

*Initial*

**SFY 2019-20 Enacted Budget  
County Impact Report**



**NYSAC**<sup>®</sup>

NEW YORK STATE  
ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

April 1, 2019

Charles H. Nesbitt, President

Stephen J. Acquario, Executive Director

Executive Summary ..... 3  
Changes in Taxation .....5  
Direct Local Government Assistance, Aid and Incentives to Municipalities (AIM) .....5  
Property Tax Cap .....7  
Triggers for Potential Sweeping Cuts .....7  
State Spending by Functional Areas..... 8  
Aging ..... 8  
Agriculture ..... 8  
State and Municipal Facilities (SAM)..... 11  
Community Colleges ..... 11  
Criminal Justice System ..... 12  
Early Childhood Development and Children with Special Needs ..... 13  
Economic Development..... 13  
Elections..... 13  
Energy ..... 14  
Environment ..... 14  
Gaming and VLT Revenue Sharing ..... 16  
Human Services ..... 16  
Judiciary and Court Related Matters ..... 17  
Labor ..... 18  
Legalize Adult-Use Recreational Marijuana ..... 18  
Medicaid and Health Care ..... 19  
Public Health ..... 21  
Real Property Services ..... 22  
Shared Services ..... 22  
Transportation ..... 22  
Veterans ..... 22

## Executive Summary

This summary outlines several key areas of impact to county governments that were included in the final enacted SFY 2019-20 State Budget.

### Notable Reforms, Initiatives and Appropriations:

1. Repeals ESCO Sales Tax Exemption - Repealing the exemption is expected to increase local sales tax collections outside of New York City by up to \$46 million on a full annual basis, with about \$38 million accruing to counties before regular sales tax sharing arrangements.
2. Internet Marketplace Fairness – The final budget adopts the Governor’s statutory proposal that requires large internet marketplaces to collect sales tax for all vendors that use their platform. The state has also implemented administrative changes to its tax collection procedures for internet purchases that will generate new revenues for the state and localities. The State estimates counties will derive about \$175 million in new revenue from these combined actions (before sales tax sharing). Additionally, a portion of this new revenue will be withheld by the state for state funding purposes (see AIM below).
3. AIM – The State eliminates \$59.2 million in AIM payments to towns and villages where the state AIM payment was less than 2 percent of their expenditures. Counties will not be required to make direct payments to the towns and villages impacted in their county, but AIM payments will be restored. To do this, the state will withhold county sales taxes beginning in June in a sufficient amount to fully reimburse the lost AIM payments for the impacted towns and villages within each county. The State will make the first payment to towns in December 2019, and in December each year thereafter. For villages, the first payment will be made by the state in May 2020 and each May thereafter. We do not yet know when the withholding will commence.
4. The SFY 2019-20 budget includes a series of election reforms as well as appropriations (both operating and capital) to assist counties with implementing these reforms along with early voting.
  - The enacted budget includes \$10 million for early voting operating costs and \$14.7 million for the purchase of electronic poll books, on-demand ballot printers and cybersecurity software.
  - Poll hours must be open from 6am to 9pm for primary elections.
  - The State Board of Elections will promulgate minimum security standards for any electronic device or system to which it is connected to.
  - Employees may without a loss of pay be granted up to three hours at the beginning or end of their shift to vote. The employer may designate, unless the request is mutually agreed upon. The employer must post at the work place a notice setting forth the provisions of this benefit.
5. Bail Reform, Speedy Trial and Discovery. The enacted budget includes language (beginning with Part JJJ of the Revenue bill) to reform bail, discovery and speedy trials. The effective date of this legislation is January 1, 2020. Arresting officers must release individuals under non-monetary conditions and issue an appearance ticket unless an individual is charged with a felony, a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, or if an individual was convicted of a violent felony within the last five years. Section 4 of Part JJJ of the Revenue bill outlines the various crimes in which the arrestee can be held with bail.

The enacted budget also contains the following:

- 1) Omits an expansion of the Bottle Bill.
- 2) Omits a provision to legalize adult-use cannabis.
- 3) Includes a provision to make the property tax cap permanent.
- 4) Includes the executive budget proposal of \$15 million to address the unmet needs of seniors.
- 5) Includes a provision to allow for local offices of the aging to create a private pay program to allow additional participants to partake in programming offered by the county.
- 6) Includes \$33.243 million for local agricultural programs.
- 7) Enacts a statewide ban on plastic bags. The legislative body of any county and city can impose a fee on paper carryout bags to take effect on or after March 1, 2020. The paper bag fee cannot apply to customers using SNAP, WIC, or other programs used as full or partial payment.
- 8) Includes an additional \$4 million for TANF Youth Employment, bringing the total appropriation to \$44 million.
- 9) Includes an additional \$50 million for indigent legal defense expansion to the remaining counties to comply with the Hurrell-Harring settlement. The Governor's budget proposal of a one-year restriction on payments for county reimbursement was not included in the enacted budget.
- 10) Includes \$3.735 million for the Joseph P. Dwyer Veteran Peer to Peer Support Program and an additional \$300,000 for a NYC pilot project.
- 11) Includes a 10% TANF cut for NYC
- 12) Includes a reduction in the Article 6 reimbursement from 36% to 20% for NYC only.
- 13) Tax on Vapor Products. There is a 20% sales and compensating use tax levied at the point of retail sale and manufacturers for vaping products. Vaping product dealers must also register with the state and be licensed by the NYS Commissioner of Health to sell vapor products.
- 14) Includes \$3.75 million for jail-based SUD treatment programs; \$1 million for additional services and expenses of jail-based SUD; \$2 million for NYC to hire additional substance abuse and intervention specialists; and \$1.5 million for the office of the substance abuse ombudsman.
- 15) Proposals for prevailing wage changes were omitted from this budget.
- 16) CHIPS and Marchiselli aid are level from prior year's funding. Extreme Weather repair (\$65 million proposal) was not included in the capital budget bill, however, legislative leaders stated that there will be a supplemental capital bill passed within in the next few weeks. There are indications, and NYSAC will advocate for, the Extreme Weather repair funding to be included in this supplement.
- 17) There will be \$500 million in new funding for clean water infrastructure projects.

