley were among the regions with the highest increases while the Southern Tier and Mohawk Valley had the lowest. However, no region had employment above their pre-pandemic levels. Long Island was the closest to full recovery, 2.5 percent below 2019 levels; the Mohawk Valley was the furthest, 6.2 percent below, at the end of 2022.

In 2021, the unemployment rate decreased from its highest annual rate in nearly 50 years, from 9.8 percent in 2020 to 7.0 percent. It further declined to 4.3 percent in 2022. In addition, after continuing to shed workers in 2021, the labor force reversed course in 2022, increasing by 59,100. With more workers, the labor force participation rate increased, from 59.9 percent in 2021 to 60.2 percent in 2022. However, there were still 237,000 less workers than in 2019.

Total wages, which are influenced by employment levels as well as the amounts paid to workers, increased nationally in 2022 by 8.0 percent. While employment increased at a faster rate in New York in 2022, total wage growth in New York lagged the nation, 6.9 percent. Average annual wages earned by workers in New York showed similar results, increases of 3.5 percent and 1.7 percent nationwide and in New York, respectively. The hospitality industry, which include hotels and restaurants, realized the highest percentage growth in average annual wages in 2022 (8.1 percent), while, for the information sector, wages declined (3.1 percent).

Despite the increase in wages, total personal income in New York only increased by 0.8 percent in 2022. This slow growth is attributable to the return of current transfer receipts to historical trend levels. Current transfer receipts primarily reflect government payments such as social security and unemployment benefits. In both 2020 and 2021, these receipts increased significantly as a result of fiscal stimulus provided under the various federal COVID-19 relief packages, in particular, the economic impact checks and enhanced unemployment benefits. With the expiration of this stimulus, current transfer receipts decreased by $61 billion, 18.4 percent in 2022.

The securities industry in New York City is an important contributor to State and City revenues due to its large share of high-paid jobs and often large bonuses. Industrywide, profits in 2022 were 56 percent lower and the average bonus in the securities industry in New York City decreased by an estimated 26 percent. However, finance and insurance industry employment in the City increased by nearly 9,800 jobs in 2022.

According to the 2020 Census, New York State's population was just over 20.2 million people. In 2022, the population declined by over 431,000, or 2.1 percent, based on estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. In comparison, there were nearly 1.8 million more people nationwide. New York had the second largest population decline; California was first.

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*.

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

Basic Financial Statements

STATE OF NEW YORK

Statement of Net Position

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 88,392	$ 10,994	$ 99,386	$ 68,766
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:				
Taxes	19,698	-	19,698	-
Leases	32	7	39	3,039
Due from Federal government	20,995	39	21,034	-
Loans and notes	-	-	-	31,287
Other	6,568	4,678	11,246	4,619
Internal balances	415	244	659	-
Net pension asset	3,254	665	3,919	178
Net other postemployment benefits asset	-	85	85	151
Other assets	918	268	1,186	3,808
Capital assets:				
Land, infrastructure and construction in progress	87,805	3,663	91,468	26,734
Buildings, equipment, land improvements and infrastructure, net of depreciation	6,436	14,903	21,339	91,125
Leases, net of amortization	2,229	911	3,140	3,006
Intangible assets, net of amortization	594	138	732	497
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	271
Total assets	**237,336**	**36,595**	**273,931**	**233,481**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**14,739**	**3,269**	**18,008**	**10,027**
LIABILITIES:				
Tax refunds payable	18,628	-	18,628	-
Accounts payable	901	755	1,656	635
Accrued liabilities	19,539	2,254	21,793	21,810
Payable to local governments	15,430	-	15,430	-
Interest payable	112	232	344	-
Pension contributions payable	1	-	1	31
Unearned revenues	17,259	597	17,856	3,206
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year	2,669	1,054	3,723	7,142
Due in more than one year:				
Tax refunds payable	1,780	-	1,780	-
Accrued liabilities	5,183	1,310	6,493	859
Payable to local governments	384	-	384	-
Due to Federal government	300	8,298	8,598	-
Lottery prizes payable	-	886	886	-
Pension contributions payable	-	6	6	-
Net pension liability	113	626	739	6,967
Net other postemployment benefits liability	52,616	13,902	66,518	29,383
Pollution remediation	965	-	965	126
Asset retirement obligations	61	-	61	344
Lease liability	1,997	931	2,928	2,791
Subscription-based IT arrangements	36	-	36	-
Collateralized borrowings	235	2,036	2,271	-
Other financing arrangements	44,832	15,576	60,408	-
Notes payable	-	-	-	663
Bonds payable	1,765	-	1,765	95,023
Other long-term liabilities	-	-	-	7,904
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	252
Total liabilities	**184,806**	**48,463**	**233,269**	**177,136**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**20,816**	**6,966**	**27,782**	**10,687**
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	75,994	1,688	77,682	45,967
Restricted for:				
Debt service	7,160	-	7,160	2,392
Health and patient care	1,141	-	1,141	164
Education and research programs	5	1,417	1,422	4,489
Environmental projects and energy programs	20	-	20	9,632
Economic development, housing and transportation	195	-	195	6,129
Insurance and administrative requirements	153	-	153	2,658
Future lottery prizes	-	399	399	-
Pensions	-	66	66	-
Other government programs	283	-	283	-
Unrestricted deficits	(38,498)	(19,135)	(57,633)	(15,746)
Total net position	**$ 46,453**	**$ (15,565)**	**$ 30,888**	**$ 55,685**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
					Primary Government			
Functions/Programs	**Expenses**	**Charges for Services**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**	**Governmental Activities**	**Business-Type Activities**	**Total**	**Component Units**
Primary Government:								
Governmental activities:								
Education	$ 44,877	$ 165	$ 7,730	$ -	$ (36,982)	$ -	$ (36,982)	$ -
Public health	109,812	18,535	63,748	-	(27,529)	-	(27,529)	-
Public welfare	25,064	569	18,079	-	(6,416)	-	(6,416)	-
Public safety	14,836	157	9,284	-	(5,395)	-	(5,395)	-
Transportation	12,958	1,949	476	1,593	(8,940)	-	(8,940)	-
Environment and recreation	1,652	317	300	212	(823)	-	(823)	-
Support and regulate business	2,706	1,247	210	-	(1,249)	-	(1,249)	-
General government	25,086	4,332	541	-	(20,213)	-	(20,213)	-
Interest on long-term debt	1,484	-	33	-	(1,451)	-	(1,451)	-
Total governmental activities	**238,475**	**27,271**	**100,401**	**1,805**	**(108,998)**	**-**	**(108,998)**	**-**
Business-Type activities:								
Lottery	7,031	10,545	-	-	-	3,514	3,514	-
Unemployment insurance	2,305	3,487	46	-	-	1,228	1,228	-
State University of New York	11,860	5,205	2,666	97	-	(3,892)	(3,892)	-
City University of New York	4,284	559	1,660	-	-	(2,065)	(2,065)	-
Total business-type activities	**25,480**	**19,796**	**4,372**	**97**	**-**	**(1,215)**	**(1,215)**	**-**
Total primary government	**$ 263,955**	**$ 47,067**	**$ 104,773**	**$ 1,902**	**(108,998)**	**(1,215)**	**(110,213)**	**-**
Total component units	**$ 48,593**	**$ 21,558**	**$ 13,581**	**$ 5,321**				**(8,133)**
General revenues:								
Taxes:								
Personal income					77,472	-	77,472	-
Consumption and use					20,768	-	20,768	-
Business					13,418	-	13,418	-
Other					5,817	-	5,817	-
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					2,350	-	2,350	10,408
Investment earnings					2,602	141	2,743	1,050
Miscellaneous					16,314	826	17,140	3,435
Total general revenues					**138,741**	**967**	**139,708**	**14,893**
Transfers					(4,458)	3,549	(909)	-
Total general revenues and transfers					**134,283**	**4,516**	**138,799**	**14,893**
Change in net position					**25,285**	**3,301**	**28,586**	**6,760**
Net position - beginning of year, as restated					**21,168**	**(18,866)**	**2,302**	**48,925**
Net position - end of year					**$ 46,453**	**$ (15,565)**	**$ 30,888**	**$ 55,685**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

March 31, 2023

(Amounts in millions)

	Major Funds					
	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS:						
Cash and investments	$ 55,075	$ 10,997	$ 6,633	$ 15,687	$ -	**$ 88,392**
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:						
Taxes	10,761	-	8,062	875	-	**19,698**
Leases	32	-	-	-	-	**32**
Due from Federal government	-	20,550	7	626	-	**21,183**
Other	2,658	1,042	-	2,868	-	**6,568**
Due from other funds	4,146	69	-	1,990	(4,740)	**1,465**
Other assets	748	169	-	1	-	**918**
Total assets	**$ 73,420**	**$ 32,827**	**$ 14,702**	**$ 22,047**	**$ (4,740)**	**$ 138,256**
LIABILITIES:						
Tax refunds payable	$ 11,352	$ -	$ 6,250	$ 1,026	$ -	**$ 18,628**
Accounts payable	569	32	-	300	-	**901**
Accrued liabilities	7,316	9,169	14	266	-	**16,765**
Payable to local governments	3,564	10,762	800	304	-	**15,430**
Due to other funds	665	1,359	686	2,459	(4,740)	**429**
Pension contributions payable	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
Unearned revenues	6,070	11,185	-	4	-	**17,259**
Total liabilities	**29,537**	**32,507**	**7,750**	**4,359**	**(4,740)**	**69,413**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**971**	**320**	**411**	**1,355**	**-**	**3,057**
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):						
Restricted	362	-	6,412	1,244	-	**8,018**
Committed	38,295	-	129	12,848	-	**51,272**
Assigned	4,255	-	-	4,207	-	**8,462**
Unassigned	-	-	-	(1,966)	-	**(1,966)**
Total fund balances	**42,912**	**-**	**6,541**	**16,333**	**-**	**65,786**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	**$ 73,420**	**$ 32,827**	**$ 14,702**	**$ 22,047**	**$ (4,740)**	**$ 138,256**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

Total fund balances - governmental funds	**$**	**65,786**
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital, lease and intangible assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		97,064
Pension asset reported in governmental activities is not financial resources and therefore is not reported in the funds.		3,254
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.		3,012
Deferred inflows of resources related to deferred gains on refundings of bonds payable and other financing arrangements are not reported in the funds.		(322)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and other postemployment benefits are not reported in the funds.		(20,449)
Medicaid cost recoveries are not available soon enough to reduce current period expenditures that are due to the Federal government.		(188)
Deferred outflows of resources related to deferred losses on refundings of bonds payable and other financing arrangements are not reported in the funds.		156
Deferred outflows of resources related to pension and other postemployment benefits are not reported in the funds.		14,539
Deferred outflows of resources related to asset retirement obligations		44
Some liabilities (listed below) are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Interest payable		(112)
Due to business-type activities		(621)
Claimant liability for escheated property		(2,774)
Long-term liabilities due within one year		(2,669)
Tax refunds payable		(1,780)
Accrued liabilities		(5,183)
Payable to local governments		(384)
Due to Federal government		(300)
Net pension liability		(113)
Other postemployment benefits		(52,616)
Pollution remediation		(965)
Asset retirement obligations		(61)
Lease liability		(1,997)
Subscription-based IT arrangements		(36)
Collateralized borrowings		(235)
Other financing arrangements		(44,832)
Bonds payable		(1,765)
Total net position - governmental activities	**$**	**46,453**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Major Funds					
	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Eliminations	Total
REVENUES:						
Taxes:						
Personal income	$ 39,107	$ -	$ 37,112	$ 1,510	$ -	**$ 77,729**
Consumption and use	6,785	-	9,331	4,629	-	**20,745**
Business	10,042	-	-	3,163	-	**13,205**
Other	2,690	-	3	3,647	-	**6,340**
Federal grants	2,351	99,572	26	2,655	-	**104,604**
Public health/patient fees	-	-	-	6,552	-	**6,552**
Tobacco settlement	-	-	-	541	-	**541**
Miscellaneous	31,816	557	24	5,976	-	**38,373**
Total revenues	**92,791**	**100,129**	**46,496**	**28,673**	**-**	**268,089**
EXPENDITURES:						
Local assistance grants:						
Education	28,831	8,762	-	6,692	-	**44,285**
Public health	31,257	59,313	-	7,091	-	**97,661**
Public welfare	5,118	17,280	-	741	-	**23,139**
Public safety	350	9,126	-	337	-	**9,813**
Transportation	151	60	-	9,215	-	**9,426**
Environment and recreation	6	2	-	492	-	**500**
Support and regulate business	883	159	-	651	-	**1,693**
General government	1,659	470	-	859	-	**2,988**
State operations:						
Personal service	10,489	707	-	249	-	**11,445**
Non-personal service	23,971	1,947	41	2,189	-	**28,148**
Pension contributions	1,723	118	-	40	-	**1,881**
Other fringe benefits	5,036	275	-	90	-	**5,401**
Capital construction	-	-	-	6,558	-	**6,558**
Debt service, including payments on financing arrangements	-	-	10,168	105	-	**10,273**
Total expenditures	**109,474**	**98,219**	**10,209**	**35,309**	**-**	**253,211**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**(16,683)**	**1,910**	**36,287**	**(6,636)**	**-**	**14,878**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	43,557	1	434	11,247	(51,440)	**3,799**
Transfers to other funds	(11,894)	(2,036)	(38,156)	(7,724)	51,440	**(8,370)**
Financing arrangements issued	467	125	-	3,396	-	**3,988**
Refunding debt issued	-	-	899	-	-	**899**
Payments to escrow agents for refundings	-	-	(972)	-	-	**(972)**
Premiums/discounts on bonds issued	-	-	92	202	-	**294**
Net other financing sources (uses)	**32,130**	**(1,910)**	**(37,703)**	**7,121**	**-**	**(362)**
Net change in fund balances	**15,447**	**-**	**(1,416)**	**485**	**-**	**14,516**
Fund balances at April 1, 2022, as restated	**27,465**	**-**	**7,957**	**15,848**	**-**	**51,270**
Fund balances at March 31, 2023	**$ 42,912**	**$ -**	**$ 6,541**	**$ 16,333**	**$ -**	**$ 65,786**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		**$ 14,516**
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 and amortization expense. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Depreciation and amortization expense, net of asset disposal	$ (459)	
Disposal of assets	(269)	
Purchase of assets	2,172	
		1,444
Payments for leases and subscription-based IT arrangements are reported as expenditures in governmental funds, and an asset and long-term liabilities are established in the statement of net position. In the statement of activities those expenditures are reduced to liquidate the long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. The assets are amortized over the term of the arrangement as amortization expense. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Arrangement payments	273	
Amortization expense, net	(297)	
		(24)
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. Amortization of premiums and discounts recorded only in the statement of net position as an adjustment of interest expense. These amounts are the net effect of proceeds, amortization and repayments:		
Repayment of principal	$ 7,774	
Amortization of Premiums/Discounts	1,015	
Long-term debt proceeds	(4,498)	
Payments to escrow agents for refundings	972	
		5,263
Increase in revenues in the statement of activities that do not reduce current financial resources and are not reported in the funds.		180
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	$ (161)	
State operations	889	
Capital construction	3,065	
Transfers to business-type activities	113	
		3,906
Change in net position of governmental activities		**$ 25,285**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Net Position
Enterprise Funds

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	June 30, 2022 SUNY	June 30, 2022 CUNY	Total
ASSETS:					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,060	$ 129	$ 3,352	$ 889	**$ 5,430**
Investments	93	-	563	167	**823**
Deposits with trustees and DASNY	-	-	53	81	**134**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles					
Leases	-	-	-	1	**1**
Due from Federal government	-	39	-	-	**39**
Other	389	2,356	1,357	500	**4,602**
Due from other funds	-	-	269	381	**650**
Other assets	15	-	138	14	**167**
Total current assets	**1,557**	**2,524**	**5,732**	**2,033**	**11,846**
Noncurrent assets:					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	180	4	**184**
Long-term investments	843	-	1,565	334	**2,742**
Deposits with trustees	-	-	1,393	288	**1,681**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles					
Leases	-	-	-	6	**6**
Other	-	-	73	3	**76**
Due from other funds	-	-	729	-	**729**
Net pension asset	4	-	661	-	**665**
Net other postemployment benefits asset	-	-	49	36	**85**
Capital assets:					
Land, construction in progress and artwork	-	-	1,933	1,730	**3,663**
Buildings and equipment, net of depreciation	-	-	11,671	3,232	**14,903**
Leases, net of amortization	7	-	453	451	**911**
Intangible assets, net of amortization	-	-	-	138	**138**
Other assets	-	-	101	-	**101**
Total noncurrent assets	**854**	**-**	**18,808**	**6,222**	**25,884**
Total assets	**2,411**	**2,524**	**24,540**	**8,255**	**37,730**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Pension activities	8	-	1,052	131	**1,191**
Other postemployment benefits activities	8	-	1,611	240	**1,859**
Deferred loss on refunding	-	-	92	117	**209**
Other	-	-	10	-	**10**
Total deferred outflows of resources	**16**	**-**	**2,765**	**488**	**3,269**
LIABILITIES:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	10	-	502	243	**755**
Accrued liabilities	437	191	1,404	580	**2,612**
Lottery prizes payable	121	-	-	-	**121**
Pension contributions payable	-	-	4	-	**4**
Due to other funds	502	-	633	-	**1,135**
Interest payable	-	-	168	64	**232**
Unearned revenues	10	-	382	205	**597**
Lease liability	2	-	94	42	**138**
Collateralized borrowing	-	-	6	-	**6**
Other financing arrangements	-	-	351	76	**427**
Total current liabilities	**1,082**	**191**	**3,544**	**1,210**	**6,027**

(Continued)

Statement of Net Position (cont'd)
Enterprise Funds

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	June 30, 2022 SUNY	June 30, 2022 CUNY	Total
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Accrued liabilities	-	-	1,195	115	**1,310**
Due to Federal government	-	8,298	-	-	**8,298**
Lottery prizes payable	886	-	-	-	**886**
Pension contributions payable	-	-	6	-	**6**
Net pension liability	-	-	6	620	**626**
Net other postemployment benefits liability	66	-	12,294	1,542	**13,902**
Lease liability	5	-	481	445	**931**
Collateralized borrowing	-	-	2,036	-	**2,036**
Other financing arrangements	-	-	10,701	4,875	**15,576**
Total noncurrent liabilities	**957**	**8,298**	**26,719**	**7,597**	**43,571**
Total liabilities	**2,039**	**8,489**	**30,263**	**8,807**	**49,598**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Pension activities	13	-	2,018	83	**2,114**
Other postemployment benefits activities	10	-	3,811	832	**4,653**
Deferred gain on refunding	-	-	147	6	**153**
Other	-	-	46	-	**46**
Total deferred inflows of resources	**23**	**-**	**6,022**	**921**	**6,966**
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in capital assets	-	-	1,107	581	**1,688**
Restricted for:					
Nonexpendable purposes:					
Instruction and departmental research	-	-	319	-	**319**
Scholarships, fellowships and general education support	-	-	167	-	**167**
Investments	-	-	-	52	**52**
General operations and other	-	-	180	-	**180**
Expendable purposes:					
Instruction and departmental research	-	-	238	-	**238**
Scholarships, fellowships and general education support	-	-	120	170	**290**
Loans	-	-	-	6	**6**
General operations and other	-	-	148	17	**165**
Future prizes	399	-	-	-	**399**
Pensions	-	-	66	-	**66**
Unrestricted (deficit)	(34)	(5,965)	(11,325)	(1,811)	**(19,135)**
Total net position	**$ 365**	**$ (5,965)**	**$ (8,980)**	**$ (985)**	**$ (15,565)**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Enterprise Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	June 30, 2022 SUNY	June 30, 2022 CUNY	Total
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Ticket and video gaming sales	$ 10,545	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 10,545**
Employer contributions	-	3,487	-	-	**3,487**
Tuition and fees, net	-	-	1,619	556	**2,175**
Government grants and contracts	-	-	980	314	**1,294**
Private gifts, grants and contracts	-	-	457	99	**556**
Hospitals and clinics	-	-	2,901	-	**2,901**
Auxiliary enterprises	-	-	685	3	**688**
Other	-	20	279	34	**333**
Total operating revenues	**10,545**	**3,507**	**6,921**	**1,006**	**21,979**
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Benefits paid	-	2,293	-	-	**2,293**
Prizes	4,924	-	-	-	**4,924**
Commissions and fees	1,811	-	-	-	**1,811**
Educational and general	-	-	6,251	3,745	**9,996**
Hospitals and clinics	-	-	3,625	-	**3,625**
Auxiliary enterprises	-	-	558	3	**561**
Instant game ticket costs	19	-	-	-	**19**
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	792	306	**1,098**
Other	123	12	41	-	**176**
Total operating expenses	**6,877**	**2,305**	**11,267**	**4,054**	**24,503**
Operating income (loss)	**3,668**	**1,202**	**(4,346)**	**(3,048)**	**(2,524)**
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):					
Investment earnings	70	-	64	7	**141**
Other income (expenses), net	2	172	(9)	120	**285**
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	-	-	134	1	**135**
Federal and city appropriations	-	-	22	81	**103**
Federal and State nonoperating grants	-	46	1,207	1,166	**2,419**
Net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments	(113)	-	(120)	(19)	**(252)**
Plant and equipment write-off	-	-	(2)	-	**(2)**
Interest expense	(41)	-	(462)	(211)	**(714)**
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	**(82)**	**218**	**834**	**1,145**	**2,115**
Income (loss) before other revenues and transfers	**3,586**	**1,420**	**(3,512)**	**(1,903)**	**(409)**
TRANSFERS, CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS & ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS:					
State transfers	-	-	4,005	1,506	**5,511**
Federal and State hospital support transfers	-	-	960	-	**960**
Education aid transfer	(3,686)	-	-	-	**(3,686)**
Capital transfers	-	-	25	739	**764**
Capital gifts and grants	-	-	97	-	**97**
Additions to permanent endowments	-	-	64	-	**64**
Increase (decrease) in net position	**(100)**	**1,420**	**1,639**	**342**	**3,301**
Net position - beginning of year, as restated	**465**	**(7,385)**	**(10,619)**	**(1,327)**	**(18,866)**
Net position - end of year	**$ 365**	**$ (5,965)**	**$ (8,980)**	**$ (985)**	**$ (15,565)**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
Enterprise Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	June 30, 2022 SUNY	June 30, 2022 CUNY	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Receipts from:					
Contributions	$ -	$ 3,473	$ -	$ -	**$ 3,473**
Ticket sales	10,540	-	-	-	**10,540**
Tuition and fees	-	-	1,628	553	**2,181**
Government grants and contracts	-	-	983	20	**1,003**
Private grants and contracts	-	-	470	185	**655**
Hospitals and clinics	-	-	2,840	-	**2,840**
Auxiliary enterprises	-	-	674	3	**677**
Other	2	-	237	28	**267**
Payments for:					
Claims	-	(2,341)	-	-	**(2,341)**
Prizes	(5,035)	-	-	-	**(5,035)**
Commissions and fees	(1,847)	-	-	-	**(1,847)**
Operating expenses	(115)	-	(8,913)	(3,385)	**(12,413)**
Other	-	-	(517)	(425)	**(942)**
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	**3,545**	**1,132**	**(2,598)**	**(3,021)**	**(942)**
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Transfer to education	(3,890)	-	-	-	**(3,890)**
Temporary loan from Federal government	-	1,484	-	-	**1,484**
Repayment of temporary loan from Federal government	-	(2,768)	-	-	**(2,768)**
Transfers from governmental activities	-	-	3,195	1,575	**4,770**
Federal and State nonoperating grants	-	21	1,219	1,330	**2,570**
Private gifts and grants	-	172	149	-	**321**
Gifts and grants	-	-	-	1	**1**
Proceeds from short-term loans	-	-	20	-	**20**
Repayment of short-term loans	-	-	(26)	-	**(26)**
Direct loan receipts	-	-	953	-	**953**
Direct loan disbursements	-	-	(953)	-	**(953)**
Enterprise fund transactions	-	-	(55)	157	**102**
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	**(3,890)**	**(1,091)**	**4,502**	**3,063**	**2,584**
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from capital debt	-	-	2,610	806	**3,416**
Capital transfers	-	-	23	739	**762**
Purchase of capital assets	-	-	(811)	(170)	**(981)**
Principal payments on capital debt and leases	-	-	(2,367)	(263)	**(2,630)**
Principal payments on refunded bonds	-	-	-	(587)	**(587)**
Interest payments on capital debt and leases	-	-	(541)	(289)	**(830)**
Capital gifts and grants received	-	-	85	-	**85**
Bond issuance cost	-	-	-	(40)	**(40)**
Deposits advanced from State	-	-	154	-	**154**
Deposits held by bond trustees and DASNY	-	-	(622)	(183)	**(805)**
Increase in amounts held by DASNY	-	-	-	32	**32**
Transfer to/from foundations	-	-	-	6	**6**
Net cash provided (used) by capital financing activities	**-**	**-**	**(1,469)**	**51**	**(1,418)**

(Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows (cont'd)
Enterprise Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	June 30, 2022 SUNY	June 30, 2022 CUNY	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Interest, dividends and realized gains (loss) on investments	47	-	128	7	**182**
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	98	-	428	991	**1,517**
Purchases of investments	(7)	-	(593)	(1,036)	**(1,636)**
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	**138**	**-**	**(37)**	**(38)**	**63**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(207)**	**41**	**398**	**55**	**287**
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	1,267	88	3,134	838	**5,327**
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	**$ 1,060**	**$ 129**	**$ 3,532**	**$ 893**	**$ 5,614**
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Operating income (loss)	$ 3,668	$ 1,202	$ (4,346)	$ (3,048)	**$ (2,524)**
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by nonoperating and noncash activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	2	-	792	306	**1,100**
Bad debt expense	-	-	-	7	**7**
Investment expense	(41)	-	-	-	**(41)**
Other nonoperating and noncash items	2	-	1,897	-	**1,899**
Change in assets and liabilities:					
Receivables, net	88	(34)	290	(249)	**95**
Other assets	(11)	-	(266)	(26)	**(303)**
Lottery prizes payable	(56)	-	-	-	**(56)**
Unclaimed and future prizes	(111)	-	-	-	**(111)**
Accrued liabilities	8	(36)	214	(33)	**153**
Net pension liability	(4)	-	-	(64)	**(68)**
Other postemployment benefits	-	-	(1,176)	61	**(1,115)**
Unearned revenues	-	-	(3)	25	**22**
Other payables	-	-	-	-	**-**
Deferred outflows	2	-	-	-	**2**
Deferred inflows	(2)	-	-	-	**(2)**
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	**$ 3,545**	**$ 1,132**	**$ (2,598)**	**$ (3,021)**	**$ (942)**
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments	$ (113)	$ -	$ (209)	$ 12	$ (310)
Amortization of investment discount	$ 23	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 23
Noncash gifts	$ -	$ -	$ 82	$ -	$ 82

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trusts	Private Purpose Trusts	Custodial Funds
ASSETS:			
Cash and investments	$ 1,250	$ 40,331	$ 2,085
Retirement system investments:			
Short-term investments	4,019	-	-
Domestic equities	75,055	-	-
Global fixed income	48,479	-	-
International equities	33,944	-	-
Private equities	36,977	-	-
Real estate and mortgage loans	26,365	-	-
Opportunistic/ARS investments	6,463	-	-
Real assets	7,812	-	-
Credit assets	9,411	-	-
Securities lending collateral, invested	29,079	-	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts	1	-	-
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:			
Employer contributions	196	-	-
Member contributions	14	-	-
Member loans	919	-	-
Accrued interest and dividends	428	-	-
Investment sales	459	-	-
Other	76	122	8
Due from other funds	-	-	1
Other assets	631	-	-
Total assets	**281,578**	**40,453**	**2,094**
LIABILITIES:			
Securities lending obligations	29,080	-	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts	1	-	-
Accounts payable	-	-	1
Accounts payable - investments	690	-	-
Accounts payable - benefits	211	-	-
Other liabilities	838	122	-
Payable to local governments	-	-	1,280
Total liabilities	**30,820**	**122**	**1,281**
NET POSITION:			
Restricted for pension benefits and other purposes	250,758	-	-
Individuals, organizations, and other governments	-	40,331	813
Total net position	**$ 250,758**	**$ 40,331**	**$ 813**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trusts	Private Purpose Trusts	Custodial Funds
Additions:			
Investment earnings:			
Interest income	$ 1,527	$ 6	$ -
Dividend income	1,681	965	-
Securities lending income	774	-	-
Other income	1,418	7	-
Net decrease in the fair value of investments	(17,270)	(8,160)	-
Total investment earnings	**(11,870)**	**(7,182)**	**-**
Less:			
Securities lending expenses	(729)	-	-
Investment expenses	(932)	(69)	-
Net investment earnings	**(13,531)**	**(7,251)**	**-**
Contributions:			
College savings	-	4,555	-
NY ABLE savings	-	11	-
Employers	7,819	-	-
Members	657	-	-
Interest on accounts receivable	16	-	-
Other	57	-	-
Total contributions	**8,549**	**4,566**	**-**
Collection of sales tax for other governments	**-**	**-**	**22,559**
Collection of income tax for other governments	**-**	**-**	**16,643**
Collection of real estate tax for other governments	**-**	**-**	**4,095**
Miscellaneous	**-**	**-**	**2,509**
Total additions	**(4,982)**	**(2,685)**	**45,806**
Deductions:			
College aid redemptions	-	3,816	-
NY ABLE savings	-	5	-
Payments of sales tax to local governments	-	-	22,559
Payments of income tax to other governments	-	-	16,643
Payments of obligations on behalf of other governments	-	-	4,095
Payments to beneficiaries	-	-	238
Benefits paid:			
Retirement allowances	15,174	-	-
Death benefits	311	-	-
Other benefits	2,606	-	-
Administrative expenses	208	-	-
Other expenses	-	-	1,772
Total deductions	**18,299**	**3,821**	**45,307**
Net increase (decrease) in net position	**(23,281)**	**(6,506)**	**499**
Net position restricted for pension benefits and other purposes at April 1, 2022	**274,039**	**46,837**	**314**
Net position restricted for pension benefits and other purposes at March 31, 2023	**$ 250,758**	**$ 40,331**	**$ 813**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Combining Statement of Net Position
Discretely Presented Component Units

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Major Component Units												
	Power Authority	Housing Finance Agency	Thruway Authority	Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Dormitory Authority	Long Island Power Authority	Urban Development Corporation	State Insurance Fund	SONYMA	Environmental Facilities Corporation	Non-Major Component Units	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS:													
Cash and investments	$ 1,543	$ 3,330	$ 1,413	$ 18,659	$ 6,731	$ 1,737	$ 6,980	$ 18,675	$ 3,253	$ 2,688	$ 11,217	$ (7,460)	**$ 68,766**
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:													
Loans and notes	-	16,541	-	-	30,071	-	12,434	-	2,859	10,854	992	(42,464)	**31,287**
Leases	49	-	127	326	19	3	168	-	-	-	2,347	-	**3,039**
Other	383	71	101	1,184	395	894	-	326	29	112	1,124	-	**4,619**
Net pension asset	-	3	-	-	12	-	8	-	4	2	149	-	**178**
Net other postemployment benefits asset	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	**151**
Other assets	1,068	-	69	969	-	1,172	188	6	21	1	342	(28)	**3,808**
Capital assets:													
Land, infrastructure and construction in progress	1,207	-	1,085	22,928	2	480	393	5	-	-	634	-	**26,734**
Buildings, equipment, land improvement and infrastructure, net of depreciation	5,195	-	6,407	63,920	27	7,855	4,527	96	-	-	3,098	-	**91,125**
Leases	11	49	5	658	38	2,119	8	-	49	-	69	-	**3,006**
Intangible assets, net of amortization	-	52	-	-	1	433	-	-	1	-	10	-	**497**
Derivative instruments	-	32	-	-	-	189	-	-	20	-	30	-	**271**
Total assets	**9,598**	**20,078**	**9,207**	**108,644**	**37,296**	**14,882**	**24,706**	**19,108**	**6,236**	**13,657**	**20,021**	**(49,952)**	**233,481**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:													
Pension activities	152	5	84	3,181	30	2	17	-	7	5	254	-	**3,737**
Other postemployment benefits activities	185	12	195	4,444	50	4	17	61	9	6	280	-	**5,263**
Asset retirement obligation	18	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**21**
Derivative instruments	122	-	-	109	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	**242**
Deferred loss on refunding	-	-	6	540	-	138	1	-	3	-	76	-	**764**
Total deferred outflows of resources	**477**	**17**	**288**	**8,274**	**80**	**155**	**35**	**61**	**19**	**11**	**610**	**-**	**10,027**
LIABILITIES:													
Accounts payable	-	8	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	-	**635**
Accrued liabilities	909	283	358	3,941	1,974	876	362	12,002	123	266	1,731	(1,015)	**21,810**
Pension contributions payable	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**31**
Notes payable	181	-	-	-	-	131	5	-	-	-	10	-	**327**
Bonds payable	-	276	159	4,800	572	295	702	-	114	331	139	(1,189)	**6,199**
Unearned revenues	-	370	133	1,248	952	-	-	354	-	-	149	-	**3,206**
Long-term liabilities due within one year	1	3	13	52	5	353	113	-	3	-	73	-	**616**
Long-term liabilities due in more than one year:													
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	424	351	-	-	-	-	84	-	**859**
Net pension liability	-	-	-	6,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	**6,967**
Net other postemployment benefits liability	-	53	1,498	24,956	184	24	143	733	55	38	1,699	-	**29,383**
Pollution remediation	-	-	9	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**126**
Asset retirement obligations	233	-	4	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	**344**
Lease liability	7	46	4	833	36	1,766	2	-	46	-	51	-	**2,791**
Notes payable	36	-	-	-	-	-	607	-	-	-	20	-	**663**
Bonds payable	2,283	17,757	6,483	46,493	32,907	9,164	17,980	-	2,757	5,293	1,711	(47,805)	**95,023**
Other long-term liabilities	416	-	9	5,910	52	579	710	-	-	-	121	-	**7,797**
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	144	-	48	-	-	-	-	60	-	**252**
Unearned revenues	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	**107**
Total liabilities	**4,066**	**18,831**	**8,670**	**95,927**	**37,106**	**13,694**	**20,624**	**13,089**	**3,098**	**5,928**	**6,112**	**(50,009)**	**177,136**

(Continued)

Combining Statement of Net Position (cont'd)
Discretely Presented Component Units

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Major Component Units												
	Power Authority	Housing Finance Agency	Thruway Authority	Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Dormitory Authority	Long Island Power Authority	Urban Development Corporation	State Insurance Fund	SONYMA	Environmental Facilities Corporation	Non-Major Component Units	Eliminations	Total
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:													
Pension activities	234	9	130	1,055	42	3	26	-	12	8	396	-	**1,915**
Other postemployment benefits activities	260	5	30	2,695	101	2	44	126	10	18	765	-	**4,056**
Leases	47	-	190	300	2	3	160	-	-	-	2,473	-	**3,175**
Derivative instruments	13	32	-	-	-	25	-	-	33	-	30	-	**133**
Deferred gain on refunding	-	-	19	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**43**
Other	510	-	-	-	-	613	235	-	-	-	7	-	**1,365**
Total deferred inflows of resources	**1,064**	**46**	**369**	**4,074**	**145**	**646**	**465**	**126**	**55**	**26**	**3,671**	**-**	**10,687**
NET POSITION:													
Net investment in capital assets	3,573	-	1,236	34,886	54	362	3,273	-	-	-	2,583	-	**45,967**
Restricted for:													
Debt service	-	897	105	381	92	167	-	-	691	-	59	-	**2,392**
Health and patient care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	-	**164**
Education and research programs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,489	-	**4,489**
Environmental projects and energy programs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,704	1,928	-	**9,632**
Economic development, housing and transportation	-	-	231	4,491	-	-	379	-	-	-	1,028	-	**6,129**
Insurance and administrative requirements	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	2,453	-	13	-	**2,658**
Unrestricted	1,372	321	(1,116)	(23,033)	(21)	168	-	5,954	(42)	10	584	57	**(15,746)**
Total net position	**$ 4,945**	**$ 1,218**	**$ 456**	**$ 16,917**	**$ 125**	**$ 697**	**$ 3,652**	**$ 5,954**	**$ 3,102**	**$ 7,714**	**$ 10,848**	**$ 57**	**$ 55,685**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Combining Statement of Activities
Discretely Presented Component Units

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Major Component Units												
	Power Authority	Housing Finance Agency	Thruway Authority	Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Dormitory Authority	Long Island Power Authority	Urban Development Corporation	State Insurance Fund	SONYMA	Environmental Facilities Corporation	Non-Major Component Units	Eliminations	Total
EXPENSES:													
Program operations	$ 3,369	$ 321	$ 548	$ 15,078	$ 97	$ 3,522	$ 1,349	$ 1,794	$ 81	$ 304	$ 9,729	$ (25)	**$ 36,167**
Interest on long-term debt	33	416	211	1,904	1,552	375	802	-	73	231	108	(2,481)	**3,224**
Other interest	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	**60**
Depreciation and amortization	411	-	342	3,361	-	423	177	-	-	-	244	-	**4,958**
Other expenses	21	22	8	-	208	-	89	3,020	301	-	600	(85)	**4,184**
Total expenses	**3,887**	**759**	**1,109**	**20,343**	**1,857**	**4,320**	**2,417**	**4,814**	**455**	**535**	**10,688**	**(2,591)**	**48,593**
PROGRAM REVENUES:													
Charges for services	4,007	514	900	6,356	1,777	4,279	32	1,727	113	265	3,255	(1,667)	**21,558**
Operating grants and contributions	-	1	-	6,283	-	-	1,972	-	-	172	5,977	(824)	**13,581**
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-	4,611	-	-	-	-	-	426	284	-	**5,321**
Total program revenues	**4,007**	**515**	**900**	**17,250**	**1,777**	**4,279**	**2,004**	**1,727**	**113**	**863**	**9,516**	**(2,491)**	**40,460**
Net program revenue (expenses)	**120**	**(244)**	**(209)**	**(3,093)**	**(80)**	**(41)**	**(413)**	**(3,087)**	**(342)**	**328**	**(1,172)**	**100**	**(8,133)**
GENERAL REVENUES:													
Non-State grants and contributions													
Not restricted to specific programs	-	-	-	10,074	-	41	-	-	-	-	295	(2)	**10,408**
Investment earnings:													
Restricted	-	19	-	-	110	8	-	604	106	37	41	-	**925**
Unrestricted	10	-	21	-	1	33	90	-	-	-	60	(90)	**125**
Miscellaneous	-	368	-	795	45	54	166	33	183	-	1,814	(23)	**3,435**
Total general revenues	**10**	**387**	**21**	**10,869**	**156**	**136**	**256**	**637**	**289**	**37**	**2,210**	**(115)**	**14,893**
Change in net position	**130**	**143**	**(188)**	**7,776**	**76**	**95**	**(157)**	**(2,450)**	**(53)**	**365**	**1,038**	**(15)**	**6,760**
Net position - beginning of year, as restated	**4,815**	**1,075**	**644**	**9,141**	**49**	**602**	**3,809**	**8,404**	**3,155**	**7,349**	**9,810**	**72**	**48,925**
Net position - end of year	**$ 4,945**	**$ 1,218**	**$ 456**	**$ 16,917**	**$ 125**	**$ 697**	**$ 3,652**	**$ 5,954**	**$ 3,102**	**$ 7,714**	**$ 10,848**	**$ 57**	**$ 55,685**

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – INDEX

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2023

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. A brief review of certain entities included in the State's reporting entity follows.

