



NEW YORK CITY COMPTROLLER
BRAD LANDER
Bureau of Budget

Q3 FY2023

January - March 2023

Quarterly Cash Report

June 2023

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Summary

The City has seen record-high cash balances in Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23). The City began the year with \$8.159 billion in cash-on-hand, versus \$8.469 billion at the same time last year. During the first nine months of 2023 (FYTD23), the City's cash balances averaged \$9.845 billion, compared to \$7.153 billion at the same time last year. During FYTD23, the City collected \$94.391 billion in revenues and incurred \$86.908 billion in expenditures, for a net gain of \$7.483 billion. At the beginning of the third quarter (3Q23) more specifically, the daily cash balance increased significantly and led to historic highs throughout the remaining period.

The continued rebound of New York City's economy since the pandemic has led to year-over-year increases in tax receipts, with nearly all categories surpassing pre-pandemic levels. FYTD23, the City collected \$55.4 billion in tax receipts, \$5.3 billion more than the same period a year ago. Tax collections for this period increased due to strong property and sales taxes, the timing of Pass-Through Entity Tax (PTET) receipts (which are offset by lower Personal Income Taxes in the fourth quarter), unexpectedly high banking tax receipts from audits, and growth in the Leisure and Hospitality sector. Receipt of COVID-related reimbursements also drove the third quarter balance higher. Meantime, expenditures rose as a result of higher spending on public assistance and other social services, including the provision of shelter for newly arrived asylum seekers, vendor payments, and capital projects. See a further discussion of the City's economic and fiscal position in [Comments on New York City's Executive Budget for Fiscal Year 2024 and Financial Plan for Fiscal Years 2023 – 2027](#).

By the end of FYTD23, the cash balance stood at \$15.643 billion, compared to \$8.961 billion in FYTD22, \$12.072 billion in FYTD21 and \$7.994 billion in FYTD20. This year's cash balance includes \$1.954 billion in the Revenue Stabilization Fund (RSF), the City's rainy-day fund. The majority of funds, \$1.455 billion, were allocated to the RSF in fiscal year 2022. See a further discussion of the City's long-term reserves in the [Preparing for the Next Fiscal Storm](#) and in the [May economic newsletter](#).

Notes

In this report, tax receipts, with the exception of personal income tax, are gross of refunds. Real property tax receipts and personal income tax receipts are gross of any debt service funding.

Note that totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

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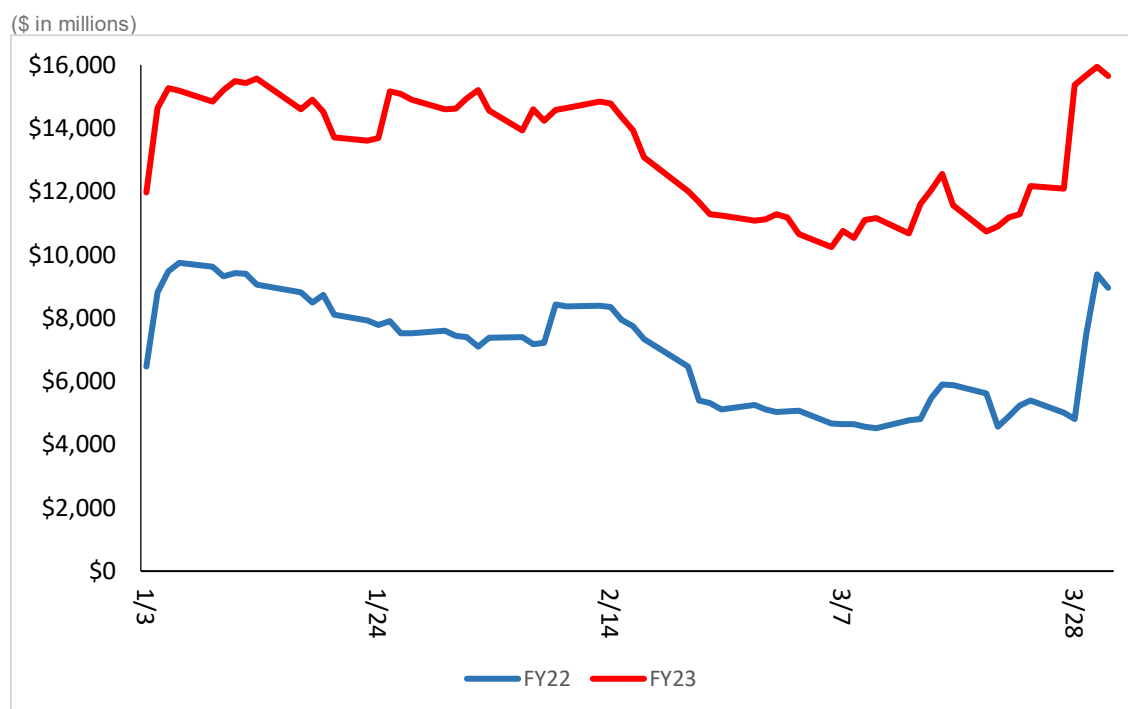
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Cash Balances

January 2023 – March 2023 (3Q23)

Chart 1. Daily Cash Balances in the NYC Central Treasury, 3Q22 & 3Q23



NOTE: Figures shown are for end-of-day cash balances.

The City of New York began the third quarter of FY23 (hereafter 3Q23) with \$8,285 billion in cash. On January 3rd, the City received \$5.2 billion in receipts (primarily property tax and COVID stimulus funds), and the cash balance jumped from \$8.2 billion to almost \$12 billion, the starting point for Chart 1. By the end of the quarter the City had \$15.643 billion, \$6.682 billion higher than during the same time last year. Cash balances in 3Q23 averaged \$13.310 billion, compared to \$6.908 billion during 3Q22.

The City recorded \$36.989 billion in revenues and \$29.631 billion in expenditures in 3Q23. Both revenues and expenditures were the highest 3Q amounts on record.

Table 1. Cash Position in the NYC Central Treasury, 3Q, 2014 – 2023

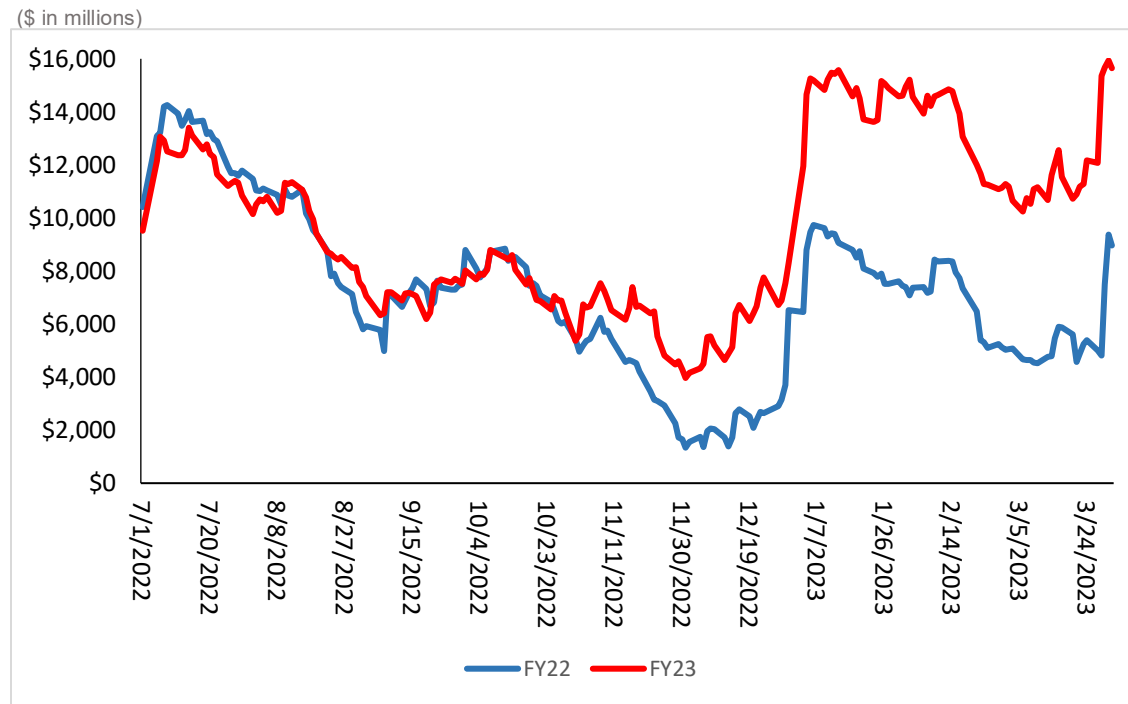
| (\$ in millions) | 3Q14 | 3Q15 | 3Q16 | 3Q17 | 3Q18 | 3Q19 | 3Q20 | 3Q21 | 3Q22 | 3Q23 |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Opening Balance ^a | \$8,537 | \$9,199 | \$11,604 | \$10,349 | \$6,926 | \$7,335 | \$5,122 | \$7,724 | \$6,513 | \$8,285 |
| Total Receipts | 22,377 | 25,740 | 23,557 | 24,099 | 27,103 | 27,285 | 27,981 | 28,626 | 30,977 | 36,989 |
| Total Expenditures ^b | 19,466 | 22,571 | 21,445 | 22,645 | 24,077 | 23,725 | 25,109 | 24,278 | 28,529 | 29,631 |
| Closing Balance | \$11,448 | \$12,368 | \$13,716 | \$11,803 | \$9,953 | \$10,895 | \$7,994 | \$12,072 | \$8,961 | \$15,643 |
| Avg. Daily Balance | \$9,029 | \$10,692 | \$11,775 | \$9,993 | \$7,877 | \$8,214 | \$7,203 | \$9,278 | \$6,908 | \$13,310 |

a. Opening balances are before City audits.

b. Total expenditures include capital expenditures.

