

Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

Municipalities: Fiscal Year 2022 Results

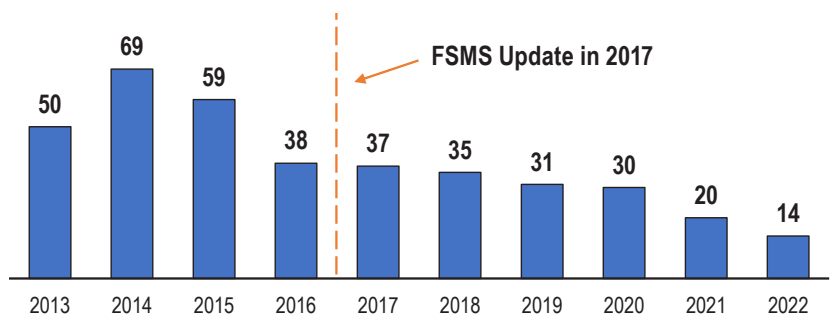
Overview

The Office of the New York State Comptroller's (OSC) **Fiscal Stress Monitoring System (FSMS)** generates an annual fiscal stress score for each county, city, town, village and school district outside of New York City. These scores are based on the self-reported annual financial data submitted to OSC and reflect each local government's ability to maintain budgetary solvency. Points are assigned based on a set of individual indicators, which determine whether a municipality has a low fund balance or cash position, among other things. These points are then combined to calculate one overall fiscal stress score, with a higher score reflecting a higher level of stress. Based on the score received, municipalities can fall into one of three stress categories – susceptible, moderate or significant. Municipalities that are not in a stress category are assigned a “no designation” classification.¹

The information provided in this report highlights the FSMS results for all counties, cities, towns and villages that filed annual financial data for local fiscal years ending (FYE) in 2022. This includes data for 1,371 local governments – 930 are calendar year entities whose fiscal stress scores were released with this report and 441 are non-calendar ones whose scores were released in March 2023.² (In January 2023, OSC reported on school district FSMS results for school year 2021-22.)

Of the 1,371 local governments that received a fiscal stress score for FYE 2022, 14 (or 1 percent of all entities scored) were designated in some level of fiscal stress. This was down from 20 in FYE 2021 and is the smallest number of local governments receiving a fiscal stress designation in any year since the inception of FSMS in 2013. (See Figure 1.) For the second straight fiscal year, the influx of federal pandemic relief aid and strong local sales tax receipts were significant factors in lowering the number of municipalities in a stress designation, with scores for non-calendar year entities particularly affected in FYE 2022.

FIGURE 1
Number of Local Governments Designated in Fiscal Stress
Fiscal Years Ending (FYE) 2013 to 2022



Source: Office of the New York State Comptroller (OSC).

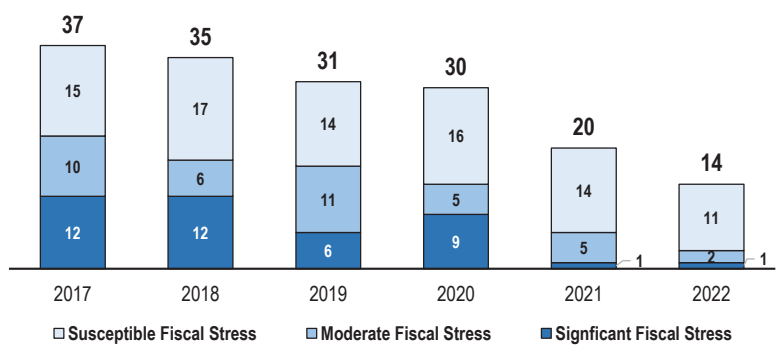
Notes: Excludes New York City; includes all other calendar- and non-calendar year local governments.

As Figure 2 shows, the number of local governments that received either a designation of susceptible or moderate stress decreased in FYE 2022. In fact, a total of 10 local governments that had been in one of these stress categories in FYE 2021 have since moved into the no designation category. (Two villages and one city that were previously in the susceptible category failed to file in time to receive a FYE 2022 score.) In addition, only one local government, the Town of Centerville, received a designation of significant stress in FYE 2022. The City of Poughkeepsie was in the significant stress category in FYE 2021, but subsequently dropped to susceptible. (See Figure 3 for a list of the local governments designated in fiscal stress in FYE 2022.)

It is important to note that between 97 and 99 percent of local governments are in the no designation category in any given year. However, many local governments face fiscal and operational stress from events and factors, such as natural disasters, economic shocks, or unanticipated emergency costs, that are not immediately captured in financial statements or by the indicators analyzed in FSMS. In addition to fiscal stress scores, local officials should monitor real-time information to address areas of concern that may lead to fiscal distress and a fiscal stress designation. Local officials should also continue to monitor their annual fiscal stress scores and the specific triggered indicators, which identify potential areas of weakness and provide an early warning for the factors that may cause their scores to increase to a designated level of fiscal stress in the future.

The number of local governments that did not file their annual financial reports in time to receive a fiscal stress score has remained consistently high over the past few years, when compared to the earlier years of FSMS. In fact, the rate of “non-filers” has continued to tick up even more in recent years, reflecting a worrisome trend that jeopardizes transparency and accountability to local taxpayers and increases the risk for negative financial outcomes for such non-filing local governments.

FIGURE 2
Number of Local Governments Designated in Fiscal Stress by Category, FYEs 2017 to 2022



Source: OSC.
Notes: Excludes New York City; includes all other calendar- and non-calendar year local governments.

FIGURE 3
Local Governments Designated in Fiscal Stress, FYE 2022

Municipality	Class	Stress Category
Centerville	Town	Significant
Coxsackie	Village	Moderate
Little Falls	City	Moderate
Albany	City	Susceptible
Canajoharie	Village	Susceptible
Chateaugay	Village	Susceptible
Cortland	City	Susceptible
Dayton	Town	Susceptible
Glen Cove	City	Susceptible
Huntington Bay	Village	Susceptible
Mohawk	Town	Susceptible
Mohawk	Village	Susceptible
Poughkeepsie	City	Susceptible
Yates	Town	Susceptible

Source: OSC.
Note: Bold municipalities are calendar fiscal year end entities whose scores were just released in September 2023.

Fiscal Stress Designations by Class of Government

As shown in Figure 4, the number and percentage of local governments that received a fiscal stress designation varied by class in FYE 2022, as did more recent changes in stress scores. Specifically, no counties were designated in stress for the second consecutive year and the number of cities and villages that fell into a designated stress category decreased compared to FYE 2021; conversely, the number of towns designated in stress slightly increased.

