

2014-15 New York State Budget Impact Summary for Madison County



Hon. John M. Becker, Chair, Board of Supervisors



NYSAC
NEW YORK STATE
ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

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Initial Analysis of the Enacted 2014/15 State Budget

The final State Budget for SFY 2014-15 continues the Governor's goal of keeping State operating fund spending below 2 % growth. Noteworthy items include the creation of Universal Pre-Kindergarten, a Property Tax Freeze and a variety of other tax cuts and rollbacks. Below is a detailed analysis of tax actions undertaken in the budget, followed by major enacted programs and reforms by issue area.

Tax Actions

The final budget includes a set of tax reductions valued at \$2 billion when fully phased-in within three years. The proposal mirrors many of the Governor's original proposals, while others were modified significantly or dropped. Many of the business tax changes and simplifications have been in the works for a long while and included a lot of input from the business community. In addition, several new tax actions were added that were not part of the Governor's original budget request.

- **The FINAL BUDGET modified the Governor's Property Tax "Freeze" as follows:**
 - Year One – requirements are the same as proposed by the Governor which directs the State to provide tax rebates to homeowners (via a check from the state – not as part of a personal income tax return), with qualifying incomes of \$500,000 or less (STAR eligible properties), who live in a jurisdiction that stays within the 2 % property tax cap.
 - Year Two – the tax cap must be maintained, also shared services and government efficiency plans must be submitted but they are modified from what the Governor proposed as follows:
 - Shared services and government efficiency plans must demonstrate savings of 1 % of the combined 2014 levy of participating municipalities in each year 2017, 2018 and 2019 (not growing to 3% as proposed). No requirement to use these savings to reduce future levies.
 - Allows any municipality to submit an *individual* plan that meets these objectives (rather than a shared services consortium).
 - Cost reduction shared services proposals can be coordinated by any local government within a county. (County not required to be lead, but expected to be)
 - No authority granted to the state to withhold state aid due to municipalities for failure to meet savings targets (withholding state aid was proposed by the Governor).
 - New language is included that requires the State to consider past shared services arrangements or government efficiency programs to be applicable in demonstrating the targeted savings.
 - A tax credit would be made available in municipalities that reduce or hold steady their property tax levy. The rebate payable would be equal to the allowable tax levy growth factor for that year (including adjustments for inflation, economic growth, pensions, PILOTs, etc.). Under the original proposal no rebate was allowed in these circumstances.
 - Continues to be a temporary two-year initiative.
- **Residential Property Tax Personal Income Tax Credit ("Circuit Breaker") –**
 - **The FINAL BUDGET modified the Governor's proposal by targeting the circuit breaker only to NYC homeowners** and expands the property tax circuit breaker rebate credit to renters as well (a portion of rent will be considered property taxes paid for purposes of this rebate). The income eligibility remains at less than

\$200,000 and is payable for tax years beginning after 2013 and before 2016 (available for two years only) under the schedule below:

○ **Determination of credit for calendar years 2014 & 2015**

Household Gross Income is:	Excess Real Property = RPT Paid Above the Following % of Household Gross Income	Credit Amount is the Following percentage of the Excess Real Property Tax
Less than \$100,000	4%	4.5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5%	3.0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	6%	1.5%

○ The maximum credit may not exceed \$500 in either year.