July 2022 – March 2023 (FYTD23)

Chart 2. Daily Cash Balances in the NYC Central Treasury, FYTD, 2022 & 2023



NOTE: Figures shown are for end-of-day cash balances.

Table 2. Cash Position in the NYC Central Treasury, FYTD14 – FYTD23

| (\$ in millions) | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Opening Balance ^a | \$7,944 | \$9,858 | \$9,502 | \$11,719 | \$9,341 | \$9,394 | \$7,110 | \$6,627 | \$8,469 | \$8,159 |
| Total Receipts | 64,039 | 66,066 | 71,229 | 68,384 | 72,302 | 76,867 | 80,178 | 80,618 | 85,829 | 94,391 |
| Total Expenditures ^b | 60,535 | 63,556 | 67,015 | 68,300 | 71,691 | 75,367 | 79,294 | 75,173 | 85,337 | 86,908 |
| Closing Balance | \$11,448 | \$12,368 | \$13,716 | \$11,803 | \$9,953 | \$10,895 | \$7,994 | \$12,072 | \$8,961 | \$15,643 |
| Avg. Daily Balance | \$7,161 | \$8,963 | \$10,216 | \$9,551 | \$7,000 | \$7,437 | \$6,153 | \$7,782 | \$7,153 | \$9,845 |

a. Opening balances are before City audits.

b. Total expenditures include capital expenditures.

The City of New York began FY23 (in July 2022) with \$8.159 billion in cash-on-hand, compared to \$8.469 billion last year. During the first nine months of FY23, the City collected \$94.391 billion in revenues and incurred \$86.908 billion in expenditures, for a net gain of \$7.483 billion. FYTD23, receipts rose 10%, while expenditures increased only 1.8%. The City's cash balances were boosted by strong property and sales tax receipts, unexpectedly high banking tax receipts from audits, and from the growth in leisure and hospitality sectors.

Cash Receipts

January 2023 – March 2023 (3Q23)

Receipts at a Glance

Table 3. Cash Receipts by Category, 3Q, FY14 – FY23

| (\$ in millions) | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Real Property Tax | \$3,789 | \$3,879 | \$4,464 | \$4,601 | \$5,482 | \$5,482 | \$7,426 | \$6,170 | \$6,954 | \$8,782 |
| Other Taxes | 8,481 | 8,538 | 8,423 | 8,265 | 9,846 | 9,455 | 9,447 | 9,248 | 11,197 | 12,656 |
| <i>Total Taxes</i> | <i>12,270</i> | <i>12,417</i> | <i>12,887</i> | <i>12,866</i> | <i>15,328</i> | <i>14,937</i> | <i>16,873</i> | <i>15,418</i> | <i>18,151</i> | <i>21,438</i> |
| Federal and State Aid | 6,476 | 6,099 | 6,624 | 7,480 | 7,693 | 7,549 | 6,681 | 8,844 | 8,244 | 11,911 |
| Debt Service Funding | (966) | (657) | (899) | (1,050) | (1,075) | (998) | (1,067) | (818) | (577) | (1,355) |
| Miscellaneous | 1,944 | 1,872 | 1,491 | 1,610 | 1,633 | 1,902 | 1,395 | 1,678 | 1,655 | 1,893 |
| Intergovernmental Aid | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 2,652 | 6,009 | 3,452 | 3,193 | 3,524 | 3,895 | 4,099 | 3,504 | 3,504 | 3,102 |
| 3Q Total | \$22,377 | \$25,740 | \$23,557 | \$24,099 | \$27,103 | \$27,285 | \$27,981 | \$28,626 | \$30,977 | \$36,989 |
| Total, Net of Capital Transfers | \$20,618 | \$23,451 | \$21,619 | \$22,445 | \$25,221 | \$24,728 | \$25,518 | \$26,567 | \$29,168 | \$35,623 |

Cash receipts in 3Q23 totaled \$36.989 billion, up 19.4% versus a year ago. The City collected \$21.4 billion in tax revenues in 3Q23, \$3.3 billion more than during the same period last year. Real property tax, the City's largest revenue source, increased \$1.8 billion, or 26.3%. Personal income tax rose \$1.1 billion, or 24.1%. The personal income tax total included \$2.2 billion in newly enacted Pass-Through Entity Tax (PTET), an anomalously large amount that the City won't be receiving at the same time next year, due to the timing of collections. The PTET is an optional tax that partnerships or New York S corporations may annually elect to pay on certain income. The PTET is intended to be revenue neutral and provide a partial work around for the federal SALT cap, i.e., the \$10,000 limitation on the deduction of an individual's state and local income taxes, as enacted in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.

Total Federal and State aid rose 44.5%. On January 3rd, the City received \$2.3 billion in American Rescue Plan-State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARP-SLFRF) and Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) education grants. On March 9th, the City also received \$588.9 million in Covid-19 FEMA reimbursement money from the Department of Homeland Security.

Miscellaneous (non-tax) revenues increased 14.4%. Interest income rose from \$2 million to \$167.2 million. Revenues from private grants increased \$146.9 million, while fines and forfeitures grew \$68.6 million.

Taxes

Table 4. Tax Receipts, 3Q22 & 3Q23

| (\$ in millions) | FY22 | FY23 | % Change FY23/FY22 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Real Property Tax | \$6,954 | \$8,782 | 26.3% |
| Personal Income Tax + PTET | 4,688 | 5,820 | 24.1 |
| Sales Tax | 1,862 | 2,159 | 16.0 |
| General Corporation Tax | 1,788 | 1,949 | 9.0 |
| Unincorporated Business Tax | 1,093 | 995 | (9.0) |
| Mortgage Recording and Real Property Transfer Taxes | 991 | 485 | (51.1) |
| Banking Corporation Tax | 13 | 432 | 3,223.1 |
| Commercial Rent Tax | 238 | 247 | 3.8 |
| Hotel Occupancy Tax | 94 | 140 | 48.9 |
| STAR | 146 | 138 | (5.5) |
| Utility Tax | 120 | 132 | 10.0 |
| All Other Taxes | 164 | 159 | (3.0) |
| 3Q Total | \$18,151 | \$21,438 | 18.1% |

Selected Cash Receipts

Table 5. Selected Cash Receipts, 3Q, 2019 – 2023

| (\$ in millions) | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Real Property Tax | \$5,482 | \$7,426 | \$6,170 | \$6,954 | \$8,782 |
| Personal Income Tax + PTET | 3,705 | 3,963 | 4,128 | 4,688 | 5,820 |
| NYS Education Aid | 3,966 | 4,013 | 4,513 | 4,506 | 4,303 |
| Federal Education Aid | 559 | 398 | 216 | 463 | 3,180 |
| Sales Tax | 1,732 | 1,859 | 1,519 | 1,862 | 2,159 |
| General Corporation Tax | 1,583 | 1,381 | 1,562 | 1,788 | 1,949 |
| NYS Welfare | 532 | 300 | 937 | 488 | 1,584 |
| Unincorporated Business Tax | 831 | 809 | 828 | 1,093 | 995 |
| Federal Welfare | 964 | 1,045 | 949 | 767 | 854 |
| Senior College Fees | 419 | 279 | 435 | 435 | 523 |
| Mortgage Recording and Real Property Transfer Taxes | 751 | 628 | 486 | 991 | 485 |
| NYS Higher Education Aid | 582 | 253 | 859 | 545 | 471 |
| Banking Corporation Tax | 23 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 432 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 301 | 316 | 278 | 307 | 375 |
| Commercial Rent Tax | 249 | 260 | 247 | 238 | 247 |
| NYS Health | 99 | 44 | 182 | 147 | 246 |

Federal and State Aid

Chart 3. Federal & State Aid to NYC, 3Q, FY19 – FY23

(\$ in billions)

