



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MEDICAID RELIEF



In FY 2021 alone, the State's takeover of local **Medicaid cost-increases** will save counties across the State **\$2.4 billion** and New York City **\$2.4 billion**. Since FY 2013, the takeover has saved localities more than **\$25 billion**.

Over the first **9** years of the property tax cap, local taxpayers

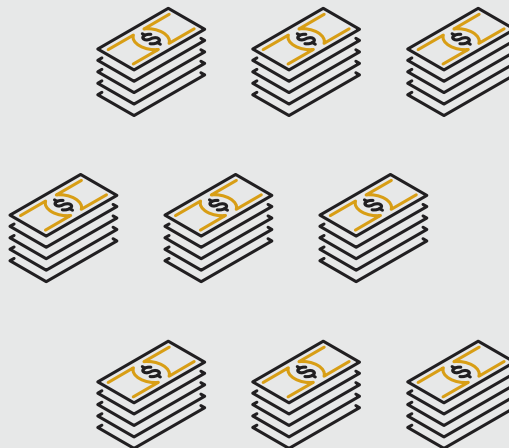


CAPPING PROPERTY TAXES

have saved **\$58.8 billion** and the typical taxpayer saved **\$7,900**.

REDUCING THE LOCAL PROPERTY TAX BURDEN

The Governor has worked to reduce local taxes by **investing in shared services**, helping distressed local governments, and **capping property tax growth**.



Budget Highlights

Comprehensive Mandate Relief. The Budget includes a package of mandate relief proposals, providing local governments with more flexibility and fiscal relief.

County-Wide Shared Services Initiative. The Budget includes a State match of savings from shared services actions included in property tax savings plans. More than \$200 million is available for FY 2022.

Continued Local Medicaid Savings. The State will continue to absorb any growth in local Medicaid costs over the prior year. Local Medicaid savings will total \$4.8 billion in FY 2022, alone.

Local Impact. Local governments will receive a total of \$45.7 billion in support through major local aid programs and savings, an increase of \$2.5 billion. Executive Budget actions will provide a net positive impact of over \$1.8 billion for all local governments on a local fiscal year basis in 2022.

The FY 2022 Executive Budget recognizes that local governments, like the State government, are experiencing fiscal stress as a result of the ongoing public health crisis. As the Governor continues to push for promised Federal aid, the Budget works to address fiscal stress by advancing a comprehensive mandate relief package, while continuing programs that encourage shared services and greater efficiencies and providing tools to control expenses and protect taxpayers.

Overview

In the spring, New York State was blindsided by COVID-19 as the Federal government failed to act, including by allowing 3 million travelers from Europe to enter New York City-area airports and others. As a result, New York became the epicenter of the global pandemic in March and April 2020. As New York moved swiftly to combat the spread and save lives, the pandemic decimated the economy and drove down revenues for governments at all levels, many of which are wrestling with how to maintain services.

Governor Cuomo has steadfastly advocated for Federal aid to account for the loss of revenue and help the State, the City of New York, and all local governments and the residents they serve. Thus far, the Federal Government has failed to provide the level of relief required to stave off cuts and program reductions during a time when services are most needed.

As eyes remain on Washington and the renewed potential that comes with new leadership, the FY 2022 Executive Budget proposes a comprehensive mandate relief package to help local governments support their residents.

In addition, the Executive Budget continues to incentivize efficiency across all levels of government. Now, more than ever, local governments must collaborate to reduce costs.

Grant and incentive programs that provide funding related to municipal shared services, efficiencies, and consolidations include the County-Wide Shared Services Initiative, Local Government Efficiency Grants, Citizens Reorganization Empowerment Grants, Citizen Empowerment Tax Credits, the Municipal Restructuring Fund, and the Local Government Performance and Efficiency Program.

New York's local government assistance programs provide general purpose aid to municipalities, as well as targeted grant programs and incentives for local government efficiency and consolidation actions. The Aid and Incentives to Municipalities

(AIM) program and AIM-related payments provide general purpose aid to cities, towns, and villages.

Other programs provide aid to specific local governments, including Small Government Assistance, Miscellaneous Financial Assistance and support for Yonkers schools through Aid to Municipalities with Video Lottery Gaming Facilities.