- **Establish a Renter's Personal Income Tax Credit** –The Governor’s personal income tax renters credit was not part of the FINAL BUDGET as it was incorporated into the NYC-only property tax circuit breaker proposal as described above.
- **Establish a 20 % Real Property Tax Credit for Manufacturers** –The FINAL BUDGET establishes a 20 % real property tax credit for manufacturers who own or lease property and lowers the tax rate on income for all manufacturers from the current 5.9 % to 0 % in 2014 and thereafter.
- **Family Tax Relief Credit (\$350 payments to families with minor children)** – The Governor is proposing to postpone by one fiscal year the second installment of the \$350 family credit enacted last year by the State. The credits would now apply in 2014, 2016 and 2017 at which time it would end. The \$410 million from not implementing the proposal in 2015 will be spent for other purposes. **The FINAL BUDGET delays the second year of this family tax credit for one year** as proposed by the Governor and uses the newly available resources for other purposes in the 2015-16 state fiscal year.
- **Reform the Estate Tax** –The FINAL BUDGET included the Governor’s proposal to increase the exemption threshold over several years up to \$5.25 million, but it retains the top rate at 16 % for estates over a certain size (\$10.1 million). Includes numerous changes to the state’s gift taxes as well.
- **Utility Assessment Phase-out** (18-a assessment) – accelerates the phase-out of the utility assessment imposed a few years ago.
- **Bank & Corporate Tax Rate** – New York’s corporate tax regimen is simplified and the overall rate is lowered from 7.1 % to 6.5 % beginning in 2016.

New Items in Final Budget Agreement

- **Theatrical Production Tax Credit** – the FINAL BUDGET creates a new theatrical and production tax credit, available for five years. This was not part of the Governor’s Budget, but was supported by the Assembly and Senate in their one-house budget bills.
- **Pre-paid Sales Tax on Motor Fuels** - The FINAL BUDGET increases the amount of sales tax on motor fuels that is prepaid in all regions of the State. Currently a preset amount of sales tax on motor fuels is prepaid to counties and the amount prepaid will increase, the bill would extend these provisions statewide from the current metropolitan transportation district it covers today.
- **Workers with Disabilities Tax Credit** – The FINAL BUDGET creates a new workers with developmental or other disabilities tax credit. The total amount of credits statewide is capped at

\$6 million annually. The credit is equal to 15 % of wages for full time workers and 10 % for part time and is capped at no more than \$5,000 per worker annually.

- **Sales Tax Exemption Increase on Vending Machine Sales** – The FINAL BUDGET exempts from sales tax food purchases from vending machines under \$1.50 (the current threshold of exemption is \$.75).

Governor’s Tax Proposals Not Included in the Final Budget

- Increasing Racing Regulatory Fees
- Eliminating COLA Adjustments for STAR Income Eligibility
- Authorizing Electronic Tax Clearances for Professional and Business Licenses
- Renters Personal Income Tax (PIT) Credit
- Raising the Threshold for PIT filing from \$4,000 to the Federal Threshold
- Eliminating PIT Filing Requirement When income Does not Exceed Standard Deduction
- Brownfield Tax Credit Reforms
- Repealing Certain Boxing, Sparring and Wrestling Taxes
- Repealing the Stock Transfer Tax

Local Government Assistance

Local Government Assistance				
	Governor	Assembly	Senate	FINAL BUDGET
AIM	\$715,000,000	\$795,000,000	\$715,000,000	\$715,000,000
NYC	\$0	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$0
Citizens Reorganization Grants				
Local Govt. Efficiency Grants	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000
Other	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000
Small Govt Asst.	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Essex	\$124,000	\$124,000	\$124,000	\$124,000
Franklin	\$72,000	\$72,000	\$72,000	\$72,000
Hamilton	\$21,300	\$21,300	\$21,300	\$21,300
VLT				
Madison	\$27,245,917	\$27,245,917	\$53,501,000	\$29,331,167
Oneida	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Onondaga Co.	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
(School demo w/Syracuse)	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Cayuga	\$0	\$0	\$125,000	\$125,000
Seneca	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$700,000
Franklin	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$1,800,000
Gaming Compact Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$700,000
	\$111,400,000	\$111,400,000	\$111,400,000	\$111,400,000
TOTAL	\$935,863,217	\$1,217,863,217	\$1,168,243,300	\$943,273,467
Difference		\$282,000,000	\$232,380,083	\$7,410,250

Agriculture

The final enacted budget allocates the following funding for agriculture local assistance programs:

Program	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Ag. Child Care (Migrant)	\$6,521,000	\$6,521,000	\$6,521,000	\$7,521,000
Core Diagnostic Lab	\$3,750,000	\$3,750,000	\$3,750,000	\$5,425,000
Quality Milk (Mastitis)	\$1,174,000	\$1,174,000	\$1,174,000	\$1,174,000
NYS Cattle Health Assurance	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000	\$360,000
Johnes Disease	\$480,000	\$480,000	\$480,000	\$480,000
Rabies Prevention	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$250,000	\$50,000
Avian Disease	\$252,000	\$252,000	\$252,000	\$252,000
Farm Family Assistance	\$384,000	\$484,000	\$584,000	\$384,000
Integrated Pest Mgmt	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Geneva Experiment Station – Seed Inspection Program	\$128,000	\$128,000	\$128,000	\$128,000
Geneva Experiment Station – Hop Testing	-	-	\$40,000	\$160,000
Golden Nematode	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$62,000
Future Farmers of America	\$192,000	\$192,000	\$192,000	\$350,000
Ag in Classroom	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000
Ass'n of Ag Educators	\$66,000	\$66,000	\$66,000	\$66,000
NYS Apple Growers Association	\$206,000	\$206,000	\$1,000,000	\$750,000
Wine / Grape Foundation	\$713,000	\$713,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Farm Viability Institute	\$1,221,000	\$1,221,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,100,000
Center for Dairy Excellence/ Farm Viability Institute (FVI)	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
FVI – Dairy Profit Teams	-	-	\$220,000	\$220,000
Maple Producers Association	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$150,000
Tractor Rollover Program	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$150,000
Northern NY Ag Development	\$300,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$600,000
Eastern Equine Encephalitis	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$175,000
NYS Turfgrass Assn.	-	-	\$150,000	\$150,000
North Country Vaccine Prog.	-	-	\$20,000	\$25,000
Christmas Tree Farmers Assn	-	-	\$100,000	\$120,000
NYS Berry Growers Assn	-	-	\$200,000	\$320,000
Long Island Farm Bureau	-	-	\$200,000	\$100,000
Genesee County Ag Academy	-	-	\$100,000	\$100,000
Island Harvest	-	-	\$25,000	\$20,000
New funding in 2014/15				
Corn/ Soybean Growers Assn				\$75,000
Cornell University Honeybee Research				\$50,000
Cornell University Maple Research				\$105,000
NYS Apple Research and Development Program				\$500,000
Cornell University Onion Research				\$50,000
Cornell University Vegetable Research				\$100,000

Community Colleges and Higher Education

The final budget connects the NY Youth Works Program to Community Colleges in order to promote the hiring of inner-city youth and job training. The Executive Budget ties the occupational training component of the NY Youth Works Program to the Job Linkage Program to connect businesses that want to hire under the NY Youth Works Program, with community colleges that offer specialized certifications. The Budget funds per FTE state aid to community colleges at \$2,497, an increase of \$75 per student.

The final budget also delays the new community college chargeback rate methodology included as part of last year's budget directs SUNY to come up with a new methodology.

Economic Development

Regional Economic Development Councils (REDC's)

The Governor's 2014-15 Executive Budget provides \$150 million in flexible new economic development capital funding and \$70 million in State tax credits for a fourth round of the REDC process.

The budget also includes the creation of a new global marketing strategy to promote New York products, particularly \$5 million in competitive funding for regional tourism marketing plans through the "Market NY" program.

The budget also includes \$3.75 million in new funding for the Innovation Hot Spots and Incubators Program, designed to promote collaboration between business and higher education institutions.

Manufacturer's Tax Cuts

The Budget agreement lowers the cost of doing business for manufacturers by establishing a 20 % real property tax credit for manufacturers who own or lease property. The provision further reduces the tax rate on income for all manufacturers from the current 5.9 % to zero in 2014 and thereafter.