Opportunities for Continued Advocacy:

- 1) **PINS Reform-** The final SFY 2018-19 State Budget did not include a provision to fast track the elimination of state reimbursement for adjudicated PINS youth to take affect with the passage of this budget. However, beginning January 1, 2020, counties will no longer receive reimbursement for costs associated with PINS youth.
- 2) **Market Based Judgment Interest Rate-** Lower the 9% to current federal rate. This proposal was not included in the final budget, however, NYSAC support legislative initiatives to lower judgement interest rates. We will be working with the legislature to advance this proposal post-budget.

## Changes in Taxation

### **Key Revenue Items that Will Impact Counties**

#### *Marketplace Fairness - Internet Sales Tax Collections*

After three years, the Governor's proposal to update New York's sales tax collection process to ensure that sales taxes owed on internet transactions are collected has passed. The new provisions will become effective June 1, 2019. The internet fairness proposal requires large internet marketplace providers to collect sales tax on behalf of all vendors that use their platform and remit these sales taxes to the state. On a full annual basis, the state estimates that as much as \$280 million in local sales tax could be collected through this "marketplace" fairness change – DOB estimates \$158 million for all local governments (most of this will accrue to counties, but before any sales tax sharing) and \$122 million for New York City.

The final budget also includes the creation of a New York City Business District fund where sales tax will be diverted annually from the local share of New York City sales tax (\$170 million), as well as a portion of state sales tax (\$150 million) to support the MTA capital plan.

#### *Administrative Actions Related to Wayfair Supreme Court Decision – **Effect. Jan. 2019***

In addition, the recent *Wayfair v South Dakota* Supreme Court decision clarified that states do have the right to collect sales tax on internet transactions initiated in their state under most circumstances (there are safe harbor provisions for small retailers that will protect them from having to collect sales tax). Due to the *Wayfair* decision, New York State made administrative changes in January 2019 that required internet-based vendors selling into the state to start collecting and remitting sales taxes if they met certain sales thresholds (\$300,000 in sales and they conduct more than 100 transactions into the state). These administrative provisions are estimated to bring in as much as \$110 million annually in currently uncollected local sales tax – DOB estimates \$62 million for all local governments and \$48 million for New York City.

The state budget will divert \$59.2 million of the "new" county sales tax revenues expected to be generated from the combined state actions to reimburse towns and villages in an amount equal to what they lost in State AIM payments. The State will make the first such payment in December 2019 for towns and each December thereafter. For villages, the first payment will be made by the state in May 2020 and each May thereafter. We do not yet know when these recurring withholdings will occur.

Under the provisions of the budget, once the funds are diverted they lose their identity as county sales tax dollars and, therefore, are not available for purposes of existing sales tax sharing arrangements. This means that the net fiscal impact of the AIM diversion is slightly reduced for counties that share sales tax because in the absence of this provision a portion of the diverted funds would have been shared anyway and not available to the county.

The total local fiscal impact of the state sales tax law changes and administrative actions is \$390 million. This represents about 2.2 percent of the total local sales tax collected in 2018. For counties, the estimated share of this "new" internet sales tax revenue is about \$175 million according to estimates from the Governor (this is 2.1 percent of total county sales tax before any sharing). When the \$59 million is deducted to account for the AIM diversion the remaining amount represents about 1.6 percent of the total county sales tax collected in 2018. The net

fiscal impact by county will vary depending on the amount withheld to satisfy AIM restoration payments and their existing sales tax sharing arrangements. Based on current projections, a small number of counties will likely see a minimal net fiscal benefit on a full annual basis, but others will see important revenue gains. However, NYSAC projects that as many as 22 counties will experience a net loss in the 2020 calendar year due to the diversion of a full year of town AIM restorations and a partial year of village AIM restorations combined with only a partial year of new internet sales tax collections.

The chart below provides an estimated breakdown of how the additional revenue would accrue for local governments in the aggregate. The chart utilizes NYS Division of Budget estimates of \$390 million being generated for all local governments from the combined actions described above. Based on historic local sales tax shares and the interaction of sales tax sharing arrangements on the net impact for each municipality, NYSAC estimates the following:

<b>Projected Internet Sales Tax for Local Governments</b>		
<b>Local Share Breakdown</b>		<b>DOB Estimate of \$390M from Internet Changes</b>
<b>Local Entity</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	
City of New York	44%	\$170M
<b>Counties</b> <i>(before sales tax sharing)</i>	33%	\$130M
AIM Restoration	15%	\$59M
Other local Governments - <i>Cities (that preempt), school districts, etc.</i>	8%	\$31M
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$390,000,000</b>

*Elimination of the Energy Services Company Sales Tax Exemption*

The Executive Budget proposed to eliminate the sales tax exemption for gas and electric service associated with gas and electricity purchased from an energy service company (ESCO). The exemption is applied on the transportation, transmission or delivery of gas and electricity when it is sold separately from the commodity.

Repealing the exemption is expected to increase local sales tax collections outside of New York City by up to \$46 million on a full annual basis, with about \$38 million accruing to counties before regular sales tax sharing arrangements. New York City eliminated their local sales tax exemption in 2009.

**Direct Local Government Assistance, Aid and Incentives to Municipalities (AIM)**

The enacted State Budget eliminates \$59.2 million in state funding to any municipality where this funding represented less than two percent of their total expenditures, which includes more than 1,250 towns and villages. These cuts are backfilled with county sales tax revenues that will be held by the Office of the State Comptroller.

Counties will not be required to make direct payments to the towns and villages impacted in their county, but the state will withhold county sales taxes beginning in June in a sufficient amount to fully reimburse the lost AIM payments for the impacted towns and villages within each county. The State will make the first payment to towns in December 2019, and in December each year thereafter. For villages, the first payment will be made by the state in May 2020 and each May thereafter. We do not yet know when the withholding will commence.

## Property Tax Cap

The final budget makes the property tax cap permanent.

## Triggers for Potential Sweeping Cuts

The final budget includes language that requires the budget director to develop a plan for submittal to the Legislature if the state financial plan is “...reasonably anticipated...” to end the fiscal year with an imbalance of \$500 million or more. The plan would allow the budget director to cut up to 1 percent in state operating funds (an amount not to exceed \$1.02 billion). The legislature would have 30 days to enact their own plan. The following types of appropriations would be exempt from reduction in any plan prepared by the budget director and/or any plan adopted by the legislature:

- public assistance payments for families and individuals and payments for eligible aged, blind and disabled persons related to supplemental social security;
- any reductions that would violate federal law;
- payments of debt service and related expenses for which the state is constitutionally obligated to pay debt service or is contractually obligated to pay debt service, subject to an appropriation, including where the state has a contingent contractual obligation; and
- payments the state is obligated to make pursuant to court orders or judgments.