Blended Component Units – 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, 2023 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 the 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 considerations.

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 nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effects of interfund activity within governmental and business-type activities have 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, the 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 recorded as 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, leases, subscription-based IT arrangements, 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. Other 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 (Federal USDA-FNS), the Federal Health and Human Services Account (Federal DHHS), 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 obligation debt, and payments on other debt and contractual obligations.

Other Governmental Funds – is a summarization of all the nonmajor 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 differences in measurement focus and basis 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 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 (UIB Fund) – accounts for unemployment contributions from employers that are utilized for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits.

SUNY Fund – accounts for the operations 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, 2022.

CUNY Fund – accounts for the operations 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, 2022.

Enterprise Funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating 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 nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trusts – account for the activities of the New York State and Local Retirement System and the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund, for the purpose of accumulating resources for pension benefit payments to qualified public employees and postemployment benefits (OPEB), such as retiree health benefits for retired state employees and their dependents.

Private Purpose Trust Funds – account for resources held in trust to facilitate savings for higher education expenses and disability-related expenses, pursuant to New York's 529 College Savings and New York ABLE Savings programs, respectively. There is no requirement that any portion of these resources be preserved as capital. Information reported for the savings programs is obtained from the audited financial statements prepared by the programs for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Custodial Funds – report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in another fiduciary fund type. This includes funds that are held for the benefit of individuals, organizations, or other governments that are not part of the State's reporting entity, such as sales taxes and NYC income and real estate taxes collected on behalf of other governments.

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. The impact of variances from GAAP is not material to the Corporations in total.

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 $13 million are included in cash and investments at March 31, 2023. 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 liquid assets with maturities of 90 days or less. The Enterprise Funds' Statement of Cash Flows use 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. Fair values were determined using market values at the applicable entities' year-end. Investments of the short-term investment pool have a maturity of one year or less and are recorded at cost.

e. Receivables

Receivables are stated net of estimated allowances for uncollectible amounts, which are determined based upon past collection experience and current economic conditions. The lease category represents the amounts owed to the State for future payments the State will receive due to lease agreements in effect at fiscal year-end. The Due from federal government category represents amounts owed to the State to reimburse it for expenditures incurred pursuant to federally funded programs. Loans and notes receivable represents amounts due in accordance with various housing and clean water and drinking water financing agreements. The Other receivables category represents amounts owed to the State, including Medicaid drug rebates, financial service settlements, 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 effects of interfund activity within the governmental funds have 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 SUNY and CUNY having a different fiscal year than the State.

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.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the State received approximately $46 million in donations of goods and services. At March 31, 2023, $13 million of donated goods remain in inventory. These donations included items such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), personal hygiene products and cleaning products. Donated services were provided by licensed medical professionals registered in the Roll Up Your Sleeves and ServNY program, administered by the Department of Health, throughout the pandemic relief effort.

h. Capital Assets (excluding lease and subscription-based IT arrangement assets)

Capital assets (excluding lease and subscription-based IT arrangement assets) are reported in the Statement of Net Position for government-wide and enterprise funds, and all capital assets are further disclosed in Note 5. Capital assets include land in urban centers, rural areas and forest preserves; land improvements; land preparation for 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 acquisition value at the date of donation.
For governmental activities, equipment that has a cost in excess of $40,000 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 $100,000 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. All maintenance and preservation costs relating to roads and bridges are expensed in the year incurred and not capitalized. Expenses relating to roads and bridges that add to the capacity and efficiency of the road and bridge networks are capitalized rather than expensed.

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, acquisition value at the date of receipt. SUNY capitalizes building renovations and additions costing over $100,000, equipment items with a unit cost of $5,000 or more, and intangible assets, including internally generated computer software, costing $1 million or more. CUNY capitalizes renovations and improvements that significantly increase the value or extend the useful lives of the structures and equipment with a cost of more than $5,000 and useful lives of two or more years. CUNY reports intangible assets with a unit cost of more than $5,000.

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, which are reported by the State Department of Transportation (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, preserved, and held for public exhibition and educational purposes, and the proceeds from any sale of such items are used to acquire new items for the collection. SUNY reports all artwork, historical treasures and library books. CUNY reports artwork, historical treasures and library books with a unit cost of more than $5,000.

i. Leases (Lessee and Lessor) and Similar Subscription-Based Information Technology (IT) Arrangements

As Lessee

The State is a lessee for various noncancellable leases. The State also has noncancellable subscription-based IT arrangements for the right-to-use information technology and hardware. Both are reported in the Statement of Net Position for government-wide and enterprise funds and further disclosed in Note 5.

Short-term Leases and Subscription-Based IT Arrangements

For leases and subscription-based IT arrangements with a maximum possible term of 12 months or less at commencement, the State recognizes an expense/expenditure based on the provisions of the lease contract or subscription-based IT arrangement, respectively.

Leases and Subscription-Based IT Arrangements other than short-term

For all other leases and subscription-based IT arrangements, the State recognizes a lease or subscription-based IT liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset or subscription-based IT asset, respectively.

Measurement of Lease Amounts

At lease commencement, the State initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, less lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus any initial direct costs ancillary to placing the underlying asset into service, less any lease incentives received at or before the lease commencement date. The lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. If the State is reasonably certain of exercising a purchase option contained in a lease, the lease asset will be amortized over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Measurement of Subscription-Based IT Amounts

At subscription commencement, the State initially measures the subscription-based IT liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Subsequently, the subscription-based IT liability is reduced by the principal portion of subscription payments made. The subscription-based IT asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the subscription-based IT liability, less subscription payments made at or before the subscription commencement date, less any vendor incentives received at or before the subscription commencement date, plus the capitalizable implementation costs. The subscription-based IT arrangement asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the subscription term or the useful life of the underlying hardware or software.

To measure the lease or subscription-based IT arrangement liability, the State generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate unless the lease contract or subscription-based IT arrangement contains an explicit rate. The State's incremental borrowing rate is based on the rate of interest it would need to pay if it issued general obligation bonds, or similar, to borrow an amount equal to the payments under similar terms at the commencement or remeasurement date. The term includes the noncancellable period, plus any additional periods covered by an option to extend for which it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or by an option to terminate for which it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. Periods in which both the State and the lessor/vendor have a unilateral option to terminate (or if both parties must agree to extend) are excluded from the lease or subscription term. The State evaluates payments to determine if they should be included in the measurement of the lease and subscription-based IT liabilities, including those payments that require a determination of whether they are reasonably certain to be made. The State monitors lease and subscription-based IT arrangements for possible changes that may require remeasurement if they could materially affect the amount of the liability and related asset that should be recognized.

As Lessor

The State is also a lessor for various noncancelable leases.

Short-term Leases

For leases with a maximum possible term of 12 months or less at commencement, the State recognizes revenue based on the provisions of the lease contract.

Leases other than short-term

For all other leases, the State initially recognizes a lease receivable at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. It also recognizes a deferred inflow of resources at the amount of the initial measurement of the lease receivable, adjusted for any lease payments received prior to the commencement of the lease term.

Lease receivables and the related deferred inflows of resources are reported in the accompanying financial statements as further disclosed in Note 4 and Note 1j, respectively.

Measurement of Lease Amounts

Similar to lessee arrangements, at the commencement of the lease, the State initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of lease payments expected to be received from lessees over the lease term. The estimated payments are discounted using the State's estimated incremental borrowing rate. Lease receivables are subsequently reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received.

The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Deferred lease inflows are recognized as revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

j. Deferred Outflows 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, 2023 are as follows (amounts in millions):

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Primary Government
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Pension activities	$ 8,168	$ 1,191	$ 9,359
Other postemployment benefits activities	6,371	1,859	8,230
Asset retirement obligation	44	-	44
Loss on refunding of debt	156	209	365
Other	-	10	10
Total deferred outflows of resources	**$ 14,739**	**$ 3,269**	**$ 18,008**
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Pension activities	$ 12,214	$ 2,114	$ 14,328
Other postemployment benefits activities	8,235	4,653	12,888
Leases	30	6	36
Deferred gain on refunding	322	147	469
Federal grants	15	-	15
Other	-	46	46
Total deferred inflows of resources	**$ 20,816**	**$ 6,966**	**$ 27,782**

The components of the deferred inflows of resources related to the governmental funds at March 31, 2023 are as follows (amounts in millions):

	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Taxes considered unavailable...	$ 796	$ -	$ 411	$ 24	$ 1,231
Medicaid receivables...............	102	270	-	-	372
Medicaid liabilities..................	-	35	-	-	35
Financial settlements...............	3	-	-	959	962
Oil spill..................................	-	-	-	75	75
Miscellaneous agency..............	32	-	-	288	320
Federal grants..........................	-	15	-	-	15
Leases.....................................	32	-	-	-	32
ENCON*..................................	-	-	-	6	6
Public health/patient fees..........	-	-	-	3	3
Other.......................................	6	-	-	-	6
Total......................................	**$ 971**	**$ 320**	**$ 411**	**$ 1,355**	**$ 3,057**

* State Department of Environmental Conservation

k. Long-Term Obligations

In the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the Enterprise Funds Statement of Net Position, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. For governmental activities, bond premiums and discounts are reported as a component of the related bonds payable, and gains and losses on refunding are reported as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources. Both are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. For business-type activities, SUNY losses on refunding are reported as deferred outflows of resources and amortized over the life of the related debt. CUNY bond premiums and discounts are reported as a component of the related bonds payable, and gains and losses on refunding are reported as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources. Both are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. 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 and the present value of the liability related to leases and subscription-based IT arrangements are 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.

l. Compensated Absences

The estimated vacation leave liability for State employees at March 31, 2023 is $1.1 billion, which represents a decrease of $126 million from 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 $353 million and $204 million for SUNY and CUNY, respectively, at June 30, 2022.

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 $72 million for sick leave credits in other postemployment benefits liabilities at June 30, 2022.

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 million as of March 31, 2023.

m. Accounting for 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 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 (Note 7).

These financing arrangements, which the State will repay over the duration of the agreements, constitute long-term liabilities. The amount included in obligations under other financing arrangements consists of total future principal payments and equals the outstanding balance of the related bonds and notes.

n. State Lottery

The State Lottery is accounted for as 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, 2023 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 U.S. 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, 2023, the prize liabilities of approximately $1.3 billion were reported at a discounted value of approximately $1 billion (at interest rates ranging from 0.08 percent to 7.58 percent).

o. Net Position

On the government-wide, enterprise fund, component unit and fiduciary fund financial statements, "Net Position" is the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources.

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, which restricts net position, authorizes the State to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources 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, 2023, the Governmental Activities reported restricted net position of $9 billion due to restrictions externally imposed by creditors or enabling legislation. This included $7.2 billion restricted for debt service payments from various capital reserve funds, $1.1 billion restricted for health and patient care, $195 million restricted for economic development, housing and transportation, $153 million restricted for insurance and administrative requirements, $20 million restricted for environmental projects and energy programs, $5 million restricted for education and research programs, and $283 million restricted for other purposes (details of fund balance classification are available in Note 1.p).

The following terms, if applicable for the fiscal year, 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, and leases, net of accumulated amortization and depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings and liabilities 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.

Health and Patient Care

Net position restricted for funding of medicaid and health care delivery programs, and patient care.

Education and research programs

Net position restricted for funding of various education programs for instruction, scholarships, operations, and various types of research initiatives.

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.

Unemployment Benefits

Net position restricted for the payment of unemployment benefits.

Future Lottery Prizes

Net position restricted for future lottery prize payments.

Pensions

Net position restricted for pension 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 (deficit) 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.

p. Fund Balance

On governmental fund financial statements, "Fund Balance" is the difference between (a) fund assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources.

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 they either: (a) are 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, 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 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, which shall not cumulatively exceed 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, 2023 is $1.6 billion, and is included in the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund. (See General Fund - Combining Schedule of Balance Sheet Accounts in the Other Supplementary Information section).

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 shall not exceed 25 percent of the aggregate amount projected to be disbursed from the General Fund during the then 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 the Budget may authorize the State Comptroller to transfer funds from the Rainy Day Reserve Account to the State Purposes Account.

b. A catastrophic event, e.g., 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, 2023 is $4.6 billion, and is included in the committed fund balance of the General Fund (See General Fund - Combining Schedule of Balance Sheet Accounts in the Other Supplementary Information section).

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for future expenditures are established 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, 2023 include (amounts in millions):

Fund Type	Amount
General	$ 1,386
Federal Special Revenue*	1,626
Other Special Revenue	159
Federal Capital Projects*	4,674
Other Capital Projects	7,637

*Spending in federal funds is typically reimbursed by the federal government

Fund Balances

Fund balances at March 31, 2023 are as follows (amounts in millions):

	Major Funds			
	General Fund	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds
Restricted for:				
Education	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5
Public health	209	-	-	1
Health care initiatives	-	-	-	564
Environment and recreation	-	-	-	29
Transportation	-	-	-	220
Workers' Compensation	153	-	-	-
General administration	-	-	-	267
Debt service	-	-	6,412	151
Capital purposes	-	-	-	7
Committed to:				
Education	13	-	-	417
Public health	-	-	-	159
Mental hygiene	5	-	-	-
Health care initiatives	-	-	-	2,061
Environment and recreation	3	-	-	215
Public safety	-	-	-	912
Transportation	-	-	-	1,309
Economic development	-	-	-	33
General administration	-	-	-	550
Debt service	-	-	129	468
Capital purposes	-	-	-	6,724
Fund reserves	38,274	-	-	-
Assigned to:				
Education	245	-	-	530
Public health	2,394	-	-	-
Mental hygiene	5	-	-	-
Public welfare	18	-	-	-
Environment and recreation	11	-	-	19
Public safety	194	-	-	-
Workers' Compensation	-	-	-	3,093
Insurance	-	-	-	565
General administration	1,241	-	-	-
Support and regulate business	147	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	(1,966)
Total fund balance	**$ 42,912**	**$ -**	**$ 6,541**	**$ 16,333**

q. Pensions

The State is the largest participating employer of the New York State and Local Retirement System (System), consisting of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS), which are cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plans. Consequently, the State has recorded the largest proportionate share of the net pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows from pension activities, which are reflected in the reported amounts on the balance sheet. For purposes of determining net pension liability and other pension-related amounts, information about the fiduciary net position of ERS and PFRS and additions to and deductions from the fiduciary net position of ERS and PFRS have been determined on the same basis reported by the System.

r. Postemployment Benefits

Other postemployment costs are measured and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting in the government-wide and enterprise funds financial statements (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. Postemployment benefits other than pensions are recognized on an actuarially determined basis as employees earn benefits that are expected to be used in the future. 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 postemployment benefits is shared between the State and the retired employee. The amounts earned include employee sick leave credits expected to be used to pay for a share of post-retirement health insurance. 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.

The State has an established trust for the employees of the primary government, excluding SUNY Construction Fund, SUNY Hospitals, and CUNY, to cover future other postemployment benefits (OPEB) obligations that is separate from the State and the assets of which are currently held in the short-term investment pool (STIP), in joint custody between the State Comptroller and the Commissioner of the Department of Civil Service for the exclusive benefit of the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (the OPEB Trust) beneficiaries. All OPEB Trust assets are irrevocably dedicated to, and are used for the exclusive purpose of, making payments of benefits to or for the benefit of the OPEB Plan and the OPEB Trust and will not be available to any creditors of the State. The OPEB Trust does not issue a stand-alone financial report and its financial statements are reported as a fiduciary fund in the State's financial report.

s. Deficit Fund Balances

As of March 31, 2023, a $6.7 billion fund deficit was reported in the General Fund Local Assistance Account, a $195 million fund deficit was reported in the General Fund State Purposes Account, and a fund deficit of $333 million was reported in the Health Insurance Program Account. In addition, Capital Projects Funds reported fund deficits in the Mental Hygiene Facilities Capital Improvement Fund ($646 million), the Housing Program Fund ($514 million), Correctional Facilities Capital Improvement Fund ($279 million), the Hazardous Waste Remedial Fund ($186 million), and Miscellaneous Funds ($81 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.

t. 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.

u. Implementation of New Accounting Pronouncements and Immaterial Corrections

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the State adopted the following new accounting standards as issued by GASB.

GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* (GASBS 87). The objective of GASBS 87 is to establish a single model for lease accounting and financial reporting for governments based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right-to-use an underlying nonfinancial asset. Lessees recognize a lease liability and a lease asset, and a lessor recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of lease activity information. The impact of the implementation of this standard can be found in the Statement of Net Position and Notes 4, 5, 7 and 8.

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations* (GASBS 91). GASBS 91 by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The implementation of this standard had an impact on certain Discretely Presented Component Unit's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020, par. 6 and 7* (GASBS 92). GASBS 92, paragraph 6 states how intra-entity transfers of assets are reported between a governmental employer and a component unit defined benefit pension or defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. GASBS 92, paragraph 7 provides additional guidance for reporting assets accumulated for defined benefits provided through plans that are not administered through trusts that meet specified criteria. The remaining paragraphs of GASBS 92 were implemented in prior years or had no impact to the financial statements or notes.

GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements* (GASBS 96). This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for governments. A SBITA is a contract conveying the right-to-use a vendor's information technology software, sometimes in combination with a tangible underlying capital asset, in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. A subscription liability and an intangible asset is recognized in the financial statements. The impact of the implementation of this standard can be found in the Statement of Net Position and Notes 5, 7 and 8.

GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans, par. 6-9* (GASBS 97). This statement objective is to increase the consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units that are established under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the definition of a pension plan or other benefits of those plans. The implementation of this standard did not have an impact on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022 par. 26-32* (GASBS 99). GASBS 99, paragraph 26-32 will improve the consistency of the requirements related to extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in Statement 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to Statement 53 and Statement 63 are effective upon issuance. Implementation of the remainder of GASBS 99 is planned for State fiscal year 2024 and 2025. The implementation of this standard did not have an impact on the financial statements.

The effect on beginning net position in governmental activities, business-type activities and discretely presented component units of the State relating to the implementation of new accounting pronouncements and immaterial corrections were as follows (amounts in millions):

	Net Position at March 31, 2022, as previously published	Effect of new accounting pronouncements (restatements)	Immaterial corrections	Net Position at April 1, 2022, as revised (restated)
Governmental Activities:				
General Fund				
Workers' Compensation	$ 4,351	$ -	$ (4,186)	**$ 165**
Business-Type Activities/Enterprise Funds:				
SUNY	$ (10,615)	$ (4)	$ -	**$ (10,619)**
Discretely Presented Component Units:				
New York State Thruway Authority	$ 643	$ 1	$ -	**$ 644**
Metropolitan Transportation Authority	9,143	(2)	-	**9,141**
Dormitory Authority of the State of New York	86	(37)	-	**49**
Urban Development Corporation	3,804	5	-	**3,809**
State Insurance Fund	7,937	467	-	**8,404**
Non-Major Component Units	9,762	48	-	**9,810**
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit	$ 31,375	$ 482	$ -	**$ 31,857**

The immaterial correction in the General Fund is due to a change in the accounting classification of certain financial instruments in relation to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, where the financial instruments do not meet the classification of an asset that benefits the State; thus, the assets were removed.

NOTE 2 - Cash and Investments

Governmental Activities, Private Purpose and Custodial Funds

Deposits

The State maintains approximately 1,700 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 (U.S.) Treasury obligations, U.S. Treasury bills, commercial paper, government-sponsored agency bonds, 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 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 companies which are highly rated by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). The use of average daily available balances to determine collateral requirements may result in the available balances being undercollateralized 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 undercollateralization. The State's cash deposits with financial institutions had a book and bank balance of $8.6 billion and were fully collateralized at the end of the 2023 fiscal year. Included in these balances were certificates of deposit held in the STIP with a book and bank balance of $3 billion. Also included are deposits with a book and bank balance of $496 million held by the State's fiscal agent, of which $495 million were exposed to custodial credit risk because they were uninsured and uncollateralized. The remaining $1 million in deposits were fully insured and collateralized.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the average daily balance of the STIP was $78.2 billion, with an average annual yield of 2.7 percent and total investment income of $2.1 billion.

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, 2023 (except for New York's 529 College Savings Program, which is as of December 31, 2022), the State had the following investments and maturities (amounts in millions):

		Investment Maturities (in Years)		
Investment Type	**Carrying Value**	**Less than 1**	**1–5**	**6–10**
U.S. Treasury bills	$ 51,275	$ 51,275	$ -	$ -
Commercial paper	17,609	17,609	-	-
Government-sponsored agency bonds	8,726	8,653	-	73
U.S. Treasury notes/bonds	1,762	1,543	188	31
Supranational debentures and discount notes	969	969	-	-
Repurchase Agreements	434	434	-	-
Municipal bonds	150	57	68	25
U.S. Treasury Strip	18	18	-	-
Other	4	4	-	-
Subtotal	**80,947**	**$ 80,562**	**$ 256**	**$ 129**
Investments held in an agent or trust capacity	41,128			
Total	**$ 122,075**			

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, grandparents and other parties wishing to save for a child's college education may deposit money into the College Savings Program. Individuals with blindness or a disability wishing to save for disability-related expenses without jeopardizing other assistance programs like Social Security or Medicaid may deposit money into the NY Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Program. The State administers these programs on behalf of the account owners and holds the investment portfolios in a trust. The fair market value of the College Savings Program and ABLE Program portfolios were $40.2 billion and $15 million, respectively, at December 31, 2022. 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 $920 million at March 31, 2023. The State holds cash and securities deposited by contractors in lieu of retainage on contract payments (carrying amount and fair value of $4 million).

Credit Risk

State law limits investments in commercial paper, repurchase agreements, government-sponsored agency bonds and municipal bonds to securities with the highest ratings issued by two NRSROs For those short-term investments that are not obligations or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, the investments must have the highest rating from two independent rating services. If an investment in commercial paper drops in rating below the legal requirements during the year, the State's 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. Investments in government-sponsored agency bonds and municipal bonds must be assigned the highest rating by all rating agencies that rate such bonds.

The portfolios of the College 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 by either (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 amortized costs, which approximate fair value of investments by type (amounts in millions):

Investment Type	Fair Value
Government-sponsored agency bonds......	$ 8,388
U.S. Treasury bills...................................	3,585
U.S. Treasury notes	964
Total..	**$ 12,937**

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. All investments in the STIP portfolio mature in 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 (which may not exceed 5 percent 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 College 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.

Fair Value

GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* (GASBS 72), establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy of fair value measurements. This valuation hierarchy is based on observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect market assumptions and other inputs subject to management judgment. These inputs are incorporated in the following fair value hierarchy:

- **Level 1** inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- **Level 2** inputs are inputs – other than quoted prices included within Level 1 – that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- **Level 3** inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority.

The State's Level 1 investments in mutual funds and equity securities are reported at fair value using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. The Level 2 mutual funds, Treasury investments, municipal bonds, government-sponsored agency bonds, equity securities and debt securities are reported at fair value using quoted prices for similar assets or quoted prices for identical items that are not actively traded. The State's Level 3 investments in equity securities include delisted, restricted, and fractional securities and securities with no value; Level 3 investments, except for those with no value, are reported at cost.

As of March 31, 2023, the State's composition of investments by levels within the fair value hierarchy were as follows (amounts in millions):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Mutual funds	$ 40,452	$ 40,219	$ 233	$ -
Equity securities	670	666	-	4
U.S. Treasury notes	219	-	219	-
Municipal bonds	93	-	93	-
Government-sponsored agency bonds	73	-	73	-
Debt securities	6	-	5	1
Subtotal	**41,513**	**$ 40,885**	**$ 623**	**$ 5**
Investments valued at amortized cost	80,562			
Total	**$ 122,075**			

Business-Type Activities

Deposits

SUNY does not have a formal policy for collateral requirements for cash deposits. At June 30, 2022, SUNY had $3.3 billion in deposits held by the State Treasury and invested in the STIP, and $144 million held by other local depositories. Deposits not held in the State Treasury that are not covered by depository insurance are: uncollateralized ($116 million) and collateralized with securities held by a pledging financial institution ($105 million). In addition, SUNY has $66 million in cash and cash equivalents deposited with bond 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 $950 million (carrying value of $893 million), of which $502 million was insured and $448 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.

Lottery deposits are made in accordance with State Finance Law and State Tax Law. At March 31, 2023, Lottery had $1.1 billion in deposits held by the State Treasury, which were invested in the STIP.

The Unemployment Insurance Benefit Fund has a total of $13 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's investments. The Unemployment Insurance Benefit Fund has an additional $5 million in a trust fund held with the U.S. Treasury and managed by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury and $111 million held jointly by the State's Commissioner of Taxation and Finance and the State Comptroller.

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, 2022 (except for the State Lottery, which is as of March 31, 2023), the business-type activities had the following investments and maturities (amounts in millions):

		Investment Maturities (in Years)			
Investment Type	**Carrying Value**	**Less than 1**	**1-5**	**6-10**	**More than 10**
U.S. Treasury notes/bonds	$ 1,375	$ 886	$ 180	$ 131	$ 178
U.S. Treasury bills	631	631	-	-	-
Municipal bonds	338	-	78	21	239
Government-sponsored agency bonds	226	226	-	-	-
AID bonds	104	-	86	18	-
Certificates of deposit	100	100	-	-	-
Mutual funds non-equities	88	6	9	62	11
Fixed income	46	-	12	20	14
Corporate bonds	11	8	3	-	-
U.S. Treasury STRIPS	6	-	6	-	-
U.S. Treasury inflation-protected securities	6	-	3	2	1
U.S. fixed income	5	-	5	-	-
International bonds	1	1	-	-	-
Subtotal	**2,937**	**$ 1,858**	**$ 382**	**$ 254**	**$ 443**
External investment pools	1,428				
Cash and cash equivalents	225				
Global equities	176				
Hedge funds	127				
Multi-strategy funds	98				
U.S. equities	91				
Limited partnership	67				
Private equity	62				
Foreign equities	19				
Equity mutual funds	15				
Credit securities	8				
U.S. money market fund	2				
Other	59				
Total	**$ 5,314**				

Credit Risk

Generally, SUNY individual fixed income investment securities must be of investment grade. 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, as well as reference to specific guidelines for each investment manager.

As of June 30, 2022 (except for the State Lottery, which is as of March 31, 2023), the business-type activities had the following investments with ratings (amounts in millions):

Investment Type	Total	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Not Rated
Municipal bonds	$ 338	$ 338	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Government-sponsored agency bonds	226	164	-	-	-	62
AID bonds	104	-	-	-	-	104
Mutual funds non-equities	62	62	-	-	-	-
Fixed income	46	23	5	18	-	-
Corporate bonds	11	-	-	4	7	-
International bonds	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total	**$ 788**	**$ 587**	**$ 5**	**$ 22**	**$ 8**	**$ 166**

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2022, SUNY had $1.4 billion 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, 2022, CUNY had $369 million in investments held by DASNY or the bond trustee, and not in CUNY's name. CUNY's investment policy does not formally address custodial credit risk.

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. SUNY does not formally address any interest rate risk related to its investment pools. CUNY's investment policy does not 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.

Investment Pool

SUNY has certain assets included in its financial statements that are attributable to the statutory colleges at Cornell University and Alfred University, and are held as a portfolio of investments in external investment pools. The fair value of the investments is primarily based on the unit value of the pools and the number of shares owned in each pool. The unit values of the pools, as well as their fair values at June 30, 2022, are presented in the table below (fair value amounts in millions):

Pool Type	Unit Value	Fair Value
Cornell Statutory Colleges:		
Endowments:		
Long-term Investment Pool	$ 71.81	$ 1,349
Charitable Gift Annuities Master Trust Units	2.74	8
Charitable Trusts:		
Endowment Strategy	73.68	34
Common Trust Fund – Growth	50.41	6
Common Trust Fund – Income	11.55	2
Pooled Life Income Funds (PLIF):		
PLIF A	1.3	1
PLIF B	2.61	1
Alfred Ceramics:		
Endowment Long-term Investment Pool	8.17	27
Total External Investment Pools		**$ 1,428**

Fair Value

Except for investments reported at net asset value (NAV) or its equivalent, as described in the table below, SUNY reports its investments at fair value. For investments in mutual funds and exchange-traded funds, fair value is determined based on quoted market prices as of balance sheet date June 30, 2022. Investments in limited liability partnerships and corporations represent investments measured at NAV or its equivalent and include hedge funds, real estate, domestic and foreign equity funds, fixed income securities, and private equity funds in various investment vehicles. These investments, which are not exchange-traded and for which fair values are not readily determinable, are typically redeemable at NAV under the terms of the investment agreements.

CUNY's investments in debt and equity securities and certain other investments with readily determinable fair values are reported at fair value, which is based upon values provided by CUNY's custodian or current market quotations. Notable investments in hedge funds, or other investment funds are reported at NAV as determined by the fund managers, without adjustment when assessed as reasonable, unless it is probable that all or a portion of the investment will be sold for an amount different from NAV. As of June 30, 2022, CUNY had no plans or intentions to sell such investments at amounts different from NAV.

Lottery investments are measured based upon quoted prices for the security in active markets, or based upon quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active or upon other observable inputs such as interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals.

As of June 30, 2022 (except for the State Lottery, which is as of March 31, 2023), the composition of investments for the State's business-type activities by levels within the fair value hierarchy were as follows (amounts in millions):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
U.S. Treasury notes/bonds	$ 1,375	$ 489	$ 886	$ -
U.S. Treasury bills	631	62	569	-
Municipal bonds	338	-	338	-
Government-sponsored agency bonds	226	-	226	-
Cash equivalents	160	160	-	-
AID bonds	104	-	104	-
Certificates of deposit	100	-	100	-
U.S. equities	91	91	-	-
Mutual fund non-equities	88	88	-	-
Global equity	75	50	25	-
Fixed income	46	46	-	-
Foreign equities	19	19	-	-
Equity mutual funds	15	15	-	-
Corporate bonds	11	-	11	-
U.S. Treasury STRIPS	6	6	-	-
U.S. Treasury inflation-protected securities	6	6	-	-
U.S. fixed income	5	5	-	-
U.S. money market fund	2	2	-	-
International bonds	1	-	1	-
Other	38	33	-	5
Total	**$ 3,337**	**$ 1,072**	**$ 2,260**	**$ 5**

SUNY investments at June 30, 2022, measured at the NAV were as follows (amounts in millions):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
External investment pools	$ 1,428	Monthly for funds functioning as endowments only	Two months
Global equities	102	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	30-90 days
Hedge funds (equities)	101	Quarterly	90 days
Multi-strategy funds	83	Monthly, Quarterly	45-95 days
Private equity	62	N/A – See below	N/A
Credit securities	8	Monthly, Quarterly	45 days
Other	21	N/A	N/A
Total	**$ 1,805**		

External investment pools represent ownership in Cornell University's and Alfred University's long-term investment pools (LTIP) or other split-interest agreement pools. The objective of the LTIP investment policy is to maximize total return within a reasonable risk parameter; specifically, to achieve a total return, net of investment expenses, of at least 5 percent in excess of inflation as measured by a rolling average of the Consumer Price Index.

Private equity fund investments include non-controlling shares or interests in funds where the controlling general partner serves as the investment's manager. Such investments are generally not eligible for redemption from the fund or general partner but can potentially be sold to third-party buyers in private transactions. It is SUNY's intent to hold these investments until the fund has fully distributed all proceeds to the investors. SUNY has unfunded commitments to private equity investments as of June 30, 2022 of approximately $62 million.

CUNY investments at June 30, 2022, measured at the NAV were as follows (amounts in millions):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Limited partnership	$ 67	$ 25	Illiquid	N/A
Multi-strategy funds	14	-	Illiquid, Monthly	N/A, 90 days
Systematic trading hedge fund	11	-	Daily	1 day
Global macro hedge funds	8	-	Illiquid	N/A
Global equity long/short hedge funds	7	-	Monthly	30 days
Total	**$ 107**	**$ 25**		

CUNY's limited partnership investments include credit, debt, and private real assets funds, including private limited partnership investments in several funds that are diverse by sector (transportation, energy, metal/mining, commodities, middle market, and financial assets), type/structure, and geography (North/America, Western Europe, Australia). The systematic trading hedge funds invest in various security instruments which include futures and foreign exchange contracts. Global equity long/short hedge funds utilize over-the-counter (OTC) long-dated options as well as short options for investment purposes across several asset classes, such as equities, interest rates, commodities, and currencies. Global macro hedge funds generate returns through global macro, tactical, and relative value trading strategies based on fundamental data, price changes, and asset convergence. The multi-strategy funds category includes funds that invest in a diversified group of investment strategies utilizing both long and short positions in an unlimited range of financial instruments throughout the world.

Fiduciary Activities

Retirement System - New York State and Local Retirement System

Investments of the New York State and Local Retirement System (System) are reported at fair value. Equity securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at quoted fair value. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at net asset values 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 fair value using foreign currency exchange rates. The System is exposed to various investment risks, which are discussed in the remainder of this Note.

Custodial Credit Risk

Equity and fixed income investments owned directly by the System which trade in the United States markets are generally held by 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 through the Federal Book Entry System and 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, by a bank performing custodial services in the local market acting as an agent for the System's custodian bank, or, in some foreign markets, by a DTC subsidiary or an organization similar to DTC, which holds the securities in electronic format. 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 estate 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 provide investment guidance on credit risk. Approximately $30.1 billion or 62 percent of the System's $48.5 billion long-term bond portfolio is rated AAA by NRSROs. For the balance of the portfolio: 36.95 percent is rated BBB to AA; 0.29 percent is rated C to BB; and 0.7 percent is not rated.

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 is measured by duration. The average duration of the System's core fixed income portfolio is 6.17 years.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Issuer limits for investments held by the System are established for each investment area by New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (RSSL), Article 2, Section 13 and Article 4A, Sections 176, 177, 178, and 313, and by 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 $500 million 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.

Restrictions are placed on fixed income investments with maturities longer than one year. These investments are generally limited to obligations payable in U.S. dollars issued by: any department, agency or political subdivision of the U.S. government; any corporation, company or other issuer of any kind or description created or existing under the laws of the U.S.; any state of the U.S.; the District of Columbia; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and Canada or any province or city of Canada, provided each obligation is rated investment grade by two NRSROs. The aggregate investment by the System in the obligations of any one issuer should 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 three highest grades by each NRSRO approved by the New York State Department of Financial Services) 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; and obligations issued or guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may not exceed 5 percent of the assets of the System.

As of March 31, 2023, the System did not hold any investments in any one issuer that totaled 5 percent or more of fiduciary net position. Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and pooled investments are excluded from the above referenced aggregate investment policy.

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 two providers to manage a securities lending program. These programs are subject to written contracts between the System and the Contractor, who acts as security lending agent for the System. The securities lending agents are 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 securities lending providers are 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. As of March 31, 2023, there were no violations of legal or contractual provisions. The System has not experienced any losses resulting from the default of a borrower or lending agent during the year ended March 31, 2023.

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. Each Contractor 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 risk by recording investments at fair 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, 2023, the fair value of securities on loan was $28.6 billion. The associated collateral was $29.2 billion, of which $29.2 billion was cash collateral. The fair value of the invested cash collateral, as of March 31, 2023, was $29.1 billion and the securities lending obligations were $29.1 billion. The unrealized loss in invested cash collateral on March 31, 2023 was $1 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 5 percent of collateral in overnight investments, 10 percent must mature within seven days, and 20 percent must mature within 30 days. While the Securities Lending Investment Guidelines allow investments up to a maximum of three years for U.S. Treasury and federal agency obligations and up to one full year for all other investments, the average term of open security loans at March 31, 2023 was 23 days. All loans were open loans. There were no direct matching loans. The collateral pool is valued at fair value as obtained from independent pricing services.

Foreign Currency Risk

As of March 31, 2023, the System's current position in publicly traded international equity securities, invested in directly or through commingled funds, is approximately $29.2 billion. The System also has foreign investments held in U.S. dollars of $16.9 billion; $23.5 billion in private equity, opportunistic, absolute return strategy, real asset and credit funds; and $4.5 billion in real property owned, made, or located outside the United States. The approximate total fair market value of the System's investments made outside of the United States is $74.2 billion.

Fair Value

Investments classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued from predetermined external pricing vendors or primary dealers who source quoted prices in active markets, which are readily attainable exit values of these securities. Investments classified in Level 2 are subject to alternative pricing sources, including a combination of price sources, descriptive data and pricing models based on attributes such as spread data, sector, quality, duration, and prepayment characteristics. Investments classified as Level 3 are valued using best available sources such as property appraisals, discounted cash flow models and public market comparables of similar assets where applicable. The values are supplied by advisors or general partners who hold those or similar assets in investment vehicles they oversee. These pricing sources may or may not be indicative of realizable exit value attainable for the assets.

