

Over the past 30 years the State of New York has experienced a great increase in population growth accompanied by an even greater increase in urban development throughout the State. During this same period, economic growth and individual prosperity, fostered in large part by rapid technological developments, have generated additional resources and demands for new public services.

Rising levels of expectations among currently deprived groups have led to well-organized demands for State help in problem areas heretofore considered the sole responsibility of local governments, quasi-public institutions, or private enterprise. In response to these rapid changes, the role of State government has been broadened in an attempt to meet these many new needs and demands. . .

This Budget attempts realistically to recognize and balance the essential needs and capacity of our society.

— NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, *Governor*
Budget Message, January 16, 1968

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF THE BUDGET

T. N. HURD, *Director of the Budget*

Albany, N. Y., August 1968

This Budget Summary reflects action by the Legislature on the Governor's 1968-69 budget as well as revisions in the financial outlook. For greater detail on the financing and operations of all State agencies, the reader is referred to the Governor's Executive Budget of January 16, 1968, copies of which are available in libraries throughout the State.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE'S 1968-69 BUDGET as enacted amounts to \$5,499 million, most of which is for operating and construction aid to local governments. An amount equivalent to 64 cents of every taxpayer dollar is for State aid to localities. The remainder is for direct State services, capital construction and debt service.

The largest single increase in the Budget is for State aid to support public schools. This aid increase will amount to \$171 million in State fiscal year 1968-69 and more than \$400 million in school year 1968-69. This increase will provide funds for normal growth and increased costs per pupil as well as:

- Raising the operating aid ceiling toward which the State contributes from \$660 to \$760 per pupil.
- Calculating public school aid for the New York City school system on a five-borough basis.
- Special aid to urban school districts.
- Special aid to high-tax school districts and districts particularly affected by increased enrollments.

The Budget also includes \$40 million for increased per capita aid to help cities throughout the State meet their special problems. This program will provide \$140 million in additional aid to cities in their 1968-69 fiscal years.

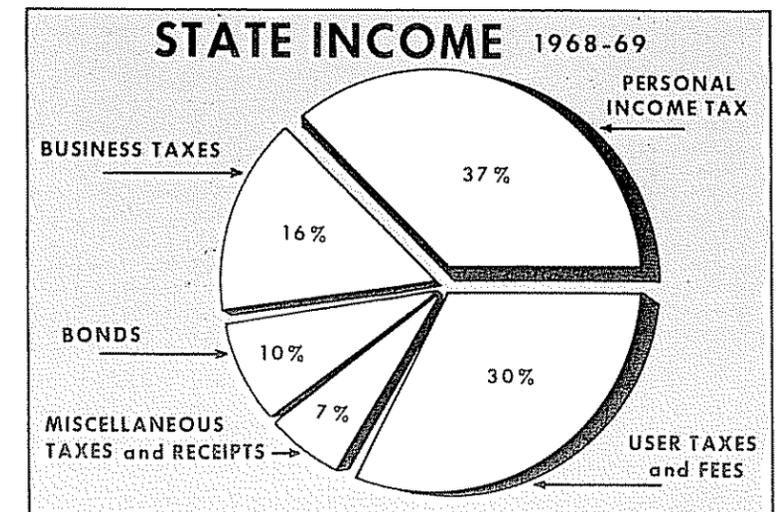
The Budget also provides for such essential needs as:

- Expansion of the State University system to serve its rapid increase in enrollments.
- Further extension of the State's pioneering narcotic addiction control program.
- A 10 per cent salary increase for State employees.
- Necessary improvements in such programs as crime control, highway maintenance, meat inspection and health and mental health care.

Capital construction spending is expected to rise by \$131 million, primarily to meet transportation needs. Upgrading the State's transportation network will be financed in large part from the proceeds of the \$2.5 billion Transportation Bond Issue approved by the voters in 1967.

To finance the 1968-69 Budget, several moderate tax increases were adopted:

	<i>Additional Yield in 1968-69 (millions of dollars)</i>
Business taxes	180
Additional personal income tax brackets	95
Motor fuel tax and supplementary fuel use tax	30
Cigarette tax	25
Pari-mutuel tax	6
Real property transfer tax	4
Total	340

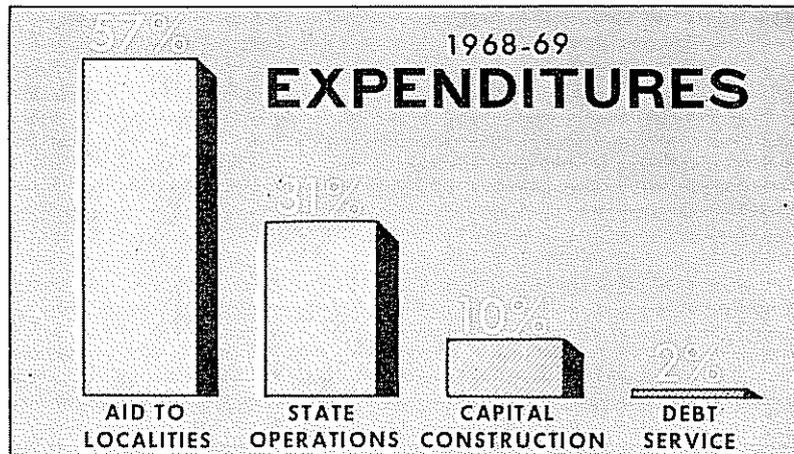


STATE INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

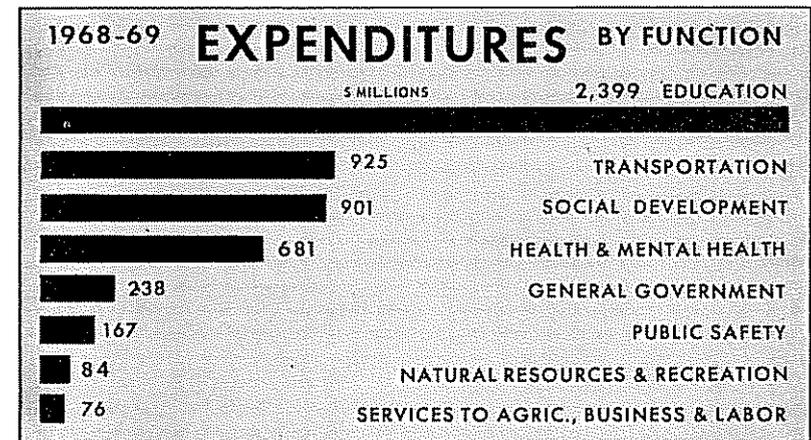
(millions of dollars)

	1967-68 Actual	1968-69 Estimated	Change
Income			
From current revenues	4,239	4,935	+ 696
From bond funds	390	564	+ 174
Total income	<u>4,629</u>	<u>5,499</u>	<u>+ 870</u>
Expenditures			
Local assistance	2,672*	3,113	+ 441
State operations	1,434	1,695	+ 261
Capital construction	475*	606	+ 131
Debt service (bonded)	48	85	+ 37
Total expenditures	<u>4,629</u>	<u>5,499</u>	<u>+ 870</u>

* Adjusted by \$14 million for comparative purposes due to transfer of community college construction aid program from local assistance to capital construction during 1968-69.