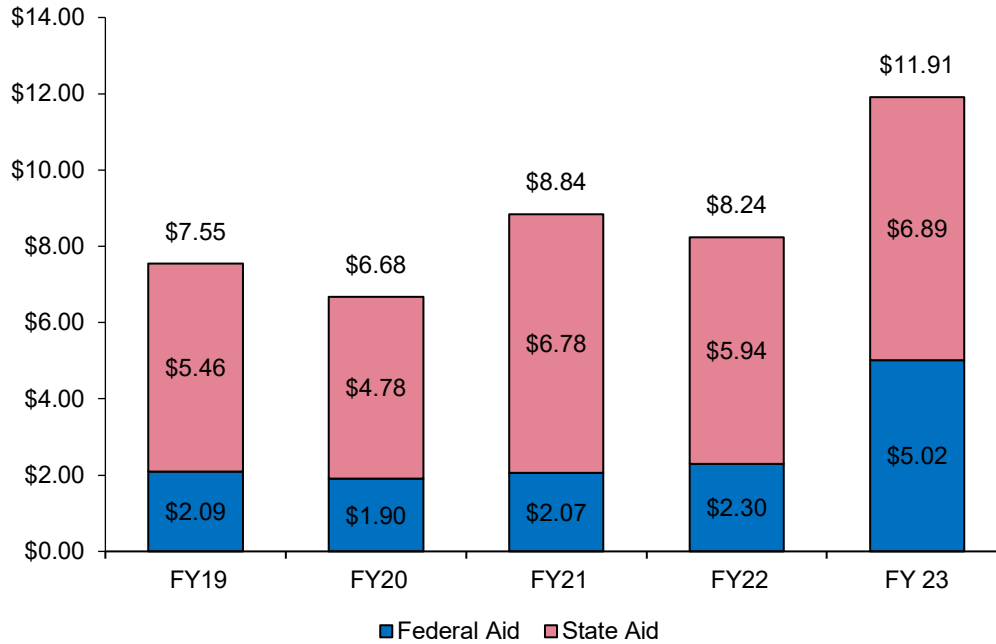


Chart 4. Federal & State Aid as % of Total Cash Receipts, 3Q, FY19 – FY23

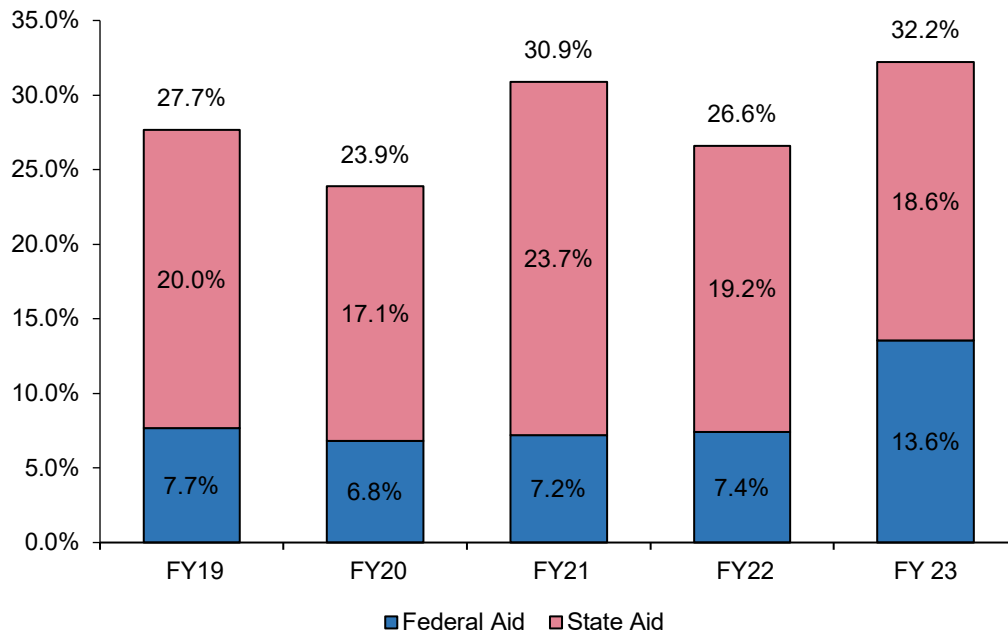


Chart 5. Components of State Aid, 3Q, FY19 – FY23

(\$ in billions)

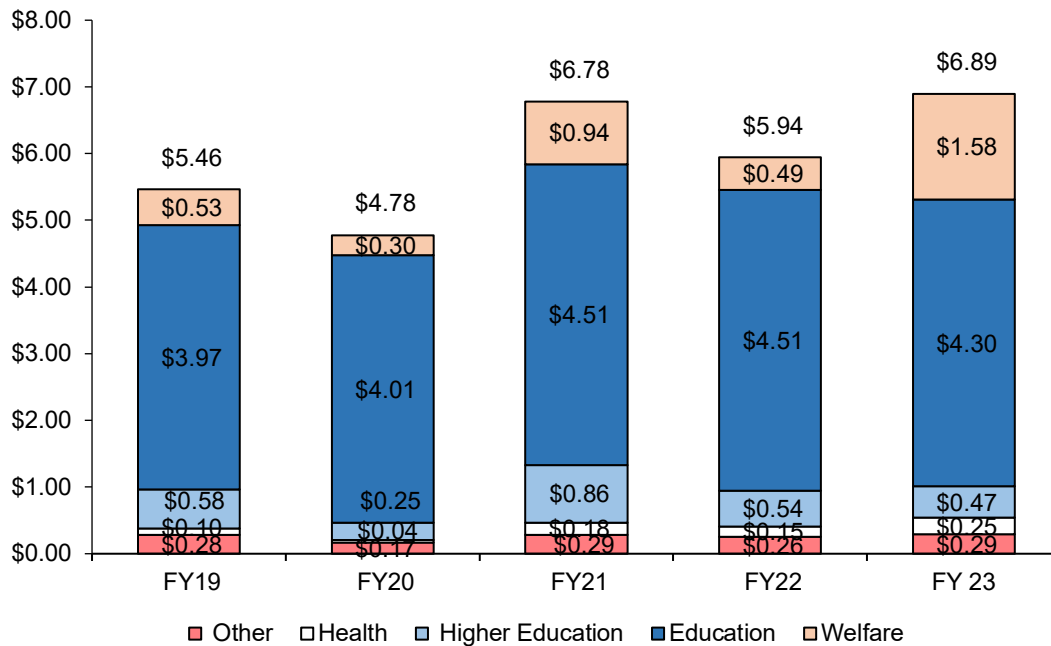
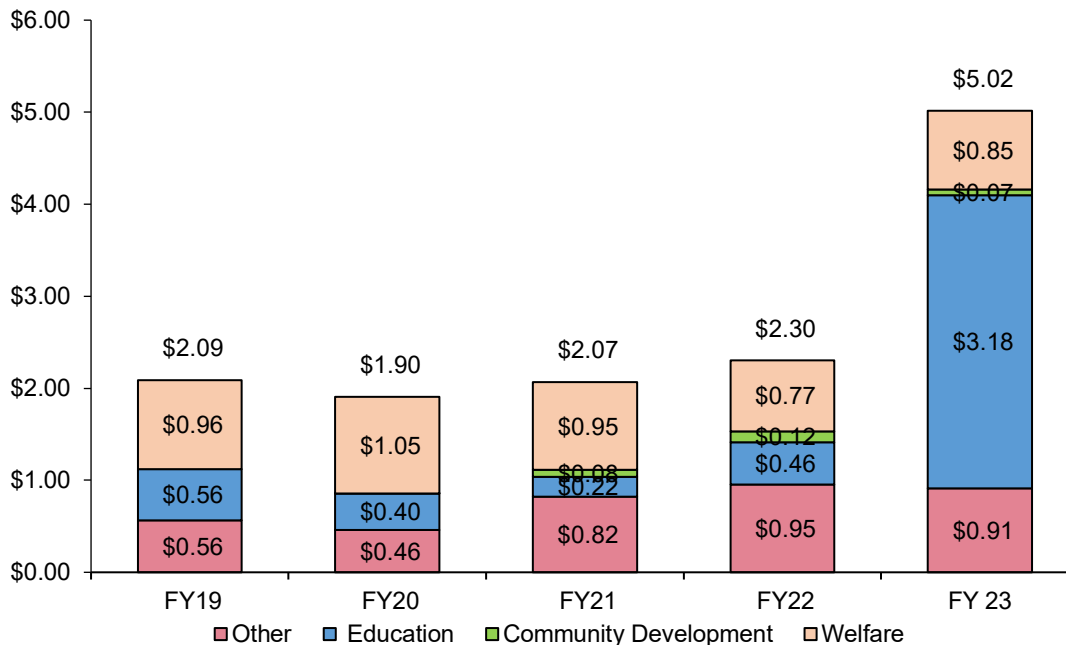


Chart 6. Components of Federal Aid, 3Q, FY19 – FY23

(\$ in billions)



NOTE: FY23 Education Aid includes \$2.3 billion in American Rescue Plan-State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARP-SLFRF) and Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA).

July 2022 – March 2023 (FYTD23)

Receipts at a Glance

Table 6. Cash Receipts by Category, FYTD, 2014 – 2023

| (\$ in millions) | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Real Property Tax | \$14,739 | \$15,152 | \$16,548 | \$17,162 | \$18,187 | \$19,534 | \$22,417 | \$24,695 | \$22,341 | \$24,058 |
| Other Taxes | 20,753 | 22,133 | 22,786 | 22,388 | 24,790 | 24,348 | 25,426 | 24,971 | 27,720 | 31,348 |
| Total Taxes | 35,492 | 37,285 | 39,334 | 39,550 | 42,977 | 43,882 | 47,843 | 49,666 | 50,061 | 55,406 |
| Federal and State Aid | 14,659 | 14,568 | 15,239 | 15,254 | 14,474 | 17,418 | 16,148 | 17,553 | 20,107 | 22,967 |
| Debt Service Funding | (1,991) | (3,394) | 229 | (1,993) | (2,314) | (1,811) | (2,159) | (2,361) | (577) | (1,446) |
| Miscellaneous | 5,339 | 5,199 | 5,361 | 4,830 | 5,253 | 6,238 | 5,524 | 5,552 | 5,679 | 5,988 |
| Intergovernmental Aid | 1 | 0 | 6 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 10,539 | 12,409 | 11,060 | 10,684 | 11,912 | 11,141 | 12,821 | 10,209 | 10,559 | 11,476 |
| FYTD Total | \$64,039 | \$66,067 | \$71,229 | \$68,384 | \$72,302 | \$76,868 | \$80,177 | \$80,619 | \$85,829 | \$94,391 |
| Total, Net of Capital Transfers | \$57,957 | \$60,794 | \$65,456 | \$62,370 | \$65,323 | \$70,274 | \$72,506 | \$74,781 | \$80,226 | \$87,550 |

Overall, FYTD23 cash receipts totaled \$94.391 billion, up \$8.6 billion (or 10.0%) compared to the previous year. Debt service funding is counted as a negative inflow (rather than a positive expense). In FYTD23, the City debt service funding decreased total cash revenues by \$1.4 billion, \$869 million more than a year ago. Removing the effect of capital transfers, net cash receipts increased 9.1%.