As of March 31, 2023, the composition of the System's investments by levels within the fair value hierarchy as of March 31, 2023 were as follows (amounts in billions):

Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)**	**Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
Domestic equities	$ 70	$ 70	$ -	$ -
Global fixed income securities	48	-	48	-
International equities	32	32	-	-
Securities lending collateral, invested	18	-	18	-
Short-term instruments	3	-	3	-
Real estate	2	-	-	2
Mortgage loans	1	-	-	1
Other	1	-	-	1
Subtotal	**175**	**$ 102**	**$ 69**	**$ 4**
Investments valued at amortized cost	13			
Total	**$ 188**			

The System's investments at March 31, 2023, measured at the net asset value (NAV) were as follows (amounts in billions):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Private equity	$ 37	$ 14	N/A	N/A
Real Estate	23	8	N/A	N/A
Credit assets	9	7	N/A, Monthly, 1-3 years	N/A, 1-30 days, 18 months
Real assets	8	5	N/A	N/A
Opportunistic/ARS investments	6	4	N/A, Monthly, Quarterly	N/A, 5-90 days
Domestic equities	5	-	N/A, Weekly, Monthly, Annually	N/A, 2-90 days
International equity funds	2	-	Daily, Monthly, Quarterly	15-120 days
Total	**$ 90**	**$ 38**		

Domestic equities consist of one commingled investment vehicles and one fund for which the System is the only investor. The funds invest primarily in publicly traded domestic equity securities. The investments are valued at the NAV of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

International equity funds consist of six commingled investment vehicles and one fund for which the System is the only investor. The funds invest primarily in publicly traded global equity securities. The funds are valued at the NAV of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

The System's alternative investments portfolio includes private equity, opportunistic/absolute return strategy funds, real assets, credit, and real estate through various fund structures. Private equity (13.3 percent of the System's total investments and securities lending collateral invested at March 31, 2023) consists of buyout, growth equity, co-investments, special situations, distressed debt and turnaround funds, venture capital, and funds of funds. Opportunistic/absolute return strategy investments (2.3 percent) consist of investments in strategies including hedged equity, credit, global macro, closed-end funds, and investments that do not meet the mandates of the other asset classes. Real assets (2.8 percent) consist of commodities, farmland, capital assets, infrastructure, and renewables. Credit assets (3.4 percent) consists of non-investment grade public and private credit strategies in direct lending, distressed and special situations, specialty finance, structured credit and real assets credit through closed-end and open-end funds, co-investments, separately managed accounts, and funds of funds. Real estate investments (9 percent) consist of investments in separate accounts, joint ventures, and commingled funds. The fair values of the alternative investments have been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the System's ownership interest in partner's capital. The private equity, real assets, and real estate are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over a span of 5-10 years.

Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund

Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (the OPEB Trust) deposits are made in accordance with State Finance Law. At March 31, 2023, the OPEB Trust had $1.3 billion in cash deposits held by the State Treasury, which were invested in the STIP.

The money-weighted rate of return is calculated as the internal rate of return on OPEB Trust investments, net of OPEB Trust investment expense. A money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of OPEB Trust investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested. Inputs to the money-weighted rate of return calculation are determined monthly. The annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense calculated in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans,* was 2.9 percent for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

NOTE 3 - Taxes Receivable, Tax Refunds Payable and Tax Abatements

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable represent amounts owed by taxpayers for the 2022 calendar year and the first quarter of the 2023 calendar year, including prior year assessments for underpayments, penalties and interest. Taxes receivable are recognized as revenue 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 when 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 2023 calendar year, payments with final returns which relate to the 2022 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 taxes due through March 31, 2023 and assessments which relate to prior tax periods.

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

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

Net taxes receivable at March 31, 2023 for the governmental funds totaled approximately $20 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	$ 7,339	$ 7,174	$ 430	$ 14,943
Consumption and use	627	575	164	1,366
Business	582	-	92	674
Other	1,606	-	171	1,777
Subtotal	**10,154**	**7,749**	**857**	**18,760**
Long-Term taxes receivable:				
Personal income	334	356	22	712
Consumption and use	56	55	2	113
Business	207	-	-	207
Other	199	-	-	199
Subtotal	**796**	**411**	**24**	**1,231**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(189)	(98)	(6)	(293)
Total	**$ 10,761**	**$ 8,062**	**$ 875**	**$ 19,698**

Tax Refunds Payable

Tax refunds payable primarily represent amounts owed to taxpayers because of overpayments of their 2022 calendar year and first quarter 2023 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 includes estimates of overpayments of the first calendar quarter 2023 tax liability and payments of 2022 calendar and prior year refunds. The remaining portion of tax refunds payable comprise payments made subsequent to the end of the fiscal year and estimates of a remaining refund liability. Tax refunds payable at March 31, 2023 are summarized as follows (amounts in millions):

Governmental Activities:

	Current			Total	
	General	**General Debt Service**	**Other Governmental Funds**	**Current**	**Long-term**
Personal income	$ 8,440	$ 6,158	$ 370	$ 14,968	$ 629
Consumption and use	92	92	25	209	489
Business	2,731	-	302	3,033	625
Other	89	-	329	418	37
Total	**$ 11,352**	**$ 6,250**	**$ 1,026**	**$ 18,628**	**$ 1,780**

Tax Abatements

For financial reporting purposes, a tax abatement is defined as an agreement between the government and an individual or entity through which the government promises to forgo tax revenues and the individual or entity promises to subsequently take a specific action that contributes to economic development in the taxing entity's jurisdiction or otherwise benefits the government or its citizens.

As of March 31, 2023, the State provided tax abatements through the following programs:

Program Name	Film and Commercial Production Credit	Brownfields
Program Purpose	The program is designed to increase the presence and overall positive impact of the film production and post-production industry on the State's economy.	The program encourages cleanup and development of brownfield sites across the State to revitalize economically blighted communities.
Taxes being abated	Personal income tax and Corporate franchise tax.	Personal income tax, Corporate franchise tax, Insurance tax, and Corporate tax.
Authority under which abatements are entered into	State tax law: Article 22, Sections 606(gg), 606(jj) and 606(qq) Article 9-A, Sections 210-B(20), 210-B(23) and 210-B(32) Article 1, Sections 24, 28 and 31	State tax law: Article 22, Sections 606(dd), 606(ee) and 606(ff) Article 9-A, Sections 210-B(17), 210-B(18) and 210-B(19) Article 33, Sections 1511(u), 1511(v) and 1511(w) Article 9, Sections 187-G, 187-H and 187-I Article 1, Section 21, 22 and 23
Criteria to be eligible to receive abatements and commitment of the taxpayer	The program is limited to feature films, television series, relocated television series, television pilots, and films for television. The filming must be substantially in the State or the post-production work must be completed by a State company.	The program requires an application with the project description, purpose, and start and end date of remediation. The applicant commits to undertake remedial activities under the direction of the Department of Environmental Conservation.
How taxes are reduced	Allowance of credit against taxes. Taxpayer receives the full amount of the credit regardless of its tax liability Refundable credit.	Allowance of credit against taxes. Refundable credit.
How amount of abatement is determined	The credit is 25 percent of qualified production and post-production costs. It increases by 5 percent if post-production costs are incurred upstate and increases an additional 10 percent of any qualified labor expenses that are incurred in specific counties.	Credits result from various percentages of costs associated with three components of cleanup and development: site preparation, tangible property, and on-site groundwater remediation.
Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	N/A	N/A
Type of commitments other than taxes	N/A	N/A
Total revenue estimated to be reduced for calendar year 2022	$485 million	$130 million

	Empire Zones (EZ)	Qualified Empire Zone Enterprise (QEZE)
Program Name	Empire Zones (EZ)	Qualified Empire Zone Enterprise (QEZE)
Program Purpose	The program is designed to bring new businesses and jobs to the State in areas that need revitalization.	This program is designed to create jobs and prevent loss of employment in the Empire Zone and to enhance economic climate in EZ areas.
Taxes being abated	Personal income tax, Corporate franchise tax, Bank and Insurance taxes, and Corporate tax.	Personal income tax, Sales and use tax, Corporate franchise tax, Bank and Insurance taxes, and Corporate tax.
Authority under which abatements are entered into	State tax law: Article 22, Sections 606(j)(j-1), 606(k) and 606(l) Article 9-A, Sections 210-B(3 & 4) and 210-B(46) Article 33, Sections 1511(g) and 1511(h) Article 9, Sections 187-K, 187-L and 187-M	State tax law: Article 22, Sections 606(bb) and 606(cc) Article 28, Sections 1119(d) Article 9-A, Sections 210-B(5) and 210-B(6) Article 9, Sections 187-J Article 33, Sections 1511(r) and 1511(s) Article 1, Sections 14, 15 and 16
Criteria to be eligible to receive abatements and commitment of the taxpayer	An agreement is made between the State and a local government to designate an area as an EZ. Businesses will apply to be certified, and then will conduct business and make investments in the EZ to create new jobs or prevent loss of employment.	Businesses in the EZ apply to be certified as QEZEs. QEZEs are certified businesses that meet the employment test (increase level of employment between tax year and base year).
How taxes are reduced	Allowance of credit against taxes. Taxpayer receives the amount of the credit only up to the amount of their liability (nonrefundable credit) and can carry forward the credit against future tax liability. Refundable credit available for new businesses.	Allowance of credit against taxes. Refundable credit.
How amount of abatement is determined	The Investment Tax Credit and Employment Incentive Credit are equal to a percentage of the cost or other basis of tangible personal property for federal income tax purposes, including buildings and structural components of buildings located within a designated EZ. The Wage Tax Credit is calculated on the average number of newly hired employees. It is $3,000 per targeted and $1,500 per nontargeted employee. The Capital Credit equals 25 percent of the sum of each type of investment.	A credit is available for tax paid on tangible personal property and certain services purchased by a QEZE and used or consumed in an EZ. The Real Property Tax Credit equals 25 percent of the wages plus health and retirement benefits of net new employees. The Tax Reduction Credit is based on benefit period, employment increase, zone allocation, and tax factors.
Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	N/A	N/A
Type of commitments other than taxes	N/A	N/A
Total revenue estimated to be reduced for calendar year 2022	$20 million	$12 million

Program Name	Industrial Development Agencies (IDAs)	New York Youth Jobs Program (Formerly Urban Youth Jobs Program)
Program Purpose	The program is intended to foster economic development in specific localities.	The program is designed to provide employment for at-risk youth in full-time and part-time positions.
Taxes being abated	Sales and use tax.	Personal income tax and Corporate franchise tax.
Authority under which abatements are entered into	State tax law: Article 28, Section 1116(a)(1) General municipal law: Article 18-A	State tax law: Article 22, Section 606(tt) Article 9-A, Section 210-B(36)
Criteria to be eligible to receive abatements and commitment of the taxpayer	The IDA is an exempt government organization and receives all the benefits of that status. To extend the sales tax exemption benefit, the IDA can appoint an agent or project operator to make purchases for its project.	The taxpayer applies to be a qualified employer and receives a certificate of eligibility indicating the maximum amount of credit allowed to be claimed. The employer is required to hire high school students on a part-time or full-time basis and to retain those students for a period of time.
How taxes are reduced	Sales tax exemption on purchases.	Allowance of credit against taxes. Refundable credit.
How amount of abatement is determined	Purchases to acquire, build, and equip the project are exempt from sales taxes, including the 3/8 percent sales tax in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District (MCTD), to the extent provided by the terms of the IDA project agreement.	The credit is $375 to $1,500 per qualified employee, either part-time or full-time high school student, and additional amounts can be received if the employee is retained for additional time.
Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	N/A	N/A
Type of commitments other than taxes	N/A	N/A
Total revenue estimated to be reduced for calendar year 2022	$98 million	$40 million

Program Name	Excelsior Jobs Program and Empire State Job Retention Program Credit	Low-Income Housing Credit
Program Purpose	The program encourages businesses to expand in and relocate to the State while maintaining a guarantee to deliver on job and investment commitments to better the economy in selected regions. It includes three programs: Job Tax Credit, Investment Tax Credit, and Research and Development Tax Credit.	The program is designed to promote the development of and facilitate investment in low-income housing.
Taxes being abated	Personal income tax, Corporate franchise tax, Bank and Insurance taxes.	Personal income tax, Corporate franchise tax and Insurance tax.
Authority under which abatements are entered into	State tax law: Article 22, Section 606(qq) and Section 606(tt) Article 9-A, Section 210-B(31) and Section 210-B(37) Article 33, Section 1511(y) and Section 1511(bb) Article 1, Section 31 and Section 36	State tax law: Article 22, Section 606(x) Article 9-A, Section 210-B(15) Article 33, Section 1511(n) Article 1, Section 18 Article 2, N.Y.S. Public Housing Law
Criteria to be eligible to receive abatements and commitment of the taxpayer	The taxpayer applies for a credit and, if approved, is issued a certificate entitling it to the credit. The taxpayer in return creates jobs or invests in the region as specified in the application submitted.	The participant makes a long-term commitment to offer low-income housing where the buildings must serve households whose incomes are at or below 90 percent of the area median income.
How taxes are reduced	Allowance of credit against taxes. Refundable credit.	Allowance of credit against taxes. Non-refundable credit, can be carried forward.
How amount of abatement is determined	The Job Tax Credit is 6.85 percent of wages per net new job. The Investment Tax Credit is 2 percent of the qualified investments. The Research and Development Tax Credit is 50 percent of the federal research and development credit, and up to 6 percent of research expenditures in the State.	The credit is determined by the Division of Housing and Community Renewal and depends on the applicable percentage of the qualified basis of each low-income building. The credit amount allocated is allowed as a credit for the next 10 tax years.
Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	N/A	N/A
Type of commitments other than taxes	N/A	N/A
Total revenue estimated to be reduced for calendar year 2022	$170 million	$51 million

Program Name	New York City (NYC) Musical and Theatrical Production Tax Credit
Program Purpose	The program is designed to help revitalize NYC's entertainment industry and support tourism as the city recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic.
Taxes being abated	Personal income tax; Corporation franchise tax
Authority under which abatements are entered into	State tax law: Article 1, Section 24-c Article 9-A, Section 210-b(57) Article 22, Section 606(mmm)
Criteria to be eligible to receive abatements and commitment of the taxpayer	Companies must implement State approved diversity and arts jobs training plan and take actions to increase access to productions for low-income residents. Production must occur in a qualified production facility in NYC.
How taxes are reduced	The credit is 25 percent of qualified production expenditures.
How amount of abatement is determined	Companies that apply with a first paid performance date prior to January 1, 2023 can receive up to $3 million per production. The cap remains at $3 million per production for all projects which have submitted original applications prior to June 30, 2023.
Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	N/A
Type of commitments other than taxes	N/A
Total revenue estimated to be reduced for calendar year 2022	$25 million

The State had additional tax abatement programs each amounting to $10 million or less in revenue estimated to be reduced in calendar year 2022. In total, these programs resulted in $14 million in estimated tax abatements. These include the Employee Training Incentive Program, the Historic Homeownership Rehabilitation Tax Credit, the Excelsior Business Program (formerly START-UP NY Tax Elimination Credit), the Recovery Tax Credit, and the Workers with Disabilities Tax Credit.

NOTE 4 – Lessor Leases and Other Receivables

Lessor Leases

The State is the lessor of buildings and land. The related receivables are presented in the Statement of Net Position for the amounts equal to the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. The total amount of lease revenue, interest revenue, and other lease-related revenues recognized in the current reporting period from leases is $1.6 million.

The State does not have any variable payment clauses within its lease arrangements as the lessor. Likewise, the State did not earn revenue related to residual value guarantees or lease termination penalties. It also does not currently have agreements that include sale-leaseback and lease-leaseback transactions.

As of June 30, 2022, CUNY had leases as a lessor. The related receivables are presented in the Statement of Net Position for the amounts equal to the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. The total amount of lease revenue, interest revenue, and other lease-related revenues recognized in the current reporting period from leases is $1.1 million.

CUNY does not have any leases as a lessor with partial or completely variable payments.

Other Receivables

Other receivables at March 31, 2023 are summarized as follows (amounts in millions):

Governmental Activities:

	General	Federal Special Revenue	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Activities
Other current receivables:				
Medicaid	$ 980	$ 856	$ -	$ 1,836
Public health/patient fees	4	-	903	907
Financial settlements	35	-	165	200
Tobacco settlement	-	-	379	379
Escheated property	234	-	-	234
Miscellaneous agency	135	47	217	399
Investment earnings	343	-	-	343
Health insurance	446	-	-	446
Oil spill	-	-	10	10
Public authorities	79	-	-	79
Casino	22	-	-	22
Other	294	8	84	386
Subtotal	**2,572**	**911**	**1,758**	**5,241**
Other long-term receivables:				
Medicaid	102	188	-	290
Public health/patient fees	-	-	3	3
Financial settlements	3	-	959	962
Appropriated loans	-	-	115	115
Miscellaneous agency	63	231	1,016	1,310
Oil spill	-	-	117	117
Other	-	-	14	14
Subtotal	**168**	**419**	**2,224**	**2,811**
Gross receivables	**2,740**	**1,330**	**3,982**	**8,052**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(82)	(288)	(1,114)	(1,484)
Total other receivables	**$ 2,658**	**$ 1,042**	**$ 2,868**	**$ 6,568**

Other receivables at June 30, 2022 (except for the State Lottery, which is as of March 31, 2023) are summarized as follows (amounts in millions):

Business-Type Activities:

	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	June 30, 2022 SUNY	June 30, 2022 CUNY	Total
Other current receivables:					
Ticket sales	$ 381	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 381
Public health/patient fees	-	-	1,376	-	1,376
Student loans	-	-	90	4	94
Contributions	-	3,452	-	-	3,452
Benefit overpayments	-	602	-	-	602
State agencies/municipalities	-	14	-	-	14
Other	9	57	430	595	1,091
Subtotal	**390**	**4,125**	**1,896**	**599**	**7,010**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(1)	(1,769)	(539)	(99)	(2,408)
Net current receivables	**389**	**2,356**	**1,357**	**500**	**4,602**
Other long-term receivables:					
Accounts, notes and loans	-	-	69	4	73
Contributions	-	-	29	-	29
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	**98**	**4**	**102**
Allowance for uncollectibles	-	-	(25)	(1)	(26)
Net long-term receivables	-	-	**73**	**3**	**76**
Total other receivables	**$ 389**	**$ 2,356**	**$ 1,430**	**$ 503**	**$ 4,678**

NOTE 5 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended March 31, 2023 was as follows (amounts in millions):

Governmental Activities:

	Balance April 1, 2022, as restated	Additions	Retirements	Balance March 31, 2023
Depreciable and amortizable assets:				
Buildings and building improvements	$ 14,510	$ 352	$ 125	$ 14,737
Land improvements	893	56	2	947
Infrastructure	541	22	3	560
Equipment	1,128	62	92	1,098
Leases	1,922	667	91	2,498
Intangible assets – easements	205	-	-	205
Intangible assets – computer software	1,135	97	-	1,232
Intangible assets – subscription-based IT arrangements	56	16	1	71
Total depreciable and amortizable assets	**20,390**	**1,272**	**314**	**21,348**
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Buildings and building improvements	(9,057)	(389)	(85)	(9,361)
Land improvements	(549)	(32)	(2)	(579)
Infrastructure	(191)	(24)	(1)	(214)
Equipment	(760)	(73)	(81)	(752)
Leases	-	(287)	(18)	(269)
Intangible assets – easements	(113)	(10)	-	(123)
Intangible assets – computer software	(674)	(100)	-	(774)
Intangible assets – subscription-based IT arrangements	-	(18)	(1)	(17)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	**(11,344)**	**(933)**	**(188)**	**(12,089)**
Total depreciable and amortizable assets, net	**9,046**	**339**	**126**	**9,259**
Nondepreciable and nonamortizable assets:				
Land	4,303	24	1	4,326
Land preparation	4,299	39	-	4,338
Construction in progress (buildings)	886	702	302	1,286
Construction in progress (roads and bridges)	1,794	1,073	586	2,281
Infrastructure (roads and bridges)	74,987	633	46	75,574
Total nondepreciable and nonamortizable assets	**86,269**	**2,471**	**935**	**87,805**
Governmental activities, capital assets, net	**$ 95,315**	**$ 2,810**	**$ 1,061**	**$ 97,064**

Business-Type Activities:

	Balance July 1, 2021, as restated	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2022
SUNY:				
Depreciable and amortizable assets:				
Infrastructure and land improvements	$ 1,644	$ 46	$ -	$ 1,690
Buildings	16,249	436	7	16,678
Equipment and library books	3,216	217	69	3,364
Leases	432	100	25	507
Total depreciable and amortizable assets	**21,541**	**799**	**101**	**22,239**
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Infrastructure and land improvements	(817)	(69)	-	(886)
Buildings	(6,164)	(465)	(6)	(6,623)
Equipment and library books	(2,434)	(179)	(61)	(2,552)
Leases	-	(79)	(25)	(54)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	**(9,415)**	**(792)**	**(92)**	**(10,115)**
Total depreciable and amortizable assets, net	**12,126**	**7**	**9**	**12,124**
Nondepreciable assets:				
Land	805	16	-	821
Construction in progress	1,014	576	515	1,075
Artwork	36	1	-	37
Total nondepreciable assets	**1,855**	**593**	**515**	**1,933**
SUNY capital assets, net	**13,981**	**600**	**524**	**14,057**
CUNY:				
Depreciable and amortizable assets:				
Buildings and building improvements	6,752	200	83	6,869
Land improvements	56	-	-	56
Equipment	478	17	11	484
Infrastructure	164	1	-	165
Leases	527	-	-	527
Intangible assets	252	2	-	254
Total depreciable and amortizable assets	**8,229**	**220**	**94**	**8,355**
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Buildings and building improvements	(3,518)	(193)	-	(3,711)
Land improvements	(53)	(1)	-	(54)
Equipment	(450)	(12)	-	(462)
Infrastructure	(107)	(8)	-	(115)
Leases	-	(76)	-	(76)
Intangible assets	(100)	(16)	-	(116)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	**(4,228)**	**(306)**	**-**	**(4,534)**
Total depreciable and amortizable assets, net	**4,001**	**(86)**	**94**	**3,821**

Business-Type Activities (cont'd):

	Balance July 1, 2021, as restated	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2022
Nondepreciable assets:				
Land	321	-	-	321
Construction in progress	1,355	170	126	1,399
Artwork and historical treasures	10	-	-	10
Total nondepreciable assets	**1,686**	**170**	**126**	**1,730**
CUNY capital assets, net	**5,687**	**84**	**220**	**5,551**
Lottery:				
Leases	7	2	-	9
Total amortizable assets	**7**	**2**	**-**	**9**
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Leases	-	(2)	-	(2)
Total accumulated amortization	**-**	**(2)**	**-**	**(2)**
Lottery amortizable assets, net	**7**	**-**	**-**	**7**
Business-type activities, capital assets, net	**$ 19,675**	**$ 684**	**$ 744**	**$ 19,615**

As of March 31, 2023 (business-type as of June 30, 2022 for SUNY and CUNY and March 31, 2023 for Lottery), the State had the following lease assets by major class of underlying asset (amounts in millions):

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government
Lease asset:			
Lease buildings	$ 2,477	$ 980	$ 3,457
Less accumulated amortization	(265)	(123)	(388)
Lease buildings, net	**2,212**	**857**	**3,069**
Lease equipment	7	54	61
Less accumulated amortization	(2)	(8)	(10)
Lease equipment, net	**5**	**46**	**51**
Lease other	14	9	23
Less accumulated amortization	(2)	(1)	(3)
Lease other, net	**12**	**8**	**20**
Total lease assets	**$ 2,229**	**$ 911**	**$ 3,140**

For the year ended March 31, 2023, governmental activities charged depreciation and amortization expense to the following governmental functions (amounts in millions):

Allocation of depreciation and amortization:	**Capital Assets**	**Lease Assets**	**Subscription-Based IT Arrangement Asset**	**Total Governmental Activities**
Education	$ 4	$ 9	$ -	$ 13
Public health	216	50	5	271
Public welfare	25	56	5	86
Public safety	170	23	6	199
Transportation	58	32	1	91
Environment and recreation	43	4	-	47
Support and regulate business	4	19	-	23
General government	108	94	1	203
Total depreciation and amortization expense	**$ 628**	$ **287**	**$ 18**	**$ 933**

Business-type activities charged depreciation and amortization expense to the following business-type functions (June 30, 2022 for SUNY and CUNY and March 31, 2023 for Lottery) (amounts in millions):

Allocation of depreciation and amortization:	**Capital Assets**	**Lease Assets**	**Total Business-Type Activities**
SUNY	$ 713	$ 79	$ 792
CUNY	230	76	306
Lottery	-	2	2
Total depreciation and amortization expense	**$ 943**	**$ 157**	**$ 1,100**

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, 2022**	**Issued**	**Redeemed**	**Outstanding March 31, 2023**
Accelerated capacity and transportation improvements of the 1990s	$ 8	$ -	$ 1	$ 7
Clean water/clean air	294	-	26	268
Environmental quality (1986):				
Land acquisition, development, restoration, and forests	1	-	-	1
Solid waste management	68	-	14	54
Environmental quality (1972):				
Land and wetlands	3	-	-	3
Water	3	-	-	3
Housing:				
Low income	2	-	1	1
Middle income	2	-	2	-
Pure waters	13	-	2	11
Transportation capital facilities:				
Energy conservation through improved transportation	2	-	1	1
Rebuild New York transportation infrastructure renewal:				
Highways, parkways, and bridges	1	-	1	-
Rapid transit, rail, and aviation	2	-	1	1
Rebuild and Renew New York transportation:				
Highway facilities	514	-	46	468
Canals and waterways	6	-	2	4
Aviation	39	-	2	37
Mass transit - DOT	12	-	1	11
Mass transit - MTA	664	-	21	643
Rail and port	85	-	6	79
Smart Schools Bond Act	277	-	33	244
Total	**$ 1,996**	**$ -**	**$ 160**	**$ 1,836**

Debt service expenditures (principal and interest) related to the above general obligation bonds during the year were approximately $220 million. Federal subsidies related to the interest payments made during the year on Build America Bonds were $4.4 million. The total amount of general obligation bonds authorized but not issued at March 31, 2023 was $6.4 billion.

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
2024	$ 147	$ 55	$ 202
2025	172	50	222
2026	164	46	210
2027	175	41	216
2028	160	35	195
2029-2033	542	117	659
2034-2038	311	56	367
2039-2043	161	13	174
2044-2048	4	-	4
Total	**$ 1,836**	**$ 413**	**$ 2,249**

Debt service requirements were calculated based upon actual rates ranging from 0.53 percent to 5.62 percent.

NOTE 7 - 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 financing 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 State-supported debt issued on and after April 1, 2000 to 4 percent of State personal income, and limit State-supported debt service on debt issued on and after April 1, 2000 to 5 percent of total governmental funds receipts. The Act requires that the limitations be calculated by October 31st of each year using the State-supported debt outstanding and State-supported debt service amounts from the previous fiscal year. As of March 31, 2022, the cumulative debt outstanding and debt service caps were at 4 and 5 percent, and there was $41.8 billion of State-supported debt outstanding applicable to the debt reform cap, which was about $19.1 billion below the statutory debt outstanding limitation. The debt service cost on this new debt was $4.8 billion, about $7.4 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.

State legislation enacted in connection with the Enacted Budgets for the 2020-21 and 2021-22 fiscal years suspended the Debt Reform Act as part of the State response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Accordingly, any State-supported debt issued in the 2020-21 and 2021-22 fiscal years is not limited to capital purposes and is not counted towards the statutory caps on debt outstanding and debt service. In addition, debt issuances undertaken by the State for MTA capital projects in the 2021-22 fiscal year may be issued with maximum maturities longer than 30 years. This change allows bonds to be issued over the full useful life of the assets being financed, subject to federal tax law limitations, and is consistent with the rules that would have been in effect if the projects had been directly financed by the MTA.

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 certain variable rate demand bonds can be met. As of March 31, 2023, these agreements covered $75 million of variable rate demand bonds outstanding, with costs of 45 basis points of the amount of credit provided and an expiration date of June 5, 2026.

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 MSA revenues were intended 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 the State 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 would be used to repay the debt until it was fully retired, after which all MSA revenues would revert to the State. The State agreed to make additional payments for TSFC debt service, subject to annual appropriation, from other sources if the future revenues proved insufficient to meet TSFC debt service requirements of the State. However, the State was never called upon to make any payments related to this contingency agreement. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, bonds secured by annual payments from tobacco manufacturers under the MSA were retired, with no remaining debt service requirements to be paid on these bonds. The fiscal year 2018 Enacted Budget authorized and directed that MSA payments be used to help defray costs of the State's takeover of Medicaid costs for counties and New York City. During the fiscal year, pledged MSA revenues of $379 million were recognized and $362 million of Medicaid payments were made.

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." 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. On April 1, 2021, LGAC bonds were fully retired. The Local Government Assistance Tax Fund was terminated on October 1, 2022 after all liabilities from LGAC had been met.

Chapter 62 and Chapter 63 of the Laws of 2003 enacted, among other provisions, the Municipal Assistance Refinancing Act (Refinancing Act), effective July 1, 2003 and deemed repealed July 1, 2034. The Refinancing 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 Refinancing 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. From the City's fiscal year 2005 to 2020, each year the Legislature enacted an appropriation of $170 million and LGAC certified the release of the funds before the $170 million State payment was made.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022, pursuant to Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2021 enacted provisions, LGAC certified the release for the State payment of $46 million to the City and the remaining outstanding bonds under the Refinancing Act were satisfied by the State-supported bond proceeds.

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 six times, most recently in 2023, up to $20.6 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 bonds) to be issued by several State public benefit corporations. The original legislation provided that 25 percent of personal income tax receipts, excluding refunds owed to taxpayers, be deposited to the Revenue Bond Tax Fund (RBTF), 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 original legislation required that deposits continue to be made to the RBTF 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. Effective April 1, 2018, enacted legislation amends the State Finance Law provisions to increase the level of personal income tax receipts to be deposited into the RBTF to 50 percent, in addition to a requirement that 50 percent of the Employer Compensation Expense Program (ECEP) receipts and 50 percent of the Pass-Through Entity Tax (PTET) receipts are deposited into the RBTF for the purposes of making debt service payments on PIT bonds. The legislation also provides that personal income tax receipts, ECEP and PTET receipts continue to be deposited to the RBTF equal to 40 percent of the aggregate annual receipts or $12 billion, whichever is greater, in the event 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 first PIT bonds were issued on May 9, 2002, and approximately $43.6 billion issued for both governmental and business-type activities were outstanding as of March 31, 2023.

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, to 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 on April 1, 2021, this share increases 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 $10.1 billion issued for both governmental and business-type activities were outstanding as of March 31, 2023.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, the State adopted GASB Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements* (GASBS 88). GASBS 88 requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements, including unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses. For notes to financial statements, GASBS 88 also requires that existing and additional information for direct borrowings and direct placements of debt be presented separately from other debt.

Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt

Changes in governmental activities long-term debt for the year were as follows (amounts in millions):

Issuer	Outstanding April 1, 2022	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding March 31, 2023
Public Benefit Corporations:				
Dormitory Authority	$ 24,010	$ -	$ 5,072	$ 18,938
Municipal Bond Bank Agency	30	-	30	-
Thruway Authority	2,699	2,751	433	5,017
Urban Development Corporation - Direct Placement	119	-	119	-
Urban Development Corporation - Other	18,815	1,453	3,417	16,851
Total	**$ 45,673**	**$ 4,204**	**$ 9,071**	**$ 40,806**

Debt service expenditures (principal and interest) for the aforementioned obligations during the fiscal year were $10 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 million ($31.7 million related to governmental activities and $41.3 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 $136 million at March 31, 2023 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 are summaries of the future minimum rental payments for long-term debt, presenting direct placements of debt separately from all other forms of debt in compliance with GASBS 88. The actual amounts of future interest to be paid are affected by changes in variable interest rates. Fixed rate interest ranges from 0.62 percent to 5.88 percent and variable rate interest is at 3.86 percent (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 927	$ 1,784	$ 2,711
2025	914	1,737	2,651
2026	1,462	1,694	3,156
2027	666	1,629	2,295
2028	2,640	1,592	4,232
2029-2033	11,224	6,346	17,570
2034-2038	7,745	4,177	11,922
2039-2043	5,691	2,671	8,362
2044-2048	5,764	1,472	7,236
2049-2053	2,752	456	3,208
2054-2058	938	126	1,064
2059-2063	83	4	87
Total	**$ 40,806**	**$ 23,688**	**$ 64,494**

Summarized by bond type/purpose, the schedule below details outstanding bonds that have assets pledged as collateral for debt and contain terms specified in debt agreements related to events of default, termination events and subjective acceleration clauses that have finance-related consequences.

	Bonds Outstanding	Assets Pledged as Collateral	Events of Default	Termination Events	Subjective Acceleration Clauses
Dormitory Authority:					
Personal Income Tax (Multiple Purposes)	$ 14,891	(1)	(7)	(9)	(10)
Sales Tax (Multiple Purposes)	3,974	(2)	(7)	(9)	(10)
Upstate Community Colleges	4	(3)	(8)	(9)	(11)
City University Community Colleges	1	(4)	(8)	(9)	(11)
Department of Health	68	(5)	(8)	(9)	(11)
Urban Development Corporation:					
Personal Income Tax (Multiple Purposes)	13,653	(1)	(7)	(9)	(10)
Sales Tax (Multiple Purposes)	3,198	(2)	(7)	(9)	(10)
Thruway Authority:					
Personal Income Tax (Multiple Purposes)	4,794	(1)	(7)	(9)	(10)
Dedicated Highway & Bridge	223	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)
Total	**$ 40,806**				

Footnotes for the column identified as Assets Pledged as Collateral:

(1) Effective April 1, 2018, a statutory allocation of 50 percent (previously 25 percent) of State of New York personal income tax receipts are deposited into the Revenue Bond Tax Fund which is held jointly by the State's Commissioner of Taxation and Finance and the State Comptroller. Also added was a requirement to deposit 50 percent of the New York State Employer Compensation Expense Program receipts and 50 percent of New York State Pass-Through Entity Tax receipts as additional revenue sources. Annual State appropriations are required prior to any payments out of the account.

(2) Initially a statutory allocation of 1 percent rate of New York State sales taxation receipts are deposited in the Sales Tax Revenue Bond Tax Fund which is held jointly by the State's Commissioner of Taxation and Finance and the State Comptroller. The 1 percent rate allocation of sales taxation receipts are increased to 2 percent after all New York Local Government Assistance Corporation bonds were retired on April 1, 2021. Annual State appropriations are required prior to any payments out of the account. Should the balance be insufficient to make financing agreement payments that have been appropriated, the State Comptroller is required to transfer from the State's General Fund amounts necessary to meet the cash requirements.

(3) Community College Tuition and Instructional Income Fund held by the State's Commissioner of Taxation and Finance where all monies appropriated annually by the State are to be deposited.

(4) Secured by a pledge of all revenues received by the City University Construction Fund and an annual State and City appropriation. Certain bonds are also secured by a direct pay letter of credit.

(5) Health Income Fund held by the State Comptroller where all patient care revenues are required to be deposited, as well as an annual State appropriation. The State Comptroller is required to maintain an amount sufficient to meet the next succeeding six months financing obligations before transferring the balance to the medical care facilities.

(6) Secured by a pledge of Cooperative Agreement Payments to be made by the State to the Authority from funds in the Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund held in the joint custody of the State's Commissioner of Taxation and Finance and the State Comptroller.

Footnotes for the column identified as Events of Default:

(7) There are no events of default that cause additional financial consequences. Bondholders continue to be entitled to receive all principal and interest that is due.

(8) Failure of timely payment of amounts due and meeting all bond covenants, conditions, agreements, and provisions in the respective resolutions; or tax exempt bonds have been deemed taxable.

Footnotes for the column identified as Termination Events:

(9) There are no termination events with financial consequences.

Footnotes for the column identified as Subjective Acceleration Clauses:

(10) The bond resolution does not permit the trustee or bondholders to declare the bonds immediately due and payable. Bondholders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of bonds outstanding may bring an action or suit to enforce the rights of the bondholders.
(11) Upon the written request of bondholders of not less than 25 percent in principal outstanding, the Trustee may declare all principal and interest on the outstanding bonds to be due immediately after a thirty day notice period.

Refunding

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the State, acting through certain public authorities, refunded $988 million in existing fixed and variable rate bonds by issuing refunding bonds in a par amount of $899 million at a $92 million premium and releasing a net amount of $27 million from reserves and debt service accounts. The result will produce an estimated gain of $105 million in future cash flow, with an estimated present value gain of $89 million. The differences between the reacquisition prices and the net carrying values of the refunded bonds generated deferred accounting gains, resulting in deferred inflows of resources. The accounting gain was $95.6 million, of which $86.5 million was deferred and will be amortized as an adjustment to 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
Thruway Authority PIT General Purpose Bonds Series 2022A	$ 267	$ 320	$ 39	$ 34
Urban Development Corporation PIT General Purpose Bond Series 2022A	611	648	67	55
Urban Development Corporation PIT General Purpose Bond Series 2022B	21	20	(1)	-
Total	**$ 899**	**$ 988**	**$ 105**	**$ 89**

Defeasance Using Only Existing Resources

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the State, acting through certain public authorities, deposited $6 billion of cash into irrevocable escrow accounts for the defeasance of debt to provide debt service savings and significant debt cap relief. The differences between the reacquisition prices and the net carrying values of the defeased bonds generated a net gain of $402 million. The gain was recognized in the Statement of Activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

The State defeased certain of its obligations, whereby proceeds of new obligations or cash were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the defeased obligations. At March 31, 2023, approximately $5.9 billion of such defeased obligations were outstanding. The assets and liabilities are not reported in the accompanying basic financial statements.

Business-Type Activities Debt

The State has issued bonds for SUNY educational facilities through the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) and the Urban Development Corporation (UDC). SUNY residence halls are issued through DASNY. CUNY Senior Colleges educational facilities have bonds issued through DASNY. Such debt, totaling $15.7 billion, is funded by payments from the State's General Fund. The remainder of the debt of SUNY and CUNY ($302 million) is funded from student fees and other operating aid provided by the State.