MAJOR STATE FUNCTIONS

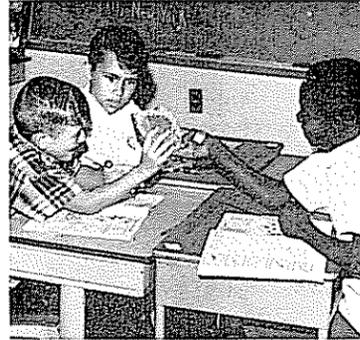


EDUCATION 44 per cent of State Budget

NEW YORKERS BELIEVE that education plays the key role in advancing society. As a result, in 1968-69, State educational programs supporting students, schools, colleges and libraries account for the largest share of the State budget. This year's expenditures of \$2,399 million for education reflect a rise of \$266 million over 1967-68.

Elementary and Secondary Education This year, 3,402,000 pupils will attend locally-operated public elementary and secondary schools in New York State. To meet local needs for adequate facilities and competent teachers, State aid to school districts will increase by \$171 million over 1967-68. A large part of this increase is due to raising the ceiling on which State aid is based from \$660 to \$760 per pupil. Districts whose financial capacity, as measured by the full value of real property per pupil, is close to the statewide average receive State aid equal to 49 per cent of the first \$760 of operating expenses per pupil. Districts with financial capacity above or below the statewide average receive correspondingly less or greater assistance. This aid helps to improve standards and equalize educational opportunities throughout the State. Total State aid to elementary and secondary schools will be \$1.7 billion in 1968-69, 47 per cent of their revenues.

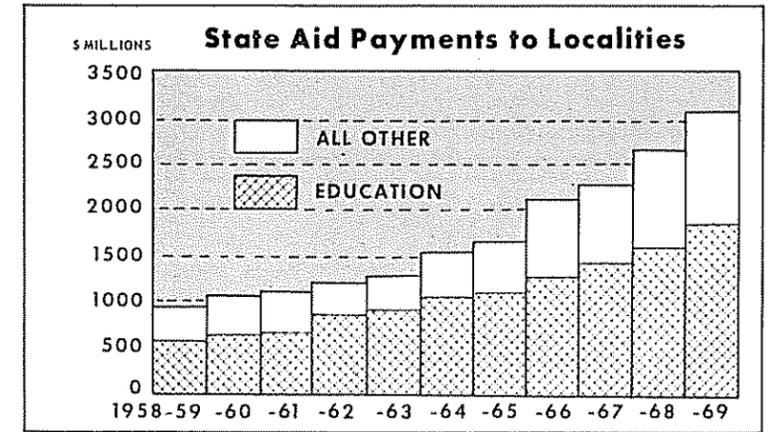
Aid for school construction is given in the same ratio as for operating expenses. Districts are reimbursed for 90 per cent of approved pupil transportation costs. The six largest cities also receive "density aid" for higher costs of vocational schools and classes for the emotionally disturbed and physically, mentally and culturally handicapped. "Sparsity aid" is paid to districts with especially high operating costs per pupil resulting from low student enrollment.



Learning is more than teachers and textbooks.

Several recent State programs alleviate the increasing local costs of schools in urban areas. Districts with a concentration of pupils from poor families will receive, for special programs, \$52 million on a full-year basis under 1968 legislation. New legislation also provides an additional \$7 million in 1968-69 to school districts with high tax rates. The 1968-69 Budget contains \$53 million for New York City to continue in the 1968-69 school year the benefits of a 1967 law that permits calculation of school aid on the basis of the City's five individual boroughs rather than a single citywide district. Special programs for children in urban core areas include Project ABLE, which identifies academically talented youngsters and gives them needed assistance, and a prekindergarten program designed to foster learning skills.

Many State programs are designed to improve the quality of education and unfold new opportunities for all pupils. For example, school districts are allowed up to \$15 per pupil to help finance the purchase of new textbooks for public and private school pupils in grades 7 through 12, and \$3 million has been appropriated to encourage experimentation in achieving racial balance in schools. New York State's large expenditures for education have brought rich rewards. In nationwide scholastic competitions, New York State pupils consistently win more than their share of top honors.



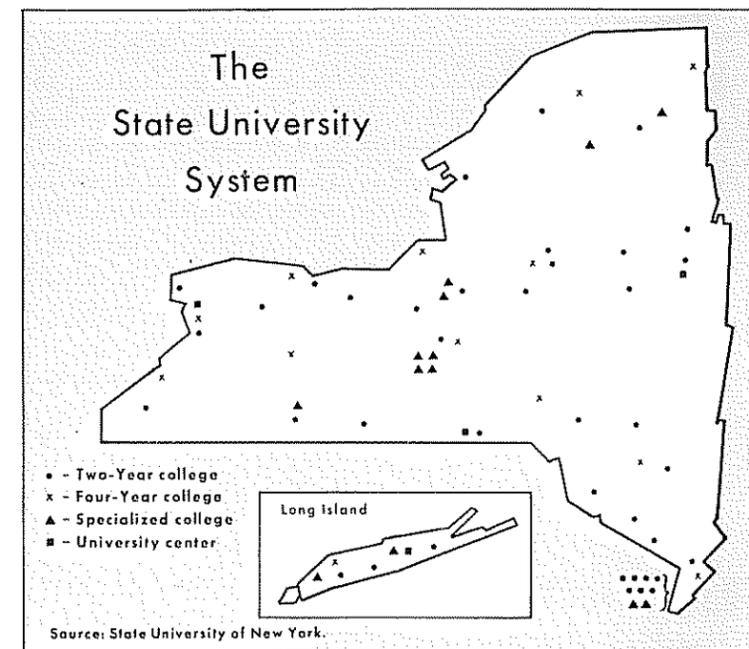
Higher Education The State University's 63 colleges and university centers comprise one of the nation's leading universities, public or private. Its programs embrace not only liberal arts, but a range of graduate or specialized training in such fields as medicine, law, engineering, maritime studies, agriculture, forestry, industrial and labor relations, and public affairs. The University has 164,000 full-time and 98,000 part-time students, with 290,000 full-time students expected by 1975. Aiming at a college education for all young persons with the capacity and desire to benefit, the State offers an unparalleled program of scholarships and fellowships, guarantees student loans and gives financial assistance to the City University of New York and numerous community colleges. All State higher education programs will amount to \$458 million in the 1968-69 State Budget.

To meet expected increases in enrollment, construction at State University campuses has been expedited by the State University Construction Fund. Since its inception in 1962, the Fund has directed the University's multi-billion-dollar development program, completing \$590 million worth of facilities by June 1, 1968. A new liberal arts college will open this fall in Nassau County, another will open in 1971 in Westchester County, and a new upper division college and graduate school, with strong emphasis on science and technology, is planned for the Utica-Rome area.

Locally sponsored and operated community colleges receive State aid of one-half of construction costs and one-third of operating costs. The 33 community colleges account for 64,000 of the full-time and 71,000 of the part-time enrollment in the State University. Two community colleges sponsored by Tompkins and Cortland counties and Essex and Franklin counties are expected to open in 1968-69.

Four Urban Centers were established in 1966-67 in an experimental effort to provide formal post-secondary-school training in such fields as machine tool operation, business skills, automobile mechanics and college preparation. To date, 4,400 students have benefited from these centers. This year \$4 million will be spent for continuation of the existing centers and establishment of a fifth urban center.

The City University of New York is an important part of the State's higher education system. In recent years substantial State support has enabled it to expand its enrollment and services, launch new programs and improve the quality of its courses. State aid for City



FINANCIAL AID FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

To assure that no young person in New York State with the ambition and aptitude will be denied a college education for lack of personal financial means, the State maintains the nation's most generous and varied programs of student financial aid, including in 1968-69:

- ... 82,000 scholarships and fellowships, valued at \$34 million.
- ... 206,000 scholar incentive awards, valued at \$34 million.
- ... 461,000 State-guaranteed low-interest loans to approximately 250,000 students.
- ... 8,000 tuition scholarships to the State University for students from low-income families, valued at \$2 million.
- ... A \$7.7 million program to aid needy students at the City University of New York and the State University.