## State Spending by Functional Areas

Below is an interim analysis of State Fiscal Year 2020 Budget that impacts counties. NYSAC will continue to review the specific language of the new policies and spending programs.

### Aging

The enacted budget authorizes a private pay program for programs administered by the State Office for the Aging (NYSOFA). NYSOFA will be authorized to expand access to programs to those above the 400% of the Federal poverty limit who chose to purchase these services using private funding. Counties would have the option to opt-in to this program. Counties would be required to annually report to the NYSOFA the unmet need, if any, for all programs and services offered, the number of participants that privately paid for each program, the rates participants were charged, and how the unmet need for programs or services offered by the local office for the aging were affected by revenue from the private pay protocol. The first annual report must be sent in by July 1, 2021 and shall be updated and reissued on an annual basis thereafter. (Part V, HMM Bill)

#### *EISEP Services*

The enacted budget provides an additional \$15 million for EISEP services through local Offices for the Aging to address the unmet needs of the elderly. The enacted budget includes the Governor's exemption of the 25% local maintenance of effort match. (Aid to Localities, Office for the Aging)

### Agriculture

#### *Make Technical Changes to the Farm Workforce Retention Credit*

The final budget amends the farm workforce retention credit to allow the credit for the same farming activities eligible for the farmers school tax credit. State Tax Law currently provides a farm workforce retention credit to individuals and corporations that is equal to \$250–\$600 per employee, depending on the taxable year for which the credit is claimed. In recognition of the increasing diversity of agriculture, the budget expands the credit to additional farming operations that are currently eligible to receive the farmers' school tax credit, such as cider production and Christmas tree farming. Employers will receive a credit of \$500 per eligible farm employee in tax year 2019. (Aid to Localities, page 25)

#### *Expand Access to New York-Grown Agricultural Products*

The SFY2019-20 budget includes \$33.243 million for local agricultural initiatives and \$20 million for non-point source pollution control, farmland preservation, and other agricultural programs. (Aid to Localities, page 25)

SFY 2019-20 Enacted Budget: County Impact Summary

<b>Agriculture Grant Programs</b>	<b>2018/19 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>2019/20 Enacted Budget</b>
Ag. Child Care (Migrant)	\$9,275,000	\$9,275,000
Core Diagnostic Lab	\$5,425,000	\$4,839,000
Quality Milk (Mastitis)	\$1,174,000	\$1,174,000
NYS Cattle Health Assurance	\$360,000	\$360,000
Johnes Disease	\$480,000	\$480,000
Rabies Prevention	\$610,000	\$350,000
Avian Disease	\$302,000	\$252,000
Farm Family Assistance	\$872,000	\$872,000
Geneva Experiment Station – Hop Testing	\$300,000	\$400,000
State Seed Inspection Program	\$0	\$0
Golden Nematode	\$62,000	\$62,000
Future Farmers of America	\$842,000	\$842,000
Ag in Classroom	\$380,000	\$380,000
Ass'n of Ag Educators	\$416,000	\$416,000
NYS Apple Growers Association	\$750,000	\$750,000
Wine / Grape Foundation	\$1,023,000	\$1,079,000
Farm Viability Institute	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000
Pro Dairy*	\$150,000	\$370,000
Cornell - Pro Dairy	\$1,201,000	\$1,201,000
Agriculture Domestic Arts	\$500,000	\$500,000
TASTE NY Program	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
School Local Food Program Competitive Fund	\$750,000	\$750,000
Maple Producers Association**	\$225,000	\$288,000
Tractor Rollover Program	\$250,000	\$250,000
NYS Apple Research and Development Program	\$500,000	\$500,000
Cornell Maple Research	\$125,000	\$125,000
FVI Berry Industry Programs	\$60,000	\$60,000
Cornell Berry Research	\$260,000	\$260,000
Christmas Tree Farmers Assn	\$125,000	\$125,000
NY Corn and Soybean Growers	\$75,000	\$75,000
Cornell Honeybee Research	\$150,000	\$150,000
Cornell Onion Research	\$50,000	\$70,000

SFY 2019-20 Enacted Budget: County Impact Summary

<b>Agriculture Grant Programs</b>	<b>2018/19 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>2019/20 Enacted Budget</b>
Cornell Vegetable Research	\$100,000	\$100,000
Cornell Veterans to Farms	\$115,000	\$115,000
Cornell Farm Labor Compliance	\$200,000	\$200,000
Cornell Farmer Muck Boot Camp	\$0	\$0
Long Island Deer Fence Grants	\$200,000	\$0
Eastern Equine Encephalitis	\$175,000	\$0
FVI – Dairy Profit Teams	\$220,000	\$0
Genesee Livingston Steuben Wyoming Ag. Acade	\$100,000	\$0
Long Island Farm Bureau	\$100,000	\$0
Island Harvest	\$20,000	\$0
North Country Vaccine Prog.	\$25,000	\$0
North County Farm to School	\$300,000	\$0
North Country Ag Academy	\$200,000	\$0
Northern NY Ag Development	\$600,000	\$300,000
NYS Turfgrass Assn.	\$150,000	\$150,000
Wood Products Council	\$100,000	\$0
Farmers Market Federation	\$138,000	\$138,000
Senior Farmers Market Nutrition	\$500,000	\$0
Farm to Table Trail	\$50,000	\$0
School Gardening Programs	\$100,000	\$0
State Brewers Association	\$75,000	\$75,000
NY Cider Association	\$75,000	\$75,000
State Distillers Guild	\$75,000	\$75,000
Chautauqua Beekeepers Association	\$0	\$0
Cornell Sheep Farming Program	\$0	\$0
Cornell Hard Cider Research	\$200,000	\$200,000
American Farmland Trust	\$400,000	\$400,000
Cornell Concord Grape Research	\$300,000	\$250,000
Cornell - Salmonella Dublin Bacteria	\$200,000	\$200,000
NY State Fair - Wool Center	\$25,000	\$0
Teens for Food Justice	\$0	\$20,000
Red Hook Farms Initiative	\$0	\$40,000
Met Council Kosher Food Network	\$0	\$50,000
Harvest NY	\$0	\$600,000
Promote agricultural economic development***	\$0	\$1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$34,435,000</b>	<b>\$33,243,000</b>

\*The Budget Director may transfer up to \$150,000 of this appropriation to State Operations for programs including administration of dairy profit teams

\*\*Includes a \$63,000 grant for the Maple Wagon

\*\*\*Appropriation includes but is not limited to farmland viability and up to \$500,000 for the Cornell University Maple Program at Arnot Forest. The Budget Director may transfer the full appropriation to

## State and Municipal Facilities (SAM)

The budget re-appropriate \$1.9 billion of \$2.4 billion authorized in prior years. There is no new funding for this program in the budget.