Taxes

Table 7. Major Tax Receipts, FYTD, 2022 & 2023

| (\$ in millions) | FY22 | FY23 | % Change FY23/FY22 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Real Property Tax | \$22,341 | \$24,058 | 7.7% |
| Personal Income Tax | 10,572 | 12,758 | 20.7 |
| Sales Tax | 5,911 | 6,787 | 14.8 |
| General Corporation Tax | 4,862 | 5,112 | 5.1 |
| Unincorporated Business Tax | 2,052 | 2,023 | (1.4) |
| Mortgage Recording and Real Property Transfer Taxes | 2,457 | 1,932 | (21.4) |
| Commercial Rent Tax | 714 | 726 | 1.7 |
| Hotel Occupancy Tax | 210 | 493 | 134.8 |
| Banking Corporation Tax | 75 | 449 | 498.7 |
| PILOTs | 190 | 383 | 101.6 |
| Utility Tax | 297 | 337 | 13.5 |
| STAR | 146 | 138 | (5.5) |
| All Other Taxes | 234 | 210 | (10.3) |
| FYTD Total | \$50,061 | \$55,406 | 10.7% |

Tax receipts rose 10.7% versus a year ago. Real property tax receipts increased 7.7%, to \$24.1 billion. The tentative assessment roll for FY23 showed the total market value of all New York City properties at \$1.398 trillion, an 8.2 percent increase from FY22. Personal income tax was up 20.7%, because, as discussed previously, the number included the outsized PTET inflow of \$2.2 billion. Sales tax was up 14.8% and reached \$6.8 billion in FYTD23. This growth has been boosted by higher prices, as a result of high inflation, and the return of domestic and international tourism.

Hotel occupancy tax more than doubled, as tourists returned to NYC to experience Times Square, Broadway, and other attractions. Banking corporation tax receipts were surprisingly high, as a result of audits. Cumulative receipts from other business taxes (general corporation and unincorporated business taxes) increased 3.2%. Mortgage recording and real property transfer taxes were down 21.4%, as home buying demand fell in the high interest rate environment.

Table 8. Selected Cash Receipts, FYTD, 2019 – 2023

| (\$ in millions) | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Real Property Tax | \$19,534 | \$22,417 | \$24,695 | \$22,341 | \$24,058 |
| Personal Income Tax | 9,144 | 9,784 | 11,286 | 10,572 | 12,758 |
| NYS Education Aid | 7,918 | 8,174 | 8,224 | 8,645 | 8,571 |
| Sales Tax | 5,553 | 5,944 | 4,683 | 5,911 | 6,787 |
| General Corporation Tax | 3,829 | 4,153 | 4,278 | 4,862 | 5,112 |
| Federal Education Aid | 1,197 | 975 | 518 | 1,768 | 3,883 |
| NYS Welfare | 1,056 | 1,123 | 2,203 | 1,924 | 2,600 |
| Federal Welfare | 3,273 | 2,856 | 1,988 | 2,411 | 2,265 |
| Unincorporated Business Tax | 1,657 | 1,538 | 1,712 | 2,052 | 2,023 |
| Mortgage Recording and Real Property Transfer Taxes | 2,035 | 1,891 | 1,240 | 2,457 | 1,932 |
| Water and Sewer Fees | 1,429 | 1,509 | 1,632 | 1,634 | 1,687 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 888 | 977 | 788 | 954 | 1,166 |
| NYS Higher Education Aid | 1,498 | 1,178 | 1,033 | 1,642 | 948 |
| Senior College Fees | 754 | 551 | 732 | 695 | 806 |
| Commercial Rent Tax | 735 | 779 | 707 | 714 | 726 |
| NYS Health | 263 | 179 | 604 | 439 | 587 |
| Hotel Occupancy Tax | 473 | 450 | 73 | 210 | 493 |
| Banking Corporation Tax | 62 | 68 | 113 | 75 | 449 |
| Utility Tax | 294 | 282 | 271 | 297 | 337 |

Federal and State Aid

Chart 7. Federal & State Aid to NYC, FYTD, FY19 – FY23

(\$ in billions)