University will amount to \$80 million in 1968-69 — a 47 per cent increase over the 1967-68 amount. The State will also provide more than \$19 million for the seven New York City community colleges.

At the same time, New York State has acted to preserve its rich tradition of private universities. A program of State aid to nonpublic, nonsectarian colleges and universities enacted in 1968 will provide qualifying institutions with \$400 for each bachelor's and master's degree awarded, and \$2,400 for each doctorate conferred during the preceding year, beginning in 1969.

Other programs benefit private and public colleges. The State Dormitory Authority finances student housing and other facilities on public and private campuses. A program of contracts between the State University and private medical colleges, to meet the need for additional manpower in the medical profession, will provide a total of \$9.6 million in capital and operating assistance to those colleges in 1968-69. Einstein professorships in science and Schweitzer professorships in the humanities, each endowed by the State with \$100,000, have brought leading scholars to universities in New York State. Lehman fellowships, awarded in nationwide competition, have attracted outstanding graduate students to our public and private colleges.

TRANSPORTATION 17 per cent of State Budget

NEW YORK STATE HAS EMBARKED on a dramatic new program to provide a balanced system of transportation throughout the State. In some areas, new highways are the most appropriate means of meeting transportation needs. In other areas, the State will help finance mass transit facilities to improve the convenience of public travel and reduce dependence on individually-owned motor vehicles. Aid will also be given to airports. All these efforts will rely heavily on use of the \$2.5 billion Transportation Bond Issue, approved overwhelmingly by the voters in 1967. To administer this dynamic program, a Department of Transportation was created during the past year, bringing together in one agency for the first time all transportation planning and development in New York State.



The Transportation Bond Issue will provide more and better mass transit facilities for many localities

in the New York and Buffalo metropolitan areas, two regional transportation authorities have been created — the Metropolitan Transportation Authority and the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority. These new agencies will insure that the unusually complex transportation problems of the State's two most heavily populated areas receive specialized attention

Mass Transportation \$1 billion of the Transportation Bond Issue will be used to aid public and private mass transportation systems, with the State providing up to 75 per cent of local costs. Grants will be made upon application from local or regional authorities or local governments with the approval of the Department of Transportation, the Governor and the Legislature. In 1968-69, the State will spend \$23 million to support mass transportation projects totaling \$282 million when completed. To provide comprehensive mass transportation policy direction and control

MASS TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS IN 1968-69

- ... For the Long Island Railroad:
 - a. Extension and rehabilitation of electrification system;
 - b. Major improvements to station platforms and signal and communications systems;
 - c. Purchase of 350 additional electric commuter cars;
 - d. Purchase of 70 rebuilt passenger cars for nonelectric service.
- ... Design and construction of a subway-railroad tunnel under the East River in New York City.
- ... Purchase and modernization of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's commuter service assets in New York State.
- ... New bus garage for Jamestown.
- ... New bus facilities in Broome County.
- ... New equipment to maintain municipal bus service in Niagara Falls, Utica and Rome.
- ... Construction of new transportation center near Farmingdale.
- ... Purchase of Rochester Transit Corporation and new buses.

Airports The Transportation Bond Issue will supply \$250 million for improved airport facilities in the State, with emphasis on new noncommercial facilities to serve the growing number of private and corporate aircraft. New airport development will also help reduce the danger and inefficiency associated with overcrowding of existing facilities. Projects aided by the \$11 million which the State expects to spend for this purpose in 1968-69 include:

- ... Improvement of Buffalo International, Niagara Falls, Dunkirk, Syracuse, Canastota, Wellsville, Hornell and Rochester-Monroe County airports.
- ... Improvement of airports in Albany, Broome, Chautauqua, Jefferson, Otsego and Suffolk counties.
- ... New airports in Potsdam and Sullivan County.
- ... New facilities at Westchester County airport and the Farmingdale transportation center.

Highway Construction and Maintenance Highways will be allocated \$1.25 billion of the Transportation Bond Issue during the next few years. About \$393 million in State funds will be spent in 1968-69 for planning and building highways, parkways and bridges, land acquisition, grade crossing elimination, rest areas and comfort stations, and resurfacing existing roads.

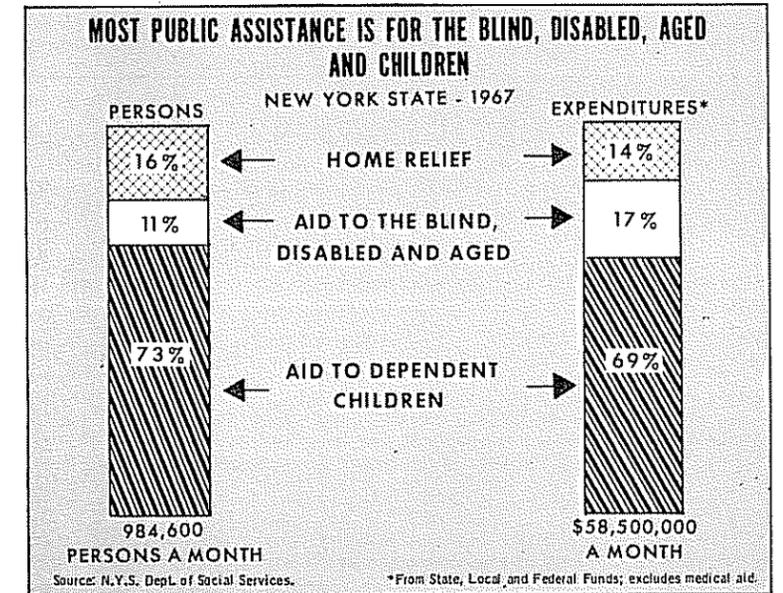
The continuous inspection, maintenance and repair of highways is essential for motorist safety and comfort year-round. In 1968-69, the State expects to provide \$71 million for these vital services on State highways. The State also will provide \$125 million to local governments in 1968-69 for constructing and maintaining local streets and roads.

Highway Beautification and Safety New York takes great pride in the beauty, utility and safety of its State highway system. New York State highways have won many awards in recent years for their scenic qualities. In 1968 two recently completed State highways were cited: the St. Lawrence Scenic Highway between Alexandria Bay and Morristown, and the Adirondack Northway (Interstate Route 87) between Pottersville and Keeseville. To help insure continued scenic enjoyment along State highways, legislation was passed this year to provide effective control of outdoor advertising along interstate and primary highways.

In striving to make its highways safer for motorists, the State tests and licenses New York drivers, and provides for registration and inspection of all motor vehicles. The State Police patrol the State's highways in order to enforce traffic laws and protect the motorist. The State also conducts research projects in both driver habits and design and construction of vehicles and highways. This year, legislation was enacted to begin a driver rehabilitation program for repeated violators of traffic laws. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may also require a three-hour course in driver training and highway safety as a prerequisite for the issuance of a driver's license.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT 16 per cent of State Budget

Public Assistance New York State social service programs help blind and disabled persons, the aged, dependent children and others unable to support themselves. Local governments administer these programs under State supervision, with costs shared by the Federal, State and local governments. In 1968-69, the Federal share is expected to be about \$784 million and the State share \$679 million.