The Financial Restructuring Board for Local Governments assists distressed municipalities by conducting Comprehensive Reviews to develop recommendations for restructuring and improving fiscal stability. The Board may offer grants or loans to help implement its recommendations.

Responding to the Pandemic

Governor Cuomo undertook a regionalized approach to combatting the virus and safely re-opening the economy. Local officials were brought together in Control Rooms to monitor numerous factors including the hospitalization rate, death rate, number of new hospitalizations, hospital bed capacity, ICU bed capacity, testing and contact tracing. These Control Rooms played a valuable role in New York Forward, the State's re-opening plan, helping to inform State decisions that ultimately enabled New York to re-open its economy while achieving one of the lowest infection rates in the nation.

Separately, by deploying resources provided by funding from the CARES Act and other Federal sources designated only for limited, COVID-19 spending, the State established a testing and contact tracing program, and provided millions of pieces of personal protective equipment and medical supplies to communities in every corner of the State. While the CARES Act provided direct funding to New York City, Erie, Monroe, Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester Counties, and the Town of Hempstead, these efforts provided relief to other local governments.

The Property Tax Cap: Paying Dividends to Taxpayers During These Critical Times

In his first year in office, Governor Cuomo advanced and secured approval of the State's property tax cap. Since enactment of the cap, property taxes have grown by an average of just 1.8 percent per year – less than half the average annual growth from 2000 to 2010. Since it was implemented in 2012, taxpayers have saved \$58.8 billion as a result of the cap, with the typical taxpayer saving

Performance Profile

Local Leadership on Pandemic Response.

More than 100 local leaders statewide led Control Rooms to monitor the data needed to inform decisions on regional re-opening of New York's economy.

Controlling Property Tax Growth. Under the Property Tax Cap, the typical taxpayer saved \$7,900 in the first eight years. Overall, local taxpayers have saved \$58.8 billion.

Encouraging Local Shared Services. So far, 53 counties have identified a total of 567 projects with recurring local property tax savings through the County-Wide Shared Services Initiative.

Fostering Consolidation and Tax Relief. To date, over \$18 million has been delivered through the Citizen Empowerment Tax Credit program to 26 local governments across New York where voters approved a village dissolution within their boundaries.

\$7,900 thus far. The FY 2020 Enacted Budget made the tax cap permanent.

As many families are feeling the economic ramifications of the public health crisis, the Tax Cap's protection for homeowners is now more important than ever. Because of the Tax Cap, property tax bills are more predictable, more stable, and less likely to skyrocket at a time when taxpayers can least afford it.

Reducing Property Taxes and Supporting Local Governments through Shared Services and Efficiencies

Local governments experiencing revenue loss may be struggling to maintain services. By working together, local governments can capture efficiencies, save money, and protect programs and services. The Budget continues support for a variety of local government restructuring and efficiency grants, including the following:

- **Countywide Shared Services Initiative.** Local governments in each county are required to meet to discuss and pursue opportunities for shared services that will permanently reduce the local property tax burden. The initiative requires the chief executive officer of each county to create a shared services panel composed of representatives from all the cities, towns, and villages in each county, with schools and special districts as optional members. The panels are tasked with creating property tax savings plans that consist of new shared services actions. Through 2019, for the first three years of the program, countywide plans have identified over 850 projects with recurring local property tax savings. The Budget includes over \$200 million in appropriations to support State matching grants for these collaborations.
- **Local Government Efficiency Grants.** Competitive grants help cover costs associated with local government efficiency projects, such as consolidation or shared services. The maximum implementation grant award is \$200,000 per municipality/\$1 million per grant consortium, and the maximum planning grant award is \$12,500 per municipality/\$100,000 per grant consortium.
- **Citizens Reorganization Empowerment Grants.** Funding of up to \$100,000 is available to local governments for planning and implementing reorganization activities, such as consolidations and dissolutions.
- **Citizen Empowerment Tax Credits.** For cities, towns, or villages that consolidate or dissolve, these tax credits provide an annual aid bonus equal to 15 percent of the newly combined local government's tax levy. At least 70 percent must be used for direct relief to property taxpayers.

Restructuring Distressed Local Governments

The Financial Restructuring Board for Local Governments was created in 2013 to help distressed local governments restructure and regain solvency before the strict enforcement of a control board is needed. The 10-member board is chaired by the Budget Director and includes the State Comptroller, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, and six other members appointed by

the Governor. Of these six appointees, one is recommended by the Temporary President of the Senate, and one is recommended by the Speaker of the Assembly.