The following represents year-end principal balances (at June 30, 2022 for SUNY and CUNY) for financing arrangements for business-type activities (amounts in millions):

	Beginning Outstanding, as restated	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Outstanding
DASNY and UDC:				
SUNY educational facilities	$ 9,828	$ 1,935	$ 1,924	$ 9,839
Unamortized premium	969	255	221	1,003
SUNY residence halls	5	-	5	-
Unamortized premium	1	-	1	-
CUNY educational facilities	4,401	672	693	4,380
Unamortized premium	449	101	71	479
Total DASNY and UDC	**15,653**	**2,963**	**2,915**	**15,701**
SUNY installation commitments	134	2	13	123
SUNY other long-term debt	95	-	8	87
CUNY installation commitments	-	33	-	33
CUNY mortgage loan commitments	61	-	2	59
Total	**$ 15,943**	**$ 2,998**	**$ 2,938**	**$ 16,003**

The following represents a year-end summary at June 30, 2022 of future minimum debt service payments on the bonds issued by DASNY and UDC for SUNY, including interest rates ranging from .31 percent to 5.63 percent (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 283	$ 453	$ 736
2024	231	438	669
2025	297	427	724
2026	387	411	798
2027	400	393	793
2028-2032	1,804	1,694	3,498
2033-2037	1,706	1,262	2,968
2038-2042	1,995	844	2,839
2043-2047	1,940	392	2,332
2048-2052	796	55	851
Total	**$ 9,839**	**$ 6,369**	**$ 16,208**

The following represents a year-end summary at June 30, 2022 of future minimum debt service payments on the bonds issued by DASNY for CUNY Senior Colleges, including interest rates ranging from .7 percent to 5.6 percent (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 72	$ 203	$ 275
2024	169	200	369
2025	128	192	320
2026	142	185	327
2027	183	179	362
2028-2032	839	763	1,602
2033-2037	941	556	1,497
2038-2042	1,335	326	1,661
2043-2047	568	66	634
2048-2050	3	-	3
Total	**$ 4,380**	**$ 2,670**	**$ 7,050**

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 LIBOR and the SIFMA floating rate.

The following represents a year-end summary at June 30, 2022 for SUNY and CUNY of future minimum debt service payments on installation commitments, mortgage loan commitments, other State-supported debt and other long-term debt for business-type activities (amounts in millions):

	SUNY		CUNY		Total	
Fiscal Year	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
2023	$ 18	$ 5	$ 4	$ 1	$ 22	$ 6
2024	19	5	5	1	24	6
2025	18	5	5	1	23	6
2026	16	4	5	-	21	4
2027	15	3	5	-	20	3
2028-2032	59	13	68	1	127	14
2033-2037	38	7	-	-	38	7
2038-2042	27	2	-	-	27	2
Total	**$ 210**	**$ 44**	**$ 92**	**$ 4**	**$ 302**	**$ 48**

The liabilities for mortgage loans, other State-supported debt and other long-term debt are reported as 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, 2022 totaled $1.9 billion.

During SUNY's fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, Personal Income Tax (PIT) Bonds and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds were issued with a par amount of $1.9 billion at a premium of $254.9 million for the purpose of financing capital construction and major rehabilitation for educational facilities as well as to refund $1.1 billion of SUNY's existing educational facilities obligations. The refunding will produce an estimated savings of $198.7 million in future cash flows, with an estimated present value gain of $206.9 million.

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 June 30, 2022, outstanding educational facility obligations of $1.3 billion and outstanding residence halls obligations of $692.2 million were considered defeased.

During CUNY's fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, DASNY issued refunding bonds with a par value of $672.2 million and original issue premium of $100.9 million on behalf of CUNY Senior Colleges. Bond proceeds of $545.1 million were used to defease $544.1 million of existing debt. Under the terms of the resolutions for the defeased bonds, bond proceeds were paid directly to the bondholders of the defeased bonds. As a result, the refunded debt is considered defeased. The remaining unamortized premium and discount of $39.1 million are deferred and amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the remaining life of the old debt or new debt, whichever is shorter. There were no remaining unamortized bond issue costs, underwriter discounts, or any other related costs affiliated with the refunded debt.

At June 30, 2022, a total of $570 million of previously outstanding CUNY Senior Colleges debt was defeased.

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.

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;
- An independent financial advisor certifies that the terms and conditions of all swaps reflect a fair value;
- A standardized interest rate exchange agreement is utilized;
- Monthly reports are issued by the public benefit corporations to provide monitoring and swap performance assessment; and
- The agreements comply with uniform interest rate exchange guidelines.

Currently, there are no swap agreements outstanding as of March 31, 2023.

Leases

Governmental Activities – Leases

A lease is defined as a contractual agreement that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset, for a minimum contractual period of greater than one year, in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The State, as a lessee, leases a significant amount of nonfinancial assets such as real property, land, equipment, and infrastructure. The related obligations are presented in the amounts equal to the present value of lease payments payable during the remaining lease term. As the lessee, a lease liability and the associated lease asset is recognized on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

As of March 31, 2023, the State had minimum principal and interest payment requirements for its leasing activities, with a remaining term in excess of one year, as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 260	$ 34	$ 294
2025	233	30	263
2026	225	27	252
2027	212	24	236
2028	199	21	220
2029-2033	758	68	826
2034-2038	270	23	293
2039-2043	17	8	25
2044-2048	6	7	13
2049-2053	8	7	15
2054-2058	9	6	15
2059-2063	7	5	12
2064-2068	10	4	14
2069-2073	12	3	15
2074+	31	3	34
Total	**$ 2,257**	**$ 270**	**$ 2,527**

Additionally, the State currently has no variable payment clauses associated with its lease arrangements, and did not incur expenses with its leasing activities related to residual value guarantees, lease termination penalties or losses due to impairment. Furthermore, there are currently no agreements that include sale-leaseback and lease-leaseback transactions. The State had no commitments for leases that have not commenced as of March 31, 2023, nor lease arrangements with third parties where it is a sublessee.

The State is also committed under numerous Customer Installation Commitments with the New York Power Authority (NYPA) for energy efficiency projects, and other leases for computer network and telecommunications equipment. At March 31, 2023, the State had approximately $1 million outstanding, which is expected to be paid during the next fiscal year.

Business-Type Activities – Leases

As of June 30, 2022, SUNY and CUNY reported minimum principal and interest payment requirements for its leasing activities, with a remaining term in excess of one year, as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 136	$ 32	$ 168
2024	131	27	158
2025	121	24	145
2026	116	20	136
2027	101	16	117
2028-2032	309	37	346
2033-2037	94	12	106
2038-2042	40	4	44
2043-2047	11	1	12
2048-2052	3	-	3
Total	**$ 1,062**	**$ 173**	**$ 1,235**

As of March 31, 2023, Lottery reported minimum principal and interest payment requirements for its leasing activities, with a remaining term in excess of one year, as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 2	$ -	$ 2
2025	1	-	1
2026	1	-	1
2027	1	-	1
2028	1	-	1
2029-2033	1	-	1
Total	**$ 7**	**$ -**	**$ 7**

Business-type activities reported $14 million in variable expenses associated with its lease arrangements, however, no expenses were incurred with its leasing activities related to residual value guarantees, lease termination penalties or losses due to impairment. Furthermore, there are currently no agreements that include sale-leaseback and lease-leaseback transactions. There were no commitments for leases that have not commenced as of June 30, 2022 or March 31, 2023, or lease arrangements with third parties where SUNY, CUNY or Lottery were a sublessee.

Subscription-Based IT Arrangements

A subscription-based IT arrangement (SBITA) is defined as a contractual agreement that conveys control of the right-to-use another entity's IT asset, alone, or in conjunction with a tangible capital asset, for a minimum contractual period of greater than one year, in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The State enters into a significant amount of these SBITAs such as software licenses downloaded or available remotely, data storage, and hardware necessary to use the IT asset. The related obligations are presented in the amounts equal to the present value of SBITA payments, payable during the remaining SBITA term. As the lessee, the State recognizes a SBITA liability and an associated intangible-SBITA asset on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

As of March 31, 2023, the State had minimum principal and interest payment requirements for SBITA, with a remaining term in excess of one year, as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 15	$ 1	$ 16
2025	14	-	14
2026	12	-	12
2027	5	-	5
2028	1	-	1
2029-2033	4	-	4
Total	**$ 51**	**$ 1**	**$ 52**

The State has a variety of variable payment clauses within its SBITA, including variable payments based on future performance, usage of the underlying asset, number of software licenses, or hours of access necessary. Such amounts are recognized as an expense in the period in which the obligation for those payments is incurred. Components of variable payments that are fixed in substance, are included in the measurement of the SBITA liability presented in the table above. During the year, the State recorded $47 million for variable payments related to SBITA. As of March 31, 2023, the State had no losses reported from impairments of SBITA or payments for arrangements that have not yet commenced.

Governmental Activities - Collateralized Borrowings

In December 2013, $370 million of Employer Assessment Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A, were issued by DASNY. These bonds are special revenue obligations of DASNY. 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, 2023, principal and interest outstanding were $252 million and $83 million, respectively. Annual principal and interest payments will continue through December 1, 2034.

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 Employer Assessment Revenue Bonds are reported as collateralized borrowings in the State's financial statements (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 17	$ 11	$ 28
2025	17	11	28
2026	18	10	28
2027	19	9	28
2028	19	9	28
2029-2033	110	29	139
2034-2038	52	4	56
Total	**$ 252**	**$ 83**	**$ 335**

Business-Type Activities - Collateralized Borrowings

In March 2013, the State enacted legislation that authorized SUNY to assign all its rights, title and interest in revenues of certain residence halls to DASNY, and authorized DASNY to issue SUNY Dormitory Facilities Revenue Bonds payable from and secured by the residence hall revenues assigned to it by SUNY. The legislation also created a special fund to be held by the State's Commissioner of Taxation and Finance on behalf of DASNY. All residence hall revenues collected by SUNY are required to be deposited in this special fund.

The outstanding obligations under these bonds are reported as a collateralized borrowing, since these bonds are not payable from any money of SUNY or the State, and neither SUNY nor the State has any obligation to make any payments with respect to the debt service on the bonds. The pledged revenues recognized during SUNY's fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 amounted to $515.4 million. There were principal payments of $320.4 million and interest payments of $76.8 million during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. During 2022, bonds with a par amount of $345.6 million were issued for the purpose of refinancing existing residence hall obligations bonds. These bonds are special obligations of DASNY payable solely from the dormitory facilities revenues collected by SUNY as agent for DASNY. At June 30, 2022, total principal and interest outstanding on the bonds were $1.9 billion and $730.5 million, respectively. Annual principal and interest payments will continue through July 1, 2049 (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ -	$ 69	$ 69
2024	94	66	160
2025	95	62	157
2026	98	58	156
2027	103	55	158
2028-2032	528	218	746
2033-2037	467	131	598
2038-2042	387	56	443
2043-2047	119	14	133
2048-2052	27	1	28
Total......................	**$ 1,918**	**$ 730**	**$ 2,648**

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	**$ 1,783**	**$ -**	**$ 3**	**$ 1,780**	**$ -**
Accrued liabilities:					
Payroll and fringe benefits	$ 179	$ 14	$ -	$ 193	-
Compensated absences	1,192	-	126	1,066	65
Medicaid	326	1,498	153	1,671	76
Health insurance	192	-	-	192	-
Litigation	599	28	582	45	31
Workers' compensation reserve	2,984	-	236	2,748	569
Due to component unit	43	-	43	-	-
Miscellaneous	11	11	11	11	2
Total	**$ 5,526**	**$ 1,551**	**$ 1,151**	**$ 5,926**	**$ 743**

Description	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Payable to local governments:					
Education aid	$ 292	$ 13	$ -	$ 305	-
Medicaid	1,175	-	1,175	-	-
Miscellaneous	52	79	52	79	-
Total	**$ 1,519**	**$ 92**	**$ 1,227**	**$ 384**	**-**
Due to federal government	**$ 500**	**$ -**	**$ 100**	**$ 400**	**100**
Net pension liability	**$ 389**	**$ -**	**$ 276**	**$ 113**	**-**
Other postemployment benefits	**$ 52,062**	**$ 3,525**	**$ 2,971**	**$ 52,616**	**-**
Pollution remediation	**$ 1,055**	**$ 256**	**$ 160**	**$ 1,151**	**186**
Asset retirement obligations	**$ -**	**$ 65**	**$ -**	**$ 65**	**4**
Leases	**$ 1,922**	**$ 667**	**$ 332**	**$ 2,257**	**260**
Subscription-based IT arrangements	**$ 56**	**$ 16**	**$ 21**	**$ 51**	**15**
Collateralized borrowings	**$ 268**	**$ -**	**$ 16**	**$ 252**	**17**
General obligation bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds payable	$ 1,996	$ -	$ 160	$ 1,836	147
Deferred amounts:					
Unamortized premiums	94	-	9	85	9
Total	**$ 2,090**	**$ -**	**$ 169**	**$ 1,921**	**156**
Other financing arrangements:					
Installation commitments	$ 32	$ -	$ 31	$ 1	1
Other financing arrangements-Direct Placements	119	-	119	-	-
Other financing arrangements-Other	45,554	4,204	8,952	40,806	927
Deferred amounts:					
Unamortized premiums	5,928	294	1,007	5,215	261
Unamortized discounts	(3)	-	(1)	(2)	(1)
Total	**$ 51,630**	**$ 4,498**	**$ 10,108**	**$ 46,020**	**1,188**
Derivative instruments	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**-**
Total due within one year					**$ 2,669**

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	$ 560	$ 202	$ 204	$ 558	$ 337
Litigation	831	-	85	746	19
Miscellaneous	385	3	24	364	2
Total	**$ 1,776**	**$ 205**	**$ 313**	**$ 1,668**	**358**
Due to Federal government (UIB Fund)	**$ 10,173**	**$ 1,071**	**$ 2,946**	**$ 8,298**	**-**
Lottery prizes payable	**$ 1,072**	**$ 53**	**$ 118**	**$ 1,007**	**121**
Pension contributions payable					
SUNY (June 30, 2022)	$ 14	$ -	$ 4	$ 10	4
Total	**$ 14**	**$ -**	**$ 4**	**$ 10**	**4**
Net pension liability:					
SUNY (June 30, 2022)	$ 51	$ 15	$ 60	$ 6	-
CUNY (June 30, 2022)	73	547	-	620	-
Total	**$ 124**	**$ 562**	**$ 60**	**$ 626**	**-**
Other postemployment benefits:					
SUNY (June 30, 2022)	$ 13,554	$ -	$ 1,260	$ 12,294	-
CUNY (June 30, 2022)	2,047	16	521	1,542	-
Lottery	66	5	5	66	-
Total	**$ 15,667**	**$ 21**	**$ 1,786**	**$ 13,902**	**-**
Collateralized borrowings:					
SUNY (June 30, 2022)	$ 1,892	$ 346	$ 320	$ 1,918	-
Unamortized premiums	149	24	49	124	6
Total	**$ 2,041**	**$ 370**	**$ 369**	**$ 2,042**	**6**
Lease liability:					
SUNY (June 30, 2022)	$ 538	$ 131	$ 94	$ 575	94
CUNY (June 30, 2022)	527	-	40	487	42
Lottery	7	2	2	7	2
Total	**$ 1,072**	**$ 133**	**$ 136**	**$ 1,069**	**138**
Other financing arrangements:					
SUNY (June 30, 2022)	$ 10,062	$ 1,937	$ 1,950	$ 10,049	301
CUNY (June 30, 2022)	4,462	705	695	4,472	76
Unamortized premiums:					
SUNY (June 30, 2022)	970	255	222	1,003	50
CUNY (June 30, 2022)	449	101	71	479	-
Total	**$ 15,943**	**$ 2,998**	**$ 2,938**	**$ 16,003**	**427**
Derivative instruments	**$ 38**	**$ -**	**$ 38**	**$ -**	**-**
Total due within one year					**$ 1,054**

Litigation and workers' compensation liabilities will be liquidated by the General Fund. Medicaid accrued liabilities and amounts 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, General Debt Service Fund and Other Governmental Funds.

Accrued Liabilities – Governmental Activities

The following table summarizes accrued liabilities at March 31, 2023 for governmental activities (amounts in millions):

Description	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Activities
Payroll	$ 654	$ 34	$ -	$ 61	$ 749
Fringe benefits	406	7	-	11	424
Medicaid	4,875	7,844	-	-	12,719
Health programs	374	-	-	-	374
Public school aid	-	121	-	-	121
Miscellaneous	1,007	1,163	14	194	2,378
Total Governmental Funds	**$ 7,316**	**$ 9,169**	**$ 14**	**$ 266**	**16,765**
Claimant liability for escheated property					2,774
Total					**$ 19,539**

Payable to Local Governments – Governmental Funds

The following table summarizes amounts payable to local governments at March 31, 2023 for governmental funds (amounts in millions):

Description	General	Federal Special Revenue	General Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Education programs	$ 1,790	$ 485	$ -	$ 50	$ 2,325
Temporary and disability assistance	499	1,365	-	-	1,864
Local health programs	810	776	-	54	1,640
Mental hygiene programs	132	29	-	-	161
Criminal justice programs	38	6	-	-	44
Child and family services programs	32	-	-	-	32
Local share of tax revenues	-	-	800	-	800
Public safety	10	35	-	28	73
Emergency management	38	7,488	-	-	7,526
Transportation	-	-	-	28	28
Miscellaneous	215	578	-	144	937
Total	**$ 3,564**	**$ 10,762**	**$ 800**	**$ 304**	**$ 15,430**

Accrued Liabilities – Business-Type Activities

The following table summarizes current accrued liabilities at March 31, 2023 for business-type activities (June 30, 2022 for SUNY and CUNY) (amounts in millions):

Description	Lottery	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	SUNY	CUNY	Total
Payroll	$ -	$ -	$ 346	$ 106	$ 452
Fringe benefits	-	-	265	148	413
Employer overpayments	-	111	-	-	111
Benefits due claimants	-	46	-	-	46
Unclaimed and future prizes	436	-	-	-	436
Miscellaneous	-	34	563	199	796
Total	**436**	**191**	**1,174**	**453**	**2,254**
Long-term accrued liabilities - due within one year	1	-	230	127	358
Total	**$ 437**	**$ 191**	**$ 1,404**	**$ 580**	**$ 2,612**

NOTE 9 - Interfund Transactions and Other Transfers

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended March 31, 2023 consisted of the following (amounts in millions):

	Transfers To							
Transfers From	**General**	**Federal Special Revenue**	**General Debt Service**	**Other Govern- mental**	**Elimi- nation**	**Total Govern- mental Funds**	**Business- Type Activities**	**Total**
General	$ -	$ -	$ 300	$ 6,022	$ -	**$ 6,322**	$ 5,572	**$ 11,894**
Federal Special Revenue	231	-	-	1,351	-	**1,582**	454	**2,036**
General Debt Service	36,365	-	-	-	-	**36,365**	1,791	**38,156**
Other Governmental	6,941	-	105	125	-	**7,171**	553	**7,724**
Elimination	-	-	-	-	(51,440)	**(51,440)**	-	**(51,440)**
Total Governmental Funds	**43,537**	**-**	**405**	**7,498**	**(51,440)**	**-**	**8,370**	**8,370**
SUNY	20	1	-	63	-	**84**	-	**84**
Lottery	-	-	29	3,686	-	**3,715**	-	**3,715**
Governmental Activities	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(113)	**(113)**
Total	**$ 43,557**	**$ 1**	**$ 434**	**$ 11,247**	**$ (51,440)**	**$ 3,799**	**$ 8,257**	**$ 12,056**

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 approximately $36.4 billion. Transfers to the General Fund from Other Governmental Funds are primarily due to: excess sales tax receipts not needed for LGAC debt service requirements of $2.2 billion; mental health patient fees in excess of debt service and rental reserve requirements of $1.6 billion; excess real property transfer tax receipts from clean water and clean air programs of $1.2 billion; $1.2 billion from the Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund to make required service contract payments; and $529 million for health care-related expenditures. Transfers from the General Fund to the General Debt Service Fund are primarily due to State debt service payments of $298 million. Transfers from the Other Governmental Funds to the General Debt Service Fund include $40 million to the Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund and $35 million to the Clean Water Clean Air Fund. Transfers from the General Fund to Other Governmental Funds include: $3 billion to the State Capital Project Fund for capital projects; $691 million to the Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund; $504 million to the Housing Program Fund; $500 million to the Health Care Transformation Fund; $397 million to the MTA Financial Assistance Fund; and $260 million to the Dedicated Infrastructure Investment Fund. Transfers from the General Fund to the Enterprise Funds comprise State support to the Lottery, SUNY and CUNY Funds ($5.6 billion). Transfers from the Federal Special Revenue Fund to Other Governmental Funds comprise 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 ($1.3 billion). Transfers from the Lottery to Other Governmental

Funds represent Lottery support for school aid payments ($3.7 billion). The eliminations of $51.4 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, 2022. Therefore, because of the different fiscal year-end for the SUNY and CUNY Funds, total transfers from other funds exceed total transfers to other funds by $938 million. The following is a reconciliation of transfers resulting from different year-ends (amounts in millions):

Governmental Activities transfers:	
SUNY	$ (5,893)
CUNY	(2,280)
Lottery (Education aid)	3,686
Total Governmental Activities transfers	**(4,487)**
Business-Type Activities transfers:	
State	5,511
Federal and State hospital support transfers	960
Education aid	(3,686)
Capital	764
Total Business-Type Activities transfers	**3,549**
Total transfers	**$ (938)**

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, 2023 (amounts in millions):

	Due To Other Funds								
Due From Other Funds	**General**	**Federal Special Revenue**	**General Debt Service**	**Other Govern-mental**	**Elimin-ation**	**Total Govern-mental Funds**	**Business-Type Activities**	**Govern-mental Activities**	**Total**
General	$ -	$ 1,046	$ 685	$ 2,410	$ -	**$ 4,141**	$ 5	$ -	**$ 4,146**
Federal Special Revenue	69	-	-	-	-	**69**	-	-	**69**
Other Governmental	219	310	1	-	-	**530**	1,460	-	**1,990**
Elimination	-	-	-	-	(4,740)	**(4,740)**	-	-	**(4,740)**
Total Governmental Funds	**288**	**1,356**	**686**	**2,410**	**(4,740)**	-	**1,465**	-	**1,465**
Business-Type Activities	377	3	-	49	-	**429**	-	621	**1,050**
Total	**$ 665**	**$ 1,359**	**$ 686**	**$ 2,459**	**$ (4,740)**	**$ 429**	**$ 1,465**	**$ 621**	**$ 2,515**

The more significant balances in due to/from other funds include $2.4 billion due to the General Fund to cover cash overdrafts in the short-term investment pool. These temporary interfund loans include $90 million to the Federal Special Revenue Fund and $2.3 billion to Other Governmental Funds. Due to other funds in the General Debt Service Fund includes $685 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, 2022. Therefore, because the fiscal year-end of the SUNY and CUNY Funds differs from the State's fiscal year-end, the total amount reported as due to other funds exceeds the total amount reported as due from other funds by $621 million. Of this amount, $594 million is related to ongoing litigation between SUNY and other parties as discussed in Note 11.

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. Substantially all federal grants are either subject to 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.

Health care providers have a right to appeal Medicaid reimbursement rates. Based on an analysis of appeals, a liability of $120 million has been recognized in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) disallowed Medicaid claims for services provided by the New York State Office for People With Developmental Disabilities in fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013. The State and CMS reached a settlement agreement on March 20, 2015 on this matter, whereby the State agreed to pay a total of $1.95 billion to CMS. The agreement called for the State to adjust the federal and State shares of Medicaid costs over 12 years to yield repayments of $850 million in fiscal year 2016, and $100 million in fiscal years 2017 through 2027. Through March 31, 2023, the State has reimbursed the federal government $1.55 billion and, accordingly, has reported the remaining liabilities of $400 million in the governmental activities.

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.

The State recognizes the increasing cost related to other postemployment benefits (Note 13). The contribution requirements of NYSHIP members and the State are established and may be amended by the Legislature. The State is not required to provide funding above the PAYGO (paying the costs as they become due) amount necessary to provide current benefits to retirees. The State continues to fund these costs, along with all other employee health care expenses, on a PAYGO basis.

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 3.49 percent as of March 31, 2023, 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 and incurred but not reported loss estimates related to medical malpractice claims, and auto claims in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 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
2021-2022	$ 4,438	$ 513	$ 666	$ 4,285
2022-2023	$ 4,285	$ 245	$ 1,140	$ 3,390

The State Finance Law requires the Abandoned Property Fund (Fund), a General Fund Account, to have a maximum cash balance of $750,000 at fiscal year-end. All Fund receipts are recorded in the State Purposes Account (Account) and receipts recorded in the Fund are for payment upon approval of a claim. At March 31, 2023, the Fund included $920 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, 2023 of approximately $18.4 billion, excluding interest, represent a contingent liability to the State since the owners of such property may file claims for refunds.

Restricted net position at March 31, 2023 of $2.8 billion, representing the probable amount of escheat property that will be reclaimed and paid to claimants, is reported in the State's Statement of Net Position. To the extent that assets in the Fund are less than the claimant liability, a receivable (due from other funds) is reported in the Fund and an equal liability (due to other funds) is reported in the Account. At March 31, 2023, the amount reported was $1.6 billion due from the Fund to the Account. Since receipts in the Fund are expected to be adequate to pay current claims, it is not expected that the Account will be required to support the Fund for that purpose. Claims paid from the Fund during the year totaled $380 million.

The State is liable for costs relating to the closure and post-closure of landfills totaling $4 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.

GASB Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations* (GASBS 49), 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 its remediation obligations 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 such situation.

The State's estimated pollution remediation obligations are subject to change over time. Costs 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 estimated obligations. 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 $256 million, spent $148 million in activities related to pollution remediation obligations and recognized adjustments decreasing the liability by $12 million. The State recovered $28 million from other responsible parties. At March 31, 2023, the State had an outstanding pollution remediation liability of $1.15 billion, with an estimated potential recovery of $94 million from other responsible parties.

GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, provides guidance for state and local governments in estimating and reporting the potential costs of asset retirement. GASBS 83 defines an Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO) as a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset with a legal obligation to perform future asset retirement activities. A liability exists with the occurrence of both an external and internal obligating event from normal operations.

An external event is one of the following:

- The approval of federal, state, or local laws or regulations;
- The creation of a legally binding contract;
- The issuances of a court judgement.

An internal event is one of the following:

- A contamination occurrence resulting from normal operations and not in the scope of pollution remediation;
- An occurrence resulting from placing a tangible capital asset into operations and consuming a portion of it in normal operations;
- An occurrence of acquiring a tangible capital asset.

At March 31, 2023, the State had an outstanding asset retirement obligation of $65.1 million in two areas, petroleum bulk storage tanks and dams.

The Department of Environmental Conservation has AROs of $53.5 million to take petroleum bulk storage tanks out of service. The AROs are measured using the current cost for closure or the best estimate for taking the tanks out of service, which consists of emptying the tanks, removing the secondary containment, and proper disposal. The tanks have estimated remaining useful lives of less than 1 year to 30 years. The petroleum bulk storage tanks are regulated under the New York Code, Rules, and Regulations Part 613 (6NYCRR Part 613). The AROs will be funded by state appropriations and there are no assets restricted for payment of the liabilities.

The Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision oversee numerous dams owned and regulated by the State. The AROs, calculated using the best estimate to dismantle the facilities, are projected to be $11.6 million. The assets have estimated remaining useful lives of 5 to 20 years. Dams are regulated under the New York

Code, Rules, and Regulations Part 673 (6NYCRR Part 673). The AROs will be funded by state appropriation and there are no assets restricted for payment of the liabilities.

Several unions have not reached labor settlement agreements with the State at this time. Settlements may result in added costs to the State.

Business-Type Activities

State funds support a significant portion of SUNY and CUNY operations. In the fiscal year 2023 Enacted Budget Financial Plan, which includes projections up to fiscal year 2027, the State provides $1.9 billion to fully support fringe benefit costs of SUNY employees at State-operated campuses. The State is also projected to pay $1 billion in fiscal year 2024 for debt service on bond financed capital projects at SUNY and CUNY.

SUNY has entered into contracts for the construction and improvement of various projects. At June 30, 2022, these outstanding contractual commitments totaled approximately $864 million. CUNY Senior Colleges have also entered into contracts for the construction and improvement of various capital assets. At June 30, 2022, these outstanding contractual commitments totaled approximately $359.9 million.

SUNY and CUNY Senior Colleges have insurance coverage for residence halls, but in general, do not insure educational facilities, contents or related risks and do not insure vehicles and equipment for claims and assessments arising from bodily injury, property damages, and other perils. Unfavorable judgments, claims, or losses incurred by SUNY and CUNY Senior Colleges are covered by the State on a self-insured basis. The fidelity insurance the State has on State employees includes SUNY and CUNY Senior Colleges employees.

The Lottery is party to a number of contracts with vendors relating to maintaining the traditional lottery gaming network, supplying instant game tickets, maintaining instant game ticket self-service terminals, supplying video lottery gaming machines to nine video lottery gaming facilities, and providing a central processing system for the operation of video lottery gaming.

During fiscal year 2022-23, the State Department of Labor (DOL) continued to receive an increased amount of unemployment claim filings due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the increase in claims is less than the prior two years, there remains an inherent increase in the risk of fraudulent claims thereby increasing the risk of improper unemployment benefit payments compared to the pre-pandemic years. To mitigate this risk, DOL was deliberate in maintaining its existing controls over processing and implemented enhanced identity verification procedures, which at the onset resulted in a backlog and delay in processing and payment of unemployment claims. DOL continues to process and pay unemployment claims with the enhanced procedures; however, the backlog and delays have decreased.

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 $639 million in the primary government; $45 million is related to governmental activities and $594 million pertains to SUNY. SUNY reported $747 million as of December 31, 2022 for awarded claims, anticipated unfavorable judgments, and incurred but not reported loss estimates related to medical malpractice claims. The difference of $153 million is due to a timing difference between the State's and SUNY's fiscal year end. 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 $109 million.

NOTE 12 - Retirement Systems

New York State and Local Retirement System

The Office of the State Comptroller administers the following plans: the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS), which are collectively referred to as the New York State and Local Retirement System (the System). The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all assets and record changes in fiduciary net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. ERS and PFRS are cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plans. The Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP) provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. For financial reporting purposes, GLIP amounts are apportioned to and included in ERS and PFRS.

The System issues a publicly available Annual Comprehensive 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/retire.*

Plan Benefits

The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. System 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. The RSSL has established distinct classes of membership. The System uses a tier concept within ERS and PFRS to distinguish these groups, as follows:

ERS

Tier 1 .... Those persons who last became members before July 1, 1973.

Tier 2 .... Those persons who last became members on or after July 1, 1973, but before July 27, 1976.

Tier 3 .... Generally, those persons who are State correction officers who last became members on or after July 27, 1976, but before January 1, 2010, and all others who last became members on or after July 27, 1976, but before September 1, 1983.

Tier 4 .... Generally, except for correction officers, those persons who last became members on or after September 1, 1983, but before January 1, 2010.

Tier 5 .... Those persons who last became members on or after January 1, 2010, but before April 1, 2012.

Tier 6 .... Those persons who first became members on or after April 1, 2012.

PFRS

Tier 1	Those persons who last became members before July 31, 1973.
Tier 2	Those persons who last became members on or after July 31, 1973, but before July 1, 2009.
Tier 3	Those persons who last became members on or after July 1, 2009, but before January 9, 2010.
Tier 4	N/A
Tier 5	Those persons who last became members on or after January 9, 2010, but before April 1, 2012, or who were previously PFRS Tier 3 members and elected to join Tier 5.
Tier 6	Those persons who first became members on or after April 1, 2012.

Generally, members of ERS and PFRS must be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. There is no minimum service requirement for Tier 1 members. Full benefits may be collected at age 55 for Tier 1 members. Members of Tiers 2 through 6 must generally have five years of service to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The full benefit age for members of Tiers 2 through 5 is 62. The full benefit age for Tier 6 is 63 for ERS members and 62 for PFRS members. Members generally need five years of service to be 100 percent vested. Members with less than five years of service may withdraw and obtain a refund, including interest, of the accumulated employee contributions; membership is automatically terminated once seven years has lapsed since employment if the years of service was not at least five years. Members with at least five years of service but less than ten years of service may choose: (1) to withdraw and obtain a refund of employee contributions plus interest or (2) leave contributions in their account and qualify for a retirement benefit at age 55.

Typically, the benefit for members in all Tiers within ERS and PFRS is 1.67 percent of final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than 20 years. If a Tier 1 or 2 member retires with 20 or more years of service, the benefit is 2 percent of final average salary for each year of service. If a Tier 3, 4 or 5 member retires with between 20 and 30 years of service, the benefit is 2 percent of final average salary for each year of service. If a Tier 3, 4 or 5 member retires with more than 30 years of service, an additional benefit of 1.5 percent of final average salary is applied for each year of service over 30 years. Final average salary for Tiers 1 through 5 is the average of the wages earned in the three highest-paid consecutive years of employment. For Tier 1 members who joined on or after June 17, 1971, earnings in any year included in the final average salary calculation cannot exceed the previous year's earnings by more than 20 percent. For Tier 2 members, earnings in any year included in the final average salary calculation cannot exceed the average of the previous two years by more than 20 percent. For Tier 3, 4 and 5 members, the earnings for any year used in computing final average salary cannot exceed the average of the previous two years by more than 10 percent. The benefit for Tier 6 members who retire with 20 years of service is 1.75 percent of final average salary for each year of service. If a Tier 6 member retires with more than 20 years of service, an additional benefit of 2 percent of final average salary is applied for each year of service over 20 years. The final average salary for a Tier 6 member is computed as the average of the wages earned in the five highest-paid consecutive years. Earnings for each year used in the final average salary calculation cannot exceed the average of the previous four years by more than 10 percent.

A cost-of-living adjustment is provided annually to: retirees who have attained age 62 and have been retired for five years; retirees who have attained age 55 and have been retired for 10 years; all disability retirees, regardless of age, who have been retired for five years; ERS recipients of an accidental death benefit, regardless of age, who have been receiving such benefit for five years; and the spouse of a deceased retiree receiving a lifetime benefit under an option elected by the retiree at retirement. An eligible spouse is entitled to one-half the cost-of-living adjustment amount that would have been paid to the retiree when the retiree would have met the eligibility criteria. This cost-of-living adjustment is a percentage of the annual retirement benefit of the eligible member as computed on a base benefit amount not to exceed $18,000 of the annual retirement benefit. The cost-of-living percentage shall be 50 percent of the annual Consumer Price Index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor, but cannot be less than 1 percent or greater than 3 percent.

Contributions

Employee contribution requirements depend upon the point in time at which an employee last joined the System. Most Tier 1 and Tier 2 members of ERS and most members of PFRS were not required to make employee contributions. Employees in Tiers 3, 4 and 5 are required to contribute 3 percent of their salaries. However, as a result of Article 19 of the RSSL, eligible Tier 3 and 4 employees who have ten or more years of membership or credited service within the System are not required to contribute. The Tier 6 contribution rate varies from 3 percent to 6 percent, depending on salary. Generally, Tier 5 and 6 members are required to contribute for all years of service. Members cannot be required to begin contributing or to make increased contributions beyond what was required when their memberships began.

Participating employers are required under the RSSL to contribute to the System at an actuarially determined rate adopted annually by the Comptroller. The average contribution rate for ERS for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 was approximately 11.6 percent of covered payroll. The average contribution rate for PFRS for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 was approximately 27 percent of covered payroll. The State's contributions for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 were $1.6 billion for ERS and $210 million for PFRS.

Net Pension Liabilities (Assets) and Other Pension-Related Amounts

For purposes of determining net pension liability and other pension-related amounts, information about the fiduciary net position of ERS and PFRS and additions to and deductions from the fiduciary net position of ERS and PFRS have been determined on the same basis reported by the System. Benefits are recognized when due and payable. Investments are recorded at fair value as further described in Note 2.

The State's proportionate shares of the collective net pension asset for ERS and net pension liability for PFRS reported at March 31, 2023, were measured as of March 31, 2022, and were determined using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2021, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liabilities to March 31, 2022. The overall State's ERS proportion of the net pension asset measured at March 31, 2022 was 46.03 percent, of which, the State's share net of SUNY hospitals and SUNY Construction Fund (SUCF) was 42.92 percent. The overall State's PFRS proportion of the net pension liability measured at March 31, 2022 was 20.98 percent, of which, the State's share net of SUNY hospitals and SUCF was 20.95 percent. The State's shares related to each plan were determined consistently with the manner in which contributions to the pension plan are determined. The State's total projected long-term contribution effort to ERS and PFRS was compared to the total projected long-term contribution effort from all employers to ERS and PFRS in order to determine the State's proportionate share of the respective plan's net pension liability.

State employees engaged in governmental activities, as well as those employed by the SUNY and Lottery enterprise funds, are generally members of ERS. The State proportion of the ERS collective net pension asset measured at March 31, 2022 of 42.92 percent was allocated 39.81 percent to governmental activities, 3.06 percent to the SUNY enterprise fund, and 0.05 percent to the Lottery enterprise fund. In addition to its allocation of the State proportion, SUNY recognized a proportion of the ERS collective net pension asset of 3.11 percent associated with specific related entities excluded from the State proportion measured at March 31, 2022. The State proportion of the PFRS collective net pension liability measured at March 31, 2022 of 20.95 percent was allocated 19.86 percent to governmental activities and 1.09 percent to the SUNY enterprise fund. In addition to its allocation of the State proportion, SUNY recognized a proportion of the PFRS collective net pension liabilities of 0.03 percent associated with specific related entities excluded from the State proportion measured at March 31, 2022.