FIGURE 4
Fiscal Stress Designation by Class, FYEs 2021 and 2022

Stress Designation	Counties		Cities		Towns		Villages		Total	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Significant Fiscal Stress	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Moderate Fiscal Stress	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	5	2
Susceptible to Fiscal Stress	0	0	5	4	1	3	8	4	14	11
Total In Stress	0	0	8	5	2	4	10	5	20	14
No Designation	55	54	42	40	824	828	452	435	1,373	1,357
Total Filed and Scored	55	54	50	45	826	832	462	440	1,393	1,371
Percentage of Scored Entities In Stress	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	11.1%	0.2%	0.5%	2.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%
Not Filed or Otherwise N/A*	2	3	11	16	107	101	71	92	191	212
Total All Entities	57	57	61	61	933	933	533	532	1,584	1,583

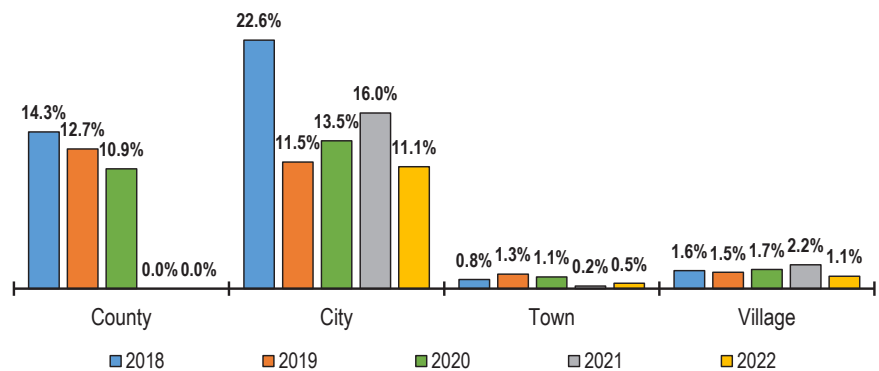
Source: OSC.

Note: Excludes New York City; includes all other calendar- and non-calendar year municipalities.

* "Not Filed or Otherwise N/A" includes municipalities that did not file their annual financial report (AFR) or reported data that was inconclusive for fiscal stress purposes, as well as three towns that are coterminous with villages, where the village is responsible for filing their AFR.

Sequential years with no counties designated in fiscal stress contrasts with when this class had relatively high rates of stress designations prior to FYE 2021, ranging from 10.9 percent to 14.3 percent of counties that filed in time to receive a FSMS score between FYE 2018 and 2020. Cities, which tend to have higher stress levels over time, have also seen the percentage of entities designated in stress decline from 22.6 percent in FYE 2018 to 11.1 percent in FYE 2022. (See Figure 5.)

FIGURE 5
Percentage of Local Governments Designated in Fiscal Stress by Class, FYEs 2018 to 2022



Source: OSC.

Note: Excludes New York City; includes all other calendar- and non-calendar year local governments.

Towns and villages have historically had much lower fiscal stress scores, with the percentage of units designated in stress near zero. As previously mentioned, the number of towns in a designated stress category grew slightly in FYE 2022 and yet, less than 1 percent of towns were designated in stress, second only to counties.

Why are Overall Stress Scores Continuing to Decline?

The number of local governments in a category of fiscal stress declined by more than half over the past three years, from 30 in FYE 2020 to 14 in FYE 2022. This reduction was largely due to the significant infusions of federal aid from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and robust local sales tax revenues, both of which helped to lower the number of municipalities facing operating deficits, low fund balances and low cash positions, improving their overall fiscal health.

As Figure 6 shows, 5 non-calendar year local governments were designated in fiscal stress in FYE 2022, down significantly from 12 in FYE 2021. Meanwhile, the number of calendar year municipalities that fell into a stress category slightly grew in FYE 2022, but their overall stress levels remained near an all-time low.

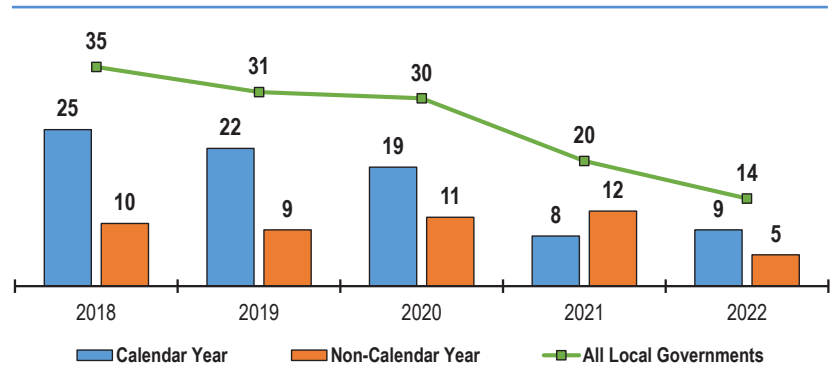
The first (half) payments from the \$4.8 billion in federal aid from ARPA were made in May and July of 2021 and provided much needed financial relief to local governments in FYE 2021 or 2022, depending on whether they operate

on a calendar year or non-calendar year basis. First half distributions affected FYE 2021 for calendar year municipalities (all counties, towns and most cities) and FYE 2022 for nearly all non-calendar year ones, the overwhelming majority being villages. In similar fashion, the second half of ARPA payments were made in the early summer of 2022, affecting FYE 2022 for calendar year local governments and FYE 2023 for most non-calendar year ones.³ As ARPA funds are depleted, municipalities that used such revenue for recurring expenses may need to find other ways to achieve budget balance in the future.

The local sales and use taxes collected outside New York City represent a major source of revenue for counties, cities and many towns. In FYE 2022, collections totaled \$13.3 billion and grew 7.1 percent (or \$882 million) when compared to the prior year, helping to boost overall local government revenues. This growth, while impressive, was weaker than the 19 percent increase seen in FYE 2021, which was over extremely weak collections in FYE 2020, when non-essential businesses were closed during the first wave of the pandemic; however, it was more than twice as strong as the average annual growth rate in sales and use taxes (2.9 percent) from FYEs 2011 to 2019. Of the total sales and use tax revenue reported by local governments in a given year, only around 7 percent go to non-calendar year entities, particularly villages. However, they certainly benefitted from their portion growing by 11.2 percent in FYE 2022.⁴

FIGURE 6

Local Governments Designated in Fiscal Stress by Fiscal Year End Date, FYEs 2018 to 2022



Source: OSC.