This program was created to fund capital costs of construction, improvement, rehabilitation or reconstruction of facilities owned by eligible entities (including the state and any municipal entity, among other public entities). This funding can also be used for the acquisition of capital assets with a useful life of not less than 10 years.

Road construction, off ramps, and similar transportation infrastructure has also received funding through this program. In addition, projects related to county-owned properties such as parks, airports, memorials, arts and cultural facilities, and arenas have been funded. Priority will be given to projects that meet certain economic development goals that will create or retain jobs. Project awards have ranged from \$50,000 to over \$10 million.

This program is controlled by state elected representatives and the Governor. While much of this money has not yet been paid out a large portion of it may already be obligated for previously approved projects. We urge county leaders to compile lists of appropriate potential projects and equipment needs and work with your state elected representatives and the Governor’s Office to secure funding for your projects.

## Community Colleges

Funding for Community College state aid was increased from the prior year. The chart below highlights these changes.

Community College Funding – SFY 2019-20 Proposed			
Description	SFY 2018-19 Enacted	SFY 2019-20 Adopted	Difference
State Base Aid	\$453,484,000	\$453,893,000	\$409,000
Next Gen Job Linkage	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
Rental Aid	\$11,579,000	\$11,579,000	\$0
Contract Courses and Workforce	\$1,880,000	\$1,880,000	\$0
High Need Degrees	\$1,692,000	\$1,692,000	\$0
Child Care	\$2,099,000	\$2,099,000	\$0
Low Enrollment Assistance	\$940,000	\$940,000	\$0
Family Empowerment Pilot	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Apprenticeship/EOC	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
SUNY Orange bridge	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL STATE FUNDING</b>	<b>\$477,774,000</b>	<b>\$481,183,000</b>	<b>\$3,409,000</b>

The final budget includes roughly \$3.4 million more than last year in funding for additional operating services and expenses of community colleges (roughly \$12 million above the Governor’s proposal). It also provides language that will ensure no community college shall receive less than 98% of the base aid funding that it had received in the 2018-19 community college fiscal year.

## Criminal Justice System

### *Legal Assistance and Representation for Indigent Parolees<sup>i</sup>*

The SFY 2019-20 budget includes \$600,000 for counties (other than NYC) for costs associated with the provision of legal assistance and representation to indigent parolees.

There is also an appropriation of \$950,000 for legal assistance and representation for veterans civil or criminal legal services. A plan must be approved by the Temporary President of the Senate and Director of Budget.

### *Pre-Trial Justice Reform Act*

The enacted budget includes language to reform bail, discovery and speedy trials. The effective date of this legislation is January 1, 2020. Arresting officers must release individuals under non-monetary conditions and issue an appearance ticket unless an individual is charged with a felony, a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, or if an individual was convicted of a violent felony within the last five years. Section 4 of Part JJJ of the Revenue bill outlines the various crimes in which the arrestee can be held with bail.

### *Comprehensive Reentry Package to Improve Outcomes for Formerly Incarcerated Individuals*

The budget enacts legislation that removes barriers to reentry such as:

- Amending occupational licensing laws to remove mandatory bans on applicants with criminal convictions;
- Amending VTL law to remove six-month mandatory drivers' license suspension for non-driving related offenses;
- Amending public officers' law to protect the release of mugshots under freedom of information law;
- Amending criminal procedure law and executive law to prevent the use in a civil context of past arrest information that did not result in a conviction;
- Amending corrections law to provide for consideration of compassionate release for older incarcerated individuals facing health issues exacerbated by age.

(Part II of PPGG Bill)

### *Reduces Certain Misdemeanor Sentences to 364 Days*

This state budget reduces the maximum potential sentence for class A misdemeanors by one day, changing the maximum sentence for misdemeanors from one year to 364 days. Anyone convicted of a misdemeanor and sentenced to jail for 365 days will automatically have their sentence reduced to 364 days. This legislation will take effect immediately. (Part 00, PPGG Bill)

### *Raise the Age*

The State Budget includes an additional \$100 million for raise the age-related expenses. The total appropriation is \$200 million and \$54 million in re-appropriations. Counties will be required to submit an updated fiscal plan or new plan any time after April 1, 2019 in order to be eligible to receive reimbursements. (Aid to Localities, Raise the Age)

## Early Childhood Development and Children with Special Needs

The enacted budget includes \$173.2 million for early intervention.

### *Provider Rate Increase*

*The enacted budget referenced an increase in the provider rate, but this did not require legislative action. The rate increase can be made through administrative action and we anticipate that the state will move forward with this proposal.*

## Economic Development

### *Expand the Employee Training Incentive Program (ETIP) Credit*

The budget expands the ETIP credit to include employers' in-house training, as well as to include software development and clean energy internships, with the goal of strengthening the current program and providing more opportunities for training.

### *Create the New York State Employer-Provided Child Care Credit*

The budget creates a new credit equal to 100 percent of the Federal credit for employers who provide child and dependent care facilities to their employees with the goal of enhancing the opportunity for employers to provide quality child care services to their employees.

### *Create the Employer Recovery Hiring Tax Credit*

The State Budget creates a new credit for employers of up to \$2,000 for each person in drug abuse recovery that they employ with the goal of incentivizing the hiring of individuals who have successfully completed substance abuse disorder treatment and affording new job opportunities to a vulnerable population.

### *Establish New York as a Leader in Hemp Production*

The final budget contains \$9.8 million for a medical cannabis program.

### *Round Seven of Market NY*

The budget includes \$7 million in competitive funding through the Market NY initiative to support tourism marketing plans and projects that best demonstrate regional collaboration among counties to promote regional attractions.