The State recognized a net pension asset of $3.3 billion in governmental activities for its proportionate share of the ERS collective net pension asset. The State recognized a net pension liability of $113 million in governmental activities for its proportionate share of the PFRS collective net pension liability. Pension expense recognized by the State in governmental activities was $92 million for ERS and $93 million for PFRS for the year ended March 31, 2023. The State reported the following deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources in governmental activities for ERS and PFRS at March 31, 2023 (amounts in millions):

	ERS		PFRS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 246	$ 319	$ 61	$ 948
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	-	10,655	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	55	157	4	43
Changes in assumptions	5,430	92	675	-
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	1,498	-	199	-
Total	**$ 7,229**	**$ 11,223**	**$ 939**	**$ 991**

The amounts of deferred outflows of resources resulting from contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total pension liability in the year ended March 31, 2023. The remaining cumulative net amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for the governmental activities will be recognized in future pension expense as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	ERS	PFRS
2024	$ (869)	$ (58)
2025	(1,237)	(86)
2026	(2,790)	(230)
2027	(596)	122
2028	-	1
Total	**$ (5,492)**	**$ (251)**

SUNY recognized a net pension asset of $504 million for its proportionate share of the ERS collective net pension asset measured on March 31, 2022. SUNY recognized a net pension liability of $6 million for its proportionate share of the PFRS collective net pension liability measured on March 31, 2022. For the year ended June 30, 2022, SUNY recognized pension expense of $11 million and $5 million for ERS and PFRS, respectively. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to ERS and PFRS are from the following sources (amounts in millions):

	SUNY			
	ERS		PFRS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 38	$ 50	$ 4	$ -
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	-	1,651	-	53
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	38	56	-	3
Changes in assumptions	841	14	38	-
Total	**$ 917**	**$ 1,771**	**$ 42**	**$ 56**

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for SUNY ERS and SUNY PFRS will be recognized in future pension expense as follows (amounts in millions):

	SUNY	
Fiscal Year	**ERS**	**PFRS**
2023	$ (138)	$ (3)
2024	(193)	(5)
2025	(433)	(13)
2026	(90)	7
Total	**$ (854)**	**$ (14)**

The Lottery recognized a net pension asset of $4 million for its proportionate share of the ERS net pension asset. For the year ended March 31, 2023, Lottery recognized pension expense of $106 thousand related to ERS. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to ERS are from the following sources (amounts in millions):

	Lottery	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 1
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	-	12
Changes in assumptions	6	-
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	2	-
Total	**$ 8**	**$ 13**

The amounts of deferred outflows of resources resulting from contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total pension liability in the next fiscal year. Remaining amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for Lottery will be recognized in future pension expense over the next five years.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the March 31, 2022 measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2021, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2022. The actuarial valuation for both ERS and PFRS used the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.7 percent
Salary scale	4.4 percent in ERS; 6.2 percent in PFRS, indexed by service
Investment rate of return, including inflation	5.9 percent compounded annually, net of investment expenses
Cost of living adjustments	1.4 percent annually
Active member decrements	Based upon fiscal year 2016-2020 experience
Pensioner mortality	Gender/Collar specific tables based upon fiscal year 2016-2020 experience
Mortality improvement	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2020

Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation for ERS and PFRS as of April 1, 2022 are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Domestic equities	32 %	3.30 %
International equities	15 %	5.85 %
Private equities	10 %	6.50 %
Real estate	9 %	5.00 %
Opportunistic/Absolute return strategies portfolio	3 %	4.10 %
Credit	4 %	3.78 %
Real assets	3 %	5.58 %
Fixed income	23 %	0.00 %
Cash	1 %	(1.00 %)
Total	**100 %**	

*Real rates of return are net of long-term inflation assumption of 2.5 percent.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the ERS and PFRS total pension liabilities as of March 31, 2022 was 5.9 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based upon these assumptions, the ERS and PFRS fiduciary net positions were projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following presents the current period net pension liability (asset) of the State's governmental activities, SUNY, and Lottery calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 5.9 percent, as well as what the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (4.9 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (6.9 percent) than the current assumption (amounts in millions):

	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
Governmental activities ERS net pension liability (asset)	$ 8,376	$ (3,254)	$ (12,981)
Governmental activities PFRS net pension liability (asset)	1,255	113	(832)
SUNY - ERS net pension liability (asset)	1,298	(504)	(2,011)
SUNY - PFRS net pension liability (asset)	71	6	(47)
Lottery - ERS net pension liability (asset)	10	(4)	(15)

Voluntary Defined Contribution Plan

The Voluntary Defined Contribution Plan (VDCP) is offered though the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA). TIAA is an Optional Retirement Program (ORP) and provides retirement and death benefits through annuity contracts to those employees who elected to participate in the ORP. The VDCP is a defined contribution pension plan. The SUNY ORP is the administrator of the VDCP.

Prior to March 16, 2012, a limited number of employees, most notably employees of SUNY and CUNY Senior Colleges, had the option of enrolling in this plan. Legislation signed into law on March 16, 2012, made the existing VDCP available to all eligible State employees who choose the plan as their retirement selection. The VDCP is available to unrepresented employees of New York State public employers who were hired on or after July 1, 2013 and who earn $75,000 or more on an annual basis. The VDCP includes a 366-day vesting period, after which a participant has full and immediate vesting in all retirement benefits provided by the annuities purchased through the employee and employer contributions. The employer and employee contributions are not deposited into accounts until the completion of the 366-day vesting period. Until that time, the funds are held in escrow by the Office of the State Comptroller. A participant who does not complete the vesting period is entitled to a refund of contributions, plus interest, upon request. The VDCP is the employee's personal retirement account, and is supported by employer and employee contributions plus any applicable earnings. A participant's income in retirement will be determined by the account balance. The employee has the opportunity for higher or lower retirement income based on his or her investment decisions and the performance of the investment options selected by the employee. The retirement income benefit will depend on several factors including salary, duration of contributions, investment earnings and age at retirement. Income is not guaranteed.

Contribution rates are established by legislation passed by the State. Currently, the employer contribution of 8 percent of compensable salary is made to participants' accounts while enrolled in this plan. For the first three years of membership, the employee contribution rate is based on the reported annual wage. After the first three years of membership, the employee contribution will be based on annual pensionable salary from two years prior. Legislation signed into law on March 16, 2012 established the contribution rates. Employee contributions increase in a progressive fashion based on salary:

Annual Wage	Employee Contribution Rate
$45,000 or less	3.00 %
$45,000 to $55,000	3.50 %
$55,000 to $75,000	4.50 %
$75,000 to $100,000	5.75 %
More than $100,000......	6.00 %

Employer and employee contributions for governmental activities to the VDCP were $5 million and $4 million, respectively, for March 31, 2023.

Other SUNY-Related Pension Plans

New York State Teachers' Retirement System

SUNY participates in the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). TRS was created and exists pursuant to Article 11 of the New York State Education Law. TRS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined-benefit public plan separately administered by a ten-member board to provide pension and ancillary benefits to teachers employed by participating employers in the State of New York, excluding New York City. TRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements, expanded disclosures, and required supplementary information for TRS. The report may be obtained at *www.nystrs.org.*

Plan Benefits

Plan benefits for TRS are similar to those for ERS. Benefits vary based on the date of membership, years of credited service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits, and optional methods of benefit payments.

The RSSL has established distinct classes of membership. TRS uses a Tier concept within TRS to distinguish these groups, as follows:

Tier 1...........	Members who last joined prior to July 1, 1973 are covered by the provisions of Article 11 of the Education Law.
Tier 2...........	Members who last joined on or after July 1, 1973, and prior to July 27, 1976 are covered by the provisions of Article 11 of the Education Law and Article 11 of the RSSL.
Tier 3...........	Members who last joined on or after July 27, 1976 and prior to September 1, 1983 are covered by the provisions of Article 14 and Article 15 of the RSSL.
Tier 4...........	Members who last joined on or after September 1, 1983 and prior to January 1, 2010 are covered by the provisions of Article 15 of the RSSL.
Tier 5...........	Members who joined on or after January 1, 2010 and prior to April 1, 2012 are covered by the provisions of Article 15 of the RSSL.
Tier 6...........	Members who joined on or after April 1, 2012 are covered by the provisions of Article 15 of the RSSL.

Tier 1 members are generally eligible, beginning at age 55, for a service retirement allowance of approximately 2 percent of final average salary per year of credited service. Tier 2 are eligible for the same benefit but receive a reduced benefit at ages 55 through 61 with less than 30 years of service. Tiers 3 and 4 members are eligible for a service retirement allowance of 1.67 percent of final average salary per year of credit service for years of service less than 20 or 2 percent of final average salary per year for 20 to 30 years of service, plus 1.5 percent of final average salary for years of service in excess of 30 years. Tiers 3 and 4 members receive an unreduced benefit for retirement at age 62 or retirement at ages 55 through 61 with 30 years of service, or a reduced benefit for retirement at ages 55 through 61 with less than 30 years of service. Tier 5 members are eligible for a service retirement allowance of 1.67 percent of final average salary per year of credit service for years of service less than 25 years or 2 percent of final average salary per year of credited service for 25 to 30 years of service, plus 1.5 percent of final average salary per year for years of service in excess of 30 years. Tier 5 members receive an unreduced benefit for retirement at age 62 or retirement at ages 57 through 61 with 30 years of service, or a reduced benefit for retirement at ages 55 and 56 regardless of service credit, or ages 57 through 61 with less than 30 years of service. Tier 6 members are eligible for a service retirement allowance of 1.67 percent of final average salary per year of credit service for years of service less than 20 years or 1.75 percent of final average salary per year of credited service for 20 years of service plus 2 percent of final average salary per year for years of service in excess of 20 years. Tier 6 members receive an unreduced benefit for retirement at age 63 and receive a reduced benefit at ages 55 through 62 regardless of service credit. Plan benefits generally vest after five years of credited service. Vested Tier 6 members with an inactive membership must be at least 63 to retire. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute, and related benefits, are governed by the RSSL and the Education Law and may only be amended by the Legislature with the Governor's approval.

Permanent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) benefits for both current and future retired members are provided in Section 532-a of the Education Law. This benefit will be paid commencing September of

each year to retired members who have attained age 62 and have been retired for five years or who have attained age 55 and have been retired for 10 years. Disability retirees must have been retired for five years, regardless of age, to be eligible. The annual COLA percentage is equal to 50 percent of the increase in the consumer price index, not to exceed 3 percent nor be lower than 1 percent. It is applied to the first $18,000 of the annual benefit.

Contributions

Tier 3 and Tier 4 members were required by law to contribute 3 percent of salary to TRS until they had reached 10 years of service or membership. Tier 5 members are required by law to contribute 3.5 percent of salary throughout their active membership. Tier 6 members are required by law to contribute between 3 percent and 6 percent of salary throughout their active membership, in accordance with a schedule based upon salary earned. Pursuant to Article 14 and Article 15 of the RSSL, those member contributions are used to help fund the benefits provided by TRS. However, if a member dies or leaves covered employment with less than 5 years of credited service for Tiers 3 through 6, the member contributions with interest calculated at 5 percent per annum are refunded to the employee or designated beneficiary. Eligible Tier 1 and Tier 2 members may make member contributions under certain conditions pursuant to the provisions of Article 11 of the Education Law and Article 11 of the RSSL. Upon termination of membership, such accumulated member contributions are refunded. At retirement, such accumulated member contributions can be withdrawn or are paid as a life annuity.

Employers are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate adopted annually by the Retirement Board, pursuant to Article 11 of the New York State Education Law. The actuarially determined contribution rate applicable to 2021-22 salaries was 9.8 percent. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, SUNY employer contributions were $14 million.

Net Pension Asset and Pension-Related Amounts

SUNY's proportionate share of the collective TRS net pension asset reported at June 30, 2022 of $154 million was measured at June 30, 2021. SUNY's proportionate share of the collective TRS net pension asset was based on the ratio of the SUNY employer contribution to the total TRS employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2021. SUNY's proportionate share of the collective TRS net pension asset was 0.89 percent measured at June 30, 2021.

For purposes of determining net pension asset and other pension-related amounts, information about the fiduciary net position of TRS and additions to and deductions from the TRS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis reported by TRS. Plan benefits are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, SUNY recognized pension credit of $10 million related to TRS. At June 30, 2022, SUNY reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to TRS from the following sources (amounts in millions):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 21	$ 1
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	-	161
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	4
Changes in assumptions	51	9
Employer contributions subsequent to measurement date	16	-
Total	**$ 88**	**$ 175**

The employer contributions of $16 million subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction in the total pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Remaining amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to TRS will be recognized in pension expense as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	
2023	$ (21)
2024	(24)
2025	(30)
2026	(40)
2027	7
Thereafter	5
Total	**$ (103)**

Actuarial Assumptions

The net pension asset for the June 30, 2021 measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2021. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.4 percent
Investment rate of return, including inflation	6.95 percent compounded annually, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.3 percent compounded annually

Annuitant mortality rates are based on plan member experience, with adjustments for mortality improvement based on Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2020. Rates of projected salary increases differ based on service. They have been calculated based on recent TRS member experience and range from 1.95 percent to 5.18 percent.

Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, *Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations* (ASOP No. 27), which provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to the expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class as well as historical investment data and plan performance. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in TRS's target asset allocation as of the valuation date of June 30, 2021 are as follows:

Asset Class	**Target Allocation**	**Long-Term Expected Rate of Return***
Domestic equities	33 %	6.8 %
International equities	16 %	7.6 %
Global equities	4 %	7.1 %
Real estate	11 %	6.5 %
Private equities	8 %	10.0 %
Domestic fixed income securities	16 %	1.3 %
Global fixed income securities	2 %	0.8 %
Private debt	1 %	5.9 %
Real estate debt	7 %	3.3 %
High-yield fixed income securities..........	1 %	3.8 %
Cash equivalents	1 %	(0.2) %
Total	**100 %**	

*Real rates of return are net of long-term inflation assumption of 2.4 percent.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension asset was 6.95 percent at June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from participating employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on these assumptions, the fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following presents the net pension asset of SUNY, calculated using the discount rate of 6.95 percent as well as what SUNY's net pension asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (5.95 percent) and 1 percentage point higher (7.95 percent) than the current year rate (amounts in millions):

	1% Decrease (5.95%)	Current Assumption (6.95%)	1% Increase (7.95%)
Net pension liability (asset)	$ (16)	$ (154)	$ (269)

Upstate Medical University Plan for Former Employees of Community General Hospital

SUNY administers a single-employer defined-benefit plan, the Upstate Medical University Retirement Plan for Former Employees of Community General Hospital (CGH) (Upstate Plan). This plan provides for retirement benefits for former employees of CGH and can be amended subject to applicable collective bargaining and employment agreements. For those who opted out of this plan, benefit accruals were frozen. No new participants can enter this plan. SUNY established a Pension Oversight Committee (Committee) which has the primary fiduciary responsibility for oversight of the Upstate Plan. The Committee is permitted to invest plan assets pursuant to various provisions of State law, including the RSSL.

The Upstate Plan provides retirement, disability, termination, and death benefits to plan participants and their beneficiaries. Pension benefits are generally based on the highest five-year average compensation of the final ten years of employment, and years of credited service as outlined in the plan. Covered employees with five or more years of service are entitled to a pension benefit beginning at normal retirement age (65). Participants become fully vested after five years of service. Participants with less than five years of service are not vested. The funding policy is to contribute enough to the Upstate Plan to satisfy the annual required contribution. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, SUNY employer contributions were $0. Employees do not contribute to the plan. At January 1, 2022, membership of the Upstate Plan totaled 1,154 members, comprising 248 active members, 112 inactive vested members, and 794 retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits.

The Upstate Plan issues a stand-alone financial report on a calendar year basis that includes disclosure about the elements of the plan's basic financial statements. These financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GAAP, with investments reported at fair value and benefits recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Upstate Plan. The Upstate Plan's fiduciary net position for purposes of determining net pension liability has been determined on the same basis used by the Upstate Plan. The pension plan financial statements may be requested at *FOIL@upstate.edu*.

Net Pension Asset and Other Pension-Related Amounts

SUNY recognized a net pension asset related to the Upstate Plan of $3 million as of June 30, 2022, based on the net pension asset as reported by the plan in their financial statements as of December 31, 2021, as follows (amounts in millions):

Total pension liability	$	102
Plan fiduciary net position		(105)
Net pension liability (asset)	**$**	**(3)**

Pension expense for the year was $6 million. At June 30, 2022, SUNY reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Upstate Plan from the following sources (amounts in millions):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 2	$ -
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	-	16
Changes in assumptions	3	-
Total	**$ 5**	**$ 16**

There were no employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date to be recognized in the year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Upstate Plan will be recognized in pension expense as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year		
2023	$	1
2024		(7)
2025		(4)
2026		(1)
Total	**$**	**(11)**

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability at June 30, 2022 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022. The actuarial assumptions included an inflation factor of 3 percent, projected salary increases of 3.5 percent and an investment rate of return of 5.5 percent. Mortality rates were based on the sex-distinct Pri-2012 Mortality Tables with mortality improvements projected using Scale MP-2021 on a fully generational basis.

Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with

ASOP No. 27, which provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to the expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for each major class as well as historical investment data and plan performance. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Upstate Plan's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021 is as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
U.S. equities	50 %	4.60 %
Non-U.S. equities	15 %	4.50 %
Fixed income	30 %	(0.25) %
Alternatives (Real assets)	5 %	3.75 %
Total	**100 %**	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the net pension liability measured at January 1, 2022 was 5.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from participating employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on these assumptions, the fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.5 percent, as well as what the net pension asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (4.5 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (6.5 percent) than the current rate (amounts in millions):

	1% Decrease (4.5%)	Current Assumption (5.5%)	1% Increase (6.5%)
Net pension liability (asset)	$ 7	$ (3)	$ (12)

Optional Retirement Program

SUNY employees may also participate in an Optional Retirement Program (ORP) under IRS Section 401(a), which is a multiple-employer, defined contribution plan administered by separate vendors – TIAA, Fidelity, Corebridge (formerly AIG), and Voya. ORP employer and employee contributions are dictated by State law. The ORP provides benefits through annuity contracts and provides retirement and death benefits to those employees who elected to participate in an ORP. Benefits are determined by the amount of individual accumulations and the retirement income option selected. All benefits generally vest after the completion of one year of service if the employee is retained thereafter. Employer contributions are not remitted to an ORP plan until an employee is fully vested. As such, there are no forfeitures reported by these plans if an employee is terminated prior to vesting. Employees who joined an ORP between July 27, 1976 and March 31, 2012 and have less than 10 years of service or membership are required to contribute 3 percent of their salary. Those joining on or after April 1, 2012 are required to contribute between 3 percent and 6 percent, dependent upon their salary, for their entire working career. Employer contributions range from 8 percent to 15 percent depending upon when the employee was hired. Employee contributions are deducted from their salaries and remitted on a current basis to the respective ORP. For the year ended June 30, 2022, SUNY recognized a pension expense of $219 million for the ORP.

The Research Foundation

The Research Foundation for SUNY is a separate, private, nonprofit educational corporation that administers the majority of SUNY's sponsored programs. These programs are for the exclusive benefit of SUNY. The Research Foundation maintains a separate noncontributory plan through TIAA for substantially all nonstudent employees. Contributions are based on a percentage of earnings and range from 7 percent to 15 percent, depending on date of hire. Employees become fully vested after completing one year of service. Contributions are allocated to individual employee accounts. The Research Foundation pension contributions, which represent pension expense, were $30 million for the year ended June 30, 2022, which is 100 percent of the required contribution.

CUNY Senior Colleges' Pension Plans

NYCERS and NYCTRS

CUNY Senior Colleges participate in the New York City Employees' Retirement System (NYCERS) and the Teachers' Retirement System of the City of New York (NYCTRS). NYCERS and NYCTRS are cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit plans administered by the City of New York. NYCERS and NYCTRS provide retirement benefits, as well as death and disability benefits.

NYCERS and NYCTRS provide benefits to members who are in different Tiers. A member's Tier is determined by the date of membership. Subject to certain conditions, members generally become fully vested as to benefits upon the completion of five years of service. Annual pension benefits are calculated as a percentage of final average salary multiplied by the number of years of service and change with the number of years of membership within the plan. Benefits for members can be amended under the RSSL.

Contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating New York City agencies are established and may be amended by the NYCERS and NYCTRS Boards. Employees' contributions are determined by their Tier and number of years of service. They may range between zero and 9.1 percent of their annual pay. Statutorily required contributions to NYCERS and NYCTRS are actuarially determined in accordance with State statutes and City laws and are funded by the employer within the appropriate fiscal year. CUNY made its contractually required contributions to both NYCERS and NYCTRS for the year ended June 30, 2022 in the amounts of $40 million and $96 million, respectively.

Each of these retirement plans issue publicly available financial reports that include financial statements and required supplementary information. Please refer to *www.nycers.org* and *www.trsnyc.org* for additional information about NYCERS and NYCTRS, respectively.

Net Pension Liability and Other Pension-Related Amounts

At June 30, 2022, CUNY reported liabilities of $191 million and $429 million for NYCERS and NYCTRS, respectively, for its proportionate share of each plan's net pension liability, measured as of

June 30, 2022. CUNY's proportion of the respective net pension liabilities at June 30, 2022 was based on CUNY's actual contributions to NYCERS and NYCTRS relative to the total contributions of participating employers for each plan for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, which was 1.1 percent and 2.9 percent for NYCERS and NYCTRS, respectively.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the respective fiduciary net positions of NYCERS and NYCTRS and additions to and deductions from NYCERS' and NYCTRS' respective fiduciary net positions have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by NYCERS and NYCTRS. Accordingly, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

CUNY's annual pension expense for NYCERS and NYCTRS for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was approximately $20 million and $55 million, respectively. The following presents a summary of the deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2022 (amounts in millions):

	NYCERS		NYCTRS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 16	$ 4	$ 5	$ 57
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	35	-	41	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	(27)	(3)	61	-
Changes in assumptions	-	6	-	19
Total	**$ 24**	**$ 7**	**$ 107**	**$ 76**

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year	**NYCERS**	**NYCTRS**
2023	$ 2	$ (37)
2024	(1)	(13)
2025	(5)	(10)
2026	22	83
2027	(1)	5
Thereafter	-	3
Total	**$ 17**	**$ 31**

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021 and rolled forward to CUNY's measurement date of June 30, 2022 for both NYCERS and NYCTRS. The total pension liability in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation for both NYCERS and NYCTRS was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases	Generally 3 percent per year plus increases for merit and promotion
Investment rate of return	7 percent net of investment expenses; actual return for variable funds
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.5 percent and 2.5 percent for various Tiers

Mortality rates and methods used in determination of the total pension liability for both NYCERS and NYCTRS were adopted by the New York City Retirement System (NYCRS) Boards of Trustees during fiscal year 2021. Pursuant to Section 96 of the New York City Charter, studies of the actuarial assumptions used to value liabilities of the five actuarially funded NYCRS plans are conducted every two years.

Mortality tables for service and disability pensioners were developed from an experience study of NYCERS and NYCTRS. The mortality tables for beneficiaries were developed from an experience review.

Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class for both NYCERS and NYCTRS are summarized in the following tables:

	NYCERS	
Asset Class	**Target Allocation**	**Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**
U.S. public market equities	27.0 %	7.0 %
Developed public market equities	12.0 %	7.2 %
Emerging public market equities	5.0 %	9.0 %
Public markets fixed income	30.5 %	2.5 %
Private market equities	8.0 %	11.3 %
Private real estate	7.5 %	6.7 %
Infrastructure	4.0 %	6.0 %
Opportunistic fixed income	6.0 %	7.4 %
Total	**100.0 %**	

	NYCTRS	
Asset Class	**Target Allocation**	**Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**
U.S. public market equities	25.0 %	5.3 %
Developed public market equities	10.0 %	5.7 %
Emerging public market equities	9.5 %	7.1 %
Public fixed income	32.5 %	1.4 %
Private market equities	7.0 %	10.8 %
Private real estate	7.0 %	8.0 %
Infrastructure	4.0 %	7.7 %
Opportunistic fixed income	5.0 %	6.0 %
Total	**100.0 %**	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022 for both NYCERS and NYCTRS was 7 percent. The projection of cash flow used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the rates applicable to the current Tier for each member and that the employer contributions will be made based on rates determined by the New York City Office of the Actuary. Based on those assumptions, the respective fiduciary net positions of NYCERS and NYCTRS were projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and non-active NYCERS and NYCTRS members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on NYCERS and NYCTRS investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following presents CUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liabilities calculated using the discount rate of 7 percent, as well as what CUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (8 percent) than the current rate (amounts in millions):

	1% Decrease (6%)	Current Assumption (7%)	1% Increase (8%)
NYCERS	$ 304	$ 191	$ 96
NYCTRS	$ 690	$ 429	$ 210

TIAA

CUNY also provides defined contribution pension plans for its employees through the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America (TIAA). TIAA provides retirement and death benefits for or on behalf of those full-time professional employees and faculty members electing to participate in this optional retirement program.

TIAA is a privately operated, multi-employer defined contribution retirement plan. The obligations of employers and employees to contribute to TIAA and of employees to receive benefits from TIAA are governed by the New York State Education Law and applicable New York City laws.

Employer and employee contribution requirements to TIAA are determined by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law. Participating employees in Tiers 1 through 4 with less than 10 years of membership contribute 1.5 percent of salary. Participating employees in Tier 5 with less than 10 years of service contribute 3 percent of salary. Participating employees in Tier 6 contribute between 3 and 6 percent of salary, depending on the employee's compensation. Employer contributions range from 10.5 percent to 13.5 percent for Tiers 1 through 4, depending upon the employee's compensation, and 8 percent to 10 percent of salary for Tiers 5 and 6, depending upon the employee's years of service. Employee contributions for employees with more than 10 years of membership are made by CUNY, not by the employee. Employee contributions for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 amounted to approximately $81 million. The employer contributions recognized as pension expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 were $91 million.

Primary Government Aggregate Pension Tables

Primary Government Aggregate Liabilities

The table below summarizes the aggregate pension liabilities recognized for each pension plan reported within the State, for the period stated (amounts in millions).

Plan	Governmental Activities 3/31/2023	Lottery 3/31/2023	SUNY 6/30/2022	CUNY 6/30/2022	Total by plan
ERS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
PFRS	113	-	6	-	119
VDCP*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TRS	-	-	-	-	-
Upstate Plan	-	-	-	-	-
ORP*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TIAA*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NYCERS	-	-	-	191	191
NYCTRS	-	-	-	429	429
Total	**$ 113**	**$ -**	**$ 6**	**$ 620**	**$ 739**

* VDCP, ORP, and TIAA are defined contribution plans and therefore do not have any long-term liabilities/assets.

Primary Government Aggregate Assets

The table below summarizes the aggregate pension assets recognized for each pension plan reported within the State, for the period stated (amounts in millions).

Plan	Governmental Activities 3/31/2023	Lottery 3/31/2023	SUNY 6/30/2022	CUNY 6/30/2022	Total by plan
ERS	$ 3,254	$ 4	$ 504	$ -	**$** 3,762
PFRS	-	-	-	-	-
VDCP*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TRS	-	-	154	-	154
Upstate Plan	-	-	3	-	3
ORP*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TIAA*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NYCERS	-	-	-	-	-
NYCTRS	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 3,254**	**$ 4**	**$ 661**	**$ -**	**$ 3,919**

* VDCP, ORP, and TIAA are defined contribution plans and therefore do not have any long-term liabilities/assets.

Primary Government Aggregate Expenses

The table below summarizes the aggregate pension expenses recognized for each pension plan reported within the State, for the period stated (amounts in millions).

Plan	Governmental Activities 3/31/2023	Lottery 3/31/2023	SUNY 6/30/2022	CUNY 6/30/2022	Total by plan
ERS	$ 92	$ -	$ 11	$ -	**$** 103
PFRS	93	-	5	-	98
VDCP	5	-	-	-	5
TRS	-	-	(10)	-	(10)
Upstate Plan	-	-	6	-	6
ORP	-	-	219	-	219
TIAA	-	-	30	91	121
NYCERS	-	-	-	20	20
NYCTRS	-	-	-	55	55
Total	**$ 190**	**$ -**	**$ 261**	**$ 166**	**$ 617**

Primary Government Deferred Outflows

The table below summarizes the aggregate deferred outflows of resources related to pensions recognized for each pension plan reported within the State, for the period stated (amounts in millions).

Plan	Governmental Activities 3/31/2023	Lottery 3/31/2023	SUNY 6/30/2022	CUNY 6/30/2022	Total by plan
ERS	$ 7,229	$ 8	$ 917	$ -	$ 8,154
PFRS	939	-	42	-	981
VDCP*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TRS	-	-	88	-	88
Upstate Plan	-	-	5	-	5
ORP*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TIAA*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NYCERS	-	-	-	24	24
NYCTRS	-	-	-	107	107
Total	**$ 8,168**	**$ 8**	**$ 1,052**	**$ 131**	**$ 9,359**

* VDCP, ORP, and TIAA are defined contribution plans and therefore do not have any long-term deferred outflows.

Primary Government Deferred Inflows

The table below summarizes the aggregate deferred inflows of resources related to pensions recognized for each pension plan reported within the State, for the period stated (amounts in millions).

Plan	Governmental Activities 3/31/2023	Lottery 3/31/2023	SUNY 6/30/2022	CUNY 6/30/2022	Total by plan
ERS	$ 11,223	$ 13	$ 1,771	$ -	$ 13,007
PFRS	991	-	56	-	1,047
VDCP*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TRS	-	-	175	-	175
Upstate Plan	-	-	16	-	16
ORP*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TIAA*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NYCERS	-	-	-	7	7
NYCTRS	-	-	-	76	76
Total	**$ 12,214**	**$ 13**	**$ 2,018**	**$ 83**	**$ 14,328**

* VDCP, ORP, and TIAA are defined contribution plans and therefore do not have any long-term deferred inflows.

NOTE 13 - Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

New York State Health Insurance Program

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 439 New York State agencies, 97 PEs, and 800 PAs in NYSHIP. NYSHIP currently covers approximately 606,000 employees, retirees, and other inactive enrollees. Eligible covered dependents bring the total number of covered individuals to approximately 1.2 million. SUNY participates in NYSHIP; CUNY participates in NYSHIP to a limited extent. Of the State's 43 discretely presented component units, which are considered PEs, a majority participate in NYSHIP. At March 31, 2023, NYSHIP enrollment was as follows:

Enrollment	**State(1)**	**PEs**	**PAs**	**Total**
Current active participants(2)	166,055	34,475	100,249	300,779
Vestee participants	269	90	176	535
COBRA participants	489	436	282	1,207
Other inactive participants(3)	175,010	23,374	105,560	303,944
Total participants	**341,823**	**58,375**	**206,267**	**606,465**

(1) Includes State and SUNY participants.

(2) Excludes active employees (7,996 State and 240 Roswell Park PE employees) who have opted out of NYSHIP in return for a biweekly reimbursement - for State employees, equal to $1,000 and $3,000 annually for opting out of individual-only coverage and family coverage, respectively.

(3) Includes retirees, dependent survivors, long-term disability enrollees, extended benefit enrollees, young adult program enrollees and preferred list enrollees.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, NYSHIP provided health insurance coverage through: the Empire Plan, an indemnity health insurance plan with managed care components; eight Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs); and the Student Employee Health Plan (SEHP). Generally, these plans 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 nonrepresented State employees, employees of PAs and PEs, and retirees.

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

Contributions

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: (1) 12 percent or 16 percent of the health insurance premium for enrollee-only coverage; and, if they have dependent coverage: (2) 27 percent or 31 percent of the health insurance premium for the additional cost of the dependents. The retiree contribution 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 Graduate Student Employees Union (GSEU)	88 %	73 %
Active (Union and Management-Confidential [MC]) – Below Grade 10	88 %	73 %
Active (Union 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	- %	- %
Dependent survivors	90 %	75 %
Attica dependent survivors	100 %	100 %
Vestees	- %	- %
COBRA	- %	- %
Young Adult Option enrollees	- %	- %
Participating employers and participating agencies [(2)]	50 %	35 %

(1) State contribution for enrollee and dependent coverage is 75 percent 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 for 100 percent of the cost of the monthly Medicare Part B premium. However, the funding of the cost of the Medicare reimbursements is not the sole responsibility of the employer. A Medicare Part B component has been incorporated into the NYSHIP Premium Rates. It 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.

OPEB Plans

The State provides several other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans to employees and retirees primarily through participation in NYSHIP, including plans which are funded by trusts as well as plans which do not have any associated trusts. The funded plans include the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (the OPEB Trust), the SUNY Research Foundation and the CUNY Research Foundation. The unfunded plans cover employees and retirees of SUNY Construction Fund (SUCF), SUNY hospitals, and CUNY.

Funded Plans

Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund

Legislation establishing the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (the OPEB Trust), a trust meeting the criteria of GASBS 74, was enacted in 2017 in the joint custody of the Commissioner of the Department of Civil Service and the State Comptroller. The OPEB Trust provides health care and insurance benefits to participating retirees of the State (including Lottery, the New York State and Local Retirement System (NYSLRS), and SUNY excluding SUNY hospitals, SUNY Construction Fund, and SUNY Research Foundation) and their eligible beneficiaries. The OPEB Trust is considered a single-employer, defined benefit plan in accordance with GASBS 74 because the assets of the OPEB Trust can be used to pay the benefits of any employees covered by the OPEB Trust and are not legally restricted by beneficiary.

Contributions in excess of PAYGO amounts to the OPEB Trust are to be made at the request of the Director of the Budget. Legislation does not require such contributions to be made to the OPEB Trust but limits the maximum contributions. As of March 31, 2023, in excess of PAYGO contributions were limited to 1.5% of the total actuarial accrued liability included in the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. The OPEB Trust was initially funded in March 2022. For the year ended March 31, 2023, the State contributed $920 million in excess of PAYGO amounts to the OPEB Trust.

The OPEB Trust is reported as a fiduciary postemployment trust fund in the accompanying financial statement. The OPEB Trust does not issue a stand-alone audited financial report.

The following presentation displays the financial statements of the OPEB Trust for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 (amounts in millions):

Statement of Fiduciary Financial Position		
Assets:		
Cash and investments	$	1,250
Total assets		**1,250**
Total liabilities		-
Net position restricted for other postemployment benefits	**$**	**1,250**

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position		
Contributions – employers	$	3,415
Net investment income		10
Deductions – other benefits		(2,495)
Net increase in net position		**930**
Net Position restricted for other postemployment benefits at April 1, 2022	$	**320**
Net Position restricted for other postemployment benefits at March 31, 2023	**$**	**1,250**

As of the April 1, 2022 actuarial valuation, plan membership consisted of the following:

Health care Participants	**State[(1)]**	**SUNY [(2)]**
Active Employees	123,395	33,687
Inactive participants entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	165	66
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefit payments	141,102	25,654
Total Participants	**264,662**	**59,407**

(1) Includes State, New York State and Local Retirement System, and Lottery participants.

(2) Does not cover employees and retirees of SUNY hospitals, SUNY Construction Fund, or SUNY Research Foundation.

The Commissioner of the Department of Civil Service is the trustee of the OPEB Trust, and the responsibility for management of the OPEB Trust's investments has been delegated to the State Comptroller. Investments must be consistent with State Finance Law Section 98. Additional information related to the OPEB Trust's investments for the year ended March 31, 2023, including the money-weighted return on investments, is presented in Note 2.

Net OPEB Liability of the OPEB Trust Required Under GASBS 74

Components of the net OPEB liability as of March 31, 2023 are as follows (amounts in millions):

Total OPEB Liability, Ending Balance	$	57,927
Plan fiduciary net position		(1,250)
Net OPEB Liability	**$**	**56,677**
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		**2.2 %**

Sensitivity of net OPEB liability to changes in discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the OPEB Trust as of March 31, 2023 using the current year's discount rate, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using rates that are 1 percentage point higher and 1 percentage point lower than the current year's rate (amounts in millions):

	1% Decrease (2.50%)	**Current Rate (3.50%)**	**1% Increase (4.50%)**
Net OPEB Liability	$ 67,316	$ 56,677	$ 48,345

Sensitivity of net OPEB liability to changes in health care cost trend rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the State as of March 31, 2023 using the current year's health care cost trend rate, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using rates that are 1 percentage point higher and 1 percentage point lower than the current year's rate (amounts in millions):

	1% Decrease	**Current Trend Rates**	**1% Increase**
Net OPEB Liability	$ 47,666	$ 56,677	$ 68,364

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The net OPEB liability as of March 31, 2023 was determined using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2022, with update procedures used to roll forward the net OPEB liability to March 31, 2023. The net OPEB liability was calculated using the Entry Age Normal cost method. The actuarial valuations included the following actuarial assumptions:

Assumptions	**March 31, 2023**
Inflation	2.50 %
Discount Rate	3.50 %
Expected Return on Assets	2.73 %

Since the OPEB Trust is only beginning to be funded, the discount rate is based on the Bond Buyer 20-year General Obligation Municipal Bond Index rate at March 31, 2023.

The salary increase rates for Police and Military employees (Military and Naval, State Police, and Corrections) starts at 9 percent and decreases to 2.5 percent after 30 years of service. The salary increase rates for SUNY starts at 4 percent and decreases to 2 percent after 32 years of service. The salary increase rates for all other New York State employees start at 7.25 percent and decrease to 2.5 percent after 31 years.

Health care trend rates were split to reflect separate trends for pre-65 and post-65 claims. The pre-65 trend assumption begins at 6 percent and decreases to 4.5 percent long-term trend rate for all health care benefits after eight years. The trend assumption for post-65 begins at 5.5 percent and decreases to a 4.5 percent long-term trend rate for all health care benefits after eight years. The drug assumption begins at 8 percent and decreases to a 4.5 percent long-term trend rate after eight years. Additionally, a trend of 3 percent per year has been assumed for the employer group waiver plan benefits.

Mortality rates used in the valuation assume different pre-retirement and post-retirement mortality assumptions based on the Society of Actuaries public sector specific mortality experience tables, PUB 2010. In order to reflect future mortality improvement, the mortality was projected generationally using the Society of Actuaries MP-2021 projection scale.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs include a change in the discount rate from 2.73 percent in fiscal year 2022 to 3.50 percent in fiscal year 2023. The discount rate is based on the Bond Buyer 20-Year General Obligation Municipal Bond Index rate in effect at the measurement date, March 31, 2022 for fiscal year 2022 and March 31, 2023 for fiscal year 2023. The medical trend assumption was updated based on current anticipation of future costs, and projected claim costs were updated based on the recent claims experience for the Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) plan and premium rates for the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) plan. There were no other significant changes in assumptions that will have an effect on the total OPEB liability as of March 31, 2023.