The vast majority of persons aided by public assistance are unable to work because of age, disability or home responsibilities. For those who could become self-supporting, the State and localities cooperate in offering adult basic education, work-training, vocational counseling and rehabilitation services. A new Federal, State and local Work Incentive Program (WIN) is designed to permit potential wage earners now in the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program to take training or jobs by paying them supplementary allowances. Local day-care centers, which allow mothers in the ADC program to work or obtain training, receive 50 per cent State support.

Many persons, able to meet everyday living expenses, lack the resources to meet rising medical costs. They are assisted by the State's federally-aided Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid). The State also provides home teaching and rehabilitation services to the blind, registers fund-raising activities, coordinates services to Indians, and supervises the distribution of surplus foods to the needy.

New York State has expanded its efforts to aid veterans of the Vietnam War to readjust to civilian life. Counseling services, scholarships, training and job placement programs, and preferential treatment in public housing are part of the State program. Costs of city and county veterans' services are shared by the State.



A ceramics class occupies two of New York State's 18 million senior citizens.

Programs for the Aging Many of the 1,800,000 New York State residents age 65 and over benefit from counseling, vocational services, recreational and educational programs, and home care services provided by the State, by localities with State aid, or by private and public agencies under contract with the State. The State Office for the Aging coordinates local programs and administers the State aid program which, with Federal assistance, finances the Older Americans Act to provide additional aid for the aging. A new Green Thumb Project will employ elderly men with low incomes on various beautification

jobs in New York State. Public education and enforcement of anti-discrimination laws combat job discrimination against older workers.

An average of 72,000 persons will receive old-age assistance in 1968-69. Local caseworkers help them to obtain sound housing, nutritional guidance, institutional care, legal advice and other assistance. The State supports low-income and middle-income housing with specially designed apartments for the elderly. Sponsors of housing projects for the aged may borrow 100 per cent of construction costs from the Housing Finance Agency. Persons 65 and over are permitted double exemptions on their income tax. State law also allows com-

munities to provide partial property tax relief for low-income elderly persons who live in their own homes.

Youth Programs Guidance given to the youth of our State helps prevent delinquency. Substantial State aid is supplied for local youth bureaus, youth services and recreation programs in communities throughout the State. Twelve Youth Opportunity Centers provide concentrated counseling and other services to disadvantaged youths. Hometown beautification programs, assisted by State aid, offer summer employment to students and improve roadside areas, beachfronts and parks.

The Division for Youth operates 17 youth homes, short-term daytime and resident training centers, youth camps, and residential after-care units offering intensive rehabilitation programs for near-delinquent youths. The Department of Social Services operates 14 training facilities and six residences which provide diversified care and treatment to juveniles placed by family courts. Local care of delinquents is reimbursed 50 per cent by the State.

An estimated monthly average of over 915,000 persons will receive benefits under the federally-aided program for families with dependent children during 1968-69. The State also shares with localities the cost of foster care and enforces standards in public and private child-care institutions.

Housing and Urban Development New York State has initiated many far-reaching housing and community development programs subsequently adopted by other states and the Federal government. The success of these programs results from imaginative State policies that have enlisted the investment and active partnership of the private sector and local governments. As early as 1938, New York State's low-rent housing program led the nation. Since that time, the State has invested almost \$1 billion to provide more than 66,000 low-rent apartments in almost 140 projects. To supplement such housing, built and maintained by municipal housing authorities, another program makes it possible for nonprofit educational, charitable and religious organizations to sponsor housing projects. Begun in 1966 with a \$10 million revolving fund, this "seed-money" program makes loans to private sponsors for preliminary costs and expenses of applying for mortgages under existing Federal and State programs. Legislation

NEW URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

With the creation this year of the Urban Development Corporation and the closely related Corporation for Urban Development and Research (to develop new housing techniques and designs) and Urban Development Guarantee Fund (to guarantee loan funds), public benefit corporations designed to use the vast resources and talents of the private sector, New York breaks new ground in the fight against urban blight.

The Urban Development Corporation, financing its activities through \$1 billion in self-liquidating bonds, will:

- . . . *Build large-scale residential projects in or near urban core areas, using local, State, Federal or private mortgage loans;*
- . . . *Generate, through its programs, substantial private investment;*
- . . . *Build industrial and commercial facilities in slum areas with high unemployment for lease to qualified employers;*
- . . . *Combine residential with industrial or commercial projects, e.g., construction of apartments over light industry;*
- . . . *Act as sponsor for municipally developed urban renewal projects;*
- . . . *Build educational, recreational and other civic facilities for sale or lease to municipalities.*

In order to further increase the attractiveness of the urban core area for private investment, legislation has been enacted this year to:

- . . . *Exempt from taxation certain nonprofit corporations providing housing and industrial facilities or guaranteeing small business and housing loans;*
- . . . *Provide tax credits for businesses which provide new jobs in urban core areas;*
- . . . *Establish a joint underwriting association for fire insurance in urban cores.*

enacted this year substantially improves operation of this program and will increase the number of eligible sponsors.

New York State's 1964 rent supplement program helps lower-income families to live in private middle-income housing projects at substantially lower costs to the State than traditional public housing and without the economic and racial segregation that often accompanies public housing. Legislation this year expands the rent supplement program to multiple dwellings in Federal Model Cities areas.

The New York State Housing Finance Agency, created in 1960, has been successful in channeling private funds into middle-income housing without cost to the taxpayer. By offering low-interest loans totaling \$900 million, the agency has financed the construction and planning of 52,000 limited-profit, middle-income housing units. In addition, nearly 8,000 middle-income apartments have been completed or planned through direct State loans totaling over \$145 million.

Urban renewal projects, initiated by local officials, afford a method of direct attack upon spreading slums. The State and localities share equally, after Federal participation, the community's out-of-pocket costs for renewal projects. Since this program began in 1959, contracts for 82 projects in 50 communities have obligated \$83 million in State aid. Legislation this year authorizes the State to provide 50 per cent of the cost of a community's program application under the Federal Model Cities Program. The State will also prefinance up to 90 per cent of the total planning cost, including the Federal share.

HEALTH and MENTAL HEALTH

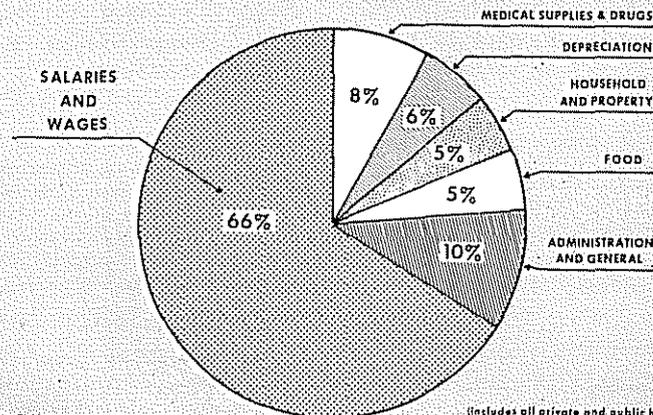
12 per cent of State Budget

Environmental Health A primary objective of New York State is to ensure a climate of good health for all its people — clean air, pure water, and freedom from environmental health hazards. The State is in the third year of its six-year multi-faceted program to provide pure waters. Action has been taken against all major polluters in the State, and more than \$678 million has been committed for construction grants for 281 sewage treatment plants. Tax incentives are available to industries installing approved treatment facilities for waste water. A massive State air pollution control program began in 1966 with the

setting of standards for air quality and waste emission, and the provision of tax incentives for industrial pollution control facilities. This year, New York's pioneer rat extermination program will be almost doubled (to \$2.5 million) and will include innovative use of anti-fertility chemicals to provide effective rat sterilization.