### *Create a Database of Deals*

The SFY 2019-20 enacted budget includes \$500,000 for the creation of an on-line database for economic development projects but rejected the Article VII budget language. (Capital Projects, page 99)

## Elections

The enacted budget includes \$10 million in funding to implement early voting (Aid to Localities) and \$14.7 million in capital appropriations for reimbursement of electronic poll books, associated software, on-demand ballot printers and cyber security software required to implement early voting. The reimbursement shall be apportioned based on the number of registered voters in a county. (Aid to Localities, page 348; Capital Projects, Page 106)

The enacted budget also includes a series of additional voting reforms. It requires the State Board of Elections to promulgate minimum security standards for any electronic device, and any network or system to which the electronic poll book is connected to. The State Board of Elections must also promulgate regulations on which devices are permitted. The State BOE will also promulgate regulations for minimum redundancy procedures to ensure a list of registration records is available that provides necessary information in a compressed format to ensure voting continues if the electronic poll book becomes unavailable.

Furthermore, the budget allows employees 3 hours paid time off for voting on election day. The employee shall be allowed time off for voting only at the beginning or end of his/her work shift, as the employer may designate unless it is mutually agreed upon. If the employee requires working time off to vote, the employee shall notify the employer not less than two working days before election day that they require time off to vote. Employers must post in the workplace, where it can be seen by all employees, a notice setting forth this provision. The notice must be kept posted until the close of the polls on election day.

Lastly, the enacted budget includes a provision mandating that all polls be open from 6am to 9pm to allow for voting during primary elections.

## Energy

### *Extend the Clean Heating Fuel Credit for Three Years*

This budget extends the sunset dates for the corporate and personal income tax credits for purchasing bio heating fuel for residential purposes until January 1, 2023. The credit is equal to \$.01 per percent of biodiesel fuel not to exceed 20 cents per gallon, purchased by the taxpayer. This extension supports the use of clean energy in homes.

## Environment

*Advance the Climate Leadership Act—Omitted from the budget.*

*Expand the “Bottle Bill” to Include Additional Beverage Containers—Omitted.*

### *Extends the Waste Tire Fee*

The budget extends the Waste Tire Fee to December 31, 2022. This \$2.50 fee, which has been in place since 2003, funds the abatement of waste tire sites and supports Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) employees involved in solid and hazardous waste cleanup activities. (Part E of the TED Bill)

### *Clean Water Infrastructure*

In FY 2018, the State enacted the Clean Water Infrastructure Act to invest \$2.5 billion in drinking water infrastructure and source water protection actions over five years. The final budget contains \$500 million in new funding for clean water infrastructure projects. The budget allocates \$350 million from the \$2.5 billion of clean water funds approved in the 2017 budget that was not explicitly directed to specific programs. \$200 million of the old money is added to the Environmental Facilities Corporation to help local governments complete water and wastewater projects. New language included in the budget allows these funds to be used to

address emerging contaminants. The budget also adds \$50 million for lead service line replacement programs.

### *Ban Single Use Plastic Bags*

The final budget institutes a statewide ban on single-use plastic bags. The legislative body of any county and city can impose a fee on paper carryout bags to take effect on or after March 1, 2020. The paper bag fee cannot apply to customers using SNAP, WIC, or other programs used as full or partial payment.

The Comptroller will pay 40 percent of the paper bag fee (\$0.02) to the county or city that imposed it for the purpose of purchasing and distributing reusable bags, with priority given to low- and fixed-income communities. Any funds that have not been used for this purpose must be returned to the Comptroller and deposited into the General Fund for the State to purchase and distribute reusable bags. The remaining 60 percent of the fee (\$0.03) is deposited into the state's Environmental Protection Fund.

There are exemptions for several types of plastic bags: bags used to wrap uncooked meat/fish; bags used to package bulk items like produce and bulk candy; bags that contain food sliced or prepared to order; bags used for newspaper delivery; bags sold in bulk at point of sale; trash bags; food storage bags; garment bags; bags prepackaged for sale to a customer; bags used to carry out or deliver restaurant food; and bags provided by a pharmacy to carry prescription drugs. (Part H of the TED Bill)

### *Renew Funding for the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF)*

The final budget continues EPF funding at \$300 million. Appropriations include:

- \$38 million for solid waste programs,
- \$88 million for parks and recreation,
- \$153 million for open space programs, and
- \$21 million for the climate change mitigation and adaptation program.

This investment will provide funding for environmental programs, such as land acquisition, farmland protection, invasive species prevention and eradication, enhanced recreational access, water quality improvement, and an environmental justice agenda.

Sixty percent of the fees collected on plastic bags will also go to the EPF.

### *Organics Recycling*

Effective January 1, 2022, all designated food scraps generators will be required to separate their excess edible food for donation to the maximum extent practicable. This is defined as a person who generates an annual average of two tons of food scraps per week at a single location (e.g. supermarkets, universities, hotels, correctional facilities, entertainment venues, etc.). Generators that are within 25 miles of an organics recycler that has the capacity to accept all of the generator's food scraps must separate, store, and transport them to the recycler. They may also provide for organics recycling on-site.

Generators must submit an annual report to the DEC. Temporary, one-year waivers will be available for some or all of the requirements of this legislation. Incinerators and landfills are

required to take all reasonable precautions not to accept food scraps from generators required to send their food scraps to an organics recycler after January 2, 2022.

DEC will publish on its website a methodology for determining who is a designated food scraps generator, the waiver process, and a list of all generators, recyclers, and transporters. The legislation exempts New York City, hospitals, nursing homes, adult care facilities, and elementary and secondary schools. (Part R of the REV Bill)

## Gaming and VLT Revenue Sharing

The budget authorizes casino gaming revenue sharing funding of:

- \$62 million, in total, for the three commercial casino regions, a slight increase of \$2 million over the prior year (3.3%), and
- \$233 million, in total for the Native American casino gaming regions, a \$47 million increase over the prior year (25%). The increased authorization provides enough capacity to allow for the Seneca Nation to catch up on prior year payments that have been withheld in a dispute with the State. It is still unclear how the Seneca Nation will proceed after losing the arbitration with the state, but budget authority is available for a full repayment.

The chart on below details the differences in appropriations and revenue sharing for both commercial gaming and Native American compact regions.