Education

The 2014-15 education budget increases school aid by \$1.1 billion, bringing total support for public schools to \$22.1 billion. Education highlights of the 2014-15 State Budget include:

- **Common Core Delay** – The budget includes the following actions to delay implementation of the Common Core:
 - Prohibits administering standardized tests to students in Pre-K through grade two;
 - Prohibits state assessment test scores for grades three through eight from being recorded on a student's permanent record;
 - Prevent school districts from making any student promotion or placement decision solely based on the state-administered assessment tests for grades three through eight;
 - Limits the amount of time that can be spent on state assessment tests, locally-developed standardized testing, and test preparation; and
 - Protects the privacy of personally identifiable information and creates a parents bill of rights for data privacy and security.
- **Charter Schools** - The 2014-15 State Budget provides additional aid to charter schools over the next three years of \$250 per student in 2014-15; \$350 in 2015-16; and \$500 per student in 2016-17. Charter schools will also be eligible for Pre-K funds. The budget also recognizes that local districts will be held harmless from any additional costs associated with charters in their communities.
- **Smart Schools Bond Act** – Voters will decide this fall on a proposed \$2 billion bond act that would provide schools with funding for new technologies such as: high-speed broadband or other wireless connectivity in schools; and new learning technologies including interactive whiteboards, tablet, laptop, and desktop computers.

Preschool Special Education

The Governor proposed two important reforms to the Preschool Special Education program related to Special Education Itinerant Teacher (SEIT) services. First, a SEIT provider would no longer be reimbursed based on the number of prescribed services. Instead a provider would only be reimbursed based on services actually delivered to the child. A savings of \$71 million has been attributed to this proposal. Second, beginning in 2014-2015 SEIT providers would receive reimbursement pursuant to a regional rate, based on actual approved costs. The commissioner of the State Education Department (SED) would be responsible for setting these rates, subject to the approval of the Division of Budget (DOB).

The **FINAL BUDGET** includes the SEIT reimbursement provision effective for the 2015-16 school year, but does not include the regional rate methodology. It is unclear if the fiscal savings will be the same without both items moving forward.

Universal Prekindergarten (UPK) & After School Programs

The **FINAL BUDGET** includes \$1.5 billion over 5 years to support statewide universal prekindergarten & after school programs. The Budget makes \$340 million available in each of the next two school budget years with \$300 million set aside for New York City.

Funds will be awarded to school districts on a “competitive basis based on merit” and will be made available as a reimbursement for an already incurred expense, although up to 25 % of an award can be used as an advance on subsequent year liabilities. Funds cannot supplant existing local, federal or state resources already dedicated to universal prekindergarten programs.

Criteria for awards include, but are not limited to:

- (i) curriculum,
- (ii) family engagement,
- (iii) learning environment,
- (iv) staffing patterns,
- (v) teacher education and experience,
- (vi) facility quality,
- (vii) physical well-being, health and nutrition,
- (viii) partnerships, and
- (ix) student and community need.

Early Intervention

The budget includes new language that requires municipalities to provide a one-time ‘catch-up’ payment to providers that still have unpaid claims for the April 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013 quarter. The State Department of Health is trying to ascertain the county-by-county impact but believe the dollar amount is quite small.

Elections

Pilot Election Public Financing

The budget creates a pilot public-financing campaign system. This pilot is limited to the New York State Comptroller race and has a match by 6-to-1 campaign contributions up to \$175.

Election Investigation Board

The budget creates an enforcement division within the State Board of Elections. A chief enforcement counsel is granted the authority to investigate election law violations.

Environment and Energy

The Budget includes \$162 million for the EPF, an increase of \$9 million from 2013-14. Further, \$20 million was allocated for services and expenses of non-point source pollution control, farmland preservation and other agricultural programs.

Accelerated Phase-Out of 18-A Utility Surcharge

The Budget accelerates the phase-out of the 18-a temporary assessment for all customers. This element is estimated to save businesses and residents \$600 million over three years.