Note: Excludes New York City; includes all other calendar- and non-calendar year local governments.

Changes to Certain Fiscal Stress Indicators

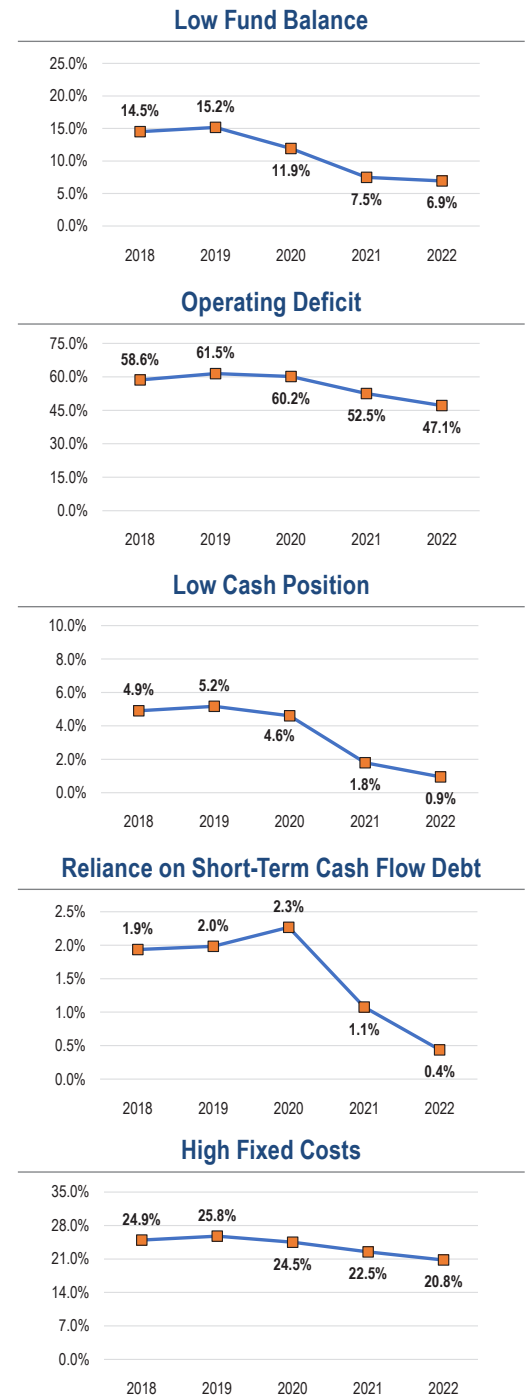
As shown in Figure 7, the number of local governments that triggered a fiscal stress indicator was down for all five categories in FYE 2022 after having already declined in FYE 2021. (For more information on each category of indicators, please see the **Fiscal Stress Monitoring System Manual**, available on OSC’s website.)

One important trend has been the drop in the number of local governments with a low fund balance, with FYE 2022 marking the third consecutive year of decline. Even though it may appear that these are modest decreases, this category accounts for half of the total fiscal stress score assigned.

Additionally, while low cash position does not tend to be a major issue in any given year, the number of local governments receiving points for this specific problem has continued to decline since FYE 2020, hitting a low of 0.9 percent in FYE 2022. This category measures whether a municipality has enough cash on hand to pay for expected expenses and represents 20 percent of the total fiscal stress score. When paired with the number of local governments that rely on short-term debt to meet cash flow needs (10 percent of total score), very few points were generated in both of these categories in FYE 2022.

Overall, fiscal stress scores were lower in FYE 2022 because a temporary influx of federal pandemic relief aid and robust local sales tax growth helped to boost (or maintain) the cash positions for many local governments, especially non-calendar year ones.

FIGURE 7
Prevalence of Fiscal Stress Indicators for Local Government, FYEs 2018 to 2022



Source: OSC.
 Note: Excludes New York City, but includes all other calendar- and non-calendar year local governments.

Issues of Concern

Entities Repeatedly Designated in Stress

While it is concerning that 14 local governments were designated in some level of fiscal stress in FYE 2022, especially given that they were operating in relatively favorable economic and financial conditions, a larger problem is those that have remained designated in stress for consecutive years. A total of seven municipalities were in a stress designation in both FYE 2021 and 2022, with cities making up more than half. (See Figure 8.)

FIGURE 8

Local Governments Designated in Fiscal Stress in Both FYE 2021 and 2022

Class	Municipality	County
City	Albany	Albany
	Cortland	Cortland
	Glen Cove	Nassau
	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Town	Yates	Orleans
Village	Coxsackie	Greene
	Chateaugay	Franklin

Source: OSC.

Additionally, four local governments (the cities of Albany, Glen Cove and Poughkeepsie, and the Town of Yates) have been designated in a stress category for three consecutive years, since FYE 2020. Poughkeepsie has received a stress designation in every year since FSMS began, although, as previously noted, it did move from the significant category in FYE 2021 to the susceptible category in FYE 2022.



Entities Not Scored

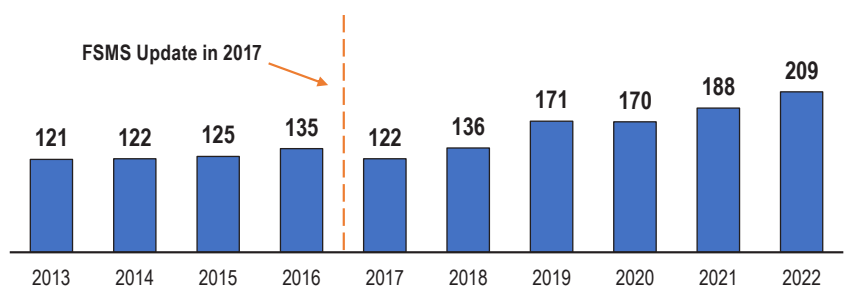
The failure of local governments to file their financial information with OSC in time to receive a fiscal stress score is problematic for several reasons:⁵

- An inability to file basic financial data in a timely manner often indicates a lack of proper financial management. While failing to meet any filing deadline is problematic, failing to file in time to receive a FSMS score is especially troubling, since these scores are not calculated until nine months after the mandated filing deadline;
- Lack of timely financial data may prevent local officials from taking necessary steps to avoid a fiscal crisis; and
- Failure to provide financial reports undermines transparency and accountability, and could result in negative consequences from the financial markets and rating agencies.