Net OPEB Liability Related to the OPEB Trust Recognized Under GASBS 75

The changes in the OPEB Trust's net OPEB liability recognized by the State as of March 31, 2023, measured as of March 31, 2022, are as follows (amounts in millions):

	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (c) = (a) – (b)
Beginning Balances	$ 63,269	$ -	$ 63,269
Service cost	2,347	-	2,347
Interest	1,509	-	1,509
Difference between expected and actual experience	291	-	291
Changes in assumptions	(2,349)	-	(2,349)
Benefit payments	(2,270)	(2,270)	-
Employer contributions	-	2,590	(2,590)
Net changes	(472)	320	(792)
Ending Balances	**$ 62,797**	**320**	**$ 62,477**

Sensitivity of net OPEB liability to changes in discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the OPEB Trust recognized by the State as of March 31, 2023 using the current year's discount rate, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using rates that are 1 percentage point higher and 1 percentage point lower than the current year's rate (amounts in millions):

	1% Decrease (1.73%)	Current Rate (2.73%)	1% Increase (3.73%)
Net OPEB Liability	$ 74,756	$ 62,477	$ 52,955

Sensitivity of net OPEB liability to changes in health care cost trend rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the OPEB Trust recognized by the State as of March 31, 2023 using the current year's health care cost trend rate, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using rates that are 1 percentage point higher and 1 percentage point lower than the current year's rate (amounts in millions):

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase
Net OPEB Liability	$ 52,146	$ 62,477	$ 76,040

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to the OPEB Trust

The State recognized $1.5 billion in OPEB expenses related to the OPEB Trust for the year ended March 31, 2023. As of March 31, 2023, the State reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (amounts in millions):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 542	$ 1,982
Changes in assumptions	4,147	9,229
Employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	2,951	-
Total	**$ 7,640**	**$ 11,211**

The amount of deferred outflows of resources resulting from employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended March 31, 2024. The net of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to the OPEB Trust as of measurement date will be recognized in future OPEB expense for the fiscal years ending March 31 as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year:		
2024	$	(2,211)
2025		(1,444)
2026		(1,663)
2027		(1,117)
Thereafter		(87)
Total	**$**	**(6,522)**

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The total OPEB liability related to the OPEB Trust as reported by the State as of March 31, 2023 were measured as of March 31, 2022 and were determined using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2021, with update procedures used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to the March 31, 2022 measurement date. The total OPEB liabilities were calculated using the Entry Age Normal cost method. The actuarial valuations included the following actuarial assumptions:

Assumptions	**March 31, 2022**
Inflation	2.50 %
Discount Rate	2.73 %

The discount rate of 2.73 percent was based on the Bond Buyer 20-year General Obligation Municipal Bond Index rate at March 31, 2022 and was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the OPEB Trust's total OPEB liability as of March 31, 2022.

The salary increase rate varies by population and grades based on years of service. The salary increase rates for Police and Military employees (Military and Naval, State Police, and Corrections) starts at 9 percent and decreases to 2.5 percent after 30 years of service. The salary increase rates for SUNY starts at 4 percent and decreases to 2 percent after 32 years of service. The salary increase rates for all other New York State employees starts at 7.25 percent and decreases to 2.5 percent after 31 years.

Health care trend rates were split to reflect separate trends for pre-65 and post-65 claims. The pre-65 trend assumption begins at 5.75 percent and decreases to 4.5 percent long-term trend rate for all health care benefits after seven years. The trend assumption for post-65 begins at 5 percent and decreases to a 4.5 percent long-term trend rate for all health care benefits after seven years. The drug assumption begins at 7 percent and decreases to a 4.5 percent long-term trend rate after seven years. Additionally, a trend of 3 percent per year has been assumed for the employer group waiver plan benefits.

Mortality rates used in the valuation assume different pre-retirement and post-retirement mortality assumptions based on the Society of Actuaries public sector specific mortality experience tables, PUB 2010. In order to reflect future mortality improvement, the mortality is projected generationally using the Society of Actuaries MP-2021 projection scale.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs include a change in the discount rate from 2.34 percent in measured as of March 31, 2021 to 2.73 percent measured as of March 31, 2022. The medical trend assumption was updated based on current anticipation of future costs, and projected claim costs were updated based on the recent claims experience for the Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) plan and premium rates for the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) plan. The experience study performed in 2022 was reflected, resulting in a 3.1 percent increase in liability for the State (including Lottery and NYSLRS) and a 10 percent decrease in liability for SUNY. There were no other significant changes in assumptions that will have an effect on the total OPEB liability as of March 31, 2023.

In accordance with GASBS 75, 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.

As noted previously, the OPEB Trust includes the State, the NYSLRS, the Lottery, and certain SUNY participants. Accordingly, a portion of the OPEB Trust's OPEB liability and related OPEB expenses, deferred outflows and inflows is proportionally allocated to those entities. See aggregate OPEB tables that follow for detailed allocations.

The proportionate allocations of the OPEB Trust recognized by NYSLRS include a net OPEB liability of $255 million and a credit related to OPEB expenses of $1 million as of March 31, 2023. As of March 31, 2023, NYSLRS reported deferred outflows of resources of $31 million and deferred inflows of resources of $40 million.

SUNY Research Foundation

SUNY Research Foundation, a blended component unit of SUNY, sponsors a separate single employer defined benefits post-retirement plan that covers substantially all nonstudent employees. The plan provides post-retirement medical benefits and is contributory for employees hired after 1985. SUNY Research Foundation had a net OPEB asset of $49 million, deferred outflows of resources of $13 million and deferred inflows of resources of $33 million as of June 30, 2022. SUNY Research Foundation recognized a credit related to OPEB of $28 million at June 30, 2022.

CUNY Research Foundation

CUNY Research Foundation, a blended component unit of the CUNY Senior Colleges, provides postemployment benefits, including salary continuance, to certain employees. The cost of these benefits is accrued over the employees' years of service. CUNY Research Foundation also provides certain health care benefits to retired employees (including eligible dependents): hired prior to July 1, 2012 who have a combination of age and years of service equal to 70 with a minimum age of 55 and at least 10 years of continuous service; hired on or after July 1, 2012 who have a minimum age of 62 and at least 10 years of continuous service. CUNY Research Foundation accounts for post-retirement benefits provided to retirees on an accrual basis during the period of their employment.

As of June 30, 2022, CUNY Research Foundation's post-retirement plan consisted of (amounts in millions):

Benefit obligations	$	(138)
Fair value of plan assets		174
Funding status	**$**	**36**

Unfunded Plans

SUNY Unfunded

The OPEB Trust covers SUNY employees and retirees excluding those who are employees and retirees of SUNY Construction Fund (SUCF), SUNY hospitals, and SUNY Research Foundation. Employees and retirees of SUNY hospitals and SUNY Construction Fund are referred to herein as SUNY Unfunded. SUNY Research Foundation employees and retirees were addressed previously, as a trust exists for such employees and retirees separate from the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund.

As of the April 1, 2021 actuarial valuation, plan membership consisted of the following:

Health care Participants	SUNY Unfunded[(1)]
Active Employees	13,343
Inactive participants entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	37
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefit payments	4,210
Total Participants	**17,590**

(1) Includes those employees and retirees of SUNY hospitals, SUNY Construction Fund.

At June 30, 2022, SUNY reported an OPEB liability related to SUNY Unfunded measured as of March 31, 2022. SUNY Unfunded's total OPEB liability was determined using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2021, with update procedures used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to the March 31, 2022 measurement date. Actuarial methods and assumptions for SUNY Unfunded are the same as those of the OPEB Trust recognized by the State under GASBS 75 and are discussed in further detail previously in this note.

SUNY Unfunded changes in the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022 were as follows (amounts in millions):

	Total OPEB Liability
Total OPEB Liability, Beginning Balance	$ 2,857
Service cost	119
Interest	69
Difference between expected and actual experience	68
Changes in assumptions	(300)
Benefit payments	(59)
Net changes	(103)
Total OPEB Liability, Ending Balance	**$ 2,754**

Sensitivity of total OPEB liability to changes in discount rate. The following presents the total OPEB liability of SUNY Unfunded as of June 30, 2022 using the current year's discount rate, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using rates that are 1 percentage point higher and 1 percentage point lower than the current year's rate (amounts in millions):

	1% Decrease (1.73%)	Current Rate (2.73%)	1% Increase (3.73%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 3,378	$ 2,754	$ 2,281

Sensitivity of total OPEB liability to changes in health care cost trend rates. The following presents the total OPEB liability of SUNY Unfunded as of June 30, 2022 using the current year's health care cost trend rates, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using rates that are 1 percentage point higher and 1 percentage point lower than the current year's rate (amounts in millions):

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability	$ 2,243	$ 2,754	$ 3,439

SUNY Unfunded recognized $55 million in expenses related to OPEB at June 30, 2022. As of June 30, 2022, SUNY Unfunded reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (amounts in millions):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 103	$ 167
Change in assumptions	249	685
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	16	-
Total	**$ 368**	**$ 852**

The amount of deferred outflows of resources resulting from employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. The remaining amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in future OPEB expense for the fiscal years ending June 30 as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year:		
2023	$	(133)
2024		(116)
2025		(97)
2026		(89)
2027		(58)
Thereafter		(7)
Total	**$**	**(500)**

CUNY

CUNY retirees receive retiree health care benefits through the New York City Health Benefits Program, which is a single-employer defined benefit health care plan. There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASBS 75. The plan covers individuals who were originally employed by CUNY Senior Colleges and 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 (NYCERS); New York City Teachers' Retirement System (NYCTRS); and New York City Board of Education Retirement System (BERS). The program also covers individuals under alternate retirement arrangements. The most significant alternate arrangement is under Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA) rather than through NYCRS. New York City pays for the coverage (Basic Coverage and Welfare Fund contributions) for retirees in NYCRS and TIAA who retired from community colleges.

Employees covered by benefit terms, as of the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation date:

Health care Participants	
Active Employees	14,798
Inactive participants entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	989
Inactive participants and beneficiaries receiving benefit payments	6,127
Total Participants	**21,914**

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

At June 30, 2022, CUNY recognized a total OPEB liability of $1.5 billion measured as of June 30, 2022. The total OPEB liability was determined using an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021 with update procedures used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to the June 30, 2022 measurement date. The actuarial valuations included the following actuarial assumptions:

- Inflation: 2.50 percent per annum.
- Actuarial cost method: Entry Age Normal, level percent of pay.
- The discount rate used to measure liabilities was updated to reflect the S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Index yield of 4.09 percent as of June 30, 2022 as per New York City Office of Actuary.
- The salary increase rates vary by experience and vary from 10 percent decreasing to 1.76 percent for those with 40 years of service.
- Health care cost trend rates were split into three categories: pre-Medicare plan rates trended from 6.5 percent to 5.5 percent from 2022 to 2026 and beyond; medical post-Medicare rates trended from 4.9 percent to 4.7 percent from 2022 to 2026 and beyond; and welfare fund contributions used health care trend rates which trended from 0 percent to 3.5 percent from 2022 to 2026 and beyond.
- Mortality rates used in the CUNY valuation assume different pre-retirement and post-retirement mortality. Pre-retirement and post-retirement mortality is based on the experience under NYCTRS. In order to reflect future mortality improvement, the mortality is projected generationally using the Society of Actuaries scale MP-2020.

CUNY's changes in the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022 were as follows (amounts in millions):

Total OPEB Liability, Beginning Balance	$	2,047
Service cost		117
Interest		47
Difference between expected and actual experience		(148)
Changes in assumptions		(486)
Benefit payments		(35)
Net changes		(505)
Total OPEB Liability, Ending Balance	**$**	**1,542**

Sensitivity of total OPEB liability to changes in discount rate. The following presents the total OPEB liability of CUNY as of June 30, 2022, using the current year's discount rate, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using rates that are 1 percentage point higher and 1 percentage point lower than the current year's rate (amounts in millions):

	1% Decrease (3.09%)	**Current Rate (4.09%)**	**1% Increase (5.09%)**
Total OPEB Liability	$ 1,773	$ 1,542	$ 1,352

Sensitivity of total OPEB liability to changes in health care cost trend rates. The following presents the total OPEB liability of CUNY as of June 30, 2022 using the current year's health care cost trend rates, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if calculated using rates that are 1 percentage point higher and 1 percentage point lower than the current year's rate (amounts in millions):

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability	$ 1,287	$ 1,542	$ 1,879

CUNY recognized $89 million in expenses related to OPEB at June 30, 2022. As of June 30, 2022, CUNY reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (amounts in millions):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 194	$ 275
Change in assumptions	46	557
Total	**$ 240**	**$ 832**

The amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in future OPEB expense for the fiscal years ending June 30 as follows (amounts in millions):

Fiscal Year:	
2023	$ (68)
2024	(68)
2025	(68)
2026	(68)
2027	(74)
Thereafter	(246)
Total	**$ (592)**

Aggregate OPEB Tables

Aggregate Liabilities

The table below summarizes the aggregate OPEB liabilities recognized for each OPEB plan reported within the State, in the accompanying financial statements (amounts in millions).

Plan	Governmental Activities	Lottery	SUNY	CUNY	Primary Government Total	NYSLRS	Total By Plan
Retiree Health Benefit Trust (Net)	$ 52,616	$ 66	$ 9,540	$ -	$ 62,222	$ 255	$ 62,477
SUNY Hospitals and SUCF (Total)................	-	-	2,754	-	2,754	-	2,754
SUNY Research Foundation (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUNY (Total)	-	-	-	1,542	1,542	-	1,542
CUNY Research Foundation (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.................	**$ 52,616**	**$ 66**	**$ 12,294**	**$ 1,542**	**$ 66,518**	**$ 255**	**$ 66,773**

Aggregate Assets

The table below summarizes the aggregate OPEB assets recognized for each OPEB plan reported within the State, in the accompanying financial statements (amounts in millions).

Plan	Governmental Activities	Lottery	SUNY	CUNY	Primary Government Total	NYSLRS	Total By Plan
Retiree Health Benefit Trust (Net)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
SUNY Hospitals and SUCF (Total)................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUNY Research Foundation (Net)	-	-	49	-	49	-	49
CUNY (Total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUNY Research Foundation (Net)	-	-	-	36	36	-	36
Total.................	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 49**	**$ 36**	**$ 85**	**$ -**	**$ 85**

Aggregate Expenses

The table below summarizes the aggregate OPEB expenses recognized for each OPEB plan reported within the State, in the accompanying financial statements (amounts in millions).

Plan	Governmental Activities	Lottery	SUNY	CUNY	Primary Government Total	NYSLRS	Total By Plan
Retiree Health Benefit Trust	$ 1,680	$ 1	$ (188)	$ -	$ 1,493	$ (1)	$ 1,492
SUNY Hospitals and SUCF	-	-	55	-	55	-	55
SUNY Research Foundation	-	-	(28)	-	(28)	-	(28)
CUNY	-	-	-	89	89	-	89
CUNY Research Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 1,680**	**$ 1**	**$ (161)**	**$ 89**	**$ 1,609**	**$ (1)**	**$ 1,608**

Deferred Outflows

The table below summarizes the aggregate deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB recognized for each OPEB plan reported within the State, in the accompanying financial statements (amounts in millions).

Plan	Governmental Activities	Lottery	SUNY	CUNY	Primary Government Total	NYSLRS	Total By Plan
Retiree Health Benefit Trust	$ 6,371	$ 8	$ 1,230	$ -	$ 7,609	$ 31	$ 7,640
SUNY Hospitals and SUCF	-	-	368	-	368	-	368
SUNY Research Foundation	-	-	13	-	13	-	13
CUNY	-	-	-	240	240	-	240
CUNY Research Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 6,371**	**$ 8**	**$ 1,611**	**$ 240**	**$ 8,230**	**$ 31**	**$ 8,261**

Deferred Inflows

The table below summarizes the aggregate deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB recognized for each OPEB plan reported within the State, in the accompanying financial statements (amounts in millions).

Plan	Governmental Activities	Lottery	SUNY	CUNY	Primary Government Total	NYSLRS	Total By Plan
Retiree Health Benefit Trust......	$ 8,235	$ 10	$ 2,926	$ -	$ 11,171	$ 40	$ 11,211
SUNY Hospitals and SUCF	-	-	852	-	852	-	852
SUNY Research Foundation.........	-	-	33	-	33	-	33
CUNY	-	-	-	832	832	-	832
CUNY Research Foundation.........	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total..................	**$ 8,235**	**$ 10**	**$ 3,811**	**$ 832**	**$ 12,888**	**$ 40**	**$ 12,928**

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, 2023, 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 43 entities listed below are discretely presented component 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, New York Racing Association, 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**
Dormitory Authority of the State of New York	March 31, 2023*
Long Island Power Authority	December 31, 2022*
New York Power Authority	December 31, 2022*
New York Racing Association, Inc.	December 31, 2022*
New York State Energy Research and Development Authority	March 31, 2023*
New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation	March 31, 2023*
New York State Higher Education Services Corporation	March 31, 2023*
State University of New York Foundations and Auxiliary Corporations.	June 30, 2022**

Entities Audited by Other Auditors:	**Fiscal Year-End**
Aggregate Trust Fund	December 31, 2022
Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund Corporation	December 31, 2022*

Albany Convention Center Authority	December 31, 2022*
Capital District Transportation Authority	March 31, 2023*
Central New York Regional Transportation Authority	March 31, 2023*
City University of New York–Senior College Supporting Organizations	June 30, 2022
Greenway Conservancy for the Hudson River Valley, Inc	March 31, 2023
Health Research, Inc.	March 31, 2023*
Homeless Housing and Assistance Corporation	March 31, 2023*
Housing Trust Fund Corporation	March 31, 2023*
Hudson River-Black River Regulating District	June 30, 2022*
Hugh L. Carey Battery Park City Authority	October 31, 2022*
Metropolitan Transportation Authority	December 31, 2022*
The Long Island Rail Road Company	December 31, 2022
Metro-North Commuter Railroad Company	December 31, 2022
Staten Island Rapid Transit Operating Authority	December 31, 2022
First Mutual Transportation Assurance Company	December 31, 2022
MTA Construction and Development	December 31, 2022
MTA Bus Company	December 31, 2022
MTA Grand Central Madison Concourse Operating Company	December 31, 2022
New York City Transit Authority	December 31, 2022
Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority	December 31, 2022
Municipal Bond Bank Agency	October 31, 2022*
Natural Heritage Trust	March 31, 2023*
Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza Performing Arts Center Corporation	March 31, 2023*
New York Convention Center Operating Corporation	March 31, 2023*
New York State Affordable Housing Corporation	March 31, 2023*
New York State Bridge Authority	December 31, 2022*
New York State Health Foundation	December 31, 2022
New York State Housing Finance Agency	October 31, 2022*
New York Job Development Authority	March 31, 2023*
New York State Olympic Regional Development Authority	March 31, 2023*
New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund Corporation	December 31, 2022*
New York State Thruway Authority	December 31, 2022*
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	March 31, 2023*
Ogdensburg Bridge and Port Authority	March 31, 2023*
Port of Oswego Authority	March 31, 2023*
Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc.	March 31, 2023*
Rochester-Genesee Regional Transportation Authority	March 31, 2023*
Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation	March 31, 2023*
Roswell Park Cancer Institute	March 31, 2023*
State Insurance Fund	December 31, 2022
State of New York Mortgage Agency	October 31, 2022*
Urban Development Corporation	March 31, 2023*

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

** KPMG LLP audited 32 percent of the total assets and 9 percent of the total revenues of the State University of New York Foundations and Auxiliary Corporations. The remaining balances were audited by other auditors.

Financial Information

Substantially all 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. Ten of the 43 discrete entities are presented as major and comprise 93 percent of the combined assets and 78 percent of the combined program revenues of the Corporations (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. The Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (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 not to report conduit debt and related assets on its Statement of Net Position. As of March 31, 2023, the liability reported in DASNY's footnotes for such debt was approximately $21 billion. HFA elected to report conduit debt and related assets on its Statement of Net Position. As of October 31, 2022, the liability HFA reported for such debt was approximately $11.8 billion. As of March 31, 2023, EFC's Statement of Net Position did not include $105 million in bonds it issued for certain private companies. NYSERDA has issued conduit debt for participating gas and electric utility companies and other private purpose users, the principal of which totaled approximately $1.5 billion as of March 31, 2023, which is not included on NYSERDA's Statement of Net Position. Local Development Corporations that are blended component units of JDA have issued conduit debt which is not included on JDA's combined Statement of Net Position. As of March 31, 2023, the principal on these bonds totaled approximately $16 billion.

Power Authority

The New York Power Authority (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's mission is to lead the transition to a carbon-free, economically vibrant New York through new transmission solutions, renewable energy production, and innovative energy solutions. NYPA generates, transmits, and sells electric power and energy principally at wholesale to various customers including private and municipal utilities and to the New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

NYPA owns and operates five major generating facilities, eleven small electric generating units located at seven facilities, four small hydroelectric facilities, and more than 1,400 circuit miles of transmission lines. 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 a net dependable capability of producing 2,675, 1,169.9 and 833 megawatts, respectively.

As of December 31, 2022, NYPA received all the installment payments from the State treasury and there is no remaining balance.

The financial statements of NYPA can be obtained 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 $31.3 billion to finance housing projects, and approximately $13.1 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, 2022 was approximately $18 billion.

The financial statements can be obtained by contacting HFA at *www.hcr.ny.gov*.

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 build, operate and maintain a Thruway system. NYSTA is responsible for a 570-mile system of highways crossing New York State, the longest toll highway system in the United States. NYSTA's 426-mile Thruway mainline connects New York City and Buffalo, the State's two largest cities. Other Thruway sections provide for connections with Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and to highways that lead to the Midwest and Canada.

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 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. In 2013, the Legislature authorized NYSTA to issue Sales Tax Revenue Bonds to fund transportation capital project expenditures under established State programs. There are currently no NYSTA LHB or Sales Tax Revenue Bonds outstanding.

The financial position of and activities relating to the special bond programs (LHB, HBTF, PIT, and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds) are reported within the funds of the State, rather than under the NYSTA, because these special bond programs are not separate legal entities but are considered funds of the State.

In 2021, NYSTA entered into a 33-year public-private partnership agreement with Empire State Thruway Partners, LLC (Empire) for the design, construction, finance, operation, and maintenance of NYSTA's 27 Service Areas. Under the agreement, Empire will rebuild 23 of the 27 service area restaurant buildings and perform significant renovations to the remaining four.

The financial statements can be obtained by contacting NYSTA at *www.thruway.ny.gov*.

Metropolitan Transportation Authority

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) was created in 1965 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 nine affiliates and subsidiaries. The MTA is North America's largest transportation network, serving a population of 15.3 million people across a 5,000-square-mile travel area surrounding New York City, Long Island, southeastern New York State, and Connecticut. The MTA network comprises the nation's largest bus fleet and more subway and commuter rail cars than all other U.S. transit systems combined. The MTA is dependent upon the State for a portion of its revenues. During the MTA fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the MTA reported \$6 billion in payments from the State. A 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. A 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.

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, which are not included among the assets reported under MTA. In certain instances, title to MTA Bridges and Tunnels' real property may revert to New York City in the event the MTA determines it is unnecessary 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.

During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a significant decline in ridership, resulting in a material impact on MTA's operations, financial position, and cash flows. MTA secured financial assistance under various forms of economic aid and relief packages.

The financial statements of MTA can be obtained 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 for use by public and private educational, healthcare, and other not-for-profit institutions located within the State; certain State agencies; local school districts; and cities and counties with respect to certain court and municipal facilities.

DASNY's outstanding bonds and notes of $33.5 billion consists of debt issued for New York State agency projects ($18.1 billion), SUNY projects ($10.8 billion) and CUNY projects ($4.6 billion).

The financial statements of DASNY can be obtained at *www.dasny.org*.

Long Island Power Authority

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) was established in 1985 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 LILCO's outstanding debt through the issuance of Electric System General Revenue Bonds and Electric System Subordinated Revenue Bonds. The excess of the acquisition costs over the fair value of net position acquired has been reported as an intangible asset, which is being amortized through 2026.

Chapter 173 of the Laws of 2013 codified LIPA Reform Act which created the Securitization Law that established the Utility Debt Securitization Authority (UDSA) to permit the issuance of restructuring bonds to allow LIPA to retire a portion of its outstanding indebtedness in order to provide debt service savings to LIPA's customers. In accordance with GASBS No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*, UDSA is considered a blended component unit of LIPA. On August 21, 2021, the Securitization Law was amended to allow UDSA to issue additional securitized bonds for refinancing, storm hardening and resiliency purposes with a total issuance of up to $8 billion of UDSA restructuring bonds, inclusive of the bonds already issued.

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 supplying 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 Public Service Enterprise Group (PSEG) Long Island LLC for a period of twelve years expiring in 2025.

The 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, together with its subsidiaries, conducts business as Empire State Development. UDC is engaged in various activities for the State, three of which are: promoting economic development and job creation, financing special projects throughout the State with revenue bonds, and marketing the State as a great place to do business and as a vacation destination.

UDC continues its efforts to foster economic development through the State by working in partnership with the public and private sectors to enhance the State's competitive advantage as the world capital for many industries, ranging from finance and media to technology and agriculture. Its mission is to promote a vigorous and growing State economy, encourage business investment and job creation, and support diverse, prosperous local economies across the State through efficient use of loans, grants, tax credits, real estate development, marketing, and other forms of assistance. Financial assistance is provided primarily through State appropriated funds received by UDC and State supported bonds issued by UDC which are disbursed to projects.

UDC continues to administer and manage a robust marketing program to help drive the State economy. The program has multiple components, which are broadly focused on two areas: increasing the State's tourism through consumer and trade programs that heighten the visibility of New York's world class tourism attractions as ideal vacation destinations and attracting companies looking to expand, move or begin their operations in New York. UDC is also the administrative agency for the New York State Film Tax Credit Program, which is designed to increase the film production and post-production industry presence in and provide overall economic benefits to the State.

The financial statements of UDC can be obtained at *www.esd.ny.gov.*

State Insurance Fund

The State Insurance Fund (SIF) was created in 1914 and comprises the Workers' Compensation Fund and the Disability Benefits Fund. SIF is primarily engaged in providing workers' compensation and disability benefit insurance for employers in the State of New York.

During previous fiscal years, 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 financial statement presentation of SIF. Further, after recognizing the total OPEB liability noted below, the resulting fund balance is approximately $6 billion.

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. The State has adjusted SIF's financial statements to recognize a total OPEB liability of $733 million in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75 for its respective proportionate share in the State's total OPEB liability.

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) was established in 1970 and 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 Fund. 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 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. In 2016, legislation was adopted authorizing the creation of the New York State Community Restoration Fund, a program to assist homeowners affected by the national mortgage crisis. The fund is held by SONYMA and managed by a subsidiary of SONYMA called the SONYMA Community Restoration Fund. The agency is a partner in a joint venture with New Jersey Community Capital, and currently owns approximately 570 defaulted mortgage loans.

The financial statements can be obtained by contacting SONYMA at *www.hcr.ny.gov.*

Environmental Facilities Corporation

The New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) is a public benefit corporation, formed in 1970 pursuant to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation Act. The mission of EFC is to assist communities throughout New York State to undertake critical water quality infrastructure projects by providing access to low-cost capital, grants, and expert technical assistance. A primary goal is to ensure that these projects remain affordable while safeguarding essential water resources. EFC supports this mission by consistently using an innovative approach to developing and advancing new financing strategies to maximize the funding that can be made available to clients, aiding compliance with Federal and State requirements, and promoting green infrastructure practices. EFC assesses and collects fees charged to clients for various services.

EFC is empowered by State law to: administer the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs), established by the State as set forth in the EFC Act pursuant to the federal Water Quality Act of 1987 and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996; finance, through the issuance of special obligation revenue bonds under its Industrial Finance Program, water management, solid waste disposal, sewage treatment and pollution control projects undertaken by or on behalf of private entities; and to provide technical advice and assistance to private entities, state agencies and local government units on sewage treatment and collection, pollution control, recycling, hazardous waste abatement, solid waste disposal, and other related subjects. Total bond indebtedness reported as of March 31, 2023 was approximately $5.6 billion and total bonds receivable was approximately $6.7 billion.

The financial statements of EFC can be obtained at *www.efc.ny.gov.*

Eliminations

Eliminations are made primarily to avoid duplicate reporting of assets and liabilities. Eliminations related to bonds payable are explained in Note 7, where the State services a significant portion of the bonds and notes payable of certain Corporations. An elimination is also made regarding the contingent receivable report by SIF.

NOTE 15 - Joint Ventures

A joint venture is an entity that results from a contractual arrangement and 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 does not have the power to pledge the credit of either state or any municipality, or the authority to levy taxes or assessments.

The liabilities of the Port Authority include $26.8 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 follows accounting principles that are generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the GASB. Certain schedules have been prepared in accordance with Port Authority bond resolutions, which differ in some respects from these accounting principles.

The financial statements of the Port Authority can be obtained at *www.panynj.gov*.

Consolidated financial statements of the Port Authority for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 disclosed the following (amounts in millions):

Financial Position		
Total assets	$	61,522
Total deferred outflows of resources		1,668
Total liabilities		(40,795)
Total deferred inflows of resources		(6,345)
Net position	**$**	**16,050**

Operating Results		
Operating revenues	$	5,977
Operating expenses		(3,125)
Depreciation and amortization		(1,909)
Income from operations		**943**
Passenger facility charges		275
Financial income (expense), net		(1,240)
Contribution in aid of construction and grants		451
Increase in net position	**$**	**429**

Changes in Net Position		
Balance at January 1, 2022, as restated	$	15,621
Increase in net position		429
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$**	**16,050**

NOTE 16 - Subsequent Events

Financing Arrangements Issued

The Statement of Net Position presents bonds and other financing arrangements outstanding as of the statement date of March 31, 2023 (except for business-type activities related to the SUNY and CUNY Enterprise Funds, which are reported as of June 30, 2022). Subsequent to those dates, the following bonds and other financing arrangements were issued (amounts in millions):

Bonds and Other Financing Arrangements Issued
Subsequent to Date of the Statement of Net Position

Issuer	Purpose	Date	Series	Amount
NYS Thruway Authority....	CUNY Senior Colleges	7/28/2022	Personal Income Tax, Series 2022A	$ 29
NYS Thruway Authority....	SUNY Educational Facilities	7/28/2022	Personal Income Tax, Series 2022B	$ 123
Urban Development Corporation	SUNY Economic Development Initiatives	10/13/2022	Personal Income Tax, Series 2022A	$ 4
Urban Development Corporation	SUNY Economic Development Initiatives	10/13/2022	Personal Income Tax, Series 2022B	$ 1

On September 8, 2022, the Dormitory Authority and the Urban Development Corporation defeased bonds on behalf of SUNY totaling $584 million and CUNY Senior totaling $233 million.

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

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

For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions) (Unaudited)

	General				Federal Special Revenue			
	Financial Plan Amounts		Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget	Financial Plan Amounts		Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final			Original	Final		
RECEIPTS:								
Taxes	$ 47,094	$ 53,361	$ 54,905	$ 1,544	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Miscellaneous	1,768	3,032	3,609	577	165	202	577	375
Federal grants	2,350	2,350	2,351	1	82,392	83,898	84,620	722
Total receipts	**51,212**	**58,743**	**60,865**	**2,122**	**82,557**	**84,100**	**85,197**	**1,097**
DISBURSEMENTS:								
Local assistance grants (1)	66,309	64,472	62,852	1,620	78,281	79,082	79,967	(885)
State operations	12,867	13,014	12,507	507	3,421	3,456	2,335	1,121
General State charges (1)	8,787	8,839	9,115	(276)	386	386	385	1
Total disbursements	**87,963**	**86,325**	**84,474**	**1,851**	**82,088**	**82,924**	**82,687**	**237**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**(36,751)**	**(27,582)**	**(23,609)**	**3,973**	**469**	**1,176**	**2,510**	**1,334**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
Transfers from other funds	37,094	41,619	42,332	713	-	-	-	-
Transfers to other funds	(8,140)	(8,166)	(8,325)	(159)	(2,027)	(1,999)	(2,009)	(10)
Net other financing sources (uses)	**28,954**	**33,453**	**34,007**	**554**	**(2,027)**	**(1,999)**	**(2,009)**	**(10)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ (7,797)**	**$ 5,871**	**$ 10,398**	**$ 4,527**	**$ (1,558)**	**$ (823)**	**$ 501**	**$ 1,324**

(1) The variance does not indicate the spending authority has been exceeded in the General Fund by $276 million or $885 million in the Federal Special Revenue Fund. The Final Financial Plan (published approximately six weeks before fiscal year-end) does not reflect an increase in spending authority approved for local assistance grants, state operation and general state charges through March 31, 2023.

See notes to required supplementary information.

See independent auditors' report.

NOTES TO BUDGETARY BASIS REPORTING
(unaudited)

Budgetary Basis Reporting

The State Constitution requires the Governor to submit annually to the Legislature an Executive Budget, which contains plans for all 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 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. The Legislature 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 Enacted 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 appropriations for State operations 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's financial plan. Many appropriations enacted are not intended to be used, although they are 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 2023.

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 – Governmental Funds (Statement) (amounts in millions):

	General	**Federal Special Revenue**
Receipts and other financing sources over/(under) disbursements and other financing uses per Schedule	$ 10,398	$ 501
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	(1,229)	2,069
Perspective differences:		
Receipts and other financing sources over/(under) disbursements and other financing uses for funds treated as Special Revenue Funds in the financial plan and as part of the General Fund for GAAP reporting	506	-
Receipts and other financing sources over/(under) disbursements and other financing uses for funds treated as Fiduciary Funds in the financial plan and as part of the General Fund for GAAP reporting	(614)	-
Temporary interfund cash loans	(603)	6
Basis of accounting differences:		
Revenue accrual adjustments	6,856	2,033
Expenditure accrual adjustments	133	(4,609)
Net Change in Fund Balances	**$ 15,447**	**$ -**

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 Charter School Stimulus 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. A perspective difference exists between certain Fiduciary Funds in the cash basis financial plan, which are presented in the General Fund on a GAAP basis.

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 (DOT). 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 DOT 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 condition of the roads 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 42,744 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 DOT 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 has 7,920 bridges in the inventory, of which 7,702 are highway bridges. The remainder include railroad and pedestrian structures.

The State conducts biennial inspections of all bridges in the State. 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 State previously used a numerical inspection condition rating (CR) scale ranging from 1 (minimum) to 7 (maximum). Bridges with CR greater than 5.8 are in good condition, and generally require preventive and corrective maintenance actions such as bridge washing, deck sealing and bearing lubrication. Bridges with CR between 4.9 (inclusive) and 5.8 (inclusive) are in fair-protective condition, and generally require relatively minor preventive and corrective maintenance actions, such as bearing repairs, joint repairs, zone and spot painting and girder end repairs. Bridges with CR between 4.4 (inclusive) and 4.9 are in fair-corrective condition, and generally require moderate preventive and corrective maintenance actions, such as bearing replacement, deck replacement, and major substructure repairs. Bridges with CR less than 4.4 are considered to be in poor condition, and generally require major rehabilitation or replacement.

Through 2015, using this rating scale, it was the State's intention to maintain the bridges at an average condition rating level between 5.3 and 5.6.

In 2016, the State transitioned to the AASHTO element-based rating system that utilizes a 1 (good) through 4 (severe) scale as mandated by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The bridge goal is based on the percentage of Structurally Deficient (SD) bridges as defined by FHWA. The SD calculations are based on the National Bridge Inventory (NBI) inspection data that has been collected by the DOT for more than 15 years and reported to FHWA on an annual basis. Using this new criteria to identify Structurally Deficient bridges, it is the State's intention to maintain the share of bridges classified as SD at or below 15 percent of the State highway bridge population.

Pavement and Bridge Assessment Summary as of December 31:

Year	Pavement - Average Condition Rating	Bridges - Average Condition Rating	Percentage of Highway Bridges Assessed Structurally Deficient
2022	7.06	N/A	6.8
2021	7.04	N/A	7.0
2020	6.95	N/A	7.3
2019	6.86	N/A	7.3
2018	6.88	N/A	7.1
2017	6.91	N/A	7.9
2016	6.93	N/A	7.9
2015	6.92	5.30	N/A
2014	6.99	5.32	N/A
2013	6.99	5.34	N/A
2012	6.98	5.34	N/A

Comparison of Estimated-to-Actual Maintenance and Preservation Costs

Preservation of the roads and bridges is accomplished through various construction programs which are tracked by the PMS and the 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 for the past five fiscal years ending March 31 (amounts in millions):

Maintenance and Preservation Costs

Year	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Roads:					
Estimated	$ 764	$ 1,503	$ 1,173	$ 1,625	$ 1,254
Actual	1,200	1,201	1,250	1,126	1,133
Bridges:					
Estimated	492	1,458	1,461	769	1,187
Actual	272	192	237	229	293
Total roads and bridges:					
Estimated	1,256	2,961	2,634	2,394	2,441
Actual	1,472	1,393	1,487	1,355	1,426

The decrease in estimates is a reflection of the removal of Snow & Ice operations from Maintenance costs and the removal of off-system Capital projects from the letting figure used to determine Preservation costs.

See independent auditors' report.