Public Health Services Five State hospitals provide care for patients with cancer, tuberculosis or physical handicaps. Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo is one of the nation's leading cancer research centers. Two new State institutes will study birth defects and kidney diseases. A high level of hospital care is assured every New Yorker through stringent State regulation of hospital construction and operation and certification of hospitals meeting Federal Medicare standards. This year the Health and Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation was created to expand the functions of the former Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Fund. As much as \$700 million of self-liquidating revenue bonds will be made available by the Housing Finance Agency to finance construction and modernization of municipal hospitals and related health facilities.

WHERE THE NEW YORKER'S HOSPITAL DOLLAR GOES



SOURCE: N.Y.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH.

(Includes all private and public hospitals, excludes mental and veterans' hospitals.)



To help control disease, New York provided free vaccine for 310,000 measles shots last year.

State aid to community agencies helps provide maternity and child care services, preventive inoculations, environmental sanitation, laboratory services, and treatment for tuberculosis patients and children with chronic diseases. Public health nurses are employed in virtually every county, with the State and localities sharing the cost. A network of State-operated centers furnishes health information and referral services to all the State's residents. Under 1968 legislation, a "ghetto medicine" program has been inaugurated which will provide State aid for disease detection centers and clinics in slum areas.

Also this year the State has greatly expanded financial assistance for construction of nursing homes. The Housing Finance Agency is authorized to issue up to \$500 million (previously \$100 million) in bonds to fund mortgage loans to nonprofit and limited-profit nursing homes. This increase is expected to result in an additional 13,000 nursing home beds. In addition, a new \$2 million revolving fund in the Department of Health provides interest-free advances to defray development costs of nonprofit nursing home projects.

Mental Health Service The State's 19 mental hospitals, 11 schools for the mentally retarded and three school annexes will care for an average of 105,000 mentally disabled persons, at a cost of \$408 million, in 1968-69. Each year, despite a rise in admissions, the average number of patients in State mental hospitals decreases due to shorter average stays. This results largely from use of tranquilizing drugs and other improved therapeutic measures, growth of community mental health centers, and increased and improved therapy for long-term patients.

Improvement of mental health facilities will continue under the new Health and Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation. The State is not only expanding and modernizing its own hospitals and schools, but is providing financial and technical assistance for constructing and operating 48 community mental health and retardation centers to offer part-time hospital and clinic services close to the homes of mentally disabled persons. The close links between State and local programs provide patients with continuity of professional care and promote adjustment to a normal life. New York State pays one-half the cost of community mental health and retardation services and reimburses one-third the construction cost for community centers. The State will grant \$58 million in State aid for community mental health services in 1968-69.

In contrast to the population of mental hospitals, the average number of persons in State schools for the mentally retarded increases annually. Three new schools have been opened in the past five years, and ten more are planned by 1973. However, as community programs are expanded, it is expected that eventually only the most severely retarded will be treated in State schools. Other mentally retarded persons unable to live at home are being served by the first of a series of hostels, providing the opportunity for semi-independent living rather than confinement in an institution. The State's Institute for Basic Research in Mental Retardation, on Staten Island, is working to reduce the incidence of retardation through programs of applied and basic research.

Narcotic Addiction and Alcoholism The State will provide \$38 million for the care of approximately 6,000 court-certified and many non-certified addicts during 1968-69 in State, local, and private treatment centers. The State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission directs these programs and, except for the Federal government, conducts the country's largest narcotics research program. The Commission operates nine community centers which disseminate information on narcotic problems to professional and civic groups, schools and colleges, the general public and addicts themselves. Local Narcotic Guidance Councils are being started this year to develop community participation in narcotic addiction control and aid government narcotic agencies at all levels. The State also maintains intensive treatment facilities for 4,500 alcoholics and conducts alcoholism education activities.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Crime Prevention and Detection The serious social and economic impact of crime is one of the country's major problems today. Society's continued progress depends in good part on the protection given individuals and the community. Many thousands of State and local employees, including police officers, district attorneys, judges, correctional staff, probation and parole officers, psychiatrists, medical examiners and others, are engaged in New York's criminal justice system. The State portion of expenditures for this purpose is estimated at \$126 million in 1968-69.

One of the most important laws adopted this year provides for 125 additional judges and justices in various courts throughout the State. This sorely needed increase in judicial manpower will help relieve the intolerable congestion of our court calendars, which has aggravated the problems of combating crime.



Electronic transmission of fingerprints enhances crime control.

The Crime Control Council was expanded this year to improve coordination and cooperation among various State agencies and between State and local offices concerned with criminal justice. In addition, law enforcement agencies use the New York State Identification and Intelligence System's computerized library of fingerprints, criminal records and other data to speed the identification of criminals.

New legislation this year allows court-authorized eavesdropping with appropriate safeguards for the protection of individual liberties. This carefully drawn measure strikes a balance between the right of privacy and the need for effective means to obtain evidence against large-scale organized crime. New legislation also gives a municipal police officer authority to make arrests without a warrant for felonies committed statewide in his presence, and in his home municipality, whether or not in his presence.

The 3,732 troopers and other personnel of the State Police are responsible for many law enforcement functions. The Division of State Police operates a Bureau of Criminal Investigation, provides

help to local officials, maintains a scientific laboratory, and operates an extensive communication system for crime prevention and detection. An increase of 224 State Police this year will afford the people of New York State additional forces to combat crime.

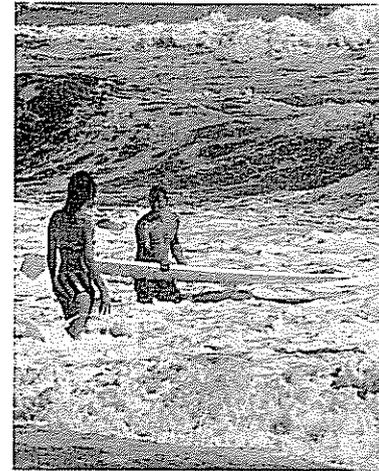
Correction, Parole and Probation New York State's 23 correctional institutions, ranging from minimum security conservation work camps to maximum security prisons, are responsible for more than 15,000 inmates. The State's role in rebuilding the lives of convicted offenders is as important as its responsibility for protecting society. Education is one of the most significant aspects of rehabilitation, and educational programs, both academic and vocational, are constantly being strengthened at State institutions.

Rehabilitation should include reorientation to the society from which the criminal was separated. Legislation this year authorizes work-release programs for inmates in county jails and penitentiaries and the correction system of New York City. This program, allowing inmates to work or attend school outside prison during the day and return at night, is designed to increase the effectiveness of correction programs by easing transition from confinement to freedom in the community and should help reduce the rate of re-imprisonment. A State-operated parole system for those discharged from prison and a State-aided local probation system for persons guilty of crime but not imprisoned, also aid rehabilitation. The State share of correction, parole and probation programs will be \$106 million in 1968-69.

Civil and Military Defense The Division of Military and Naval Affairs maintains, houses and trains the State's military forces—Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Naval Militia and State Guard. The Civil Defense Commission and the Division of Military and Naval Affairs are jointly responsible for coordinating State operations during possible disorders or disasters resulting from civil, military or natural causes. A coordinated State plan for civil defense has been developed to make use of the services and resources of other State agencies. The Civil Defense Commission program is part of a warning system to transmit vital information from the Federal government to all parts of the State. Increasing occurrence of civil disturbances prompted legislation this year authorizing local governments to take extraordinary temporary control measures if public safety is endangered and a mayor, county executive, or chairman of a Board of Supervisors proclaims a state of emergency.