Ethics

The Budget disbands the Moreland Commission in place of other ethics reforms, including:

- Lowering the burden of proof for local prosecutors seeking to charge bribery
- Increasing penalties involving bribery, and
- The creation of a Corrupting the Government section of penal law that increases criminal penalties to anyone seeking to defraud/steal from the government and bans those found guilty for life from working in or with (lobbying and public contracts) the State.

Human Services

Direct Care Worker COLA

The Budget includes \$13 million growing to \$122 million to support a 2% salary increase on January 1, 2015 and another 2% salary increase on April 1, 2015 to the lowest paid direct care workers.

Indigent Defense and Criminal Prosecution

The budget allocates \$81 million for Indigent Legal Defense services. This is level funding compared to the 2013-2014 budget appropriation. \$4 million of this is carved out for upstate caseload relief.

District Attorney Salary Increase

The budget also allocates \$4.212 million to cover the entire increase of District Attorney mandated salary increase.

The budget also extends a provision of law due to expire on March 31, 2014 to March 31, 2015: when a county district attorney of a county located within New York City recovers monies before the filing of an accusatory instrument the district attorney's office retains a percentage of the remaining such monies in recognition that such monies were recovered as a result of investigations undertaken by the district attorney's office.

Juvenile Justice Reform

The budget funds the Commission on Youth, Public Safety and Justice in order to study and make recommendations regarding the treatment of 16- and 17-year olds in the criminal justice system. The Commission will make recommendations on how best to raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction, improve outcomes for youth, and promote public safety.

Health and Healthcare

Protecting Consumers from Unexpected Medical Bills

The Budget includes changes designed to protect consumers against surprise medical bills from out-of-network physicians. The goal of this provision is to simplify billing disputes between out-of-network medical physicians and health insurers, holding the consumer harmless from out-of-network costs in the case of emergencies. The agreement also holds insurers accountable for building and maintaining robust provider networks, so consumers have sufficient in-network health care options. The budget provision incorporates new disclosure requirements to help consumers identify whether providers are in their network.

Improve Health Information Technology

The Budget includes \$65 million for the State Health Information Network of New York (SHIN-NY) to continue its efforts to establish a true statewide electronic medical record system, and establish an All Payer Claims Database (APCD). This investment will leverage up to \$30 million of Federal Medicaid funds for these projects for a total of up to \$95 million.

Increased Opiate/Heroin Funding

The Budget includes \$2 million in increased funding to enhance services to deal with this crisis. This comes on the heels of an announcement by the Senate of a Joint Task Force on Heroin and Opioid Addiction to examine the rise in use of heroin and other opioids in New York State and develop recommendations for treating and preventing addiction.

Medicaid

The 2014/15 budget continues reforms to the Medicaid program. The State is also continuing to assume Medicaid administrative responsibilities for counties. The 2013-14 Budget used state funds to lower County Medicaid Cap contributions by \$86 million through an advancement of enhanced FMAP for the period January 1, 2014 through March 31, 2014 associated with childless adults under the Affordable Care Act. The budget includes statutory changes necessary to continue implementation of Medicaid Redesign Team recommendations into the 2014/15 state fiscal year.

Mental Hygiene

Reinvestment of \$50 million (All Funds) of Medicaid savings into the community from closures of hospital psychiatric and substance abuse services.