Commercial Gaming Revenues – SFY 2019-20 Budget Proposal		
Description	SFY 2018-19	SFY 2019-20
Catskill (Hosts & Counties)	\$20 million	\$20 million
Capital District (Hosts & Counties)	\$20 million	\$20 million
Southern Tier (Hosts & Counties)	\$20 million	\$22 million
<b>Total Revenue Sharing</b>	<b>\$60 million</b>	<b>\$62 million</b>

Native American Gaming Compact Revenues – SFY 2019-20 Proposed		
Description	SFY 2018-19	SFY 2019-20
Mohawk (Hosts)	\$15 million	\$15 million
Mohawk (Counties)	\$6 million	\$6 million
Oneida (Hosts)	\$34 million	\$32 million
Oneida (Counties)	\$10 million	\$10 million
Seneca Niagara (Hosts)	\$44 million	\$65 million
Seneca Niagara (Counties)	\$17 million	\$26 million
Seneca Allegany (Hosts)	\$26 million	\$29 million
Seneca Allegany (Counties)	\$9 million	\$12 million
Seneca Buffalo Creek (Hosts)	\$18 million	\$27 million
Seneca Buffalo Creek (Counties)	\$7 million	\$11 million
<b>Total Revenue Sharing</b>	<b>\$186 million</b>	<b>\$233 million</b>

## Human Services

*Reform Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Provisions*

The enacted budget significantly improves upon the original Executive Budget proposal to reduce the placement of PINS in detention and residential settings. The enacted budget restores county reimbursement for PINS preventive services. Non-secure detention will no longer be a viable placement option for PINS youth, however, the ability to place a child in a pre-dispositional foster care placement is preserved. Judges will have the ability to place PINS children into foster care. The new change in law is that the placement into foster care for PINS children is for an initial period of 60 days (this used to be 12 months). The placement may then be extended for one 6-month period. The second permanency hearing can result in an order for one more extension of 4 months. Beyond that, no more extensions to placement unless requested by the Attorney for the Child on behalf of the child.

There's also an addition of "family support services"—community-based services that would help youth (and their families) who are at risk of being adjudicated PINS. At this time, we are unclear about "who" exactly can get funded to deliver family support services, and how much funding will be available.

This change will be effective January 1, 2020. Until then, the current law remains status-quo.

The elimination of PINS foster care reimbursement was included in the 2018-19 enacted budget. (Part K of the ELFA Bill)

#### *Youth Employment*

The budget increased the TANF Youth Employment program by \$4 million to \$44 million.

## Judiciary and Court Related Matters

### *Indigent Defense*

The enacted budget includes a \$204.8 million county aid appropriation to be allocated as follows:

ILS Distributions and Grants - \$81.0 million is allocated for ILS distributions and grants

Hurrell-Harring Settlement (5 counties) - \$23.8 million is allocated for implementation of the Hurrell-Harring settlement, as follows:

- \$19.0 million for the five settlement counties to add staff and other resources needed to comply with caseload/workload standards determined by ILS.
- \$2.0 million to further implement the written plan developed by ILS to improve the quality of indigent defense in the five settlement counties; and
- \$2.8 million to further implement the written plan developed by ILS to provide in person representation of eligible defendants at all arraignments in the five settlement counties.

Statewide Expansion of Hurrell-Harring Reforms (52 counties) – the budget provides \$100 million to implement arraignment, caseload/workload standards, and system improvements. This is a \$50 million increase from last year's budget. (Aid to Localities, Page 922)

Indigent Defense Legal Services Funding					
	Final FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20 Proposed	FY 2019-20 Assembly Proposal	FY 2019-20 Senate Proposal	FY 2019-20 Final Budget
State Operations	\$5.7 million	\$6.1 million	\$6.1 million	\$6.1 million	\$6.1 million
Aid to Localities	\$155.5 million	\$204.8 million	\$207.8 million	\$204.8 million	\$204.8 million
All Funds	\$161.2 million	\$210.9 million	\$213.9 million	\$210.9 million	\$210.9 million

*Indigent Legal Services Fund (ILSF)*

The budget increases fees to enhance Indigent Legal Services Fund (ILSF) revenues by increasing the (1) OCA criminal history records search fee from \$65 to \$95 and increases from \$35 to \$65 the amount of each fee deposited in the Indigent Legal Services Fund (ILSF).

**Labor**

*Janus Related Restrictions of Employee Information on Local Governments*

In 2018 the Governor by Executive Order prohibited State entities from disclosing personal contact information of State employees to outside parties. This was in response to the Janus Supreme Court Case where it was determined that public sector unions were barred from charging “agency fees” to the public employees for whom they negotiate pay increases and benefit bumps if those employees decline to join the union as full members.

This budget codifies the 2018 Executive Order and this disclosure prohibition is extended to county and local governments.

*Extend Binding Arbitration until July 1, 2024*

The Budget extends binding arbitration for public safety unions until July 1, 2024. When public employers and certain unions (primarily those that represent police, fire and other "uniform" employees) reach an impasse in their contractual negotiations, current law provides for a binding arbitration process to settle the dispute. For arbitration involving an automatically fiscally eligible municipality, the binding arbitration panel must weigh the municipality's "ability to pay."

*Training and Employment Professionals*

A breakdown comparing funding totals in the proposed budget to last year can be found at the following link as provided by NYSAC affiliate NYATEP: [www.nyatep.org](http://www.nyatep.org).

**Legalize Adult-Use Recreational Marijuana**

Adult-Use of Recreational Marijuana was not included in the enacted budget.

An analysis of the proposal can be found at [www.nysac.org](http://www.nysac.org).

## Medicaid and Health Care

The budget maintains the global spending cap for Medicaid and extends its provisions through 2021. Total spending growth within the cap is held to 3.6 percent. Most of the across-the-board cuts proposed as part of the Governor's 30-day amendments were restored.

### *Medicaid Rural Transportation Assistance Cut*

\$4 million in transportation assistance was restored in the budget.

### *Medicare Part B co-insurance Realignment*

The Governor's budget proposed aligning Medicaid payments for Medicare Part B co-insurance for ambulance and psychologist services so that the Medicaid payment does not exceed the amount that would otherwise be paid for a non-dual member. The proposal was not adopted.