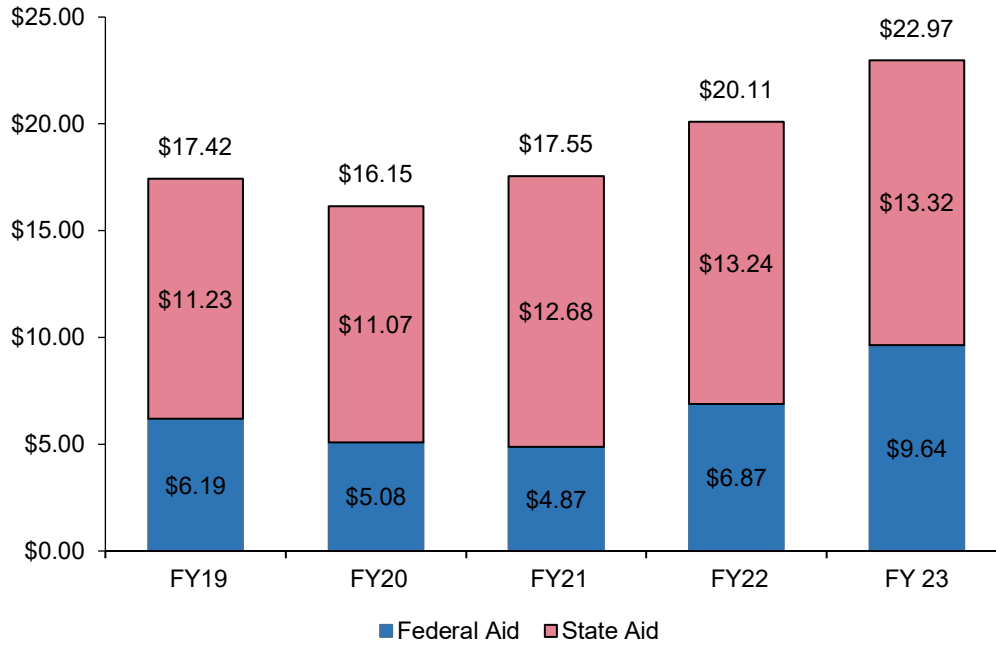


Chart 8. Federal & State Aid as % of Total Cash Receipts, FYTD, FY19 – FY23

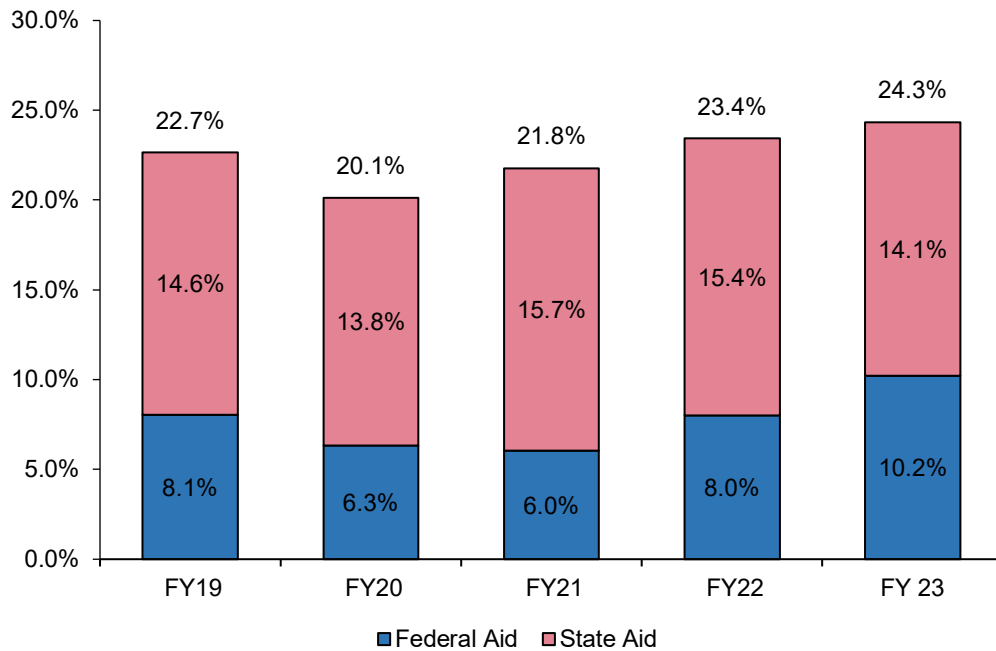


Chart 9. Components of State Aid, FYTD, FY19 – FY23

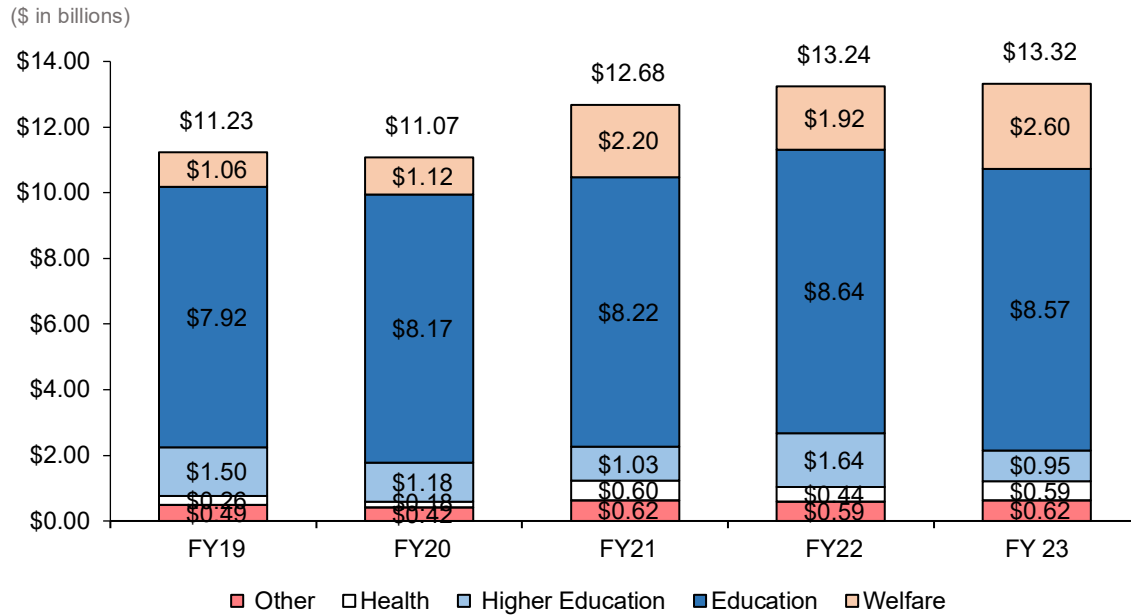
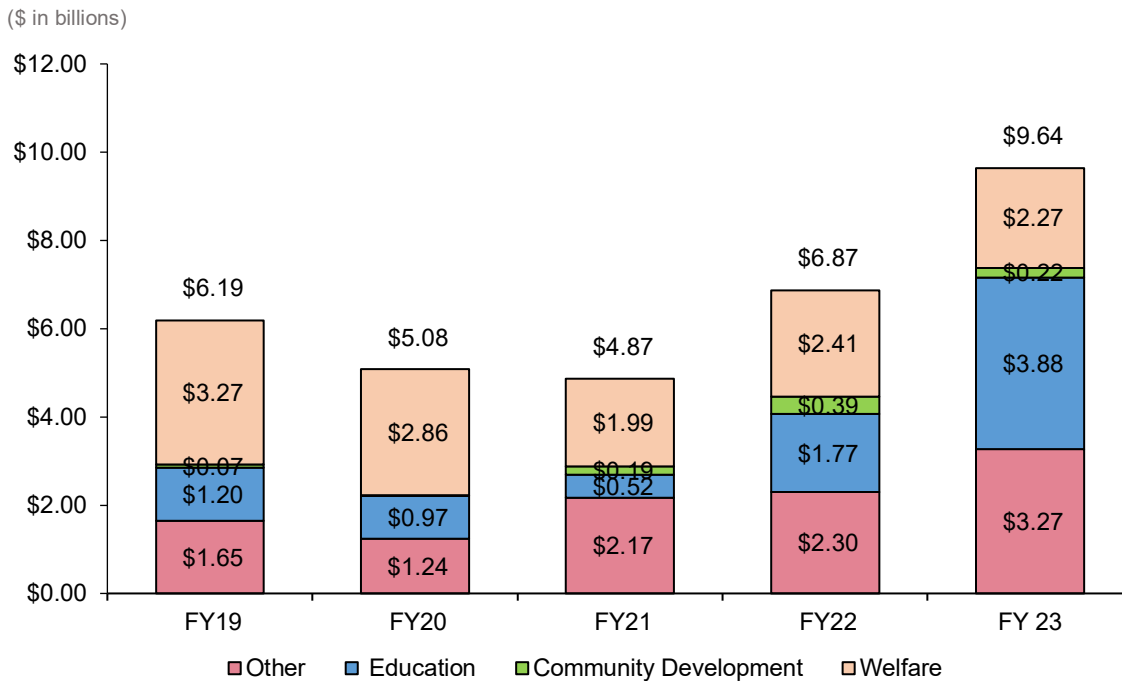


Chart 10. Components of Federal Aid, FYTD, FY19 – FY23



NOTE: FY23 Education Aid includes \$2.3 billion in American Rescue Plan-State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARP-SLFRF) and Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA).

FYTD23, the City received almost \$23 billion in Federal and State Aid, compared to \$20.1 billion at the same time last year. Federal education aid rose the most (\$2.1 billion), followed by NYS welfare (\$676 million). Overall, Federal and State Aid accounted for 24.3% of total receipts in FYTD23.

Cash Expenditures (Including Capital)

January 2023 – March 2023 (3Q23)

Cash Expenditures at a Glance

Table 9. PS & OTPS, 3Q, FY14 – FY23

| (\$ in millions) | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross Payroll | \$6,146 | \$6,840 | \$6,792 | \$6,798 | \$7,101 | \$7,289 | \$7,548 | \$7,298 | \$7,961 | \$8,281 |
| Fringe and Other | 3,575 | 3,782 | 3,999 | 4,188 | 4,271 | 4,498 | 4,670 | 4,611 | 5,384 | 5,392 |
| Total Personnel | \$9,721 | \$10,622 | \$10,791 | \$10,986 | \$11,372 | \$11,787 | \$12,218 | \$11,909 | \$13,345 | \$13,673 |
| % of 3Q Total Exp | 50% | 47% | 50% | 49% | 47% | 50% | 49% | 49% | 47% | 46% |
| # of Bi-weekly Payrolls | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Public Assistance and Other Social Services | 1,163 | 1,265 | 1,387 | 1,503 | 1,514 | 1,487 | 1,916 | 1,808 | 1,638 | 2,183 |
| Medical Assistance | 1,554 | 1,470 | 1,639 | 1,418 | 1,490 | 1,579 | 1,403 | 1,162 | 1,128 | 1,195 |
| Vendor and Other | 4,163 | 4,428 | 4,798 | 5,291 | 5,239 | 5,629 | 6,002 | 5,873 | 7,765 | 7,553 |
| Total Non-Personnel | \$6,880 | \$7,163 | \$7,824 | \$8,212 | \$8,243 | \$8,695 | \$9,321 | \$8,843 | \$10,531 | \$10,931 |
| % of 3Q Total Exp | 35% | 32% | 36% | 36% | 34% | 37% | 37% | 36% | 37% | 37% |
| All Other | \$2,865 | \$4,786 | \$2,830 | \$3,447 | \$4,462 | \$3,243 | \$3,570 | \$3,526 | \$4,653 | \$5,027 |
| % of 3Q Total Exp | 15% | 21% | 13% | 15% | 19% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 16% | 17% |
| Total Expenditures | \$19,466 | \$22,570 | \$21,445 | \$22,645 | \$24,077 | \$23,725 | \$25,109 | \$24,278 | \$28,529 | \$29,631 |
| Total Expenditures, Net of Capital | \$17,403 | \$20,532 | \$19,221 | \$20,217 | \$21,249 | \$21,442 | \$22,752 | \$21,929 | \$25,538 | \$26,781 |

Cash expenditures, including capital, totaled \$29.631 billion in 3Q22, averaging \$478 million daily. During the same period last year, cash expenditures totaled \$28.529 billion and averaged \$460 million daily. Gross payroll and fringe benefits, including pension contributions, social security, health plan, and supplemental (union-related) welfare benefits increased 2.5% versus a year ago, due to one more pay period during 3Q23. Non-personnel expenditures increased 3.8% compared to the same period last year, mostly due to the increase in spending on public assistance and other services (up 33.3%).

The City's social security tax payments for 3Q23, 3Q22, and 3Q21 were \$1.2 billion, \$1.2 billion, and \$491.6 million, respectively. Payments in 3Q23 and 3Q22 included the deferred Social Security tax provided as part of the Covid relief. The CARES Act included a provision that allowed NYC to defer payment of the employer share of the Social Security tax between April, 2020 and December, 2020. The provision required that the deferred employment tax be paid over the following two years, with half of the amount required to be paid by January 3, 2022 and the other half by January 3, 2023.

Public assistance and other social services rose 33.3%, while medical assistance increased 5.9%. Vendor and other spending fell 2.7%.

When the impact of capital expenditures is removed, 3Q23 net expenditures reflect an increase of 4.9% versus a year ago.

“All Other” Spending

Table 10. Major Components of “All Other” Spending, 3Q22 & 3Q23

| (\$ in millions) | FY22 | FY23 | Difference |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Transit Authority | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Housing Authority | 47 | 198 | 151 |
| Lump Sum Payments | 716 | 726 | 10 |
| NYC H+H | 1,033 | 884 | (149) |
| Refunds | 272 | 415 | 143 |
| City-Funded Capital | 2,743 | 2,694 | (49) |
| Non-City-Funded Capital | 248 | 156 | (92) |
| Fund 600/700 Adjustment | (405) | (14) | 391 |

Outlays in the “All Other” category were up 8%, primarily because this year’s negative Fund 600/700 adjustment was significantly lower than last year’s negative Fund 600/700 adjustment. Certain bookkeeping procedures within the City’s financial management system serve as a mechanism through which City agencies give notice of upcoming expenditures or of funds held in trust on behalf of non-City entities. Such entries are collectively captured in the Fund 600 and 700 adjustment and are deducted from our calculation of the unrestricted cash balance. As the City’s business proceeds throughout the year, Fund 600 and 700 adjustments may be reflected as a positive expense (more cash excluded from the unrestricted balance) or as a negative expense (as previously disclosed Fund 600 and 700 obligations are satisfied). In 3Q23, the Fund 600 and 700 adjustment was reflected as a negative expense, and it increased the unrestricted cash balance by \$14 million. In 3Q22, the Fund 600 and 700 adjustment was also reflected as a negative expense, and it increased the unrestricted cash balance by \$405 million.