Medicaid Behavioral Health Initiatives

- Includes \$110 million in funding for new Medicaid investments for behavioral health initiatives (\$10 million less than proposed by the Governor), as follows:
 - \$20 million for managed care readiness,
 - \$15 million for integrated care initiatives,
 - \$30 million for Vital Access Provider (VAP) funding for behavioral health services (reduced by \$10 million),
 - \$5 million for OASAS residential restructuring,
 - \$10 million for Health Home Plus for AOT clients, and
 - \$30 million for 1915-i services under HARPs

Native American Affairs, Casino Gaming and Lottery

\$2 million Increase in Aid to Localities with Video Lottery Gaming Facilities

The budget increased the aid to localities with video lottery gaming facilities for a total of \$29.3 million. This is an increase from \$27 million allocated in last year's budget and proposed in this year's Executive budget. Of \$29.3 million, \$19.6 million is allocated to the city of Yonkers. [\[See Chart on next page\]](#)

Aid to Municipalities with Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) Facilities

2014-15 Enacted Budget

VLT Facility	Municipality	2013-14 Enacted Budget	2014-15 Enacted Budget	\$ Change
Yonkers	City of Yonkers	\$19,600,000	\$19,600,000	\$0
Batavia Downs	City of Batavia	\$346,334	\$440,788	\$94,454
	Town of Batavia	\$126,019	\$160,388	\$34,369
	Genesee County	<u>\$157,451</u>	<u>\$200,392</u>	<u>\$42,941</u>
		\$629,804	\$801,568	\$171,764
Fairgrounds (Buffalo)	Town of Hamburg	\$680,176	\$865,678	\$185,502
	Erie County	<u>\$226,726</u>	<u>\$288,560</u>	<u>\$61,834</u>
		\$906,902	\$1,154,238	\$247,336
Finger Lakes	Town of Farmington	\$1,396,664	\$1,777,571	\$380,907
	Ontario County	<u>\$464,494</u>	<u>\$591,174</u>	<u>\$126,680</u>
		\$1,861,158	\$2,368,744	\$507,586
Monticello	Village of Monticello	\$228,804	\$291,205	\$62,401
	Town of Thompson	\$498,540	\$634,505	\$135,965
	Sullivan County	<u>\$242,448</u>	<u>\$308,570</u>	<u>\$66,122</u>
		\$969,792	\$1,234,279	\$264,487
Saratoga	City of Saratoga Springs	\$1,827,251	\$2,325,590	\$498,339
	Saratoga County	<u>\$609,084</u>	<u>\$775,197</u>	<u>\$166,113</u>
		\$2,436,335	\$3,100,787	\$664,452
Vernon Downs	Village of Vernon	\$107,724	\$137,103	\$29,379
	Town of Vernon	\$182,119	\$231,788	\$49,669
	Oneida County	<u>\$201,769</u>	<u>\$256,797</u>	<u>\$55,028</u>
		\$491,612	\$625,687	\$134,075
Tioga Downs	Town of Nichols	\$126,379	\$160,846	\$34,467
	Tioga County	<u>\$223,935</u>	<u>\$285,008</u>	<u>\$61,073</u>
		\$350,314	\$445,854	\$95,540
Total County		<u>\$2,125,907</u>	<u>\$2,705,697</u>	<u>\$579,790</u>
Total Outside Yonkers		\$7,645,917	\$9,731,157	\$2,085,240
Grand Total		\$27,245,917	\$29,331,157	\$2,085,240

*Payments are made no later than June 30th of each SFY

The budget allocates **\$111,400,000** for Tribal State Compact Revenues, including:

- **\$23,900,000** for services and expenses of grants equal to 25 % of the negotiated percentage of the net drop from electronic gaming devices the state receives from the Seneca Niagara casino;
- **\$9,600,000** for payments to counties eligible to receive aid equal to 10 % of the negotiated percentage of the net drop from electronic gaming devices the state receives from the Seneca Niagara casino pursuant to the tribal compact
- **\$11,100,000** for services and expenses of grants equal to 25 % of the negotiated percentage of the net drop from electronic gaming devices the state receives from the Seneca Allegany casino pursuant to the tribal compacts
- **\$4,400,000** to counties eligible to receive aid equal to 10 % of the negotiated percentage of the net drop from electronic gaming devices the state receives from the Seneca Allegany casino pursuant to the tribal compact
- **\$8,000,000** for services and expenses of grants equal to 25 % of the negotiated percentage of the net drop from electronic gaming devices the state receives from such devices located at the Seneca Buffalo Creek casino pursuant to the tribal compact
- **\$3,200,000** to counties eligible to receive aid equal to 10 % of the negotiated percentage of the net drop from electronic gaming devices the state receives from the Seneca Buffalo Creek casino pursuant to the tribal compact
- **\$7,700,000** for services and expenses of grants equal to 25 % of the negotiated percentage of the net drop from electronic gaming devices the state receives from the Akwesasne Mohawk casino pursuant to the tribal compacts. Such compact ensures that the counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence, and the affected towns therein, shall each receive 50% of the monies appropriated herein.
- **\$3,100,000** for payments to counties eligible to receive aid equal to 10 % of the negotiated percentage of the net drop from electronic gaming devices the state receives from such devices located at the Akwesasne casino pursuant to the tribal compact
- **\$23,100,000** for services and expenses of grants to 25 % of the negotiated percentage of the net drop from electronic gaming devices plus an additional sum of \$6,000,000 the state receives from such devices located at the Oneida Turning Stone casino pursuant to the tribal compact
- **\$6,300,000** for payments to counties eligible to receive aid equal to 10 % of the negotiated percentage of the net drop from electronic gaming devices the state receives from such devices located at the Oneida Turning Stone casino pursuant to the tribal compact
- **\$11,000,000** for services and expenses of grants to Madison county equal to a onetime \$11,000,000 payment received by the state pursuant to an agreement with the Oneida Nation of New York

Public Safety

Funding for Interoperable Emergency Communications

The Legislature preserved the full \$75 million proposed by the Governor, carving out \$50 million of this for the Statewide Interoperable Communications Grants program, \$10 million for reimbursement to county PSAPS that will be distributed based on a formula, taking into account population and call volume. The final \$15 million will be allocated for statewide interoperable public safety communications network projects yet to be determined.

Establish an Advanced Weather Detection System

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES) will collaborate with an academic partner to secure a private entity to establish and operate a state-of-the-art weather detection system. An initial capital investment of \$15 million is being sought from Federal funding related to Super Storm Sandy.

College of Emergency Preparedness, Homeland Security and Cybersecurity

The Budget includes \$15 million in capital resources to fund initial planning and development costs for a new College of Emergency Preparedness, Homeland Security and Cybersecurity.

Equip Gas Stations with Back-up Power Capacity

The budget extends a plan to ensure that power is maintained at strategically located upstate gas stations during an emergency. This program will include approximately 241 additional upstate gas stations within a half mile of exits on critical highways. Another \$3.1 million will be made available through Federal funding related to Super Storm Sandy.

Local Capital Aid for Extreme Winter Recovery

The budget includes an additional \$40 million of capital to help municipalities repair and rehabilitate local roads and bridges impacted by the extreme winter.

Reduce Gun Violence

The Budget includes a total of \$15.2 million for the GIVE (Gun-Involved Violence Elimination) initiative which focuses on reducing gun violence in New York's communities. This program will be offered to the same communities currently receiving Operation IMPACT funding.

Increased Penalties for Texting While Driving

The Budget includes legislation to intensify the efforts to curtail the prevalence of texting while driving by young drivers. Young and new drivers convicted of texting-while-driving will have their license suspended for 120 days on the first offense, and a year for the second offense.

Probation

Funding for local probation departments was held flat at \$44,876,000.

Transportation & DMV

The enacted budget provides local assistance funding for transportation as follows:

- \$438.1 million for CHIPS and \$39.7 Marchiselli, this is consistent with the 2013-14 Budget which was the first increase (by \$75 million) in five years. The budget also includes an additional \$40 million of capital to help municipalities repair and rehabilitate local roads and bridges impacted by the extreme winter.

The final budget did not include a proposal that would make Saturday operational hours permanent for the DMV. The State law allowing State DMV offices to be open on Saturdays expires this year.