Any eligible county, city, town, or village may request a Comprehensive Review from the Board. The review will assess the local government's operations, finances, and management structure. Based on this information, the Board may make recommendations on restructuring municipal operations to improve the local government's finances and efficiency. In addition, the Board can offer grants and/or loans of up to \$5 million per municipality through the Local Government Performance and Efficiency Program to implement the recommendations, which the Executive Budget continues support. To receive the aid, the local government must agree to fulfill the terms of the recommendations. To date, the Board has completed Comprehensive Reviews for 25 local governments and is currently undertaking a Comprehensive Review for one additional municipality.

Providing Mandate Relief

In the last ten years, the State has eliminated dozens of burdensome requirements for local governments, including many of the most expensive. These important reforms are helping local governments manage their budgets and reduce the burden placed on property taxpayers. Among the most important reforms advanced by the Governor and enacted are:

- **Medicaid Relief.** In FY 2021 alone, the State's takeover of local Medicaid cost-increases will save New York City \$2.4 billion, and another \$2.4 billion for counties across the State. They are expected to once again save \$4.8 billion combined during FY 2022. From FY 2013 when this administration began assuming a share of Medicaid growth, through FY 2021, counties and New York City have combined to save more than \$25 billion, an amount local governments would have otherwise had to bear.
- **Pension Reform.** Pension costs had been one of the fastest growing expense categories for local governments and school districts. In 2012, a new pension tier was created in the State pension system that will save the State, local governments, and school districts more than \$80 billion over 30 years. Tier VI pension reform has already lowered taxpayer pension costs through FY 2020 by \$879 million for local governments (not including NYC's savings) and \$534 million for the State.
- **Eliminating the Internet Tax Advantage.** The State's elimination of the internet tax advantage in the FY 2020 Enacted Budget generated in new revenue for local governments outside of New York City approximately \$164 million in FY 2020 despite not being effective for the full fiscal year and is on pace to generate well above \$300 million in FY 2021.
- **Savings From Declining Jail Populations and Bail Reform.** The number of incarcerated individuals throughout the State has been dropping for years with the crime rate and due to historic reforms. Over the past decade, New York City and county governments have been able to realize over \$400 million in combined savings. Going forward, New York City stands to realize as much as \$300 million in additional annual savings, while county governments stand to realize over \$50 million, annually.

Table 12: Summary of All Funds Local Government State Spending

Category	FY 2021 (millions)	FY 2022 (millions)	Change	
			Dollars (millions)	Percent
Aid and Incentives to Municipalities*	620.5	612.5	(8.0)	(1.3)
County-Wide Shared Services Initiative	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Citizens Empowerment Tax Credits and Grants**	5.3	6.2	0.9	17.0
Local Government Efficiency Grants**	3.2	3.1	0.1	3.1
Local Government Performance and Efficiency Program**	9.5	17.6	8.1	85.3
VLT Impact Aid	28.4	18.6	(10.3)	(34.5)
Miscellaneous Financial Assistance	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Small Government Assistance	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0

* An additional \$67.8 million is provided to towns and villages through AIM-related sales tax payments.

** Beginning in FY 2018, some Citizens Re-Organization Empowerment Grants, Local Government Efficiency Grants and the Local Government Performance and Efficiency Program were funded out of the Special Infrastructure Account instead of the General Fund. A portion of anticipated spending for these programs in FY 2022 will also be funded in this manner.

Note: Spending reductions may be restored if the State receives requested Federal COVID relief funds.

Proposed FY 2022 Budget Actions

- **Comprehensive Mandate Relief Agenda.** Building on prior mandate relief accomplishments and reflecting that the current fiscal climate for local governments requires all efficiencies to be pursued, the FY 2022 Executive Budget provides a comprehensive new package of mandate relief.