### *Codifies the Affordable Care Act in State Law*

The Budget codifies a large variety of provision found in the Affordable Care Act into state law in case portions are repealed at the federal level. Items include guaranteed availability for small group coverage, coverage of pre-existing conditions, no cost sharing for preventive care, access to comprehensive health coverage, among other protections. The budget also codifies in state law the NY State of Health Marketplace, that has been implemented under an Executive Order.

### *Study to Review Hospital and Nursing Home Staffing Levels*

The budget requires the Department of Health to conduct a study on how staffing enhancements and other initiatives could be used to improve patient safety and the quality of healthcare service delivery in hospitals and nursing homes. The study is directed to consider minimum staffing levels, other staffing enhancement strategies, and other patient quality improvement initiatives for registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and certified nurse aides to improve the quality of care and patient safety. The report should also analyze fiscal impacts of these strategies.

### *County Medicaid Growth Cap is Maintained*

The budget provides all necessary funds to maintain the zero percent county Medicaid growth cap implemented in 2015. The chart below provides a breakdown of county-by-county savings related to the two county Medicaid costs cap enacted since 2005 based on NYS DOB projections.

SFY 2019-20 Enacted Budget: County Impact Summary

<b>Local Government Savings (SFY 2019-23)</b>					
<b>State Takeover of Local Medicaid Costs (2005 Cap and Growth Takeover)</b>					
	<b>SFY 2019</b>	<b>SFY 2020</b>	<b>SFY 2021</b>	<b>SFY 2022</b>	<b>SFY 2023</b>
Albany	\$35,957,091	\$39,091,519	\$42,323,114	\$45,654,889	\$49,089,948
Allegany	\$6,250,580	\$6,761,693	\$7,288,650	\$7,831,943	\$8,392,079
Broome	\$36,476,312	\$38,835,425	\$41,267,671	\$43,775,316	\$46,360,698
Cattaraugus	\$12,847,503	\$13,784,279	\$14,750,095	\$15,745,851	\$16,772,475
Cayuga	\$12,686,410	\$13,536,456	\$14,412,854	\$15,316,420	\$16,427,996
Chautauqua	\$24,237,676	\$25,991,683	\$27,800,064	\$29,664,505	\$31,586,744
Chemung	\$14,568,215	\$15,663,030	\$16,791,784	\$17,955,529	\$19,155,351
Chenango	\$8,145,848	\$8,715,149	\$9,302,099	\$9,907,244	\$10,531,149
Clinton	\$12,086,674	\$13,017,435	\$13,977,050	\$14,966,413	\$15,986,446
Columbia	\$11,313,827	\$12,018,552	\$12,745,124	\$13,494,219	\$14,266,537
Cortland	\$7,111,399	\$7,652,873	\$8,211,133	\$8,786,699	\$9,380,107
Delaware	\$8,170,538	\$8,701,138	\$9,248,185	\$9,812,192	\$10,393,682
Dutchess	\$53,513,254	\$56,528,430	\$59,637,076	\$62,842,090	\$66,146,460
Erie	\$148,126,356	\$159,406,789	\$171,036,916	\$183,027,576	\$195,389,946
Essex	\$5,400,552	\$5,783,026	\$6,177,356	\$6,583,910	\$7,003,067
Franklin	\$8,279,018	\$8,855,705	\$9,450,270	\$10,063,266	\$10,695,264
Fulton	\$9,232,818	\$9,959,061	\$10,707,818	\$11,479,786	\$12,275,685
Genesee	\$7,064,202	\$7,589,481	\$8,131,044	\$8,689,395	\$9,265,055
Greene	\$8,441,158	\$9,014,780	\$9,606,185	\$10,215,923	\$10,844,564
Hamilton	\$428,454	\$462,313	\$497,221	\$533,211	\$570,317
Herkimer	\$10,711,968	\$11,477,383	\$12,266,526	\$13,080,133	\$13,918,962
Jefferson	\$16,957,769	\$18,120,914	\$19,320,116	\$20,556,493	\$21,831,199
Lewis	\$3,319,076	\$3,583,283	\$3,855,681	\$4,136,524	\$4,426,072
Livingston	\$7,708,558	\$8,243,237	\$8,794,492	\$9,362,836	\$9,948,799
Madison	\$9,256,044	\$9,898,736	\$10,561,351	\$11,244,508	\$11,948,843
Monroe	\$134,111,803	\$143,999,222	\$154,193,150	\$164,703,090	\$175,538,838
Montgomery	\$11,670,438	\$12,413,740	\$13,180,086	\$13,970,187	\$14,784,782
Nassau	\$214,267,995	\$228,375,536	\$242,920,410	\$257,916,176	\$273,376,810
Niagara	\$32,427,809	\$34,886,115	\$37,420,629	\$40,033,713	\$42,727,803
Oneida	\$40,380,700	\$43,410,010	\$46,533,229	\$49,753,267	\$53,073,127
Onondaga	\$87,620,280	\$93,610,546	\$99,786,511	\$106,153,930	\$112,718,739
Ontario	\$13,946,691	\$14,897,864	\$15,878,524	\$16,889,583	\$17,931,986
Orange	\$82,460,963	\$87,303,739	\$92,296,641	\$97,444,323	\$102,751,583
Orleans	\$7,126,684	\$7,612,433	\$8,113,240	\$8,629,571	\$9,161,910
Oswego	\$22,040,919	\$23,518,223	\$25,041,324	\$26,611,640	\$28,230,637
Otsego	\$6,642,592	\$7,183,658	\$7,741,496	\$8,316,627	\$8,909,588
Putnam	\$9,892,880	\$10,506,643	\$11,139,434	\$11,791,841	\$12,464,472
Rensselaer	\$21,590,877	\$23,340,058	\$25,143,463	\$27,002,774	\$28,919,723
Rockland	\$73,375,609	\$77,774,270	\$82,309,289	\$86,984,893	\$91,805,441
St. Lawrence	\$17,339,426	\$18,637,961	\$19,976,750	\$21,357,042	\$22,780,123
Saratoga	\$22,890,386	\$24,387,271	\$25,930,560	\$27,521,690	\$29,162,145
Schenectady	\$35,332,205	\$37,511,830	\$39,759,022	\$42,075,878	\$44,464,556
Schoharie	\$4,527,297	\$4,850,661	\$5,184,049	\$5,527,773	\$5,882,151
Schuyler	\$2,491,123	\$2,688,172	\$2,891,329	\$3,100,784	\$3,316,732
Seneca	\$4,410,769	\$4,738,237	\$5,075,856	\$5,423,941	\$5,782,818
Steuben	\$15,274,987	\$16,370,910	\$17,500,806	\$18,665,728	\$19,866,763
Suffolk	\$256,722,717	\$272,621,288	\$289,012,716	\$305,912,278	\$323,335,726
Sullivan	\$20,810,363	\$22,103,310	\$23,436,338	\$24,810,689	\$26,227,646
Tioga	\$6,416,335	\$6,874,505	\$7,346,878	\$7,833,895	\$8,336,009
Tompkins	\$9,783,789	\$10,468,322	\$11,174,075	\$11,901,707	\$12,651,895
Ulster	\$38,388,074	\$40,736,455	\$43,157,635	\$45,653,872	\$48,227,493
Warren	\$8,576,122	\$9,232,320	\$9,908,859	\$10,606,371	\$11,325,506
Washington	\$11,025,331	\$11,726,986	\$12,450,392	\$13,196,223	\$13,965,175
Wayne	\$16,859,253	\$17,832,469	\$18,835,854	\$19,870,345	\$20,936,905
Westchester	\$151,208,321	\$162,809,864	\$174,771,055	\$187,103,043	\$199,817,323
Wyoming	\$5,379,342	\$5,719,224	\$6,069,643	\$6,430,924	\$6,803,405
Yates	\$3,424,043	\$3,666,319	\$3,916,105	\$4,173,635	\$4,439,149
All Counties	\$1,866,707,423	\$1,994,500,531	\$2,126,255,223	\$2,262,094,304	\$2,402,324,404
New York City	\$1,469,849,011	\$1,682,133,022	\$1,900,997,383	\$2,126,647,463	\$2,359,292,227
Statewide	<b>\$3,336,556,434</b>	<b>\$3,676,633,553</b>	<b>\$4,027,252,606</b>	<b>\$4,388,741,767</b>	<b>\$4,761,616,631</b>