As shown in Figure 9, the number of local governments that did not file their annual financial reports in time to receive a fiscal stress score has remained consistently high over the past few years when compared to the earlier years of FSMS. In fact, the rate of “non-filers” has continued to tick up even more in recent years.

When a local government does not receive a fiscal stress score, it means that its budgetary solvency has not been evaluated. This undermines transparency and accountability, and leaves local officials and taxpayers in the dark and without the proper information they need to proactively identify and address potential future problems.

FIGURE 9
Local Governments That Did Not File in Time to Receive a Fiscal Stress Score, FYEs 2013 to 2022



Source: OSC.

Notes: Excludes New York City; includes all other calendar- and non-calendar year local governments that did not file their annual financial report or reported data that was inconclusive for fiscal stress purposes.

Fiscal Stress Trends: 10 Years of Scores

The State Comptroller's FSMS has been in operation for 10 years (2013 to 2022), alerting communities across New York State of the financial challenges their local governments are facing. This early warning system provides local officials and taxpayers with timely and objective information that they can then use to pursue corrective actions in an orderly, transparent, and comprehensive manner.

Since 2013, approximately 1,400 municipalities (counties, cities, towns and villages) outside of New York City have received a fiscal stress score on an annual basis. With 10 years of FSMS data accumulated, this section of the report focuses on what we have learned over the past decade when examining the data cumulatively.

Frequency of Fiscal Stress Designations Over Time

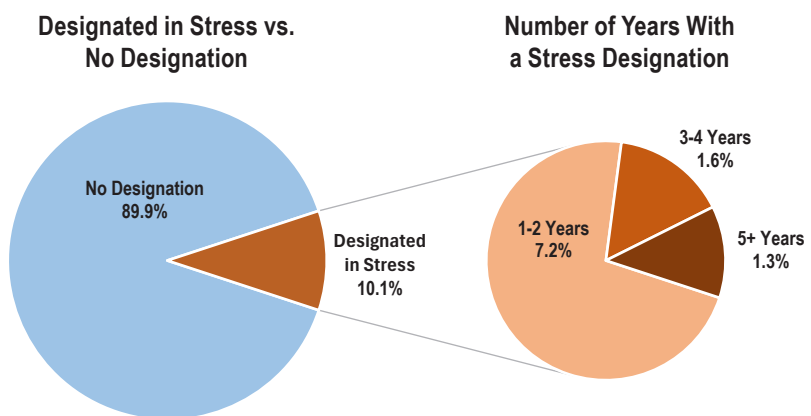
As shown in Figure A, the vast majority (nearly 90 percent) of local governments that have received a fiscal stress score over the lifespan of FSMS have never been designated in fiscal stress.

Of the 10 percent of local governments that received a fiscal stress designation during that time, most were only designated in stress once or twice.

However, a small number of local governments (20 entities, or 1.3 percent of the total scored) have been designated in stress for at least half of the past decade. These municipalities are concerning, because a repeated stress designation may indicate that local officials are facing chronic issues, and are not addressing the root causes of budgetary imbalance. Chronic fiscal stress could also lead to further complications in the future, potentially impacting service delivery and/or hindering long-run solvency.

FIGURE A

Percentage of Local Governments Designated in Fiscal Stress and the Frequency of Stress, FYEs 2013 to 2022



Source: OSC.

Notes: Excludes New York City; includes all other calendar-and non-calendar year local governments.

The Relationship between Certain Environmental Factors and Fiscal Stress

As has been noted in OSC’s annual FSMS reports, certain classes of local government tend to be overrepresented in the stress designation categories, and also face more chronic, repeated stress designations. The rate for entities within the 5 or more years in a stress designation overall was 1.3 percent, yet nearly 15 percent of cities and over 10 percent of counties fell into this category compared to less than 1 percent of both towns or villages. There were also some regional differences, with “downstate” municipalities experiencing a disproportionate number of years in a fiscal stress designation compared to “upstate” ones.⁶ In fact, downstate entities were three times more likely to be designated in stress for three or more years than those located upstate. (See Figure B.)

Certain environmental factors may provide context for some local governments, and some classes of local government, that are designated in fiscal stress more frequently than others. For instance, municipalities with five or more years of designated fiscal stress tend to have higher rates of child poverty compared to entities that were designated in stress less frequently or not at all. Population declined slightly among entities that have never received a stress designation, but rose by 2.2 percent among those that had one or two years of stress. Localities with more persistent stress experienced comparatively less population growth, but still grew slightly, on average.

FIGURE B
Select Environmental Factors for Local Governments That Received a Fiscal Stress Score Over the Past Decade by Number of Years With a Stress Designation

Number of Years Designated in Stress (Total Entities)	Population Change, 2013-2022	Median Household Income, 2021	Child Poverty Rate, 2021	Class of Government				Location in New York		As a Percentage of All Entities
				County	City	Town	Village	Downstate	Upstate	
0 (1436)	-1.8%	\$74,570	14.9%	62.3%	66.7%	94.2%	88.1%	84.3%	91.4%	89.8%
1-2 (116)	2.2%	\$72,046	17.2%	21.3%	14.0%	4.2%	10.2%	9.7%	6.6%	7.3%
3-4 (25)	1.2%	\$84,504	14.9%	1.6%	8.8%	1.3%	1.3%	3.5%	1.1%	1.6%
5+ (20)	0.3%	\$72,636	19.7%	14.8%	10.5%	0.3%	0.4%	2.5%	0.9%	1.3%
All Entities	-1.5%	\$74,633	15.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: OSC and U.S. Census Bureau, *Population Estimates Program and American Community Survey 5-Year*.

Note: Excludes New York City; includes all other calendar- and non-calendar year local governments. “Population Change,” “Median Household Income” and “Child Poverty Rate” are calculated as group averages. “Class of Government” and “Location in New York” are categorical percentages. For a list of counties located in “Upstate” and “Downstate” see Endnote 6.