Other Postemployment Benefits (unaudited)

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
New York State Retiree Health Benefit Trust *
Measured as of March 31

(Amounts in millions)

	2023	2022
Total OPEB liability:		
Service cost	$ 1,823	$ 2,347
Interest	1,730	1,509
Difference between expected and actual experience	860	291
Changes in assumptions	(6,788)	(2,349)
Benefit payments	(2,495)	(2,270)
Net change in total OPEB liability	**(4,870)**	**(472)**
Total OPEB liability, beginning	**62,797**	**63,269**
Total OPEB liability, ending (a)	**57,927**	**62,797**
Plan fiduciary net position:		
Contributions – employer	3,415	2,590
Net investment income	10	-
Benefit payments	(2,495)	(2,270)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	**930**	**320**
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning	**320**	**-**
Plan fiduciary net position, ending (b)	**1,250**	**320**
State's net OPEB liability, ending (a)-(b)	**$ 56,677**	**$ 62,477**
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	2.2 %	0.5 %
Covered employee payroll	$ 11,860	$ 11,834
State's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	477.88 %	527.9 %
Changes in assumptions: Discount rate, at measurement date	3.50 %	2.73 %
As of fiscal year ended March 31	2023	2022

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (cont'd)
New York State Retiree Health Benefit Trust *
Measured as of March 31

See independent auditors' report.

* Inclusive of the State, Lottery, SUNY (excluding SUNY hospitals, SUNY Construction Fund, SUNY Research Foundation), and NYSLRS.

Changes in benefit terms: There were no significant legislative changes in benefits.

Changes in assumptions: The discount rate was updated as detailed in the table above. The medical trend assumptions were updated based on current anticipation of future costs and projected claim costs were updated based on the recent claims experience for the PPO plan and premium rates for the HMO plans. Mortality assumptions are updated each year based on available mortality experience tables and projection scales published by the Society of Actuaries.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

In fiscal year 2022, the Retiree Health Benefit Trust was created when the State first funded the trust. The Retiree Health Benefit Trust covers previously unfunded State employees and retirees and certain members of SUNY. Prior to fiscal year 2022, employees and retirees of the State were included in the RSI table on page 186 and employees and retirees of SUNY (excluding SUNY hospitals and SUNY Construction Fund) were included in the RSI table on page 187.

Schedule of Investment Returns
New York State Retiree Health Benefit Trust *
Fiscal Years Ended March 31

Fiscal Year	Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense
2022	0.22 %
2023	2.90 %

See independent auditors' report.

* Inclusive of the State, Lottery, SUNY (excluding SUNY Hospitals, SUNY Construction Fund, SUNY Research Foundation), and NYSLRS.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
SUNY Unfunded – SUNY Hospitals and Construction Fund
Measured as of March 31

(Amounts in millions)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability:					
Service cost	$ 119	$ 121	$ 90	$ 91	$ 95
Interest	69	95	102	103	105
Difference between expected and actual experience	68	(94)	17	46	(236)
Changes in assumptions	(300)	(452)	479	(159)	(11)
Benefit payments	(59)	(53)	(48)	(45)	(40)
Net change in total OPEB liability	**(103)**	**(383)**	**640**	**36**	**(87)**
Total OPEB liability, beginning	**2,857**	**3,240**	**2,600**	**2,564**	**2,651**
Total OPEB liability, ending	**$ 2,754**	**$ 2,857**	**$ 3,240**	**$ 2,600**	**$ 2,564**
Covered employee payroll	$ 914	$ 900	$ 873	$ 843	$ 806
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	301.2 %	317.5 %	371.2 %	308.3 %	317.9 %
Changes in assumptions:					
Discount rate, at measurement date	2.73 %	2.34 %	2.84 %	3.79 %	3.89 %
As of fiscal year ended June 30	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018

(continued)

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (cont'd)
SUNY Unfunded – SUNY Hospitals and Construction Fund
Measured as of March 31

(Amounts in millions)

	2017
Total OPEB liability:	
Service cost	$ 107
Interest	96
Difference between expected and actual experience	-
Changes in assumptions	(280)
Benefit payments	(35)
Net change in total OPEB liability	**(112)**
Total OPEB liability, beginning	**2,763**
Total OPEB liability, ending	**$ 2,651**
Covered employee payroll	$ 768
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	345.3 %
Changes in assumptions:	
Discount rate, at measurement date	3.86 %
As of fiscal year ended June 30	2017

See independent auditors' report.

Changes in assumptions: The discount rate was changed as detailed in the table above. The medical trend and excise tax assumptions were updated based on current anticipation of future costs and projected claim costs were updated based on the recent claims experience for the PPO plans and premium rates for the HMO plans.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
CUNY Senior Colleges
Measured as of June 30

(Amounts in millions)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability:					
Service cost	$ 117	$ 115	$ 108	$ 126	$ 107
Interest	47	55	58	53	50
Difference between expected and actual experience	(148)	(28)	(178)	354	(4)
Changes in assumptions	(486)	(29)	41	(187)	40
Benefit payments	(35)	(37)	(36)	(35)	(32)
Net change in total OPEB liability	**(505)**	**76**	**(7)**	**311**	**161**
Total OPEB liability, beginning	**2,047**	**1,971**	**1,978**	**1,667**	**1,506**
Total OPEB liability, ending	**$ 1,542**	**$ 2,047**	**$ 1,971**	**$ 1,978**	**$ 1,667**
Covered employee payroll	$ 1,281	$ 1,293	$ 1,218	$ 1,169	$ 1,151
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	120.4 %	158.3 %	161.7 %	169.1 %	144.8 %
Changes in assumptions: Discount rate, at measurement date	4.09 %	2.18 %	2.66 %	2.79 %	2.98 %
As reported in fiscal year June 30	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018

See independent auditors' report.

Changes of assumptions: Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period. The discount rate used to determine the total OPEB liability was updated as detailed in the table above.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
New York State *
Measured as of March 31

(Amounts in millions)

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability:				
Service cost	$ 2,095	$ 1,584	$ 1,593	$ 1,691
Interest	1,762	1,984	2,019	2,111
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,695)	391	353	(4,631)
Changes in assumptions....	(8,619)	7,011	(1,796)	(228)
Benefit payments	(1,817)	(1,743)	(1,688)	(1,576)
Net change in total OPEB liability	**(8,274)**	**9,227**	**481**	**(2,633)**
Total OPEB liability, beginning	**60,846**	**51,619**	**51,138**	**53,771**
Total OPEB liability, ending (a)	**$ 52,572**	**$ 60,846**	**$ 51,619**	**$ 51,138**
Covered employee payroll	$ 9,448	$ 9,214	$ 9,064	$ 8,849
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	556.4 %	660.4 %	569.5 %	577.9 %
Changes in assumptions: Discount rate, at measurement date	2.34 %	2.84 %	3.79 %	3.89 %
As reported in fiscal year March 31	2022	2021	2020	2019

See independent auditors' report.

* Inclusive of the State, NYSLRS, and Lottery.

Changes in benefit terms: There were no significant legislative changes in benefits.

Changes in assumptions: The discount rate was updated as detailed in the table above. The medical trend assumptions were updated based on current anticipation of future costs and projected claim costs were updated based on the recent claims experience for the PPO plan and premium rates for the HMO plans. The excise tax assumptions were updated in 2019 and 2020 based on anticipation of future costs; the excise tax impact has been removed in 2021 as a result of the SECURE Act.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information.

In fiscal year 2022, the Retiree Health Benefit Trust was created when the State first funded the trust. The Retiree Health Benefit Trust covers previously unfunded State and retirees and certain members of SUNY. For fiscal year 2022 and forward, employees and retirees of the State previously represented in this schedule are included in RSI table on page 180.

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
SUNY *
Measured as of March 31
(Amounts in millions)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability:					
Service cost	$ 393	$ 413	$ 412	$ 436	$ 483
Interest	355	395	397	411	373
Difference between expected and actual experience	(150)	(91)	92	(915)	-
Changes in assumptions	(1,844)	(1,705)	(350)	(44)	(915)
Benefit payments	(338)	(322)	(311)	(290)	(267)
Net change in total OPEB liability	**(1,584)**	**2,100**	**240**	**(402)**	**(326)**
Total OPEB liability, beginning	**12,281**	**10,181**	**9,941**	**10,343**	**10,669**
Total OPEB liability, ending (a)	**$ 10,697**	**$ 12,281**	**$ 10,181**	**$ 9,941**	**$ 10,343**
Covered employee payroll	$ 2,714	$ 2,562	$ 2,519	$ 2,523	$ 2,432
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	394.2 %	479.4 %	404.2 %	425.2 %	425.2 %
Changes in assumptions: Discount rate, at measurement date	2.34 %	2.84 %	3.79 %	3.89 %	3.86 %
As reported in fiscal year June 30	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017

See independent auditors' report.

*Amounts presented are for the portions of SUNY and do not include SUNY Hospitals, SUNY Construction Fund, nor SUNY Research Foundation.

Changes in assumptions: The discount rate was changed as detailed in the table above. The medical trend and excise tax assumptions were updated based on current anticipation of future costs and projected claim costs were updated based on the recent claims experience for the PPO plans and premium rates for the HMO plans.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information.

In fiscal year 2022, the Retiree Health Benefit Trust was created when the State first funded the trust. The Retiree Health Benefit Trust covers previously unfunded State and retirees and certain members of SUNY. For fiscal year 2022 and forward, the certain members of SUNY previously represented in this schedule are included in the RSI table on page 180.

Pension Plans (unaudited)

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability for the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System
Fiscal Years Ended March 31

(Amounts in millions)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
State's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	46.0 %	46.3 %	45.5 %	45.8 %	45.4 %
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ (3,762)	$ 46	$ 12,052	$ 3,243	$ 1,465
Covered payroll	$ 12,507	$ 11,931	$ 12,115	$ 11,684	$ 11,511
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	(30.1 %)	0.4 %	99.5 %	27.8 %	12.7 %
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	103.7 %	100.0 %	86.4 %	96.3 %	98.2 %

	2018	2017	2016
State's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	45.8 %	45.1 %	44.5 %
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 4,297	$ 7,217	$ 1,501
Covered payroll	$ 11,112	$ 10,188	$ 10,236
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	38.7 %	70.8 %	14.7 %
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	94.7 %	90.7 %	98.0 %

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability for the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System
Fiscal Years Ended March 31

(Amounts in millions)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
State's proportion of the net pension liability	21.0 %	21.3 %	21.1 %	21.4 %	20.8 %
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 119	$ 369	$ 1,127	$ 359	$ 210
Covered payroll	$ 858	$ 814	$ 859	$ 775	$ 777
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	13.9 %	45.3 %	131.2 %	46.2 %	27.0 %
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	98.7 %	95.8 %	84.9 %	95.1 %	96.9 %

	2018	2017	2016
State's proportion of the net pension liability	21.1 %	19.1 %	19.0 %
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 437	$ 566	$ 52
Covered payroll	$ 695	$ 615	$ 620
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	62.9 %	92.1 %	8.5 %
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.5 %	90.2 %	99.0 %

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions for the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System *
Fiscal Years Ended March 31

(Amounts in millions)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually determined contribution	$ 1,603	$ 1,911	$ 1,692	$ 1,596	$ 1,603
Contributions in relation to the contractually determined contribution	1,615	1,911	1,692	1,596	1,603
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ (12)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 12,846	$ 12,507	$ 11,931	$ 12,115	$ 11,684
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	12.6 %	15.3 %	14.2 %	13.2 %	13.7 %

	2018	2017	2016
Contractually determined contribution	$ 1,636	$ 1,585	$ 1,816
Contributions in relation to the contractually determined contribution	1,636	1,585	1,478
Contribution deficiency	$ -	$ -	$ 338
Covered payroll	$ 11,511	$ 11,112	$ 10,188
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.2 %	14.2 %	14.5 %

* Inclusive of SUNY and Lottery.

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions for the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System *
Fiscal Years Ended March 31
(Amounts in millions)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually determined contribution	$ 210	$ 225	$ 178	$ 164	$ 168
Contributions in relation to the contractually determined contribution	210	225	178	164	168
Contribution deficiency	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 877	$ 858	$ 813	$ 859	$ 775
Contributions as a percentage of payroll	23.9 %	26.2 %	21.9 %	19.1 %	21.7 %

	2018	2017	2016
Contractually determined contribution	$ 166	$ 152	$ 142
Contributions in relation to the contractually determined contribution	166	152	124
Contribution deficiency	$ -	$ -	$ 18
Covered payroll	$ 777	$ 695	$ 615
Contributions as a percentage of payroll	21.4 %	21.9 %	20.2 %

* Inclusive of SUNY and Lottery.

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Other SUNY-Related Pension Plans

New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the TRS Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30

(Amounts in millions)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
SUNY's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.9 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	0.8 %	0.8 %
SUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ (154)	$ 25	$ (23)	$ (15)	$ (6)
Covered payroll	$ 150	$ 152	$ 145	$ 132	$ 128
SUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	(102.1 %)	16.3 %	(15.6 %)	(11.1 %)	(4.8 %)
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	113.2 %	97.8 %	102.2 %	101.5 %	100.7 %

	2017	2016	2015
SUNY's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.8 %	0.7 %	0.7 %
SUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 9	$ (77)	$ (80)
Covered payroll	$ 126	$ 112	$ 106
SUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	6.9 %	(69.2 %)	(75.5 %)
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	99.0 %	110.5 %	111.5 %

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions for the TRS Plan
Fiscal Years Ended June 30

(Amounts in millions)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	$ 14	$ 14	$ 15	$ 13	$ 15
Contributions in relation to the actuarial determined contribution	14	14	15	13	15
Contribution deficiency	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 161	$ 150	$ 152	$ 145	$ 132
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	8.9 %	9.0 %	10.1 %	8.9 %	11.4 %

	2017	2016	2015
Actuarially determined contribution	$ 17	$ 20	$ 17
Contributions in relation to the actuarial determined contribution	17	20	17
Contribution deficiency	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 128	$ 126	$ 112
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.0 %	15.6 %	15.4 %

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Upstate Plan
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(Amounts in millions)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total pension liability:					
Service cost	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1
Interest	6	7	6	7	6
Changes of assumptions	9	(1)	-	-	(1)
Difference between expected and actual experience	8	-	1	-	2
Benefit payments	(28)	(6)	(10)	(6)	(9)
Net change in total pension liability	**(4)**	**1**	**(2)**	**2**	**(1)**
Total pension liability, beginning	**106**	**105**	**107**	**105**	**106**
Total pension liability, ending (a)	**102**	**106**	**105**	**107**	**105**
Plan fiduciary net position:					
Employer contributions	-	-	2	1	2
Net investment income (loss)	15	17	21	(5)	16
Benefit payments	(28)	(6)	(10)	(6)	(9)
Administrative expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fiduciary net position	**(13)**	**11**	**13**	**(10)**	**9**
Fiduciary net position, beginning	**118**	**107**	**94**	**104**	**95**
Fiduciary net position, ending (b)	**105**	**118**	**107**	**94**	**104**
Net pension liability (asset), ending (a)-(b)	**$ (3)**	**$ (12)**	**$ (2)**	**$ 13**	**$ 1**
Ratio of fiduciary net position to total pension liability	103.0 %	111.8 %	101.9 %	87.6 %	98.6 %
Covered payroll	$ 19	$ 23	$ 23	$ 24	$ 26
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	(16.3 %)	(54.4 %)	(8.8 %)	54.7 %	5.7 %

Upstate Plan
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios (cont'd)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30

(Amounts in millions)

	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability:			
Service cost	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1
Interest	6	7	6
Changes of assumptions	(1)	-	6
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	1	0
Benefit payments	(5)	(7)	(4)
Net change in total pension liability	**1**	**2**	**9**
Total pension liability, beginning	**105**	**103**	**94**
Total pension liability, ending (a)	**106**	**105**	**103**
Plan fiduciary net position:			
Employer contributions	3	2	3
Net investment income (loss)	7	(1)	6
Benefit payments	(5)	(7)	(4)
Administrative expenses	-	-	-
Net change in fiduciary net position	**5**	**(6)**	**5**
Fiduciary net position, beginning	**90**	**96**	**91**
Fiduciary net position, ending (b)	**95**	**90**	**96**
Net pension liability (asset), ending (a)-(b)	**$ 11**	**$ 15**	**$ 7**
Ratio of fiduciary net position to total pension liability	90.1 %	86.3 %	93.0 %
Covered payroll	$ 27	$ 30	$ 34
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	38.4 %	48.0 %	21.3 %

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Upstate Plan
Schedule of Employer Contributions
Fiscal Years Ended December 31

(Amounts in millions)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	$ -	$ 1	$ 2	$ 1	$ 2
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	-	1	2	1	2
Contribution excess	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 19	$ 23	$ 23	$ 24	$ 26
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	- %	2.4 %	10.5 %	4.7 %	7.7 %

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Actuarially determined contribution	$ 3	$ 2	$ 2	$ 3	$ 3
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	3	2	4	3	3
Contribution excess	$ -	$ -	$ 2	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 27	$ 30	$ 34	$ 36	$ 16*
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll**	10.4 %	6.8 %	8.8 %	7.0 %	18.7 %

* 2013 covered period from July 7, 2011 through December 31, 2011.
** Covered payroll represents pensionable payroll at the end of each Plan year. It is not practicable to obtain covered payroll amounts at the end of each fiscal year.

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Upstate Plan

Changes in assumptions

The actuarial assumptions for the mortality basis used for the January 1, 2021 actuarial valuation were changed from the Pri-2012 mortality tables for employees and healthy annuitants with mortality improvements projected using Scale MP-2020 on a fully generational basis to the Pri-2012 mortality tables for employees and healthy annuitants with mortality improvements projected using Scale MP-2021 on a fully generational basis.

Methods and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions

The January 1, 2021 actuarial valuation determines the employer rates for contributions payable in 2021. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used:

Investment rate of return	6.5 percent
Amortization method	Level dollar, 20 year closed
Remaining amortization period	10.5 years
Asset valuation method	Market value
Inflation	3 percent
Compensation	3.5 percent increases, limited to a maximum of $290,000
Termination	1992 Vaughn Select and Ultimate Table

See independent auditors' report.

CUNY Senior College Plans

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liabilities for the New York City Employees' Retirement System (NYCERS)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30

(Amounts in millions)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
CUNY's proportion of the net pension liability	1.1 %	1.1 %	1.2 %	1.2 %	1.3 %
CUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 191	$ 71	$ 261	$ 227	$ 234
Covered payroll	$ 261	$ 272	$ 269	$ 264	$ 238
CUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of the covered payroll	73.1 %	25.9 %	97.3 %	86.1 %	98.2 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	81.3 %	93.1 %	76.9 %	73.8 %	78.8 %

	2017	2016	2015
CUNY's proportion of the net pension liability	1.2 %	1.3 %	1.2 %
CUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 242	$ 303	$ 247
Covered payroll	$ 223	$ 217	$ 214
CUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of the covered payroll	108.7 %	139.6 %	115.4 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	74.8 %	69.6 %	73.1 %

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liabilities for the New York City Teachers' Retirement System (NYCTRS)
Fiscal Years Ended June 30

(Amounts in millions)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
CUNY's proportion of the net pension liability	2.9 %	2.9 %	2.7 %	2.6 %	2.6 %
CUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 429	$ 2	$ 422	$ 395	$ 491
Covered payroll	$ 296	$ 291	$ 283	$ 250	$ 211
CUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of the covered payroll	145.2 %	0.7 %	149.1 %	157.9 %	232.4 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	81.3 %	99.9 %	79.0 %	74.5 %	74.5 %

	2017	2016	2015
CUNY's proportion of the net pension liability	2.2 %	2.8 %	2.5 %
CUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 505	$ 733	$ 528
Covered payroll	$ 180	$ 190	$ 175
CUNY's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of the covered payroll	281.0 %	386.2 %	301.7 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	68.3 %	62.3 %	68.0 %

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions for NYCERS
Fiscal Years Ended June 30

(Amounts in millions)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution	$ 40	$ 41	$ 46	$ 45	$ 45
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	40	41	46	45	45
Contribution deficiency	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 261	$ 272	$ 269	$ 264	$ 238
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15.5 %	15.2 %	17.2 %	17.2 %	18.8 %

	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 39	$ 42	$ 39
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	39	42	39
Contribution deficiency	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 223	$ 217	$ 214
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	17.4 %	19.3 %	18.0 %

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions for NYCTRS
Fiscal Years Ended June 30

(Amounts in millions)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution	$ 96	$ 89	$ 96	$ 95	$ 102
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	96	89	96	95	102
Contribution deficiency	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 296	$ 291	$ 283	$ 250	$ 211
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	32.6 %	30.8 %	33.9 %	38.0 %	48.3 %

	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 85	$ 103	$ 84
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	85	103	84
Contribution deficiency	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 180	$ 190	$ 175
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	47.0 %	54.2 %	48.3 %

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule is intended to display ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

STATE OF NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR

COMPTROLLER

Other Supplementary Information

Combining Schedule of Balance Sheet Accounts
General Fund

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Local Assistance	State Purposes	Tax Stabilization Reserve	Community Projects	Rainy Day	Refund Reserve
ASSETS:						
Cash and investments	$ 68	$ 5,931	$ 1,618	$ 26	$ 4,638	$ 37,149
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:						
Taxes	-	10,761	-	-	-	-
Leases	-	3	-	-	-	-
Other	712	586	-	3	-	-
Due from other funds	575	3,863	-	-	-	-
Other assets	246	398	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**$ 1,601**	**$ 21,542**	**$ 1,618**	**$ 29**	**$ 4,638**	**$ 37,149**
LIABILITIES:						
Tax refunds payable	$ -	$ 11,352	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	-	169	-	-	-	-
Accrued liabilities	4,875	1,656	-	-	-	-
Payable to local governments	2,972	-	-	1	-	-
Due to other funds	435	1,797	-	-	-	-
Pension contributions payable	-	1	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	-	5,958	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**8,282**	**20,933**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	68	804	-	3	-	-
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):						
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Committed	-	-	-	-	4,638	33,657
Assigned	163	227	-	25	-	-
Unassigned	(6,912)	(422)	1,618	-	-	3,492
Total fund balances (deficits)	**(6,749)**	**(195)**	**1,618**	**25**	**4,638**	**37,149**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficits)	**$ 1,601**	**$ 21,542**	**$ 1,618**	**$ 29**	**$ 4,638**	**$ 37,149**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Schedule of Balance Sheet Accounts (cont'd)

General Fund

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Abandoned Property	Miscellaneous Special	MMIS	Employee Withholding	Health Insurance Program	Workers' Compensation
ASSETS:						
Cash and investments	$ 942	$ 2,562	$ 299	$ 263	$ -	$ 304
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:						
Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leases	-	29	-	-	-	-
Other	233	247	282	-	472	-
Due from other funds	1,599	24	-	45	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	104	-
Total assets	**$ 2,774**	**$ 2,862**	**$ 581**	**$ 308**	**$ 576**	**$ 304**
LIABILITIES:						
Tax refunds payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	-	10	-	93	270	-
Accrued liabilities	-	61	282	215	55	151
Payable to local governments	-	31	-	-	524	-
Due to other funds	-	78	90	-	60	-
Pension contributions payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	-	112	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**-**	**292**	**372**	**308**	**909**	**151**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	-	54	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):						
Restricted	-	-	209	-	-	153
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned	-	2,516	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	2,774	-	-	-	(333)	-
Total fund balances (deficits)	**2,774**	**2,516**	**209**	**-**	**(333)**	**153**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficits)	**$ 2,774**	**$ 2,862**	**$ 581**	**$ 308**	**$ 576**	**$ 304**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Schedule of Balance Sheet Accounts (cont'd)

General Fund

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Sole Custody	Miscellaneous	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 563	$ 712	$ -	**$ 55,075**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Taxes	-	-	-	**10,761**
Leases	-	-	-	**32**
Other	-	123	-	**2,658**
Due from other funds	-	78	(2,038)	**4,146**
Other assets	-	-	-	**748**
Total assets	**$ 563**	**$ 913**	**$ (2,038)**	**$ 73,420**
LIABILITIES:				
Tax refunds payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 11,352**
Accounts payable	-	27	-	**569**
Accrued liabilities	-	21	-	**7,316**
Payable to local governments	8	28	-	**3,564**
Due to other funds	-	243	(2,038)	**665**
Pension contributions payable	-	-	-	**1**
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	**6,070**
Total liabilities	**8**	**319**	**(2,038)**	**29,537**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	-	42	-	**971**
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):				
Restricted	-	-	-	**362**
Committed	-	-	-	**38,295**
Assigned	555	769	-	**4,255**
Unassigned	-	(217)	-	**-**
Total fund balances (deficits)	**555**	**552**	**-**	**42,912**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficits)	**$ 563**	**$ 913**	**$ (2,038)**	**$ 73,420**

See independent auditors' report.

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

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Local Assistance	State Purposes	Tax Stabilization Reserve	Community Projects	Rainy Day	Refund Reserve
REVENUES:						
Taxes:						
Personal income	$ -	$ 39,107	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Consumption and use	-	6,785	-	-	-	-
Business	-	10,042	-	-	-	-
Other	-	2,690	-	-	-	-
Federal grants	-	2,349	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	3,264	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	**-**	**64,237**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
EXPENDITURES:						
Local assistance grants:						
Education	28,827	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	26,420	-	-	-	-	-
Public welfare	5,071	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	275	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	151	-	-	-	-	-
Environment and recreation	1	-	-	-	-	-
Support and regulate business	817	-	-	-	-	-
General government	1,111	-	-	1	-	-
State operations:						
Personal service	-	9,532	-	-	-	-
Non-personal service	-	2,154	-	-	-	-
Pension contributions	-	1,668	-	-	-	-
Other fringe benefits	-	4,483	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	**62,673**	**17,837**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**(62,673)**	**46,400**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	65,097	74,010	183	-	2,754	37,149
Transfers to other funds	(3,459)	(114,680)	-	-	-	(29,687)
Financing arrangements issued	4	382	-	-	-	-
Net other financing sources (uses)	**61,642**	**(40,288)**	**183**	**-**	**2,754**	**7,462**
Net change in fund balances	**(1,031)**	**6,112**	**183**	**(1)**	**2,754**	**7,462**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2022, as restated	**(5,718)**	**(6,307)**	**1,435**	**26**	**1,884**	**29,687**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2023	**$ (6,749)**	**$ (195)**	**$ 1,618**	**$ 25**	**$ 4,638**	**$ 37,149**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance (Deficit) Accounts (cont'd)
General Fund

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Abandoned Property	Miscellaneous Special	MMIS Escrow	Employee Withholding	Health Insurance Program	Workers' Compensation
REVENUES:						
Taxes:						
Personal income	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Consumption and use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal grants	-	2	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	219	3,265	94,721	6,159	12,871	65
Total revenues	**219**	**3,267**	**94,721**	**6,159**	**12,871**	**65**
EXPENDITURES:						
Local assistance grants:						
Education	-	4	-	-	-	-
Public health	-	904	1,341	-	-	-
Public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	74	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environment and recreation	-	5	-	-	-	-
Support and regulate business	-	66	-	-	-	-
General government	-	96	362	-	-	-
State operations:						
Personal service	-	806	-	-	-	-
Non-personal service	380	499	92,957	4,959	8,590	64
Pension contributions	-	2	-	53	-	-
Other fringe benefits	-	405	-	1,132	5,114	13
Total expenditures	**380**	**2,861**	**94,660**	**6,144**	**13,704**	**77**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**(161)**	**406**	**61**	**15**	**(833)**	**(12)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	-	207	-	-	-	-
Transfers to other funds	-	(72)	-	(15)	-	-
Financing arrangements issued	-	67	-	-	-	-
Net other financing sources (uses)	**-**	**202**	**-**	**(15)**	**-**	**-**
Net change in fund balances	**(161)**	**608**	**61**	**-**	**(833)**	**(12)**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2022, as restated	**2,935**	**1,908**	**148**	**-**	**500**	**165**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2023	**$ 2,774**	**$ 2,516**	**$ 209**	**$ -**	**$ (333)**	**$ 153**

See independent auditors' report.

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

General Fund

Year Ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts in millions)

	Sole Custody	Miscellaneous	Eliminations	Total
REVENUES:				
Taxes:				
Personal income	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 39,107**
Consumption and use	-	-	-	**6,785**
Business	-	-	-	**10,042**
Other	-	-	-	**2,690**
Federal grants	-	-	-	**2,351**
Miscellaneous	5,054	5,827	(99,629)	**31,816**
Total revenues	**5,054**	**5,827**	**(99,629)**	**92,791**
EXPENDITURES:				
Local assistance grants:				
Education	-	-	-	**28,831**
Public health	-	2,954	(362)	**31,257**
Public welfare	-	47	-	**5,118**
Public safety	-	1	-	**350**
Transportation	-	-	-	**151**
Environment and recreation	-	-	-	**6**
Support and regulate business	-	-	-	**883**
General government	-	89	-	**1,659**
State operations:				
Personal service	-	151	-	**10,489**
Non-personal service	4,856	2,521	(93,009)	**23,971**
Pension contributions	-	-	-	**1,723**
Other fringe benefits	-	147	(6,258)	**5,036**
Total expenditures	**4,856**	**5,910**	**(99,629)**	**109,474**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**198**	**(83)**	**-**	**(16,683)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers from other funds	-	214	(136,057)	**43,557**
Transfers to other funds	-	(38)	136,057	**(11,894)**
Financing arrangements issued	-	14	-	**467**
Net other financing sources (uses)	**-**	**190**	**-**	**32,130**
Net change in fund balances	**198**	**107**	**-**	**15,447**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2022, as restated	**357**	**445**	**-**	**27,465**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2023	**$ 555**	**$ 552**	**$ -**	**$ 42,912**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Schedule of Balance Sheet Accounts

Federal Special Revenue Fund

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Federal USDA-FNS	Federal DHHS	Federal Education	Federal Operating Grants	Unemployment Insurance Administration	Unemployment Insurance Occupational Training	Federal Employment and Training Grants	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS:									
Cash and investments	$ -	$ 10,867	$ -	$ -	$ 130	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 10,997**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:									
Due from Federal government	304	10,299	482	9,438	15	1	11	-	**20,550**
Other	9	988	-	-	45	-	-	-	**1,042**
Due from other funds	1	68	-	1	-	-	-	(1)	**69**
Other assets	1	131	-	37	-	-	-	-	**169**
Total assets	**$ 315**	**$ 22,353**	**$ 482**	**$ 9,476**	**$ 190**	**$ 1**	**$ 11**	**$ (1)**	**$ 32,827**
LIABILITIES:									
Accounts payable	$ 12	$ 8	$ 2	$ 6	$ 2	$ -	$ 2	$ -	**$ 32**
Accrued liabilities	2	7,857	127	1,161	15	-	7	-	**9,169**
Payable to local governments	227	2,697	302	7,536	-	-	-	-	**10,762**
Due to other funds	73	834	51	399	-	1	2	(1)	**1,359**
Unearned revenues	1	10,652	-	374	158	-	-	-	**11,185**
Total liabilities	**315**	**22,048**	**482**	**9,476**	**175**	**1**	**11**	**(1)**	**32,507**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	-	305	-	-	15	-	-	-	**320**
FUND BALANCES:									
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total fund balances	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	**$ 315**	**$ 22,353**	**$ 482**	**$ 9,476**	**$ 190**	**$ 1**	**$ 11**	**$ (1)**	**$ 32,827**

See independent auditors' report.

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

Federal Special Revenue Fund

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Federal USDA-FNS	Federal DHHS	Federal Education	Federal Operating Grants	Unemployment Insurance Administration	Unemployment Insurance Occupational Training	Federal Employment and Training Grants	Total
REVENUES:								
Federal grants	$ 13,924	$ 66,453	$ 7,143	$ 11,518	$ 329	$ 4	$ 201	**$ 99,572**
Miscellaneous	-	230	-	234	93	-	-	**557**
Total revenues	**13,924**	**66,683**	**7,143**	**11,752**	**422**	**4**	**201**	**100,129**
EXPENDITURES:								
Local assistance grants:								
Education	1,905	1	6,852	4	-	-	-	**8,762**
Public health	658	58,640	10	5	-	-	-	**59,313**
Public welfare	11,194	5,028	-	905	2	4	147	**17,280**
Public safety	-	-	-	9,126	-	-	-	**9,126**
Transportation	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	**60**
Environment and recreation	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	**2**
Support and regulate business	-	-	-	159	-	-	-	**159**
General government	-	83	-	387	-	-	-	**470**
State operations:								
Personal service	42	250	99	119	181	-	16	**707**
Non-personal service	64	713	112	928	107	-	23	**1,947**
Pension contributions	8	38	17	17	35	-	3	**118**
Other fringe benefits	19	89	40	40	80	-	7	**275**
Total expenditures	**13,890**	**64,842**	**7,130**	**11,752**	**405**	**4**	**196**	**98,219**
Excess of revenues over expenditures	**34**	**1,841**	**13**	**-**	**17**	**-**	**5**	**1,910**
OTHER FINANCING USES:								
Transfers from other funds	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
Transfers to other funds	(34)	(1,925)	(16)	(29)	(27)	-	(5)	**(2,036)**
Financing arrangements issued	-	84	2	29	10	-	-	**125**
Other financing uses	**(34)**	**(1,841)**	**(13)**	**-**	**(17)**	**-**	**(5)**	**(1,910)**
Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balances at April 1, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balances at March 31, 2023	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**

See independent auditors' report.

Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Budgetary Basis - Financial Plan and Actual
General Debt Service Fund

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:			
Taxes	$ 44,451	$ 45,719	$ 1,268
Federal grants	70	71	1
Total receipts	**44,521**	**45,790**	**1,269**
DISBURSEMENTS:			
State operations (1)	43	46	(3)
Debt service (1)	8,464	10,454	(1,990)
Total disbursements	**8,507**	**10,500**	**(1,993)**
Excess of receipts over disbursements	**36,014**	**35,290**	**(724)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers from other funds	364	372	8
Transfers to other funds	(36,378)	(35,662)	716
Net other financing sources (uses)	**(36,014)**	**(35,290)**	**724**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**

(1) Spending authority has not been exceeded in any category. The Final Financial Plan (published approximately six weeks before fiscal year-end) does not reflect an increase in approved spending authority.

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Balance Sheet

Other Governmental Funds

March 31, 2023

(Amounts in millions)

	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total
ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	$ 8,933	$ 224	$ 6,530	**$ 15,687**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Taxes	771	40	64	**875**
Due from Federal government	-	-	626	**626**
Other	2,680	125	63	**2,868**
Due from other funds	608	306	1,076	**1,990**
Other assets	-	1	-	**1**
Total assets	**$ 12,992**	**$ 696**	**$ 8,359**	**$ 22,047**
LIABILITIES:				
Tax refunds payable	$ 1,004	$ -	$ 22	**$ 1,026**
Accounts payable	5	13	282	**300**
Accrued liabilities	44	14	208	**266**
Payable to local governments	182	-	122	**304**
Due to other funds	93	43	2,323	**2,459**
Unearned revenues	-	4	-	**4**
Total liabilities	**1,328**	**74**	**2,957**	**4,359**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**1,335**	**3**	**17**	**1,355**
FUND BALANCES:				
Restricted	1,050	151	43	**1,244**
Committed	5,165	468	7,215	**12,848**
Assigned	4,188	-	19	**4,207**
Unassigned	(74)	-	(1,892)	**(1,966)**
Total fund balances	**10,329**	**619**	**5,385**	**16,333**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	**$ 12,992**	**$ 696**	**$ 8,359**	**$ 22,047**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Other Governmental Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total
REVENUES:				
Taxes:				
Personal income	$ 1,510	$ -	$ -	**$ 1,510**
Consumption and use	2,025	2,219	385	**4,629**
Business	2,541	-	622	**3,163**
Other	2,132	1,258	257	**3,647**
Federal grants	-	-	2,655	**2,655**
Public health/patient fees	6,041	511	-	**6,552**
Tobacco settlement	541	-	-	**541**
Miscellaneous	4,816	28	1,132	**5,976**
Total revenues	**19,606**	**4,016**	**5,051**	**28,673**
EXPENDITURES:				
Local assistance grants:				
Education	6,431	-	261	**6,692**
Public health	6,503	-	588	**7,091**
Public welfare	2	-	739	**741**
Public safety	175	-	162	**337**
Transportation	7,250	-	1,965	**9,215**
Environment and recreation	-	-	492	**492**
Support and regulate business	40	-	611	**651**
General government	137	-	722	**859**
State operations:				
Personal service	249	-	-	**249**
Non-personal service	2,171	18	-	**2,189**
Pension contributions	40	-	-	**40**
Other fringe benefits	90	-	-	**90**
Capital construction	-	-	6,558	**6,558**
Debt service, including payments on financing arrangements	-	105	-	**105**
Total expenditures	**23,088**	**123**	**12,098**	**35,309**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**(3,482)**	**3,893**	**(7,047)**	**(6,636)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers from other funds	5,029	1,340	4,878	**11,247**
Transfers to other funds	(761)	(5,151)	(1,812)	**(7,724)**
Financing arrangements issued	33	-	3,363	**3,396**
Premiums/discounts on bonds issued	-	-	202	**202**
Net other financing sources (uses)	**4,301**	**(3,811)**	**6,631**	**7,121**
Net change in fund balances	**819**	**82**	**(416)**	**485**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2022	**9,510**	**537**	**5,801**	**15,848**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2023	**$ 10,329**	**$ 619**	**$ 5,385**	**$ 16,333**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Budgetary Basis - Financial Plan and Actual
Other Governmental Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Special Revenue			Debt Service			Capital Projects		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:									
Taxes	$ 6,301	$ 6,360	$ 59	$ 3,432	$ 3,412	$ (20)	$ 1,246	$ 1,258	$ 12
Miscellaneous	17,010	20,837	3,827	376	456	80	8,084	6,363	(1,721)
Federal grants	(18)	(2)	16	-	-	-	3,242	2,523	(719)
Total receipts	**23,293**	**27,195**	**3,902**	**3,808**	**3,868**	**60**	**12,572**	**10,144**	**(2,428)**
DISBURSEMENTS:									
Local assistance grants (1)	18,800	19,025	(225)	-	-	-	4,780	5,812	(1,032)
State operations (1)	7,854	8,635	(781)	2	1	1	-	-	-
General State charges	1,189	1,087	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	-
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,157	8,212	2,945
Total disbursements	**27,843**	**28,747**	**(904)**	**29**	**28**	**1**	**15,937**	**14,024**	**1,913**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**(4,550)**	**(1,552)**	**2,998**	**3,779**	**3,840**	**61**	**(3,365)**	**(3,880)**	**(515)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Bond and note proceeds, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	-	(218)
Transfers from other funds	3,392	3,781	389	1,282	1,305	23	4,845	5,062	217
Transfers to other funds	1,157	(728)	(1,885)	(5,062)	(5,087)	(25)	(1,251)	(1,233)	18
Net other financing sources (uses)	**4,549**	**3,053**	**(1,496)**	**(3,780)**	**(3,782)**	**(2)**	**3,812**	**3,829**	**17**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ (1)**	**$ 1,501**	**$ 1,502**	**$ (1)**	**$ 58**	**$ 59**	**$ 447**	**$ (51)**	**$ (498)**

(1) Spending authority has not been exceeded in any category. The Final Financial Plan (published approximately six weeks before fiscal year-end) does not reflect an increase in approved spending authority.