NATURAL RESOURCES and RECREATION

BY 1980, AN ESTIMATED 85 PER CENT of the State's population will live in cities and suburbs. Rising incomes, additional leisure time, and an improving transportation system are factors which will generate increasing demands for outdoor recreational facilities. To meet these demands, the Conservation Department has recently completed the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, which outlines contributions and responsibilities of the State, municipalities and the private sector in the productive use of outdoor resources.



Waikiki? No, one of New York's ocean beaches.

Parks and Recreation The New York State Park System ranks among the finest in the nation, with 120 parks offering both residents and visitors attractions ranging from surfing to skiing. A new State park in New York City will soon be a reality, representing a pioneering effort to bring State recreational facilities to people who would otherwise be unable to reach State parks. Development of State and local recreation areas has been facilitated through funds provided by the Outdoor Recreation Development or "Next Step" program. More than 80 projects have been approved to date.

An excellent system of navigable waterways has contributed to the growth of recreational boating within the State. New York leads the nation with more than 420,000 registered motorboats. Despite the growing number of enthusiasts, boating fatalities have been reduced 20 per cent since the creation of the Division of Motor Boats in 1959 and its safety program.

Conservation Benefiting both commercial and recreational interests, State conservation programs include fish and game management, reforestation, fire control and stream improvement. To insure the public

an abundant supply of water, New York State has advanced its water resources planning and development to all levels of government. Regional water resources planning and development boards are being established by the State Water Resources Commission to represent local interests in surveys of available water resources. The Conservation Department is responsible for flood control, beach erosion and hurricane protection programs, previously assigned to the former Department of Public Works. The first State Conservation Education Center was officially opened in June, 1968. Located in Sherburne, it is the pilot facility in making natural resources more meaningful to students and teachers in elementary and secondary schools.

The State's Natural Beauty Commission has been charged with responsibility for coordinating efforts to designate and preserve a system of scenic routes throughout the State. This program will enable visitors and residents alike to enjoy the natural beauty of the New York State landscape. A State Natural Heritage Trust was created this year to accept and administer private gifts for conservation, historic preservation and outdoor recreation purposes.

MEETING THE RECREATIONAL NEEDS OF THE DISADVANTAGED

Many low-income families lack necessary transportation and/or funds which would enable them to take advantage of State recreational facilities. Physically handicapped individuals have often been unable to use existing facilities to full advantage because accommodations did not meet their special needs.

This year New York State has taken steps to alleviate some of the problems encountered by both groups, including:

- . . . Funds for bussing disadvantaged youths to nearby parks and recreation areas;**
- . . . Purchase of 45 swimming pools which can be easily transported for use in urban areas;**
- . . . Publication of guidelines for modification and development of park design to meet the needs of the physically handicapped.**

SERVICES to AGRICULTURE, BUSINESS and LABOR

Economic Development A strong economy provides the expanded business and job opportunities necessary to enable all New York residents to share in prosperity. The State has taken an active role in stimulating the record employment and business levels of the past decade. Unemployment in New York State in 1967 was only two-thirds as great as in 1958, while total employment increased by more than 500,000. The loan program of the New York Job Development Authority has helped businesses in the State to establish \$143 million in new job-producing facilities, providing many thousands of new or saved jobs.

Legislation this year established an Urban Job Incentive Board to provide jobs and job-training for residents of low-income urban areas by offering tax relief to businesses which build or expand facilities in such areas. The new Urban Development Corporation will rehabilitate urban core areas and attract business and industry to them. The Power Authority and the Atomic and Space Development Authority have been authorized this year to work in cooperation with private electric utility companies to produce, by means of expanded generating facilities, hydroelectric resources and nuclear energy, low-cost power needed for future industrial growth and development. A State Post-Vietnam Planning Committee was established this year to find ways of providing employment and further education for returning veterans and to seek means of avoiding unemployment resulting from any decrease in defense expenditures.

The State actively promotes New York's advantages as a place to do business and has greatly expanded its Small Business Assistance Program. This year the State Department of Commerce opened an office in San Juan, Puerto Rico, to attract new business and tourists to New York (there are also offices in Montreal, Brussels and Tokyo). Since its inception in 1962, the Department's Division of International Commerce has brought \$350 million in new export business to State firms. The over-all efforts of the Department of Commerce to improve the economic and business climate have led to the establishment of more than 5,800 new or expanded manufacturing firms here since 1959.



The State is constantly working to improve industrial safety.

Labor The State protects workers against unfair labor practices, operates a free employment service, provides arbitration and mediation services, and enforces industrial health and safety requirements and wage and hour standards. Reorganization of the State Mediation Board has eliminated part-time Board membership to meet increasing need for State mediation services and has provided for an eight-member labor-management advisory panel. The State's manpower training program, using both State and Federal funds, has provided many thousands of workers with skills needed to supply industry's demands for trained personnel.

Maximum weekly benefit increases were enacted this year in workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and off-the-job disability insurance, bringing them in line with prevailing wages in the State:

- . . . Partial job disability . . . increased from \$60 to \$70;
- . . . Temporary total job disability . . . increased from \$60 to \$85;
- . . . Unemployment insurance . . . increased from \$55 to \$65;
- . . . Off-the-job disability . . . increased from \$55 to \$65.

In addition, workmen's compensation death and disability benefits for persons disabled many years ago and benefits for volunteer firemen were increased.

Consumer Protection To insure proper business practices and protect consumers, the State regulates the dairy industry, food processors, financial activities, public utilities, horse racing and other sports, and the alcoholic beverage industry. New "truth in lending" legislation requires full disclosure of all credit charges, including the actual annual interest rate to consumers. Doctors, engineers, architects, accountants, detectives, barbers and funeral directors are among the many professionals licensed by the State, insuring that high standards are main-

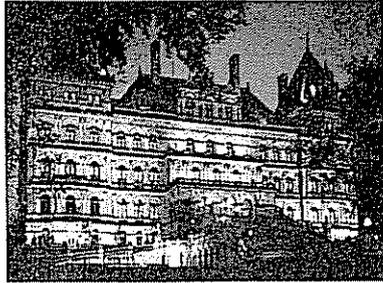
tained. The State's Attorney General is particularly concerned with illegal business practices and has organized in the Department of Law a Bureau of Consumer Frauds and Protection, which has recovered millions of dollars for victimized consumers. Other bureaus in that department deal with charity and security frauds, real estate syndications and monopolies.

Agriculture The State provides many services for farmers, including programs to prevent or control the spread of insects and plant and animal diseases, and studies to improve crop yields. As a result of the accelerated State program of bloodtesting for cattle, the State has been certified free from brucellosis. Daily reports of marketing information and prices are provided to assist farmers in the sale of their products. The State's pure food and labeling programs were expanded this year to provide uniform statewide inspection of meat, and all meat rendering and disposal plants have been placed under State regulation. The Commission on Preservation of Agricultural Land has proposed a program to overcome the problem of increased takeover of prime agricultural land for suburban residential use. As a result, the Agricultural Resources Commission has been created to encourage agricultural science and agricultural participation in economic planning. A 1968 law grants five-year property tax exemptions on new and renovated farm buildings.

Human Rights New York State's extensive anti-discrimination laws were strengthened in 1968. New legislation establishes a more progressive State policy in human rights, requiring positive action in initiating investigations, dealing with complaints of discrimination, and ordering discriminatory practices to stop. The State Commission for Human Rights has become the Division of Human Rights, located in the Executive Department. A 1968 Executive Order by the Governor created an Interdepartmental Committee on Human Rights to assist the Division in formulation and coordination of plans, policies and programs affecting human rights in State departments and agencies.