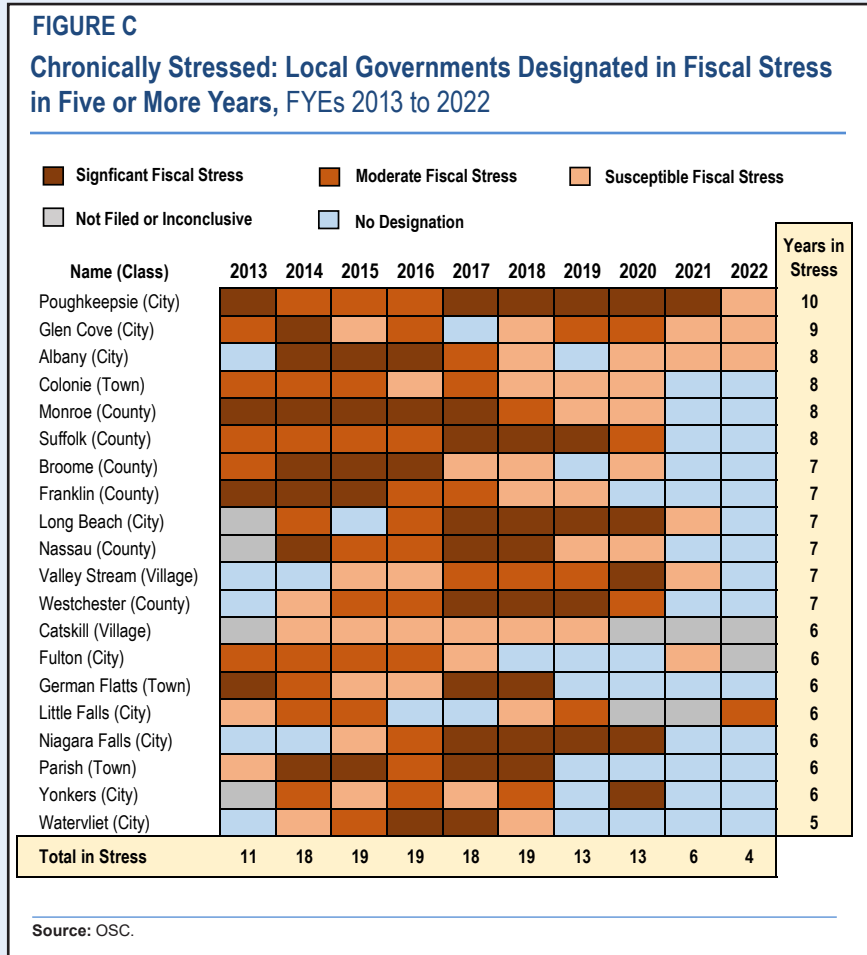
Chronic Fiscal Stress Designations

The 20 local governments that have spent 5 or more years in a fiscal stress designation can be said to be experiencing “chronic fiscal stress” under FSMS. (See Figure C.)

Being in chronic fiscal stress typically reflects a systemic problem with a local government’s budgetary solvency and, in some cases, is even persistent during periods that are generally considered to be particularly financially favorable to municipalities.

Most of the local governments found to be in chronic fiscal stress under FSMS received a stress designation every year from FYEs 2014 to 2018. Starting in FYE 2019, however, the number dropped off and by FYE 2021 and 2022, there was a marked decline. Even these chronically stressed municipalities were less likely to be designated in a stress category in these last two years, due to temporary federal aid from ARPA, as well as robust local sales tax revenue growth. These factors, which improved most local governments’ cash position and fund balance levels, brought fiscal stress designations down to the lowest level since the start of FSMS, and only four chronically stressed municipalities remained in a stress category by FYE 2022.

With the distributions from ARPA finalized and sales tax growth returning to pre-pandemic levels, however, local governments can no longer depend on these temporarily inflated revenue sources. It is especially important for the municipalities in chronic fiscal stress to monitor their fiscal health as these revenues normalize. Of particular concern are local governments that were found to be in fiscal stress, but then failed to file in time to be scored in the subsequent year(s) – this leaves their current fiscal status in question.



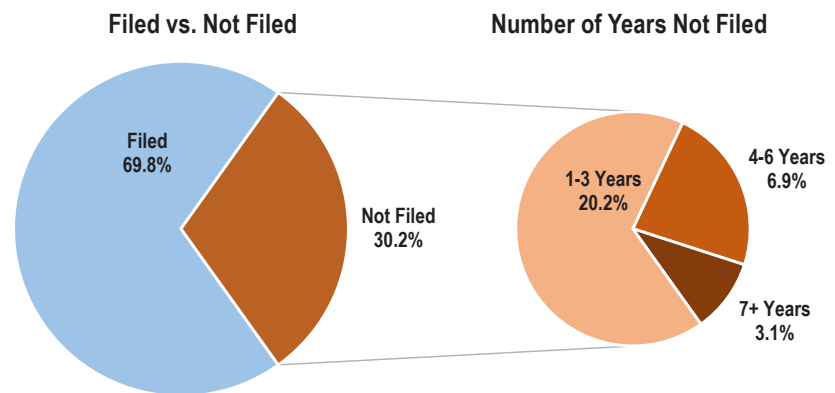
Non-Filing Local Governments

As noted in the annual FSMS report, 209 municipalities, or about 13 percent of local governments, failed to file their annual financial reports with OSC in time to receive a fiscal stress score in FYE 2022. However, over ten years, the picture is even more concerning: between FYE 2013 and 2022, more than one quarter of municipalities covered by FSMS have failed to file at least once. (See Figure D.)

Of particular concern are the entities that consistently fail to file in time for a score. Unlike most non-filers, who may have missed between one and three years out of ten, these persistent non-filers are essentially operating in the dark.