July 2022 – March 2023 (FYTD23)

Cash Expenditures at a Glance

Table 11. PS and OTPS Cash Expenditures, FYTD14 – FYTD23

| (\$ in millions) | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross Payroll | \$18,241 | \$19,598 | \$21,112 | \$20,859 | \$22,035 | \$23,250 | \$23,856 | \$23,079 | \$24,624 | \$24,340 |
| Fringe and Other | 10,808 | 11,393 | 11,852 | 12,657 | 12,966 | 13,559 | 14,146 | 13,114 | 15,276 | 14,565 |
| Total Personnel | \$29,049 | \$30,991 | \$32,964 | \$33,516 | \$35,001 | \$36,809 | \$38,002 | \$36,193 | \$39,900 | \$38,905 |
| % of 3Q Total Exp | 48% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 49% | 48% | 48% | 47% | 45% |
| Public Assistance and Other Social Services | 3,668 | 3,822 | 4,073 | 4,424 | 4,602 | 5,110 | 5,655 | 5,659 | 5,525 | 6,578 |
| Medical Assistance | 4,317 | 4,347 | 4,522 | 4,052 | 4,213 | 4,373 | 4,206 | 3,868 | 3,866 | 3,567 |
| Vendor and Other | 12,932 | 13,994 | 14,708 | 16,020 | 16,441 | 17,875 | 18,970 | 18,339 | 22,862 | 24,056 |
| Total Non-Personnel | \$20,917 | \$22,163 | \$23,303 | \$24,496 | \$25,256 | \$27,358 | \$28,831 | \$27,866 | \$32,253 | \$34,201 |
| % of 3Q Total Exp | 35% | 35% | 35% | 36% | 35% | 36% | 36% | 37% | 38% | 39% |
| All Other | \$10,568 | \$10,402 | \$10,748 | \$10,288 | \$11,434 | \$11,200 | \$12,640 | \$11,114 | \$13,184 | \$13,801 |
| % of 3Q Total Exp | 17% | 16% | 16% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 15% | 16% |
| Total Expenditures | \$60,534 | \$63,555 | \$67,015 | \$68,300 | \$71,691 | \$75,367 | \$79,294 | \$75,173 | \$85,337 | \$86,907 |
| Total Expenditures, Net of Capital | \$54,193 | \$57,946 | \$60,815 | \$61,860 | \$64,717 | \$68,126 | \$71,317 | \$68,999 | \$77,946 | \$78,813 |

FYTD23 total expenditures increased 1.8% versus a year ago. Gross payroll decreased 1.2%, while fringe benefits fell 4.7%. Total personnel expenditures declined because the number of active City employees fell this year. The NYC headcount decreased from 284,030 in January 2022 to 280,791 in January 2023.

Non-personnel outflows rose 6%, to \$24.1 billion, with public assistance and other social services rising 19.1% and vendor and other spending increasing 5.2%.

Public assistance and other social services mostly consist of cash and housing assistance, homeless shelter and services, foster care, and early learning programs for children from low-income families. Spending on cash assistance increased after the expiration of the COVID-related unemployment insurance extensions, rising by more than \$361 million compared to last year. Spending on child care vouchers for children 6 weeks to 13 years old and for children with disabilities up to 19 years old, increased by \$239 million from last year. The City also spent more on CityFHEPS, a rental assistance voucher to help individuals and families in homeless shelters and at risk of homelessness. A rise in spending on homeless shelters is largely driven by the arrival of more than 70,000 asylum seekers in NYC since last spring, about 45,000 of whom are residing in City shelters or emergency humanitarian shelters. (See the [Comptroller's Report Accounting for Asylum Seekers and updated contract tracker](#)).

Vendor and other spending increased as a result of higher outlays on early education and on students with special needs, including Carter cases, and increased payments to delegate agencies that contract with outside non-for-profit organizations to deliver a wide variety of services, from summer youth employment program to older adult centers. The City also spent over \$613 million on NYC school support services (NYCSSS), which provides janitorial, handyperson and fire person resources to NYC schools.

“All Other” spending grew 4.7%, mostly due to the increase in City-funded capital spending. When the impact of capital expenditures is removed, FYTD23 net expenditures rose only 1.1% versus a year ago.

“All Other” Spending

Table 12. Major Components of “All Other” Spending, FYTD22 & FYTD23

| (\$ in millions) | FYTD22 | FYTD23 | Difference |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|
| Transit Authority | \$275 | \$312 | \$37 |
| Housing Authority | 92 | 279 | 187 |
| Lump Sum Payments | 2,377 | 2,485 | 108 |
| NYC H+H | 2,262 | 1,867 | (395) |
| Refunds | 1,003 | 1,100 | 97 |
| City-Funded Capital | 6,772 | 7,533 | 761 |
| Non-City-Funded Capital | 619 | 561 | (58) |
| Fund 600/700 Adjustment | (212) | (339) | (127) |

Capital Expenditures

City-funded capital expenditures are primarily financed from the proceeds of General Obligation (GO), New York City Transitional Finance Authority (TFA), and New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (NY Water) debt. Non-City funded capital expenditures for education are financed by TFA Building Aid bonds. Capital expenditures are initially paid from the New York City Central Treasury and then reimbursed from various capital accounts and State sources.

January 2023 – March 2023 (3Q23)

Capital expenditures totaled \$2.850 billion in 3Q23, down 4.7% from \$2.991 billion in 3Q22. City-funded capital expenditures declined 1.8%, while non-City-funded capital expenditures dropped 37.1%.

Chart 11. Total Capital Expenditures, 3Q, FY14 – FY23

(\$ in millions)