Revenue

- **Grant Permanent Sales Tax Authority.** All counties would be provided permanent authority to set a local sales tax rate of up to four percent, consistent with New York City. Most counties collect sales tax at four percent, currently, but the authority must be periodically renewed. This action would provide counties with revenue certainty while alleviating an administrative burden.
- **Achieve Sales Tax Equality for Vacation Rentals.** In order to create a level playing field between traditional hospitality industry participants such as hotels, motels, and B&Bs and the growing vacation rental sector, the Executive Budget subjects all vacation rentals to State and local sales taxes, as well as the New York City hotel unit fee.
- **Collect Sales Tax on Cannabis.** Allow local governments to apply their sales tax rate on the legalized sale of cannabis. The Budget regulates and controls the production, distribution, transportation, and sale of cannabis, cannabis related products, and medical cannabis for the purposes of fostering and promoting temperance in their consumption, to properly protect the public health, safety, and

welfare, and to promote social equality. As one of three taxes imposed on the adult use of cannabis, the prevailing local sales tax rate in the county and/or city in which the retail dispensary is located is applied.

Health

- **Continue Telehealth.** Make the telehealth provisions created under NYS EO for COVID-19 permanent. Allow telehealth services to continue for Early Intervention (EI) post COVID-19, as determined by the Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) process, to improve service availability.
- **Implement the State Drinking Water Information System.** This system will eliminate an administrative burden by reducing data entry with better use of technology.

Local Government Finance

- **Expand Investment Options for Counties.** Under current law, all local governments are authorized to hold certain investments, subject to various restrictions and approvals. New York City, however, is temporarily authorized to invest in additional types of products. Legislation submitted with the Budget would expand the types of investment options available for counties to provide similar options as those currently available to New York City, helping counties to better manage their resources.
- **Extend Authorization for Local Government Piggyback Contracts.** Local governments use the authority to utilize other government agencies' contracts as a means to create efficiencies and reduce the costs of purchasing goods and services. Legislation submitted with the Budget would extend local governments' authority to "piggyback" on competitively bid contracts from the Federal government and/or any state or local government for apparatus, materials, equipment, or supplies, and any services related to their installation, maintenance, and repair for an additional two years, to July 31, 2023.
- **Make the County-Wide Shared Services Initiative Permanent and Enhance Flexibility.** Legislation submitted with the Budget will enhance flexibility within the County-Wide Shared Services Initiative (CWSSI) program by expanding opportunities for local government shared services plans, actions, and State matching funds, and would permanently extend the ability for the county-led panels to meet and formulate savings action plans after 2021.
- **Provide a Market-Rate of Interest on Court Judgments.** For court judgments paid by public and private entities, the Budget allows a variable market-based interest rate, providing mandate relief for local governments and lower State taxpayer costs by \$6 million. The market-based interest would be the weekly average one-year constant maturity treasury yield, which is the same rate utilized by the Federal court system. Currently, the interest rate on judgments is established at a fixed rate of as much as 9 percent annually. This fixed rate was

established at a time when interest rates were at 12 percent. A prevailing market rate will help ensure that neither side in a lawsuit will be disadvantaged by an interest rate that is above or below what otherwise could be earned while cases are being adjudicated.

Human Services

- **Extend Foster Care Home Certifications.** By giving longer terms to home certifications, local departments of social services will have better ability to access Federal claims associated with foster care.
- **Extend the Population Eligible for Chafee Funding to Include Young Adults Ages 21-23.** This would allow local social service districts better flexibility to achieve improved outcomes.
- **Provide More Efficient Training Options.** Where possible and appropriate, trainings will be offered through remote learning technology, or locally. This will save local governments from incurring unnecessary travel expenses.
- **Streamline Process for Transfer of Unclaimed Child Support Collections.** The Social Services and Abandoned Property laws would be amended to modernize existing Child Support processes to establish an efficient, streamlined administrative process by which local social services districts transfer undisbursed child support collections to OSC's Office of Unclaimed Funds. In addition to benefitting parents, this would provide administrative relief for social services districts by simplifying the process.

Public Protection

- **Authorize Shared Jails for Contiguous Counties.** Legislation submitted with the Budget would relieve contiguous counties of the requirement to maintain and operate their own jail, if they have an approved sharing agreement for the housing of the inmate population. This will allow counties to capture savings made possible by declining jail populations.
- **Provide Staffing Flexibility.** Counties would be given flexibility through regulatory action in establishing minimum staffing levels for county jails. This would allow counties to continue to improve upon facility operations.
- **Continue Local Government Restructuring Programs.** The Budget continues funding to support the Municipal Consolidation and Efficiency Competition, the Municipal Restructuring Fund, the Local Government Performance and Efficiency Program, Citizen Empowerment Tax Credits, Citizens Reorganization Empowerment Grants, and Local Government Efficiency Grants.
- **Continue County-Wide Shared Services Initiative Match.** The Budget continues the effort to relieve the property tax burden by providing a State match of first-year savings from county-wide shared services plans. Counties that implemented shared services plans in 2020 are eligible to receive matching funds from the State in calendar year 2021.