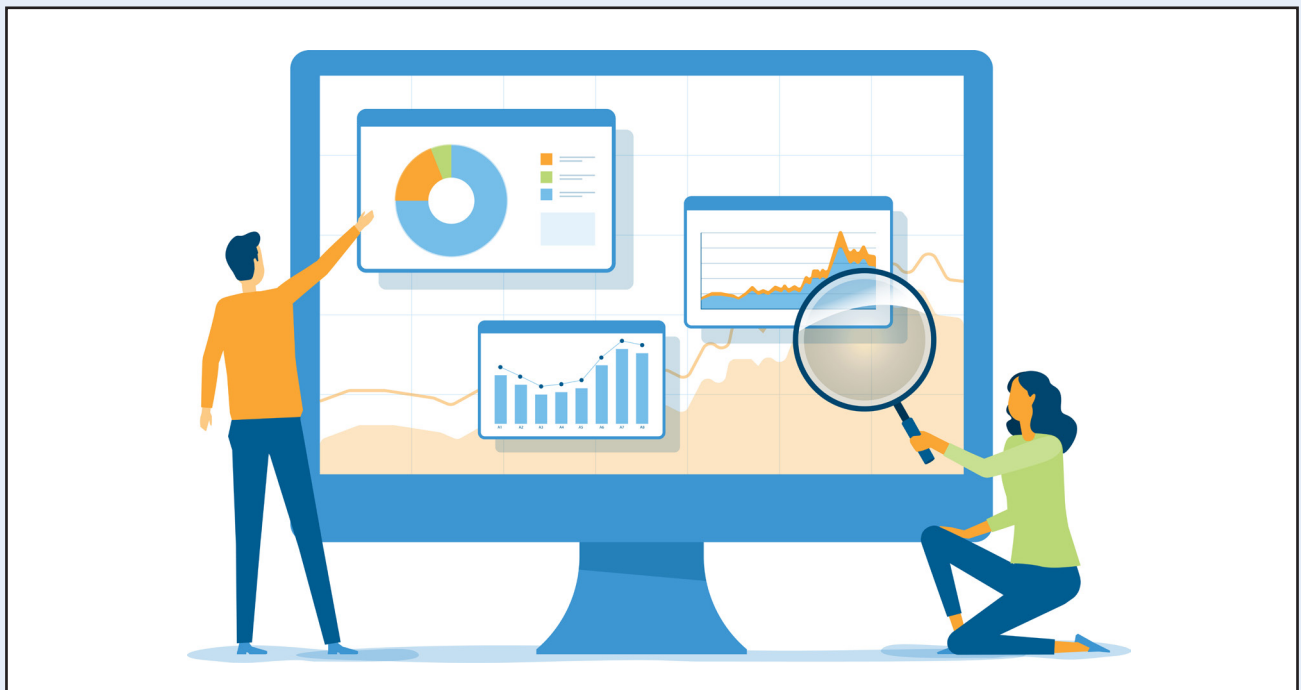
FIGURE D

Breakdown of the Local Governments That Did Not File in Time to Receive a Fiscal Stress Score, FYEs 2013 to 2022



Source: OSC.

Notes: Excludes New York City; includes all other calendar- and non-calendar year local governments. "Not Filed" includes local governments that did not file their annual financial report or reported data that was inconclusive for fiscal stress purposes.



As shown in Figure E, a total of 49 local governments have failed to file in time to receive a score for at least 7 of the past 10 years, making them “persistent non-filers,” with 11 having never filed (not once) since FYE 2013. Nearly all of the persistent non-filers are towns and villages, most of which have fairly small populations. Nevertheless, a few cities also made the list.

It is important for taxpayers to take note if their local government is failing to file, especially if the problem is chronic. To view the FSMS results for every municipality over the past ten years, including the local governments that failed to file in time to receive a score, see **OSC’s Fiscal Stress Management System 10 Year Statistics**.

FIGURE E

Persistent Non-Filers: Local Governments That Did Not File in Time to Receive a Fiscal Stress Score in Seven or More Years, FYEs 2013 to 2022

Not Filed or Inconclusive
 No Designation
 Fiscal Stress Designation

Name (Class)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Years Not Filed
Baldwin (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	10
Davenport (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	10
Delhi (Village)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	10
Exeter (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	10
Fremont (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	10
Inlet (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	10
Morehouse (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	10
Mount Kisco (Village)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	10
New Hudson (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	10
Owego (Village)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	10
Pulaski (Village)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	10
Buchanan (Village)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	9
Edmeston (Town)	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	9
Lyndon (Town)	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	9
Oxford (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Fiscal Stress Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	9
Remsen (Village)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	9
Rensselaer (City)	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	9
Sleepy Hollow (Village)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	9
Spring Valley (Village)	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	9
Urbana (Town)	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	9
White Creek (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	9
Willing (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	9
Canton (Village)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	8
Carroll (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	8
Carrollton (Town)	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	8
Ephratah (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	8
Ithaca (City)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	8
Lindley (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	8
Otselic (Town)	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	8
Pharsalia (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	8
Salamanca (City)	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	8
Victory (Village)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	8
Bainbridge (Village)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	7
Bemus Point (Village)	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	7
Bloomington (Village)	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	7
Bradford (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	7
Dresden (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	7
Florence (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	7
Geddes (Town)	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	7
Gloversville (City)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	7
Johnstown (City)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	7
Long Lake (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	7
Mount Vernon (City)	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	7
Piermont (Village)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	7
Saugerties (Village)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	7
Seneca (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	7
Shandaken (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	7
Troupsburg (Town)	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	7
Washingtonville (Village)	Not Filed	Fiscal Stress Designation	No Designation	Not Filed	No Designation	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	Not Filed	7

Source: OSC.

Conclusion

Local government fiscal stress scores and designations, overall, were down again in FYE 2022, the result of an infusion of federal pandemic relief aid and, to a lesser degree, robust growth in local sales tax revenues. However, fiscal challenges such as high inflation, for instance, increased municipal costs in both 2021 and 2022, causing quite a bit of financial pressure for many local governments. While inflation has moderated for much of 2023, economic uncertainty remains and local officials should not expect temporary boosts in aid in the immediate future. Instead, they must continue to use care to realistically project their revenues and continuously monitor their budgets. Local officials should also make sure to review their FSMS results, including indicator-level data, to assist them in making more informed financial decisions when planning future budgets.

FSMS Resources

For more information about FSMS, including lists of entities in stress and entities that did not file with OSC, see www.osc.state.ny.us/local-government/fiscal-monitoring.