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Balance Sheet
Other Governmental Funds - Special Revenue Funds

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	School Tax Relief (STAR)	Health Care Reform Act Resources	Dedicated Mass Transportation Trust	Health Care Transformation	Mass Transportation Operating Assistance	MTA Financial Assistance
ASSETS:						
Cash and investments	$ 12	$ 1,114	$ 90	$ 564	$ 1,095	$ 379
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:						
Taxes	448	42	13	-	127	140
Other	-	931	-	-	-	30
Due from other funds	-	-	13	-	-	-
Total assets	**$ 460**	**$ 2,087**	**$ 116**	**$ 564**	**$ 1,222**	**$ 549**
LIABILITIES:						
Tax refunds payable	$ 369	$ 2	$ 10	$ -	$ 294	$ 329
Accounts payable	-	1	1	-	-	-
Accrued liabilities	1	1	-	-	-	27
Payable to local governments	48	53	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**418**	**59**	**11**	**-**	**294**	**356**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**21**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):						
Restricted	-	-	-	564	-	193
Committed	21	2,028	105	-	928	-
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances	**21**	**2,028**	**105**	**564**	**928**	**193**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	**$ 460**	**$ 2,087**	**$ 116**	**$ 564**	**$ 1,222**	**$ 549**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Balance Sheet (cont'd)
Other Governmental Funds - Special Revenue Funds

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Indigent Legal Services	Dedicated Miscellaneous State Special Revenue	Sole Custody	Miscellaneous	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS:						
Cash and investments	$ 879	$ 210	$ 3,500	$ 1,090	$ -	**$ 8,933**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:						
Taxes	-	-	-	1	-	**771**
Other	-	1,124	168	427	-	**2,680**
Due from other funds	6	1	502	87	(1)	**608**
Total assets	**$ 885**	**$ 1,335**	**$ 4,170**	**$ 1,605**	**$ (1)**	**$ 12,992**
LIABILITIES:						
Tax refunds payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 1,004**
Accounts payable	-	-	-	3	-	**5**
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	15	-	**44**
Payable to local governments	27	-	-	54	-	**182**
Due to other funds	-	-	-	92	(1)	**93**
Total liabilities	**27**	**-**	**-**	**164**	**(1)**	**1,328**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**-**	**959**	**-**	**355**	-	**1,335**
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):						
Restricted	-	-	-	293	-	**1,050**
Committed	858	376	10	839	-	**5,165**
Assigned	-	-	4,160	28	-	**4,188**
Unassigned	-	-	-	(74)	-	**(74)**
Total fund balances	**858**	**376**	**4,170**	**1,086**	**-**	**10,329**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	**$ 885**	**$ 1,335**	**$ 4,170**	**$ 1,605**	**$ (1)**	**$ 12,992**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Other Governmental Funds - Special Revenue Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	School Tax Relief (STAR)	Health Care Reform Act Resources	Dedicated Mass Transportation Trust	Health Care Transformation	Mass Transportation Operating Assistance	MTA Financial Assistance
REVENUES:						
Taxes:						
Personal income	$ 1,510	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Consumption and use	-	614	39	-	1,271	88
Business	-	-	352	-	2,188	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	2,132
Public health/patient fees	-	6,041	-	-	-	-
Tobacco settlement	-	541	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	24	135	5	29	539
Total revenues	**1,510**	**7,220**	**526**	**5**	**3,488**	**2,759**
EXPENDITURES:						
Local assistance grants:						
Education	1,781	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	-	6,446	-	-	-	-
Public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	631	-	3,390	3,228
Support and regulate business	-	-	-	-	-	-
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-
State operations:						
Personal service	-	12	-	-	3	-
Non-personal service	-	52	-	-	-	-
Pension contributions	-	3	-	-	-	-
Other fringe benefits	-	6	-	-	1	-
Total expenditures	**1,781**	**6,519**	**631**	**-**	**3,394**	**3,228**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**(271)**	**701**	**(105)**	**5**	**94**	**(469)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	-	-	129	500	80	397
Transfers to other funds	-	(469)	-	(162)	-	-
Financing arrangements issued	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net other financing sources (uses)	**-**	**(469)**	**129**	**338**	**80**	**397**
Net change in fund balances	**(271)**	**232**	**24**	**343**	**174**	**(72)**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2022	**292**	**1,796**	**81**	**221**	**754**	**265**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2023	**$ 21**	**$ 2,028**	**$ 105**	**$ 564**	**$ 928**	**$ 193**

See independent auditors' report.

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

Other Governmental Funds - Special Revenue Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Indigent Legal Services	Dedicated Miscellaneous State Special Revenue	Sole Custody	Miscellaneous	Eliminations	Total
REVENUES:						
Taxes:						
Personal income	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 1,510**
Consumption and use	-	1	-	12	-	**2,025**
Business	-	-	-	1	-	**2,541**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	**2,132**
Public health/patient fees	-	-	-	-	-	**6,041**
Tobacco settlement	-	-	-	-	-	**541**
Miscellaneous	355	119	1,998	1,688	(76)	**4,816**
Total revenues	**355**	**120**	**1,998**	**1,701**	**(76)**	**19,606**
EXPENDITURES:						
Local assistance grants:						
Education	-	-	3,890	760	-	**6,431**
Public health	-	50	-	7	-	**6,503**
Public welfare	-	-	-	2	-	**2**
Public safety	151	-	-	24	-	**175**
Transportation	-	-	-	1	-	**7,250**
Support and regulate business	-	-	-	40	-	**40**
General government	-	-	-	137	-	**137**
State operations:						
Personal service	3	1	-	230	-	**249**
Non-personal service	25	-	1,933	237	(76)	**2,171**
Pension contributions	1	-	-	36	-	**40**
Other fringe benefits	1	-	-	82	-	**90**
Total expenditures	**181**	**51**	**5,823**	**1,556**	**(76)**	**23,088**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**174**	**69**	**(3,825)**	**145**	**-**	**(3,482)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	-	-	3,685	244	(6)	**5,029**
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-	(136)	6	**(761)**
Financing arrangements issued	-	-	-	33	-	**33**
Net other financing sources (uses)	**-**	**-**	**3,685**	**141**	**-**	**4,301**
Net change in fund balances	**174**	**69**	**(140)**	**286**	**-**	**819**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2022	**684**	**307**	**4,310**	**800**	**-**	**9,510**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2023	**$ 858**	**$ 376**	**$ 4,170**	**$ 1,086**	**$ -**	**$ 10,329**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Budgetary Basis - Financial Plan and Actual
Other Governmental Funds - Special Revenue Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	School Tax Relief			Mass Transportation Operating Assistance			State Special Revenue Account		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:									
Taxes	$ 1,781	$ 1,781	$ -	$ 3,487	$ 3,555	$ 68	$ -	$ -	$ -
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	18	28	10	(9)	3,286	3,295
Federal grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Total receipts	**1,781**	**1,781**	**-**	**3,505**	**3,583**	**78**	**(9)**	**3,297**	**3,306**
DISBURSEMENTS:									
Local assistance grants (1)	1,781	1,781	-	3,377	3,390	(13)	888	1,274	(386)
State operations (1)	-	-	-	4	3	1	944	1,479	(535)
General State charges	-	-	-	2	1	1	465	408	57
Total disbursements	**1,781**	**1,781**	**-**	**3,383**	**3,394**	**(11)**	**2,297**	**3,161**	**(864)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**122**	**189**	**67**	**(2,306)**	**136**	**2,442**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfers from other funds	-	-	-	53	81	28	564	444	(120)
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	1,334	(78)	(1,412)
Net other financing sources (uses)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**53**	**80**	**27**	**1,898**	**366**	**(1,532)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 175**	**$ 269**	**$ 94**	**$ (408)**	**$ 502**	**$ 910**

(1) Spending authority has not been exceeded in any category. The Final Financial Plan (published approximately six weeks before fiscal year-end) does not reflect an increase in approved spending authority.

See independent auditors' report.

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, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Other			Eliminations		Total		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:								
Taxes	$ 1,033	$ 1,024	$ (9)	$ -	$ -	$ 6,301	$ 6,360	$ 59
Miscellaneous	17,001	17,523	522	-	-	17,010	20,837	3,827
Federal grants	(18)	(13)	5	-	-	(18)	(2)	16
Total receipts	**18,016**	**18,534**	**518**	**-**	**-**	**23,293**	**27,195**	**3,902**
DISBURSEMENTS:								
Local assistance grants (1)	12,754	12,580	174	-	-	18,800	19,025	(225)
State operations (1)	6,906	7,153	(247)	-	-	7,854	8,635	(781)
General State charges	722	678	44	-	-	1,189	1,087	102
Total disbursements	**20,382**	**20,411**	**(29)**	**-**	**-**	**27,843**	**28,747**	**(904)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**(2,366)**	**(1,877)**	**489**	**-**	**-**	**(4,550)**	**(1,552)**	**2,998**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
Transfers from other funds	3,237	3,513	276	(462)	(257)	3,392	3,781	389
Transfers to other funds	(639)	(906)	(267)	462	257	1,157	(728)	(1,885)
Net other financing sources (uses)	**2,598**	**2,607**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**4,549**	**3,053**	**(1,496)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ 232**	**$ 730**	**$ 498**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (1)**	**$ 1,501**	**$ 1,502**

(1) Spending authority has not been exceeded in any category. The Final Financial Plan (published approximately six weeks before fiscal year-end) does not reflect an increase in approved spending authority.

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Balance Sheet
Other Governmental Funds - Debt Service Funds

March 31, 2023
(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	$ 150	$ -	$ 71	$ 3	$ -	**$ 224**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:						
Taxes	-	-	-	40	-	**40**
Other	87	10	28	-	-	**125**
Due from other funds	304	-	2	-	-	**306**
Other Assets	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
Total assets	**$ 541**	**$ 11**	**$ 101**	**$ 43**	**$ -**	**$ 696**
LIABILITIES:						
Tax refunds payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ -**
Accounts payable	-	-	13	-	-	**13**
Accrued liabilities	-	-	14	-	-	**14**
Due to other funds	-	-	-	43	-	**43**
Unearned revenues	-	4	-	-	-	**4**
Total liabilities	**-**	**4**	**27**	**43**	**-**	**74**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**2**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**3**
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):						
Restricted	121	7	23	-	-	**151**
Committed	418	-	50	-	-	**468**
Total fund balances	**539**	**7**	**73**	**-**	**-**	**619**
Total liabilities, deferrred inflows of resources and fund balances	**$ 541**	**$ 11**	**$ 101**	**$ 43**	**$ -**	**$ 696**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Other Governmental Funds - Debt Service Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(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	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,219	**$ 2,219**
Other	-	-	-	1,258	-	**1,258**
Patient fees	409	-	102	-	-	**511**
Miscellaneous	17	11	-	-	-	**28**
Total revenues	**426**	**11**	**102**	**1,258**	**2,219**	**4,016**
EXPENDITURES:						
Non-personal service	16	-	2	-	-	**18**
Debt service, including payments on financing arrangements	80	3	22	-	-	**105**
Total expenditures	**96**	**3**	**24**	**-**	**-**	**123**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**330**	**8**	**78**	**1,258**	**2,219**	**3,893**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	1,303	(1)	38	-	-	**1,340**
Transfers to other funds	(1,553)	-	(121)	(1,258)	(2,219)	**(5,151)**
Net other financing sources (uses)	**(250)**	**(1)**	**(83)**	**(1,258)**	**(2,219)**	**(3,811)**
Net change in fund balances	**80**	**7**	**(5)**	**-**	**-**	**82**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2022	**459**	**-**	**78**	**-**	**-**	**537**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2023	**$ 539**	**$ 7**	**$ 73**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 619**

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, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Mental Health Services			Clean Water/Clean Air			Local Government Assistance Tax		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:									
Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,234	$ 1,215	$ (19)	$ 2,198	$ 2,198	$ -
Miscellaneous	266	342	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total receipts	**266**	**342**	**76**	**1,234**	**1,215**	**(19)**	**2,198**	**2,198**	**-**
DISBURSEMENTS:									
State operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total disbursements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**266**	**342**	**76**	**1,234**	**1,215**	**(19)**	**2,198**	**2,198**	**-**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfers from other funds	1,248	1,266	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to other funds	(1,514)	(1,553)	(39)	(1,234)	(1,215)	19	(2,198)	(2,198)	-
Net other financing sources (uses)	**(266)**	**(287)**	**(21)**	**(1,234)**	**(1,215)**	**19**	**(2,198)**	**(2,198)**	**-**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ -**	**$ 55**	**$ 55**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**

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, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Other			Total		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:						
Taxes	$ -	$ (1)	$ (1) $	$ 3,432	$ 3,412	$ (20)
Miscellaneous	110	114	4	376	456	80
Total receipts	**110**	**113**	**3**	**3,808**	**3,868**	**60**
DISBURSEMENTS:						
State operations	2	1	1	2	1	1
Debt service	27	27	-	27	27	-
Total disbursements	**29**	**28**	**1**	**29**	**28**	**1**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**81**	**85**	**4**	**3,779**	**3,840**	**61**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	34	39	5	1,282	1,305	23
Transfers to other funds	(116)	(121)	(5)	(5,062)	(5,087)	(25)
Net other financing sources (uses)	**(82)**	**(82)**	**-**	**(3,780)**	**(3,782)**	**(2)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ (1)**	**$ 3**	**$ 4 $**	**$ (1)**	**$ 58**	**$ 59**

Combining Balance Sheet
Other Governmental Funds - Capital Projects Funds

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	State Capital Projects	Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust	Environmental Protection	Hazardous Waste Remedial	Federal Capital Projects	Housing Program
ASSETS:						
Cash and investments	$ 5,988	$ 65	$ 218	$ -	$ -	$ -
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:						
Taxes	-	64	-	-	-	-
Due from Federal government	-	-	-	-	626	-
Other	8	39	1	10	-	-
Due from other funds	963	90	1	-	57	-
Total assets	**$ 6,959**	**$ 258**	**$ 220**	**$ 10**	**$ 683**	**$ -**
LIABILITIES:						
Tax refunds payable	$ -	$ 22	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	79	37	2	5	106	-
Accrued liabilities	67	64	-	1	73	-
Payable to local governments	28	2	2	-	23	25
Due to other funds	54	12	1	184	481	489
Total liabilities	**228**	**137**	**5**	**190**	**683**	**514**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**1**	**10**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**-**
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):						
Restricted	7	-	-	-	-	-
Committed	6,723	111	215	-	-	-
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	(186)	-	(514)
Total fund balances (deficits)	**6,730**	**111**	**215**	**(186)**	**-**	**(514)**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficits)	**$ 6,959**	**$ 258**	**$ 220**	**$ 10**	**$ 683**	**$ -**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Balance Sheet (cont'd)
Other Governmental Funds - Capital Projects Funds

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Mental Hygiene Facilities Capital Improvement	Correctional Facilities Capital Improvement	Miscellaneous Bond funds	Miscellaneous	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS:						
Cash and investments	$ -	$ -	$ 36	$ 223	$ -	**$ 6,530**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:						
Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	**64**
Due from Federal government	-	-	-	-	-	**626**
Other	-	-	-	5	-	**63**
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	(35)	**1,076**
Total assets	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 36**	**$ 228**	**$ (35)**	**$ 8,359**
LIABILITIES:						
Tax refunds payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 22**
Accounts payable	10	35	-	8	-	**282**
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	3	-	**208**
Payable to local governments	-	-	-	42	-	**122**
Due to other funds	636	244	1	256	(35)	**2,323**
Total liabilities	**646**	**279**	**1**	**309**	**(35)**	**2,957**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17**
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):						
Restricted	-	-	35	1	-	**43**
Committed	-	-	-	166	-	**7,215**
Assigned	-	-	-	19	-	**19**
Unassigned	(646)	(279)	-	(267)	-	**(1,892)**
Total fund balances (deficits)	**(646)**	**(279)**	**35**	**(81)**	**-**	**5,385**
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficits)	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 36**	**$ 228**	**$ (35)**	**$ 8,359**

See independent auditors' report.

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

Other Governmental Funds - Capital Projects Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	State Capital Projects	Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust	Environmental Protection	Hazardous Waste Remedial	Federal Capital Projects	Housing Program
REVENUES:						
Taxes:						
Consumption and use	$ -	$ 385	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Business	-	622	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	257	-	-	-
Federal grants	-	4	-	-	2,650	-
Miscellaneous	68	895	54	30	-	-
Total revenues	**68**	**1,906**	**311**	**30**	**2,650**	**-**
EXPENDITURES:						
Local assistance grants:						
Education	261	-	-	-	-	-
Public health	413	-	-	-	101	-
Public welfare	-	-	-	-	-	713
Public safety	56	-	-	-	106	-
Transportation	1,554	5	-	-	405	-
Environment and recreation	161	-	95	2	234	-
Support and regulate business	472	-	-	-	-	-
General government	600	-	-	-	-	-
Capital construction	2,033	1,604	153	111	1,819	-
Total expenditures	**5,550**	**1,609**	**248**	**113**	**2,665**	**713**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**(5,482)**	**297**	**63**	**(83)**	**(15)**	**(713)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	3,535	691	103	16	15	504
Transfers to other funds	(580)	(1,577)	-	(21)	-	-
Financing arrangements issued	2,571	427	-	-	-	109
Premiums/discounts on bonds issued	150	36	-	-	-	5
Net other financing sources (uses)	**5,676**	**(423)**	**103**	**(5)**	**15**	**618**
Net change in fund balances	**194**	**(126)**	**166**	**(88)**	**-**	**(95)**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2022	**6,536**	**237**	**49**	**(98)**	**-**	**(419)**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2023	**$ 6,730**	**$ 111**	**$ 215**	**$ (186)**	**$ -**	**$ (514)**

See independent auditors' report.

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

Other Governmental Funds - Capital Projects Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Mental Hygiene Facilities Capital Improvement	Correctional Facilities Capital Improvement	Miscellaneous Bond Funds	Miscellaneous	Eliminations	Total
REVENUES:						
Taxes:						
Consumption and use	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 385**
Business	-	-	-	-	-	**622**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	**257**
Federal grants	-	-	-	1	-	**2,655**
Miscellaneous	13	-	-	72	-	**1,132**
Total revenues	**13**	**-**	**-**	**73**	**-**	**5,051**
EXPENDITURES:						
Local assistance grants:						
Education	-	-	-	-	-	**261**
Public health	73	-	-	1	-	**588**
Public welfare	-	-	-	26	-	**739**
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	**162**
Transportation	-	-	-	1	-	**1,965**
Environment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	**492**
Support and regulate business	-	-	-	139	-	**611**
General government	-	-	-	122	-	**722**
Capital construction	231	368	-	239	-	**6,558**
Total expenditures	**304**	**368**	**-**	**528**	**-**	**12,098**
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	**(291)**	**(368)**	**-**	**(455)**	**-**	**(7,047)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	2	105	-	291	(384)	**4,878**
Transfers to other funds	-	-	(1)	(17)	384	**(1,812)**
Financing arrangements issued	-	248	-	8	-	**3,363**
Premiums/discounts on bonds issued	-	11	-	-	-	**202**
Net other financing sources (uses)	**2**	**364**	**(1)**	**282**	**-**	**6,631**
Net change in fund balances	**(289)**	**(4)**	**(1)**	**(173)**	**-**	**(416)**
Fund balances (deficits) at April 1, 2022	**(357)**	**(275)**	**36**	**92**	**-**	**5,801**
Fund balances (deficits) at March 31, 2023	**$ (646)**	**$ (279)**	**$ 35**	**$ (81)**	**$ -**	**$ 5,385**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Budgetary Basis - Financial Plan and Actual
Other Governmental Funds - Capital Projects Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	State Capital Projects			Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:						
Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 989	$ 1,001	$ 12
Miscellaneous	3,929	4,406	477	1,575	1,385	(190)
Federal grants	-	-	-	5	7	2
Total receipts	**3,929**	**4,406**	**477**	**2,569**	**2,393**	**(176)**
DISBURSEMENTS:						
Local assistance grants (1)	2,045	3,889	2,045	59	4	55
Capital projects (1)	5,300	3,719	1,581	1,776	1,873	(97)
Total disbursements	**7,345**	**7,608**	**3,626**	**1,835**	**1,877**	**(42)**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**(3,416)**	**(3,202)**	**214**	**734**	**516**	**(218)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	3,422	3,204	(218)	487	691	204
Transfers to other funds	(6)	(2)	4	(1,226)	(1,212)	14
Net other financing sources (uses)	**3,416**	**3,202**	**(214)**	**(739)**	**(521)**	**218**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (5)**	**$ (5)**	**$ -**

(1) Spending authority has not been exceeded in any category. The Final Financial Plan (published approximately six weeks before fiscal year-end) does not reflect an increase in approved spending authority.

See independent auditors' report.

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, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Federal Capital Projects			Hazardous Waste Remedial		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:						
Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Miscellaneous	229	-	(229)	130	27	(103)
Federal grants	3,236	2,516	(720)	-	-	-
Total receipts	**3,465**	**2,516**	**(949)**	**130**	**27**	**(103)**
DISBURSEMENTS:						
Local assistance grants (1)	998	796	202	-	2	(2)
Capital projects (1)	2,082	1,426	656	126	111	15
Total disbursements	**3,080**	**2,222**	**858**	**126**	**113**	**13**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**385**	**294**	**(91)**	**4**	**(86)**	**(90)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers from other funds	41	13	(28)	18	16	(2)
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-	(25)	(21)	4
Net other financing sources (uses)	**41**	**13**	**(28)**	**(7)**	**(5)**	**2**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ 426**	**$ 307**	**$ (119)**	**$ (3)**	**$ (91)**	**$ (88)**

(1) Spending authority has not been exceeded in any category. The Final Financial Plan (published approximately six weeks before fiscal year-end) does not reflect an increase in approved spending authority.

See independent auditors' report.

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, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Other			Eliminations		Total		
	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance	Financial Plan	Actual	Financial Plan	Actual	Variance
RECEIPTS:								
Taxes	$ 257	$ 257	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,246	$ 1,258	$ 12
Miscellaneous	2,221	545	(1,676)	-	-	8,084	6,363	(1,721)
Federal grants	1	-	(1)	-	-	3,242	2,523	(719)
Total receipts	**2,479**	**802**	**(1,677)**	**-**	**-**	**12,572**	**10,144**	**(2,428)**
DISBURSEMENTS:								
Local assistance grants (1)	1,678	5,010	(3,332)	-	-	4,780	5,812	(1,032)
Capital projects (1)	1,873	1,083	790	-	-	11,157	8,212	2,945
Total disbursements	**3,551**	**6,093**	**(2,542)**	**-**	**-**	**15,937**	**14,024**	**1,913**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over disbursements	**(1,072)**	**(5,291)**	**(4,219)**	**-**	**-**	**(3,365)**	**(3,880)**	**(515)**
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
Transfers from other funds	1,106	1,138	32	(229)	-	4,845	5,062	217
Transfers to other funds	(223)	2	225	229	-	(1,251)	(1,233)	18
Net other financing sources (uses)	**1,101**	**1,140**	**39**	**-**	**-**	**3,812**	**3,829**	**17**
Excess (deficiency) of receipts and other financing sources over disbursements and other financing uses	**$ 29**	**$ (4,151)**	**$ (4,180)**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 447**	**$ (51)**	**$ (498)**

(1) Spending authority has not been exceeded in any category. The Final Financial Plan (published approximately six weeks before fiscal year-end) does not reflect an increase in approved spending authority.

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trusts

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Pension Trust	OPEB Trust	Total
ASSETS:			
Cash and investments	$ -	$ 1,250	**$ 1,250**
Retirement system investments:			
Short-term investments	4,019	-	**4,019**
Domestic equities	75,055	-	**75,055**
Global fixed income	48,479	-	**48,479**
International equities	33,944	-	**33,944**
Private equities	36,977	-	**36,977**
Real estate and mortgage loans	26,365	-	**26,365**
Opportunistic/ARS investments	6,463	-	**6,463**
Real assets	7,812	-	**7,812**
Credit assets	9,411	-	**9,411**
Securities lending collateral, invested	29,079	-	**29,079**
Forward foreign exchange contracts	1	-	**1**
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:			
Employer contributions	196	-	**196**
Member contributions	14	-	**14**
Member loans	919	-	**919**
Accrued interest and dividends	428	-	**428**
Investment sales	459	-	**459**
Other	76	-	**76**
Other assets	631	-	**631**
Total assets	**280,328**	**1,250**	**281,578**
LIABILITIES:			
Securities lending obligations	29,080	-	**29,080**
Forward foreign exchange contracts	1	-	**1**
Accounts payable - investments	690	-	**690**
Accounts payable - benefits	211	-	**211**
Other liabilities	838	-	**838**
Total liabilities	**30,820**	**-**	**30,820**
NET POSITION:			
Restricted for:			
Pension benefits and other purposes	249,508	1,250	**250,758**
Total net position	**$ 249,508**	**$ 1,250**	**$ 250,758**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trusts

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Pension Trust	OPEB Trust	Total
Additions:			
Investment earnings:			
Interest income	$ 1,517	$ 10	**$ 1,527**
Dividend income	1,681	-	**1,681**
Securities lending income	774	-	**774**
Other income	1,418	-	**1,418**
Net decrease in the fair value of investments	(17,270)	-	**(17,270)**
Total investment earnings	**(11,880)**	**10**	**(11,870)**
Less:			
Securities lending expenses	(729)	-	**(729)**
Investment expenses	(932)	-	**(932)**
Net investment earnings	**(13,541)**	**10**	**(13,531)**
Contributions:			
Employers	4,404	3,415	**7,819**
Members	657	-	**657**
Interest on accounts receivable	16	-	**16**
Other	57	-	**57**
Total contributions	**5,134**	**3,415**	**8,549**
Total additions	**(8,407)**	**3,425**	**(4,982)**
Deductions:			
Benefits paid:			
Retirement allowances	15,174	-	**15,174**
Death benefits	311	-	**311**
Other benefits	111	2,495	**2,606**
Administrative expenses	208	-	**208**
Total deductions	**15,804**	**2,495**	**18,299**
Net increase (decrease) in net position	**(24,211)**	**930**	**(23,281)**
Net position restricted for pension benefits and other purposes at April 1, 2022	**273,719**	**320**	**274,039**
Net position restricted for pension benefits and other purposes at March 31, 2023	**$ 249,508**	**$ 1,250**	**$ 250,758**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Private Purpose Trusts

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Agriculture Producers' Security	Milk Producers' Security	Tuition Savings Program	NY ABLE Savings Program	Total
ASSETS:					
Cash and investments	$ 3	$ 13	$ 40,291	$ 24	**$ 40,331**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	-	-	122	-	**122**
Total assets	**3**	**13**	**40,413**	**24**	**40,453**
LIABILITIES:					
Accrued liabilities	-	-	122	-	**122**
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**122**	**-**	**122**
NET POSITION:					
Restricted for:					
Other specified purposes	3	13	40,291	24	**40,331**
Total net position	**$ 3**	**$ 13**	**$ 40,291**	**$ 24**	**$ 40,331**

See independent auditors' report.

STATE OF NEW YORK

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Private Purpose Trusts

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Agriculture Producers' Security	Milk Producers' Security	Tuition Savings Program	NY ABLE Savings Program	Total
Additions:					
Investment income	$ -	$ -	$ 6	$ -	**$ 6**
Dividend income	-	-	965	-	**965**
Other income	-	1	6	-	**7**
Net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments	-	-	(8,157)	(3)	**(8,160)**
Total investment and other losses	**-**	**1**	**(7,180)**	**(3)**	**(7,182)**
Less:					
Investment expenses	-	-	(69)	-	**(69)**
Net investment and other losses	**-**	**1**	**(7,249)**	**(3)**	**(7,251)**
Contributions:					
College savings	-	-	4,555	-	**4,555**
NY ABLE savings	-	-	-	11	**11**
Total contributions	**-**	**-**	**4,555**	**11**	**4,566**
Total additions	**-**	**1**	**(2,694)**	**8**	**(2,685)**
Deductions:					
College aid redemptions	-	-	3,816	-	**3,816**
NY ABLE savings	-	-	-	5	**5**
Total deductions	**-**	**-**	**3,816**	**5**	**3,821**
Net increase (decrease)	**-**	**1**	**(6,510)**	**3**	**(6,506)**
Net position restricted at April 1, 2022	**3**	**12**	**46,801**	**21**	**46,837**
Net position restricted at March 31, 2023	**$ 3**	**$ 13**	**$ 40,291**	**$ 24**	**$ 40,331**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Sole Custody	Miscellaneous	Total
ASSETS:			
Cash and investments	$ 2,023	$ 62	**$ 2,085**
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	8	-	**8**
Due from other funds	-	1	**1**
Total assets	**2,031**	**63**	**2,094**
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable	-	1	**1**
Payable to local governments	1,280	-	**1,280**
Total liabilities	**1,280**	**1**	**1,281**
NET POSITION:			
Restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments	751	62	**813**
Total net position	**$ 751**	**$ 62**	**$ 813**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in millions)

	Sole Custody	Miscellaneous	Total
Additions:			
Collection of sales tax for other governments	$ 22,559	$ -	**$ 22,559**
Collection of income tax for other governments	16,643	-	**16,643**
Collection of real estate tax for other governments	4,095	-	**4,095**
Miscellaneous	2,489	20	**2,509**
Total additions	**45,786**	**20**	**45,806**
Deductions:			
Payments of sales tax to other governments	22,559	-	**22,559**
Payments of income tax to other governments	16,643	-	**16,643**
Payments of obligations on behalf of other governments	4,095	-	**4,095**
Payments to beneficiaries	238	-	**238**
Other expenses	1,752	20	**1,772**
Total deductions	**45,287**	**20**	**45,307**
Net increase (decrease)	**499**	**-**	**499**
Net position at April 1, 2022	**252**	**62**	**314**
Net position at March 31, 2023	**$ 751**	**$ 62**	**$ 813**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Net Position
Discretely Presented Non-Major Component Units

March 31, 2023
(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	NYS Higher Education Services Corporation	Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	Roswell Park Cancer Institute Corporation	SUNY Foundations and Auxiliary Corporations	CUNY Supporting Organizations	Miscellaneous	Total
ASSETS:												
Cash and investments	$ 758	$ 633	$ 534	$ 2	$ 1,272	$ 121	$ 310	$ 746	$ 3,913	$ 1,157	$ 1,771	**$ 11,217**
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:												
Loans and notes	-	1	-	80	891	-	-	-	-	-	20	**992**
Leases	-	-	1,776	-	6	-	40	-	-	-	525	**2,347**
Other	92	68	1	1	87	-	55	216	332	84	188	**1,124**
Net pension asset	-	3	3	-	9	-	8	59	-	-	67	**149**
Net other postemployment benefits asset	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	**9**
Other assets	6	5	7	-	18	1	8	47	117	51	82	**342**
Capital assets:												
Land, infrastructure and construction in progress	3	-	116	-	1	-	133	42	63	23	253	**634**
Buildings, equipment, land improvement and infrastructure, net of depreciation	1	-	440	-	9	-	511	288	475	119	1,255	**3,098**
Leases	15	-	11	-	10	-	1	8	-	2	22	**69**
Intangible assets, net of amortization	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	3	**10**
Derivative instruments	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**30**
Total assets	**875**	**710**	**2,918**	**83**	**2,313**	**122**	**1,066**	**1,412**	**4,900**	**1,436**	**4,186**	**20,021**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:												
Pension activities	-	7	6	-	19	-	30	129	-	-	63	**254**
Other postemployment benefits activities	-	10	6	-	12	-	81	56	-	-	115	**280**
Deferred loss on refunding	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	**76**
Total deferred outflows of resources	**-**	**17**	**84**	**-**	**31**	**-**	**111**	**185**	**-**	**4**	**178**	**610**
LIABILITIES:												
Accounts payable	73	-	3	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	56	**147**
Accrued liabilities	29	89	185	3	241	-	40	202	422	40	480	**1,731**
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	**10**
Bonds payable	-	-	33	43	9	-	16	16	15	3	4	**139**
Unearned revenues	-	10	51	-	4	-	-	-	9	1	74	**149**
Long-term liabilities due within one year	-	-	1	-	8	-	35	-	-	-	29	**73**
Long-term liabilities due in more than one year:												
Accrued liabilities	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	**84**
Net pension liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	32	**44**
Net other postemployment benefits liability	-	20	48	-	-	-	502	423	-	-	706	**1,699**
Pollution remediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
Lease liability	15	-	11	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	15	**51**
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	**20**
Bonds payable	-	-	883	38	93	-	96	41	294	121	145	**1,711**
Other long-term liabilities	6	3	-	-	31	-	49	7	-	1	24	**121**
Derivative instruments	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**60**
Unearned revenues	46	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**72**
Total liabilities	**169**	**122**	**1,330**	**84**	**400**	**9**	**750**	**689**	**740**	**188**	**1,631**	**6,112**

(Continued)

Combining Statement of Net Position (cont'd)
Discretely Presented Non-Major Component Units

March 31, 2023
(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	NYS Higher Education Services Corporation	Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	Roswell Park Cancer Institute Corporation	SUNY Foundations and Auxiliary Corporations	CUNY Supporting Organizations	Miscellaneous	Total
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:												
Pension activities	-	12	9	-	31	-	39	209	-	-	96	**396**
Other postemployment benefits activities	-	4	7	-	16	-	182	251	-	-	305	**765**
Leases	-	-	1,859	-	6	-	39	-	-	2	567	**2,473**
Derivative instruments	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**30**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	**7**
Total deferred inflows of resources	**-**	**16**	**1,905**	**-**	**53**	**-**	**260**	**460**	**-**	**2**	**975**	**3,671**
NET POSITION:												
Net investment in capital assets	-	-	37	-	11	-	522	292	240	1	1,480	**2,583**
Restricted for:												
Debt service	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	**59**
Health and patient care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	**164**
Education and research programs	559	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	2,750	1,057	10	**4,489**
Environmental projects and energy programs	-	-	-	-	1,871	-	-	-	-	-	57	**1,928**
Economic development, housing and transportation	-	468	89	-	-	-	103	-	-	-	368	**1,028**
Insurance and administrative requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	**13**
Unrestricted (deficit)	147	121	(410)	(1)	9	-	(458)	(8)	1,170	192	(178)	**584**
Total net position	**$ 706**	**$ 589**	**$ (233)**	**$ (1)**	**$ 1,891**	**$ 113**	**$ 167**	**$ 448**	**$ 4,160**	**$ 1,250**	**$ 1,758**	**$ 10,848**

See independent auditors' report.

Combining Statement of Activities
Discretely Presented Non-Major Component Units

Year Ended March 31, 2023
(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	NYS Higher Education Services Corporation	Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	Roswell Park Cancer Institute Corporation	SUNY Foundations and Auxiliary Corporations	CUNY Supporting Organizations	Miscellaneous	Total
EXPENSES:												
Program operations	$ 903	$ 3,430	$ 224	$ -	$ 1,408	$ 12	$ 213	$ 1,039	$ 721	$ 195	$ 1,584	**$ 9,729**
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	37	3	4	-	-	2	-	-	62	**108**
Other interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	**7**
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	13	-	8	-	54	46	-	5	118	**244**
Other expenses	38	-	-	1	12	51	-	32	302	156	8	**600**
Total expenses	**941**	**3,430**	**274**	**4**	**1,432**	**63**	**267**	**1,119**	**1,023**	**362**	**1,773**	**10,688**
PROGRAM REVENUES:												
Charges for services	1	-	396	5	58	255	66	975	643	42	814	**3,255**
Operating grants and contributions	987	3,481	-	-	84	-	90	57	548	9	721	**5,977**
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	38	-	-	189	**284**
Total program revenues	**988**	**3,481**	**396**	**5**	**142**	**255**	**213**	**1,070**	**1,191**	**51**	**1,724**	**9,516**
Net program revenue (expenses)	**47**	**51**	**122**	**1**	**(1,290)**	**192**	**(54)**	**(49)**	**168**	**(311)**	**(49)**	**(1,172)**
GENERAL REVENUES:												
Non-State grants and contributions												
Not restricted to specific programs	-	-	-	1	-	-	46	-	-	102	146	**295**
Investment earnings:												
Restricted	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	10	**41**
Unrestricted	9	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	28	15	**60**
Miscellaneous	-	1	-	-	1,465	-	48	104	44	93	59	**1,814**
Total general revenues	**9**	**7**	**-**	**1**	**1,496**	**2**	**94**	**104**	**44**	**223**	**230**	**2,210**
Change in net position	**56**	**58**	**122**	**2**	**206**	**194**	**40**	**55**	**212**	**(88)**	**181**	**1,038**
Net position - beginning of year, as restated	**650**	**531**	**(355)**	**(3)**	**1,685**	**(81)**	**127**	**393**	**3,948**	**1,338**	**1,577**	**9,810**
Net position - end of year	**$ 706**	**$ 589**	**$ (233)**	**$ (1)**	**$ 1,891**	**$ 113**	**$ 167**	**$ 448**	**$ 4,160**	**$ 1,250**	**$ 1,758**	**$ 10,848**

See independent auditors' report.

STATE OF NEW YORK COMPTROLLER

EXCELSIOR

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Thomas P. DiNapoli, State Comptroller

Office of Operations – Division of Payroll, Accounting and Revenue Services

Terri B. Crowley, Executive Deputy Comptroller

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