Legislation submitted with the Budget will permanently enable these countywide collaborations and development of plans. In addition, legislation would encourage realization of shared services initiatives by allowing projects included in previous local plans that are not yet implemented to be eligible for State matching funds when they are implemented. Local governments are also provided a more flexible timeline for implementation.

- **Eliminate Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) Aid.** This category of State aid was created to support assumed local service needs associated with hosting VLT facilities, but the revenue benefits of hosting a facility outweigh any associated costs. Further, not all municipalities that currently host VLT facilities receive aid through this program and the State does not provide additional impact aid for other types of facilities that may have similar local public service impacts as VLT facilities. Accordingly, the Executive Budget eliminates VLT Aid outside of Yonkers, which is the only municipality receiving this aid to direct the funds to educational purposes.
- **Reductions in AIM to Cities.** The Budget equitably reduces the amount of Aid and Incentives to Municipalities (AIM) for cities in New York State based on their reliance, calculated as a percentage of the total city budget. Payments will be reduced by 2.5 percent for those cities with the highest reliance on AIM, and up to 20 percent for those who have the least reliance. Cities that have failed to report their budget information to the State would be included in the category of least reliant.
- **AIM-Related Payments for Towns and Villages.** The remaining Aid and Incentives to Municipalities for the towns and villages will be shifted to AIM-Related payments funded by local sales tax collections. Additionally, AIM-Related payments will be reduced by 20 percent to all towns and villages to offset the shift and to parallel the reductions to regular AIM. This average reduction would only be \$9,252.
- **Local Government Assistance Program Reductions.** As a result of the fiscal crisis, and consistent with programs throughout the State budget, local government assistance payments will be reduced by 5 percent.

Overall Fiscal Impact on Local Governments

The impact of the FY 2022 Executive Budget on local governments can be measured in two ways. First, and most fundamentally, total assumed spending on behalf of local governments in FY 2022 can be compared to that of the prior fiscal year. This view reflects that State spending on behalf of local governments can go up or down because of budgetary changes, but also by increases in caseload or statutory automatic inflators.

Total spending on behalf of local governments through major local aid programs and savings initiatives is expected to total \$45.7 billion in FY 2022 under the Executive Budget. This represents an increase of more than \$2.5 billion over the prior year, predominantly due to increases in School Aid.

The second way of measuring the impact of the FY 2022 Executive Budget on local governments is reflected on the traditional local impact table. In this view, increases in caseload or statutory

automatic inflators are excluded, and only new changes proposed in this Executive Budget are considered.

Under this narrower criteria, actions taken in the Executive Budget, including those that address the extraordinary budget gap, as well as the programming of Federal COVID-19 funds for education, result in a year-to-year net positive local impact of over \$1.8 billion for municipalities and school districts for their fiscal years ending in 2022. Spending reductions that impact local governments may be restored if the State receives requested Federal COVID relief funds.

- **Support for County Governments.** Total State spending on behalf of counties outside of New York City through major local aid programs is expected to total more than \$5.3 billion in FY 2022 under the Executive Budget. This includes \$2.4 billion attributable to the State takeover of local Medicaid growth. Total support for counties is approximately \$200 million higher than FY 2021.

The traditional local impact table excludes increases in caseload, statutory automatic inflators, and the incremental increase in county Medicaid growth that is paid for by the State. Under this narrower criteria, the Executive Budget has a year-to-year net negative fiscal impact of \$24 million for counties outside New York City. This impact reflects over \$27 million of reductions in Human Service-based programs, including 5 percent programmatic reductions to most programs. In addition, counties will see a near \$5 million reduction in funding due to the discontinuation of the State's share toward the Federal Public Indigent Care Pool. Reforms within the Early Intervention program will save counties over \$16 million.