OSC's FSMS Self-Assessment Tool:

www1.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/fiscalmonitoring/fsms.cfm

OSC's Financial Toolkit for Local Officials in 2022 and Beyond:

www.osc.state.ny.us/local-government/financial-toolkit

Appendix - Not Filed Municipalities Fiscal Years Ending 2022

Name	Class	County
Addison	Town	Steuben
Addison	Village	Steuben
Alfred	Village	Allegany
Almond	Village	Allegany
Amityville	Village	Suffolk
Andover	Village	Allegany
Angelica	Town	Allegany
Ausable	Town	Clinton
Baldwin	Town	Chemung
Baldwinsville	Village	Onondaga
Beacon	City	Dutchess
Bemus Point	Village	Chautauqua
Berkshire	Town	Tioga
Bloomington	Village	Sullivan
Bradford	Town	Steuben
Brant	Town	Erie
Buchanan	Village	Westchester
Butternuts	Town	Otsego
Cairo	Town	Greene
Candor	Village	Tioga
Carrollton	Town	Cattaraugus
Castleton-On-Hudson	Village	Rensselaer
Catharine	Town	Schuyler
Cato	Town	Cayuga
Catskill	Village	Greene
Cedarhurst	Village	Nassau
Centre Island	Village	Nassau
Clare	Town	St. Lawrence
Clermont	Town	Columbia
Columbia	County	Columbia
Copenhagen	Village	Lewis
Coventry	Town	Chenango
Crown Point	Town	Essex
Danby	Town	Tompkins
Davenport	Town	Delaware
Decatur	Town	Otsego
Delhi	Village	Delaware
Dix	Town	Schuyler
Dolgeville	Village	Herkimer
Dunkirk	City	Chautauqua
East Nassau	Village	Rensselaer
East Rockaway	Village	Nassau
East Syracuse	Village	Onondaga
East Williston	Village	Nassau
Edinburg	Town	Saratoga
Edmeston	Town	Otsego
Ellenville	Village	Ulster
Elmira Heights	Village	Chemung
Elmsford	Village	Westchester
Endicott	Village	Broome
Evans Mills	Village	Jefferson
Exeter	Town	Otsego
Fairfield	Town	Herkimer

Name	Class	County
Fayette	Town	Seneca
Fonda	Village	Montgomery
Fort Edward	Village	Washington
Fort Johnson	Village	Montgomery
Fort Plain	Village	Montgomery
Frankfort	Village	Herkimer
Freetown	Town	Cortland
Fremont	Town	Sullivan
Fulton	City	Oswego
Geddes	Town	Onondaga
Geneseo	Village	Livingston
German	Town	Chenango
Gilbertsville	Village	Otsego
Gloversville	City	Fulton
Great Neck	Village	Nassau
Hammond	Village	St. Lawrence
Hammondsport	Village	Steuben
Hartsville	Town	Steuben
Hempstead	Village	Nassau
Herkimer	Village	Herkimer
Hobart	Village	Delaware
Holland Patent	Village	Oneida
Holley	Village	Orleans
Hoosick Falls	Village	Rensselaer
Hornby	Town	Steuben
Horseheads	Village	Chemung
Hudson Falls	Village	Washington
Hume	Town	Allegany
Hunter	Village	Greene
Huron	Town	Wayne
Hyde Park	Town	Dutchess
Inlet	Town	Hamilton
Irvington	Village	Westchester
Island Park	Village	Nassau
Ithaca	City	Tompkins
Jamestown	City	Chautauqua
Johnstown	City	Fulton
Knox	Town	Albany
Lackawanna	City	Erie
Lacona	Village	Oswego
Lake Grove	Village	Suffolk
Lake Placid	Village	Essex
Larchmont	Village	Westchester
Le Roy	Town	Genesee
Lewis	Town	Lewis
Lima	Village	Livingston
Lindley	Town	Steuben
Lisle	Village	Broome
Lorraine	Town	Jefferson
Lyndon	Town	Cattaraugus
Macedon	Town	Wayne
Madison	Village	Madison
Manlius	Village	Onondaga

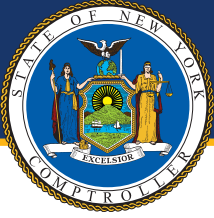
Appendix - Not Filed Municipalities Fiscal Years Ending 2022

Name	Class	County
Mansfield	Town	Cattaraugus
Marathon	Town	Cortland
Massena	Town	St. Lawrence
Mechanicville	City	Saratoga
Meredith	Town	Delaware
Middlesex	Town	Yates
Middleville	Village	Herkimer
Montebello	Village	Rockland
Monticello	Village	Sullivan
Montour Falls	Village	Schuyler
Morehouse	Town	Hamilton
Mount Kisco	Village	Westchester
Mount Vernon	City	Westchester
Nelson	Town	Madison
New Hartford	Town	Oneida
New Hempstead	Village	Rockland
New Hudson	Town	Allegany
New Rochelle	City	Westchester
Newark	Village	Wayne
Nichols	Town	Tioga
North Syracuse	Village	Onondaga
Norway	Town	Herkimer
Norwood	Village	St. Lawrence
Nyack	Village	Rockland
Olean	City	Cattaraugus
Ontario	County	Ontario
Otselic	Town	Chenango
Owasco	Town	Cayuga
Owego	Town	Tioga
Owego	Village	Tioga
Oxford	Town	Chenango
Palermo	Town	Oswego
Pamelia	Town	Jefferson
Perth	Town	Fulton
Piermont	Village	Rockland
Pitcairn	Town	St. Lawrence
Pittsfield	Town	Otsego
Poestenkill	Town	Rensselaer
Pomona	Village	Rockland
Port Jervis	City	Orange
Portage	Town	Livingston
Portville	Village	Cattaraugus
Potsdam	Village	St. Lawrence
Pound Ridge	Town	Westchester
Pulaski	Village	Oswego
Reading	Town	Schuyler
Remsen	Village	Oneida
Rensselaer	City	Rensselaer
Rensselaer Falls	Village	St. Lawrence
Richburg	Village	Allegany
Richfield	Town	Otsego
Richmondville	Village	Schoharie
Richville	Village	St. Lawrence

Name	Class	County
Riverside	Village	Steuben
Rockland	Town	Sullivan
Rotterdam	Town	Schenectady
Roxbury	Town	Delaware
Russell	Town	St. Lawrence
Russia	Town	Herkimer
Salamanca	City	Cattaraugus
Sandy Creek	Town	Oswego
Saranac	Town	Clinton
Saugerties	Village	Ulster
Savona	Village	Steuben
Scio	Town	Allegany
Seneca Falls	Town	Seneca
Sennett	Town	Cayuga
Shandaken	Town	Ulster
Shdney	Village	Delaware
Silver Creek	Village	Chautauqua
Silver Springs	Village	Wyoming
Sleepy Hollow	Village	Westchester
Sodus	Town	Wayne
Solvay	Village	Onondaga
South Glens Falls	Village	Saratoga
Spring Valley	Village	Rockland
Springwater	Town	Livingston
Stamford	Town	Delaware
Steuben	Town	Oneida
Syracuse	City	Onondaga
Taylor	Town	Cortland
Thurman	Town	Warren
Ulster	County	Ulster
Unadilla	Village	Otsego
Union	Town	Broome
Urbana	Town	Steuben
Van Etten	Town	Chemung
Venice	Town	Cayuga
Victory	Village	Saratoga
Volney	Town	Oswego
Waddington	Town	St. Lawrence
Walden	Village	Orange
Walkkill	Town	Orange
Wappingers Falls	Village	Dutchess
Washingtonville	Village	Orange
Waverly	Town	Franklin
Wawarsing	Town	Ulster
West Carthage	Village	Jefferson
White Creek	Town	Washington
Whitestown	Town	Oneida
Willing	Town	Allegany
Willsboro	Town	Essex
Woodhull	Town	Steuben