### *Fertility Treatment Coverage Requirement*

The adopted budget will require insurance policies to provide coverage for medically necessary fertility preservation and large group insurance policies offered in New York to provide three cycles of in-vitro fertilization coverage. Applies to policies and contracts issued, renewed, modified, altered, or amended after January 1, 2020.

### *Comprehensive Contraception Coverage Requirement*

The budget enacts the Comprehensive Contraception Coverage Act requiring health insurance policies to include coverage of all FDA-approved contraceptive drugs, devices and products, as well as counseling and other procedures, while not imposing any cost-sharing requirements with respect to this coverage.

## Public Health

### *Article 6 Funding Cuts to NYC*

The enacted budget cuts State Aid Reimbursement to New York City, reducing the percent of reimbursement above the base grant from 36% to 20%. The state projects a total net savings of \$27 million in Fiscal Year 2020 and \$54 million when fully annualized.

### *Lower Blood Lead Levels and Establish Lead-Based Paint Standards*

The enacted budget amends Public Health Law by lowering the blood lead level that constitutes an elevated lead level from ten to five micrograms per deciliter (ug/dL). In addition, the Commissioner of Health is required to promulgate regulations to establish minimum standards for lead-based paint in residential rental properties, and to provide necessary authority to local housing code enforcement agencies to include lead paint hazard control into existing enforcement activities. The final budget includes approximately \$6.8 million in additional reimbursement to municipalities related to the additional work created by the lowering of the definition of elevated BLL from 10 to 5 µg/dL.

### *E-Cigarettes (Vaping) Tax (Part UU, Revenue Bill)*

The SFY 2019-20 budget only includes provisions to tax vapor products and regulate their sale. The enacted budget does not raise the age for the sale of tobacco. The tax will be deposited into the Tobacco Control and Insurance Initiatives Pool and distributed by the Commissioner of Health. This legislation does not raise the age for the sale of tobacco, however, both houses of the legislature have passed legislation A.558-A/S.2833) to raise the age to purchase tobacco products from 18 years old to 21 years old. The Governor has indicated that he will sign this bill.

### *Prison and Jail-Based Substance Use Disorder Services*

The SFY 2019-20 budget includes \$3.75 million to support MAT in local jails; an additional \$1 million for additional services and expenses of jail-based SUD funding; \$2 million for NYC to hire additional substance abuse prevention and intervention specialists; and \$1.5 million for the services and expenses of the office of the independent substance use disorder and mental health ombudsman.

## Real Property Services

### *Assessment and Equalization Rates*

Annually, New York State Office of Real Property Tax Services (ORPTS) calculates equalization rates for each of the state's assessing units (more than 1,200 statewide and mostly a town function). The equalization rate is the ratio of total assessed value (AV, calculated by the local assessor) compared to the municipality's total market value (MV, calculated by ORPTS). Equalization rates help establish the apportionment of taxes each property owner must send to a school district, because school districts stretch over multiple municipal lines. Recently some local reassessments and market changes have caused large equalization rate changes in parts of the State. This sudden shift in property tax apportionment has caused some property owners to experience large increases in their school tax rate even in cases where the school and the municipalities stayed within the tax cap. The following changes are proposed in the Governor's budget to reduce some of this fluctuation and/or property owner "sticker shock."

#### The Budget:

- Provides school districts an option to ameliorate the equalization rate by directing school taxes to be apportioned based upon average property values over either a 3 or 5 year period.
- Allows a county and an assessing unit (typically a town) to agree that the local legislative body of a county shall appoint the members of the Board of Assessment Review that will hear and resolve assessment complaints within that assessing unit. Both the County and the town would need agree to move forward on this system.

(Part I, REV Bill)

## Shared Services

### *County-Wide Shared Services Initiative Match*

Over the past two years, 53 counties filed shared services plans with the State. The plans identified a total of 567 projects with \$260.6 million in projected recurring property tax savings. The Enacted Budget appropriates \$225 million for state match funding for first year savings for local governments that implemented shared services plans in 2018 and are eligible to receive matching funds in calendar year 2019.

## Transportation

### *Local Roads and Bridges*

CHIPS and Marchiselli aid are funded at prior year levels.

## Veterans

The SFY 2019-20 budget includes \$3.735 million for The Joseph P. Dwyer Veteran Peer Support Project and an additional \$300,000 for a pilot project in NYC. (Aid to Localities, Page 987)

---

<sup>i</sup> Aid to Localities (Page 79)