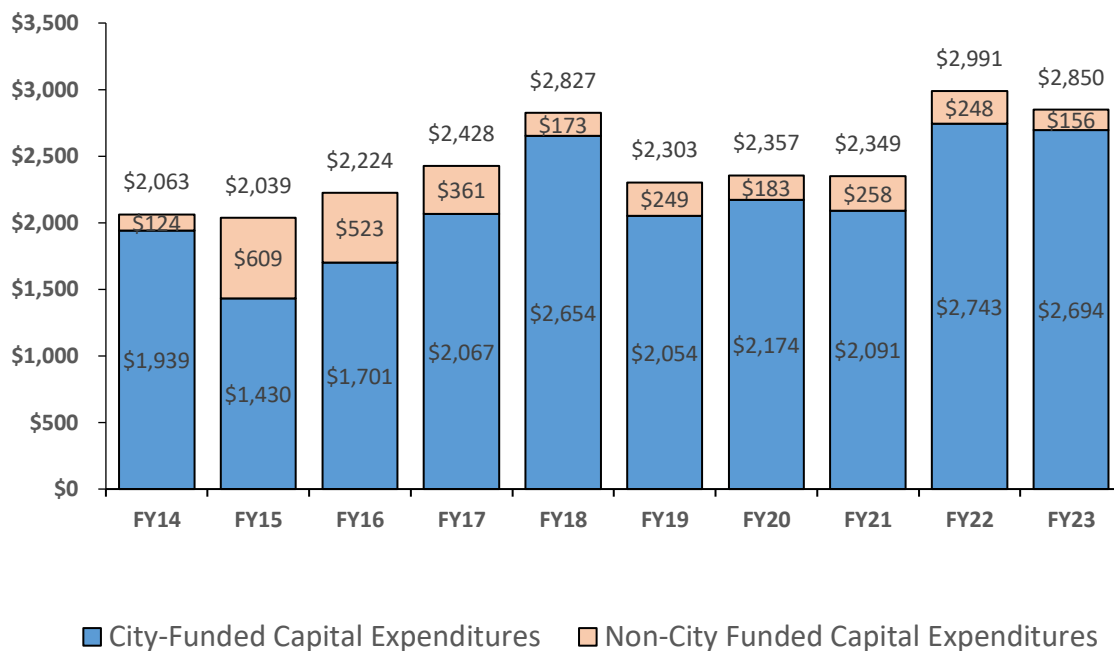


Chart 12. Total Capital Expenditures as % of Total Expenditures, 3Q, FY14 – FY23

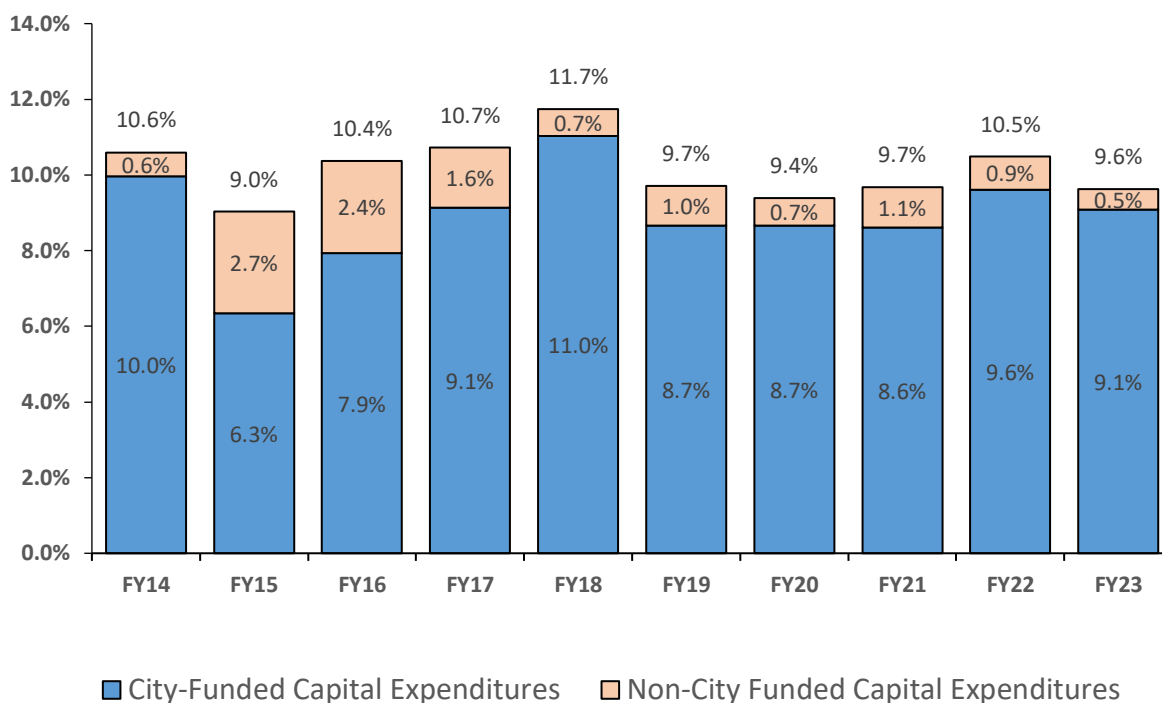


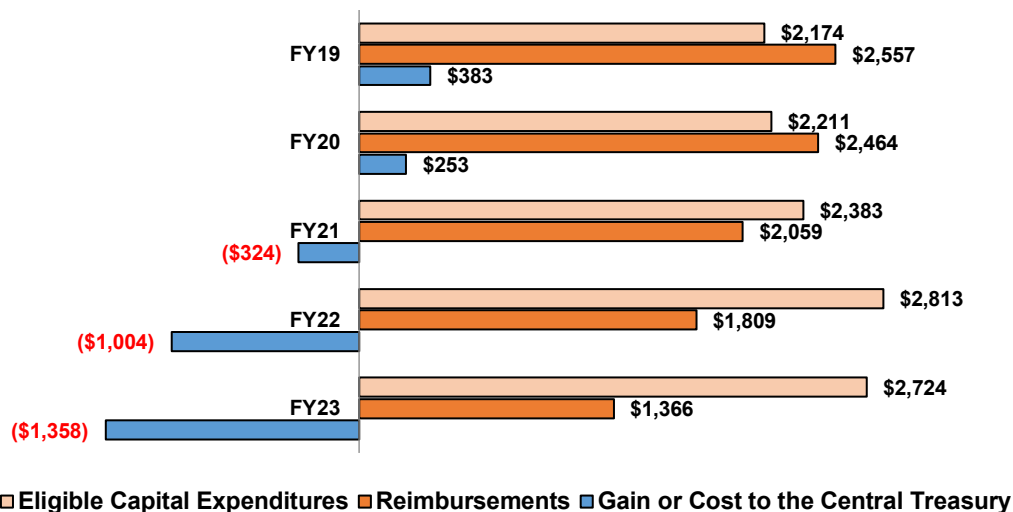
Table 13. Reimbursements to the NYC Central Treasury for Capital Expenditures, 3Q, FY14 – FY23

| (\$ in millions) | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 | Total |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| GO | \$340 | \$25 | \$0 | \$936 | \$996 | \$844 | \$672 | \$259 | \$0 | \$568 | \$4,640 |
| NY Water | 426 | 401 | 343 | 363 | 407 | 419 | 482 | 417 | 420 | 374 | 4,052 |
| TFA | 994 | 980 | 1,595 | 355 | 479 | 1,059 | 1,310 | 1,383 | 1,389 | 424 | 9,968 |
| Sub-total | 1,760 | 1,406 | 1,938 | 1,654 | 1,882 | 2,322 | 2,464 | 2,059 | 1,809 | 1,366 | 18,660 |
| TFA Building Aid | 0 | 883 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,118 |
| 3Q Total | \$1,760 | \$2,289 | \$1,938 | \$1,654 | \$1,882 | \$2,557 | \$2,464 | \$2,059 | \$1,809 | \$1,366 | \$19,778 |
| 3Q Reimbursable Capital Expenditures | \$1,939 | \$1,874 | \$2,025 | \$2,246 | \$2,719 | \$2,174 | \$2,211 | \$2,383 | \$2,813 | \$2,724 | \$23,108 |
| 3Q Reimbursements Less 3Q Reimbursable Capital Expenditures | (\$179) | \$415 | (\$87) | (\$592) | (\$837) | \$383 | \$253 | (\$324) | (\$1,004) | (\$1,358) | (\$3,330) |
| 3Q Reimbursements as a % of 3Q Reimbursable Capital Expenditures | 90.8% | 122.1% | 95.7% | 73.6% | 69.2% | 117.6% | 111.4% | 86.4% | 64.3% | 50.1% | 85.6% |
| 3Q Reimbursements as a % of Total 3Q Receipts | 7.9% | 8.9% | 8.2% | 6.9% | 6.9% | 9.4% | 8.8% | 7.2% | 5.8% | 3.7% | 7.2% |

During 3Q23, reimbursements trailed eligible capital expenditures, decreasing the City’s cash balance by \$1.358 billion. Table 13 shows that eligible capital expenditures exceeded reimbursements in seven out of the last ten 3Q periods (FY14-FY23), resulting in a total drain of \$3.330 billion to the Central Treasury.

Chart 13. Bond-Funded Reimbursements for Eligible Capital Expenditures, 3Q, FY19 – FY23

(\$ in millions)



July 2022 – March 2023 (FYTD23)

FYTD23, total capital expenditures increased 9.5% versus a year ago. City-funded capital expenditures grew 11.3%, while non-City-funded capital expenditures declined 9.4%.

Chart 14. Total Capital Expenditures, FYTD, FY14 – FY23

(\$ in millions)