The Arts The State Council on the Arts has made New York the national leader in government programs for the enhancement of cultural life through financial aid to local organizations sponsoring concerts, dramas, exhibits and other activities. The Council gives particular attention to providing cultural opportunities in the core areas of our cities. Aid to museums is also provided.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT



Administration The functions of government not otherwise described in this Budget Summary provide, at a proportionately small cost to the taxpayer, the many other services necessary in a representative democracy. The Legislature passes laws; the Courts interpret the laws and resolve conflicts; accounting, legal,

personnel, purchasing and other staff agencies of the Executive Branch help government operate efficiently. With the growth of State programs, it becomes essential to achieve increasingly efficient and effective administration. There are several important aspects to the State's management improvement program: advanced techniques, such as electronic data processing; special committees, such as the Interdepartmental Management Improvement Council and the Business Advisory Committee on Management Improvement, which work together to streamline the administration of State programs; centralized records storage in secure, convenient and efficiently designed buildings; and an Administrative Management and Systems Group in the Division of the Budget to continually analyze the organization and practices of State agencies and to recommend improvements. A Planning-Programming-Budgeting System assists policy-makers in meeting public needs through a new systematic approach which integrates long-range planning and annual budgeting.

As a result of these efforts, New York State is recognized as a leader in offering quality public services, despite relatively low State expenditures and taxes. The cost of operating all State agencies and programs (excluding State aid to localities) is only 3.5 per cent of personal income in the State — lower than for 48 other states, according to United States Bureau of the Census data for 1966. At the same time, total State taxes are only 5.4 per cent of personal income, lower than the comparable figures for 26 other states.

State Employees The 1968 improvements in salaries and working conditions of State employees represent a new era in public employee relations in New York State. Under the Taylor Law enacted in 1967, public employees in the State are guaranteed the right to organize and be represented in collective negotiations by organizations of their own

choosing; public employers are required to negotiate with recognized employee organizations. As a result, the State this year, for the first time, negotiated a formal agreement on salaries and fringe benefits with representatives of its employees. The agreement, implemented by the Legislature, consisted of:

- A 10 per cent, across-the-board salary increase effective April 1, 1968, with a minimum raise of \$600 for present employees, and a maximum of \$2,500.
- A guaranteed retirement allowance of 50 per cent of final average salary at age 55 for 30 years of service rendered after April 1, 1938.

The 10 per cent salary increase will make average State salaries for 1968-69 comparable with those of private industry. The \$600 minimum guarantee for those employed as of April 1, 1968 was designed to meet the needs of lower-paid employees, who are most adversely affected by inflation. In addition, the 1967 pension supplementation program for retired employees, which increases retirement benefits in relation to changes in the cost of living since retirement, was updated this year to reflect recent cost-of-living rises and extended to recent retirees.

Intergovernmental Relations In New York State, there are almost 8,600 governmental units, ranging from the State government centered in Albany to small towns and villages. The function of these governments is to provide competent and effective services to people within their jurisdictions at the lowest possible cost. Many local government services are financed in large measure by the State, as described in other sections of this Summary. The growth of urban areas in recent years has led to need for increased services to meet the problems of expanding and shifting populations. To help meet sharply increasing urban expenditures, the State's general (per capita) grant to municipalities was expanded by 1968 legislation which provides an additional \$140 million to cities in their 1968-69 fiscal years.

To help localities achieve their goals, the Office for Local Government was created in 1960 to provide training, consultative and legal services to all units of local government. The Department of Audit and Control also provides legal opinions in response to certain questions raised by localities, and audits the records of local governments to assure the legality of expenditures. An Intergovernmental Relations Group was created last year in the Division of the Budget to analyze Federal and State aid programs and help insure their effectiveness in meeting State and local problems.

APPENDIX

Table 1

State Financial Operations

General Fund, War Bonus and Mental Health
Bond Account and Highway Account

(millions of dollars)

Income	1967-68	1968-69	Change
	Actual	Estimated	
Current revenues	4,239	4,935	+696
Bond funds	390	564	+174
Total income	4,629	5,499	+870
Expenditures			
Local assistance	2,672 ^a	3,113	+441
State operations	1,434	1,695	+261
Capital construction	475 ^a	606	+131
Debt service on bonded debt, total	48	85	+37
State Purposes Fund	3	17	+14
War Bonus and Mental Health			
Bond Account	14	19	+5
Highway Account	31	49	+18
Total expenditures	4,629	5,499	+870
Surplus			
Net first instance repayments by the Federal government, public authorities and localities of loans temporarily advanced from capital reserves	12	-24 ^b	-36

^a Adjusted by \$14 million for comparative purposes due to transfer of community college construction aid program from local assistance to capital construction during 1968-69

^b Advances are estimated at \$24 million more than repayments.

Table 2
Current Revenues
(millions of dollars)

	1967-68	1968-69	Change
	Actual	Estimated	
Personal income tax	1,788	2,040	+252
User taxes and fees	1,500	1,630	+130
Sales and use tax	631	675	+44
Motor fuel tax	287	329	+42
Cigarette tax	226	259	+33
Motor vehicle fees	195	200	+5
Alcoholic beverage tax	72	93	+21
Alcoholic beverage control licenses	67	50	-17
Highway use tax	22	24	+2
Business taxes	610	854	+244
Corporation franchise tax	314	465	+151
Corporation and utilities taxes	180	229	+49
Bank tax	52	79	+27
Unincorporated business tax	46	63	+17
Insurance premium tax	18	18	
Receipts from other activities	274	336	+62
Pari-mutuel tax	142	148	+6
Estate tax	120	135	+15
Lottery	9	45	+36
Real estate transfer tax		4	+4
Other taxes	3	4	+1
Miscellaneous receipts	67	75	+8
Total current revenues	4,239	4,935	+696

Table 2A
Current Revenues, by Fund
(millions of dollars)

	1967-68	1968-69	Change
	Actual	Estimated	
General Fund	3,922	4,558	+636
War Bonus and Mental Health Bond Account			
Personal income tax	199	227	+28
Cigarette tax	22	23	+1
Highway Account			
Motor fuel tax	96	127	+31
Total current revenues	4,239	4,935	+696

Table 3
Local Assistance Fund Appropriations
(thousands of dollars)

Agency or Purpose	1967-68	1968-69
Education, total	1,661,984	1,819,971
Education Department	1,544,284	1,702,383
Support of public schools	1,516,307	1,675,880
Library aid	13,610	15,000
School lunch program	13,472	10,500
Recreation for the elderly	580	603
Physically handicapped children	315	400
State University	117,700	117,588
City University of New York	63,800	76,215
Community colleges, incl. N.Y.C.	51,400	34,400
Higher education opportunity	2,500	6,973
Social Services, total	561,200	680,371
Public assistance and care	552,154	671,571
Care of juvenile delinquents	9,046	8,800
Taxation and Finance, total	318,665	315,554
Per capita aid — regular	200,865	151,254
Per capita aid — special city		40,000
Counties' share of motor fuel tax	58,000	64,000
Counties' share of motor vehicle fees	49,000	50,000
Railroad tax relief	10,800	10,300
Housing, total	58,972	68,370
Housing subsidies	31,206	35,517
Urban renewal grants	27,000	32,100
Urban renewal subsidies	766	753
Health, total	59,020	57,665
General public health work	40,520	41,270
Sewage treatment	8,000	9,000
Rodent control		2,500
Laboratories and blood banks	2,130	2,045
Nursing home construction	2,200	1,300
Physically handicapped children	2,000	800
Tuberculosis care	2,000	500
Operation of medical clinics		250
Water supply studies	2,170	
Mental Hygiene, total	45,389	52,290
Operating aid	33,889	43,564
Facilities construction	11,500	8,726
Transportation, total	13,315	12,948
Town highways	11,199	10,812
County highways	2,116	2,136
Correction — probation services	11,250	12,752
N.Y.C. — commuter tax shortage		10,000
N.Y.C. rent control	8,459	9,177
Youth, Division for	7,250	7,500
Judiciary — justices' salaries	3,442	3,460
H.F.A. — low rent lease account		1,500
Council on the Arts — museum aid	592	600
Conservation	277	496
Miscellaneous	707	1,711
Total	2,750,522	3,054,365