Notes

- ¹ The Fiscal Stress Monitoring System (FSMS) excludes New York City but includes all calendar- and non-calendar year counties, cities, towns, villages and school districts. For more information on the FSMS indicators and scoring, see Office of the New York State Comptroller (OSC), *Fiscal Stress Monitoring System Manual*, January 2022, at www.osc.state.ny.us/files/local-government/fiscal-monitoring/pdf/system-manual.pdf.
- ² Local fiscal years ending (FYE) refers to a local government's fiscal year. All counties and towns, as well as most cities and some villages, operate by calendar year (January through December), while the remaining cities and villages are non-calendar year (i.e., March through February, June through May, etc.). This report covers all New York State counties, towns, villages and cities (not including New York City) regardless of whether they are calendar year or non-calendar year. Scores for non-calendar year entities were previously released in March of 2023 and are incorporated in this report. School district scores are separately reported and not included in this analysis. For more information, see OSC's "Fiscal Stress Monitoring System," at www.osc.state.ny.us/local-government/fiscal-monitoring.
- ³ New York Statewide Financial System; and "Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds," *U.S. Department of the Treasury*, accessed on August 15, 2023, at <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments/state-and-local-fiscal-recovery-funds>. A very small number of local governments chose not to receive federal stimulus funding from the American Rescue Plan Act.
- ⁴ All sales and use tax data are taken from the annual financial reports that local governments submit to OSC on an annual basis.
- ⁵ Fiscal stress scores are based on the annual financial reports submitted by local governments, which are due within 120 days of the end of a local government's fiscal year. (New York State General Municipal Law, Section 30(5).) In most cases, the maximum 120 days would include filing extensions, which may be granted by OSC. Some local governments have indicated that independent public accounting firms may not always produce municipal financial reports within the State deadline. However, localities are responsible for filing annual financial reports within the time frame governed by the General Municipal Law, irrespective of when their independent public accounting providers complete their work. A local government has to have failed to file complete financial data for at least eight months after the end of its fiscal year to be listed as "Not Filed" on OSC's fiscal stress list. In rare instances, local governments filing within this eight-month window may have submitted data that is not sufficiently complete to enable OSC to calculate a fiscal stress score. For more information, see OSC's "Annual Report Filing Deadlines," at www.osc.state.ny.us/local-government/required-reporting/annual-update-document-annual-financial-report-filing-deadlines.
- ⁶ For the purpose of this report: "Downstate" counties include Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester. "Upstate" counties include Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates.



New York State Comptroller
THOMAS P. DiNAPOLI

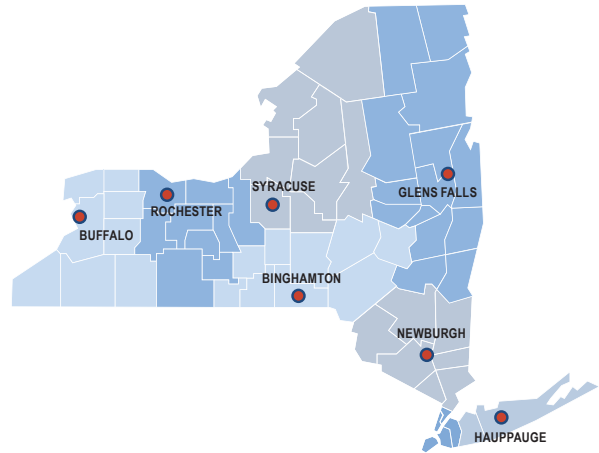
Division of Local Government and School Accountability

110 State Street, 12th Floor, Albany, NY 12236

Tel: 518.474.4037 • Fax: 518.486.6479

Email: localgov@osc.ny.gov

www.osc.ny.gov/local-government



Andrea C. Miller
Executive Deputy Comptroller

Executive • 518.474.4037
Simonia Brown, Assistant Comptroller
Randy Partridge, Assistant Comptroller

**Audits, Local Government Services and
Professional Standards** • 518.474.5404
(Audits, Technical Assistance, Accounting and Audit Standards)

**Local Government and School Accountability
Help Line** • 866.321.8503 or 518.408.4934
(Electronic Filing, Financial Reporting, Justice Courts, Training)

Division of Legal Services
Municipal Law Section • 518.474.5586

**New York State & Local Retirement System
Retirement Information Services**
Inquiries on Employee Benefits and Programs
518.474.7736

Technical Assistance is available at any of our Regional Offices

BINGHAMTON REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 607.721.8306 • Fax 607.721.8313 • Email Muni-Binghamton@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins

BUFFALO REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 716.847.3647 • Fax 716.847.3643 • Email Muni-Bufferlo@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, Wyoming

GLENS FALLS REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 518.793.0057 • Fax 518.793.5797 • Email Muni-GlensFalls@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, Washington

HAUPPAUGE REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 631.952.6534 • Fax 631.952.6530 • Email Muni-Hauppauge@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Nassau, Suffolk

NEWBURGH REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 845.567.0858 • Fax 845.567.0080 • Email Muni-Newburgh@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester

ROCHESTER REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 585.454.2460 • Fax 585.454.3545 • Email Muni-Rochester@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates

SYRACUSE REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 315.428.4192 • Fax 315.426.2119 • Email Muni-Syracuse@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence

STATEWIDE AUDIT

Tel 607.721.8306 • Fax 607.721.8313 • Email Muni-Statewide@osc.ny.gov

Contact

Office of the New York State Comptroller
Division of Local Government and School Accountability

110 State Street, 12th floor

Albany, NY 12236

Tel: (518) 474-4037

Fax: (518) 486-6479

or email us: localgov@osc.ny.gov

www.osc.ny.gov/local-government