- **Support for New York City.** Total State spending on behalf of New York City through major local aid programs is expected to total more than \$19.7 billion in FY 2022 under the Executive Budget. This also includes \$2.4 billion attributable to the State takeover of local Medicaid growth and over \$13 billion in School Aid. Total support for New York City is higher than FY 2021 by nearly \$1.7 billion, in large measure due to a year to year school aid increase exceeding \$1.4 billion.

Traditional local impacts presented in the Executive Budget reflect a net positive impact of nearly \$1.3 billion for the 2022 City Fiscal Year. The over \$1.4 billion increase in school aid and reforms within the Early Intervention program that will save New York City over \$13 million are partially offset by a net \$72 million in Medicaid- and health-related actions, including: \$61 million from the discontinuation of the State's share of the Federal Public Indigent Care Pool and \$24 million from lowering the City's GPHW reimbursement percentage from 20 percent to 10 percent, as well as \$38 million in reductions within human services programs.

- **Support for Other Cities, Towns and Villages.** The Executive Budget provides nearly \$1 billion in support for towns, villages, and cities other than the City of New York. The most notable local impact for such local governments in the FY 2022 Executive Budget are a \$34.6 million reduction to the AIM program for cities, a \$13.5 million negative impact related to the transition of remaining towns and villages from the AIM program to AIM-related funding, including the associated reduction AIM-related payments by 20 percent,

and a \$10.3 million reduction to VLT Aid including the elimination of aid to all municipalities outside Yonkers.

- **Support for School Districts.** In School Fiscal Year 2022, the Executive Budget increases aid for school districts outside New York City by \$640 million. Partially offsetting this impact, the Budget also makes permanent the school districts' share of the residential cost for Committees on Special Education (CSE) placements, which results in a \$28 million negative impact in the 2022 school year.

Table 13: FY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on Local Governments (in millions)

	Total	NYC	School Districts	Counties	Other Cities	Towns & Villages
School Aid and Other Education- Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	2,060.4	1,420.6	639.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
School Aid and Other Education - Total SFY 2022 Major Local Aid Programs	31,858.7	13,027.6	18,601.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Education - Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Education - Total SFY 2022 Major Local Aid Programs	1,353.7	669.1	239.3	445.4	0.0	0.0
Medicaid - Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	(65.5)	(60.6)	0.0	(4.9)	0.0	0.0
Medicaid - Total SFY 2022 Major Local Aid Programs	4,819.0	2,422.0	0.0	2,397.0	0.0	0.0
Human Services - Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	(93.4)	(38.2)	(27.9)	(27.3)	0.0	0.0
Human Services - Total SFY 2022 Major Local Aid Programs	4,303.3	2,802.4	0.0	1,500.9	0.0	0.0
Health - Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	4.6	(11.6)	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0
Health - Total SFY 2022 Major Local Aid Programs	426.1	217.3	0.0	208.8	0.0	0.0
Mental Hygiene - Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	(7.9)	(3.9)	0.0	(4.0)	0.0	0.0
Mental Hygiene - Total SFY 2022 Major Local Aid Programs	70.2	29.7	4.0	36.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation - Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	(13.7)	(6.1)	0.0	(7.6)	0.0	0.0
Transportation - Total SFY 2022 Major Local Aid Programs	833.8	236.6	0.0	347.8	50.2	199.1
Municipal Aid - Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	(60.4)	0.0	0.0	(2.6)	(38.4)	(17.6)
Municipal Aid - Total SFY 2022 Major Local Aid Programs	703.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	634.3	54.4
Public Protection - Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Protection - Total SFY 2022 Major Local Aid Programs	470.7	144.3	1.1	303.2	14.2	7.8
Environment - Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Environment - Total SFY 2022 Major Local Aid Programs	430.0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
All Other - Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Other - Total SFY 2022 Major Local Aid Programs	478.0	222.0	165.0	91.0	0.0	0.0
Revenue Actions	10.7	3.5	0.2	6.2	0.6	0.2
Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	1,834.8	1,303.7	612.1	(24.0)	(37.8)	(17.4)
Grand Total SFY 2022 Executive Budget Impact on LFY 2022	1,834.8	1,303.7	612.1	(24.0)	(37.8)	(17.4)
Grand Total SFY 2022 Major Local Aid Programs/Savings	45,747.2	19,771.1	19,010.4	5,330.6	698.6	261.3