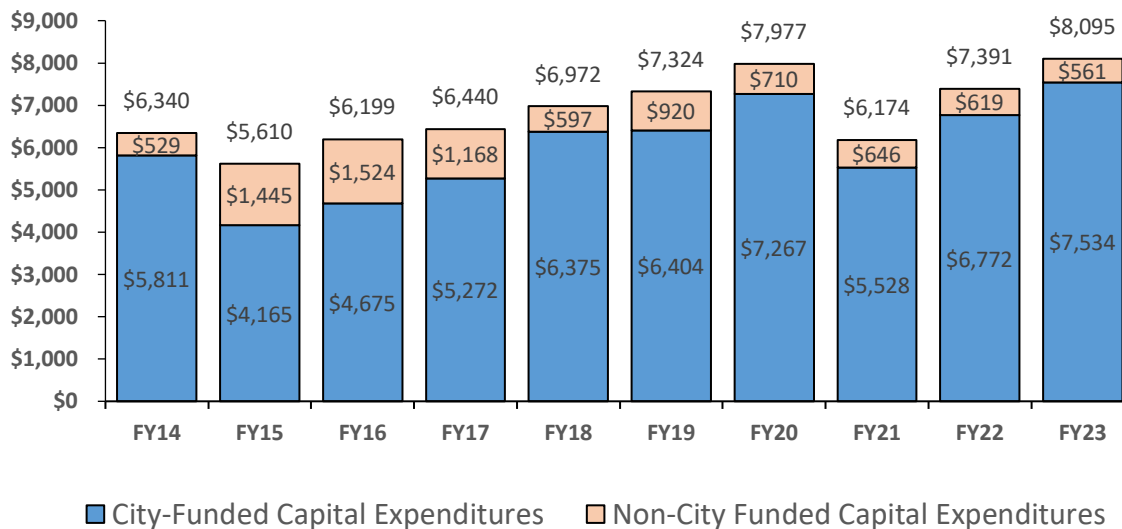


Chart 15. Total CapEx as % of Total Expenditures, FYTD, FY14 – FY23

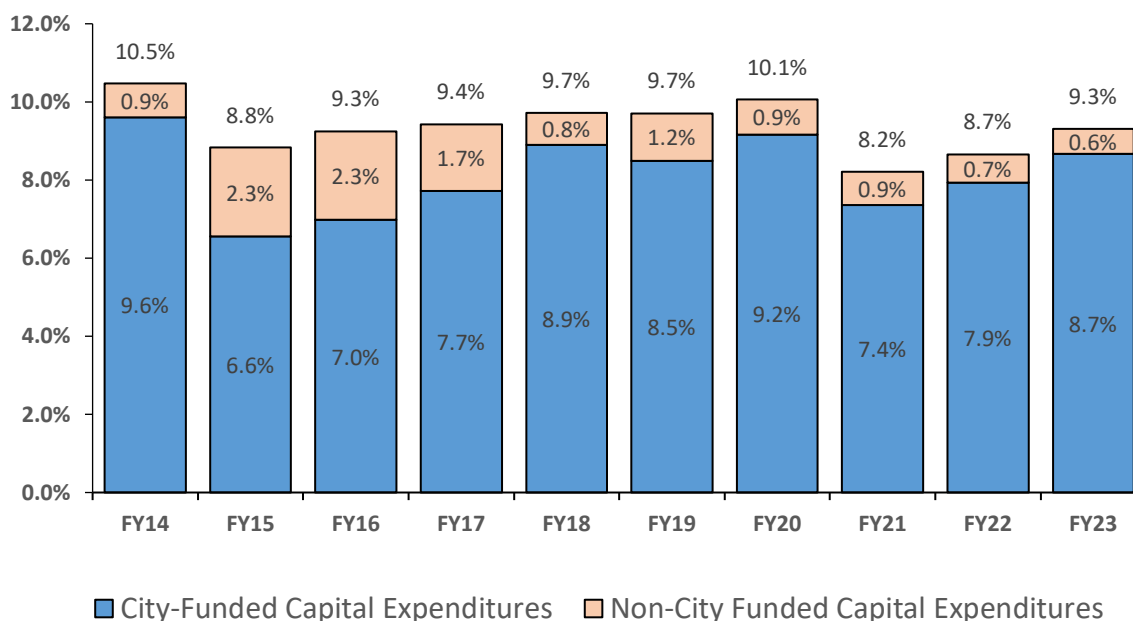


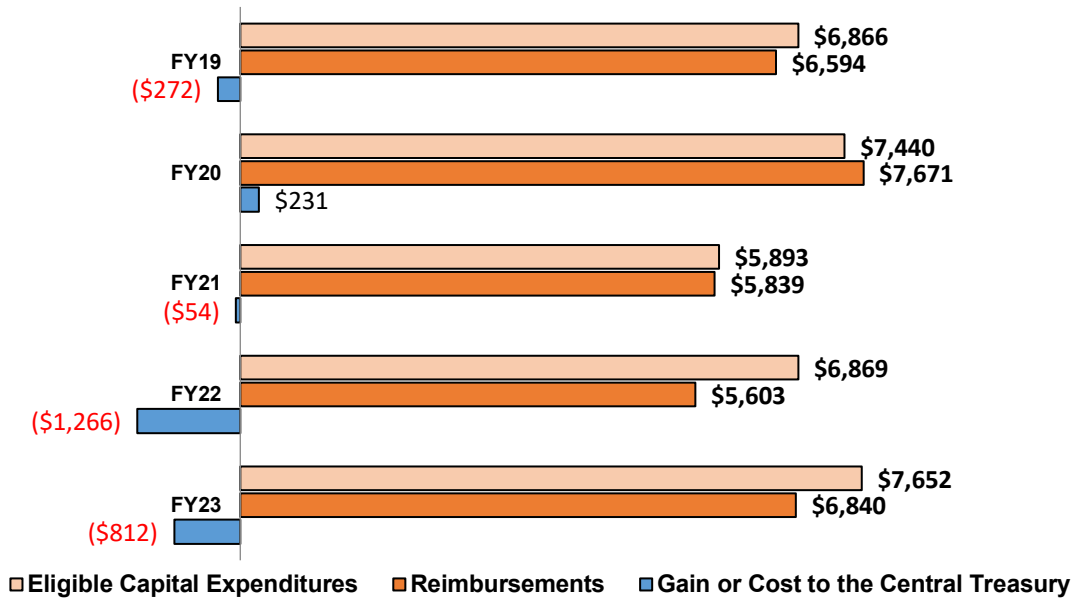
Table 14. Reimbursements to the NYC Central Treasury, FYTD, 2014 – 2023

| (\$ in millions) | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 | Total |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| GO | \$1,712 | \$382 | \$609 | \$2,468 | \$1,994 | \$882 | \$2,762 | \$1,082 | \$1,532 | \$2,884 | \$16,307 |
| NY Water | 1,243 | 1,074 | 1,030 | 1,095 | 1,223 | 1,318 | 1,516 | 1,312 | 1,251 | 1,296 | 12,358 |
| TFA | 3,129 | 2,933 | 3,302 | 2,450 | 3,762 | 4,159 | 3,106 | 3,286 | 2,820 | 2,660 | 31,608 |
| City-Funded Sub-total | 6,084 | 4,389 | 4,941 | 6,013 | 6,979 | 6,359 | 7,384 | 5,680 | 5,603 | 6,840 | 60,273 |
| TFA Building Aid | 0 | 883 | 832 | 0 | 0 | 235 | 287 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 2,395 |
| FYTD Total | \$6,084 | \$5,272 | \$5,773 | \$6,013 | \$6,979 | \$6,594 | \$7,671 | \$5,838 | \$5,603 | \$6,840 | \$62,668 |
| YTD Reimbursable Capital Expenditures | \$5,811 | \$5,128 | \$5,558 | \$5,772 | \$6,607 | \$6,866 | \$7,440 | \$5,893 | \$6,869 | \$7,652 | \$63,596 |
| YTD Reimbursements Less YTD Reimbursable Capital Expenditures | \$273 | \$144 | \$215 | \$241 | \$372 | (\$272) | \$231 | (\$55) | \$1,266 | (\$812) | (\$928) |
| YTD Reimbursements as a % of YTD Reimbursable Capital Expenditures | 104.7% | 102.8% | 103.9% | 104.2% | 105.6% | 96.0% | 103.1% | 99.1% | 81.6% | 89.4% | 98.5% |
| YTD Reimbursements as a % of YTD Total Receipts | 9.5% | 8.0% | 8.1% | 8.8% | 9.7% | 8.6% | 9.6% | 7.2% | 6.5% | 7.2% | 8.2% |

FYTD23 eligible capital expenditures exceeded reimbursements by \$812 million, or 10.6%. Over the long term, capital expenditures and reimbursements offset each other. Over the past ten FYTD periods, they have been closely paired, with capital expenditures exceeding reimbursements by 1.5%.

Chart 16. Bond-Funded Reimbursements for Eligible Capital Expenditures, FYTD, 2019 – 2023

(\$ in millions)



Financings

In FY23, the City plans to issue almost \$7.7 billion in bonds. The City issued \$6.5 billion in GO and TFA FTS bonds for new money capital purposes in FYTD23, leaving \$1.2 billion of issuance planned for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Table 15. FY23 New Money GO, TFA FTS, and TFA BARBs Issuance

| \$ in millions | Projected New Money Issuance | Actual New Money Issuance | Remaining New Money Issuance |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| GO | \$3,915 | \$2,725 | \$1,190 |
| TFA FTS | \$3,800 | \$3,800 | \$0 |
| Total | \$7,715 | \$6,525 | \$1,190 |

Projected bond issuance is based on OMB's April 2023 Executive Budget.

Three bond sales closed in 3Q23. The first transaction was a refunding sale of over \$1.2 billion of TFA FTS bonds. The refunding sale included almost \$1.1 billion of tax-exempt fixed rate bonds and \$118 million of taxable fixed rate bonds. The refunding achieved \$184.5 million in budget savings, or about \$162 million on a present-value basis. The second transaction was a refunding sale of \$688 million of tax-exempt fixed rate GO bonds. The refunding achieved \$37.1 million in budget savings, or about \$32.9 million on a present-value basis. The third transaction was a new money sale of nearly \$1.3 billion of TFA FTS bonds. The transaction included \$950 million tax-exempt fixed rate bonds and \$300 million of taxable fixed rate bonds.

Table 16. GO, TFA FTS, and TFA BARBs Bond Issuance, FYTD23

(\$ in millions)

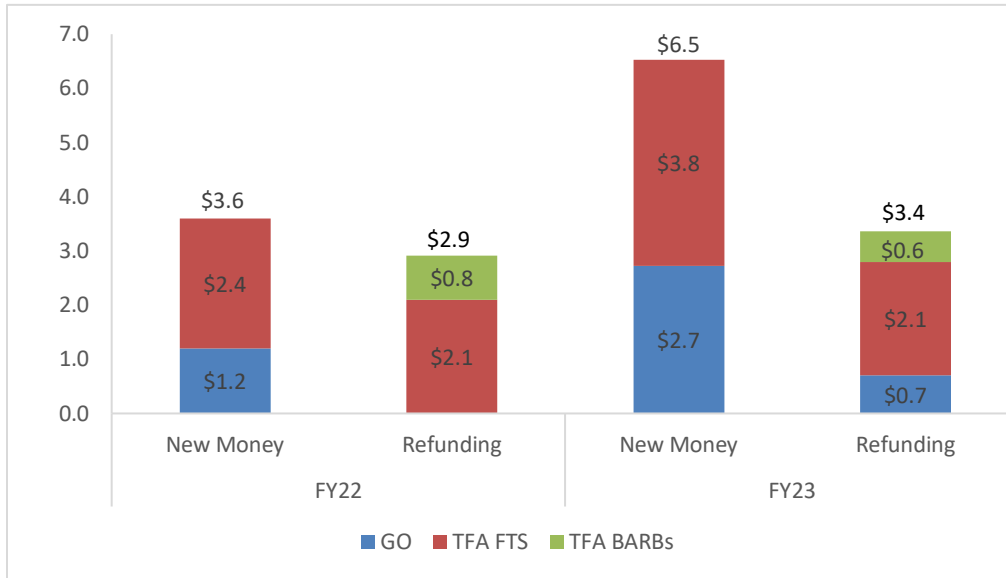
| Closing Date | Deal | Purpose | TE Fixed | TX Fixed | TE Variable | Total Par |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 07/28/2022 | TFA BARBs Series S-1 | Refunding | \$492 | \$71 | \$0 | \$564 |
| 08/02/2022 | TFA FTS 2023 Series A | New Money | \$950 | \$300 | \$0 | \$1,250 |
| 09/07/2022 | TFA FTS 2023 Series BC | Refunding | \$867 | \$67 | \$0 | \$934 |
| 09/08/2022 | GO 2023 Series A | New Money | \$950 | \$125 | \$300 | \$1,375 |
| 10/18/2022 | GO 2023 Series B | New Money | \$950 | \$400 | \$0 | \$1,350 |
| 11/03/2022 | TFA FTS 2023 Series D | New Money | \$950 | \$350 | \$0 | \$1,300 |
| 02/28/2023 | TFA FTS 2023 Series E | Refunding | \$1,078 | \$118 | \$0 | \$1,196 |
| 03/14/2023 | GO 2023 Series CD | Refunding | \$688 | \$0 | \$0 | \$688 |
| 03/23/2023 | TFA FTS 2023 Series F | New Money | \$950 | \$300 | \$0 | \$1,250 |

The table excludes conversions and re-offerings.

As shown in the following chart, in FYTD23 the City issued \$9.9 billion in new money and refunding bonds, compared to \$6.5 billion at the same time last year.

Chart 17. GO, TFA FTS, and TFA BARBs Issues, FYTD22 & FYTD23

(\$ in billions)



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