Table 4
State Purposes Fund Appropriations
(thousands of dollars)

Agency or Purpose	1967-68	1968-69
State University	254,925 ^a	277,900 ^a
Mental Hygiene, Department of	267,887 ^b	209,657 ^b
Narcotic Addiction Control Commission	35,000	38,443
Transportation, Department of	141,310	142,519
Education Department	119,734	122,690
Executive Department, total	101,988	117,099
State Police, Division of	30,805	33,802
General Services, Office of	13,116	21,774
Parole, Division of	8,076	9,285
Military and Naval Affairs, Division of	7,461	8,005
Youth, Division for	5,404	5,568
Alcoholic Beverage Control, Division of	5,262	5,221
State Identification and Intelligence System	5,221	5,153
Local Government, Office for	4,718	5,062
Housing and Comm. Ren., Division of	3,654	3,782
Budget, Division of the	2,929	3,182
Civil Defense Commission	3,236	2,929
Executive Chamber	3,245	2,710
Planning Coordination, Office of	2,012	2,578
Human Rights, Division of	2,212	2,488
Council on the Arts	1,305	1,892
Veterans' Affairs, Division of	1,575	1,571
Crime Victims Compensation Board	500	745
Crime Control Council	115	277
Other Executive agencies	1,142	1,075
Social Services, Department of	85,833	114,325
Correction, Department of	62,702	59,446
Health, Department of	44,778	45,814
Conservation Department	39,347	44,886
Taxation and Finance, Department of	43,162	44,367
Motor Vehicles, Department of	20,125	22,543
Legislature	16,364	17,266
Judiciary	14,498	16,112
Labor, Department of	13,932	14,125
Audit and Control, Department of	11,058	11,635
Law, Department of	10,533	10,458
Agriculture and Markets, Department of	8,935	10,352
Civil Service, Department of	7,902	8,880
Commerce, Department of	7,429	7,298
State, Department of	7,001	6,980
Public Service, Department of	5,056	5,170
Insurance Department	604	600
Banking Department	288	293
Other State agencies and commissions	33,321	27,332
All agencies — salary adjustments	19,000	92,400
General State charges		
Pension administration, contributions	124,551	140,155
Social security admin., contributions	29,540	37,563
Health and compensation insurance	21,623	25,186
Taxes on public lands, judgments, etc.	11,837	12,053
Unemployment insurance	1,501	1,500
Total current operations	1,561,764	1,685,047
Debt service	20,323	4,520
Grand Total	1,582,087	1,689,567

^a Excludes amount financed by the State University Income Fund.
^b Excludes amount financed by the Mental Hygiene Services Fund.

Table 5
Capital Construction Fund Appropriations

(thousands of dollars)

Agency or Purpose	Prior Appropriations in Force April 1, 1968	New Appropriations 1968-69	Total Appropriations Available 1968-69
Transportation, Dept. of, total	724,720	723,949	1,448,669
Highways	555,165	350,300	905,465
Mass transportation & aviation		192,126	192,126
Appalachian development program	20,577	78,314	98,891
Grade crossing elimination	54,570	6,500	61,070
Mass transp. & aviation design, incl. Metropolitan Trans. Authority		60,000	60,000
Taconic State Parkway	48,390	7,905	56,295
Parkways—State	30,745	17,395	48,140
District offices and shops	10,649	1,400	12,049
Canals	3,685	3,290	6,975
N.Y.S. Thruway Authority		112	112
Miscellaneous	939	6,607	7,546
Mental Hygiene, total	114,618	28,592	143,210
Health & M.H. Fac. Imp. Corp.	44,499	28,592	73,091
Narcotic Addiction Control Comm.	68,338		68,338
Mental Hygiene, Department of	1,781		1,781
Conservation Department	48,831	44,575	93,406
Executive Department, total	31,256	53,169	84,425
General Services, Office of	10,983	48,653	59,636
Civil Defense Commission	8,811		8,811
State Police, Division of	4,135	1,605	5,740
Military & Naval Affairs, Div. of	2,638	1,896	4,534
Atomic & Space Develop., Office of	3,625	200	3,825
Youth, Division of	944	455	1,399
Parole, Division of	120	360	480
Education, total	38,045	39,538	77,583
Community colleges		28,500	28,500
State University	23,904	1,536	25,440
State U. Construction Fund	11,970	5,130	17,100
Education Department	2,171	4,372	6,543
Correction, Department of	16,922	10,265	27,187
Social Services, Department of	18,817	4,239	23,056
Metropolitan Trans Authority	8,520	494	9,014
Health, Department of	6,013	1,132	7,145
Urban Development Corp.		5,000	5,000
Public Service, Department of	1,942	175	2,117
Agriculture and Markets, Dept. of	109	690	799
Other agencies	562		562
All agencies, unapportioned ^a	3,242	6,900	10,142
Grand total	1,013,597	918,718	1,932,315

^a Includes amounts for rehabilitation and improvement; supplements for construction; and modifications of facilities for the physically handicapped, including level or direct access

Table 6
Functional Classification of Estimated Expenditures, 1968-69

(millions of dollars)

	Regular Budget Funds ^a	Federal Funds	Other Funds ^b	Total
Education	2,399	237	373	3,009
Social Development	901	785	130	1,816
Transportation	925	283	46	1,254
Health and Mental Health	681	108	246	1,035
General Government	238		122	360
Services to Agriculture, Business and Labor	76	96	75	247
Public Safety	167	8	50	225
Natural Resources and Recreation	84	6	39	129
Nonallocated general costs	28			28
Total	5,499	1,523	1,081	8,103

^a General Fund, War Bonus and Mental Health Bond Account and Highway Account.

^b Other Funds include first instance appropriations not reimbursed from Federal funds; gift and bequest funds; and monies of independent operating funds, such as the Conservation Fund, which have earmarked revenues; and other monies

Table 7
Net Outstanding State Debt March 31, 1968

(millions of dollars)

	Long Term	Temporary	Total
Tax-financed			
Highway construction	446	134	580
Mental health construction	107	20	127
Grade crossing elimination	60		60
Pure waters		50	50
Higher education construction	21	17	38
Canals			
General State improvements	1		1
Total tax-financed	635	221	856
Other			
Housing and urban renewal ^a	751	64	815
Park and recreation land acquisition ^d	61		61
Outdoor recreation development ^d		11	11
Parks and forest preserve ^d	2		2
Grade crossing elimination ^e	24		24
Total other	838	75	913

^a Exclusive of State-guaranteed debt of the New York State Thruway Authority, Port of New York Authority and Job Development Authority, which is not financed from State revenue.

^b Less than \$500,000.

^c Debt service is paid by municipal housing authorities and limited profit housing corporations to whom loans were made.

^d Debt service is financed by park user fees and allocated motor fuel tax proceeds.

^e Debt service is paid by assessments on railroad companies

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ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

