

2021-22 Budget	Executive Proposal	Assembly Budget Proposal	Senate Budget Proposal	Enacted Budget 2021-22
Federal Education Aid	<p><i>In December 2020 the Federal Government approved \$4.3 billion in additional aid for K-12 education in New York. In March 2021 the American Rescue Plan delivered an additional \$9 billion in federal aid to New York's public schools; but this funding was not accounted for in the budget proposals.</i></p>			<p>The enacted budget specifies allocation of both the \$4.3 billion approved in December 2020 and of the American Rescue Plan Act (APRA) approved in March 2021.</p> <p>School districts will be able to use 50% of their ARPA allocation and save the other 50% to use through 2024-25 on allowable expenditures. Schools districts will also have to publicize their plans to spend this funding on their websites by July 1, 2021. The plan must be delineated by school year (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25).</p>
Increase in State Aid to Schools	<p>The executive proposal does not increase state aid to schools. Instead, the budget proposal includes a \$1.35 billion cut in state aid to schools.</p> <p>Schools are expected to receive a total of \$2.1 billion increase funded through the COVID-19 Supplemental Stimulus (the federal relief package passed just before the beginning of 2021).</p>	<p>The Assembly proposal increases state aid to schools and restores cuts proposed in the executive, which results in an increase of \$3.2 billion over the executive budget.</p> <p>Schools would receive a total of \$5.3 billion increase when you add the COVID-19 Supplemental Stimulus (the federal relief package passed just before the beginning of 2021).</p>	<p>The Senate proposal increases state aid to schools and restores cuts proposed in the executive, which results in an increase of \$3.5 billion over the executive budget.</p> <p>Schools would receive a total of \$5.7 billion increase when you add the COVID-19 Supplemental Stimulus.</p> <p>The Senate also proposes establishing a task force to study and make recommendations on education funding and property tax reform because the current funding system leaves an economic burden on middle-class property taxpayers, while leaving high-needs districts underfunded, especially in light of the federal cap on the State and Local Tax (SALT) deduction.</p>	<p>The enacted budget includes \$1.4 billion in Foundation Aid and a 3 year phase-in.</p> <p>The language in the budget makes Foundation Aid increase permanent as it clearly states in 2023-24 and THEREAFTER the Foundation Aid Phase-In Increase Factor will be 100%</p>

<p>2020 Pandemic Adjustment</p> <p>Local District Funding Adjustment</p>	<p>The proposal restores the \$1.1 bill Pandemic Adjustment cut in state aid to schools in the 2020-2021 state budget.</p> <p>The executive proposal includes a new cut to state aid, the Local District Funding Adjustment totaling \$1.35 billion. This cut is equivalent to the smaller of amount of either a district’s STAR payment* OR their allocation of COVID-19 Supplemental Stimulus (whichever is the smaller amount). This adjustment, if accepted by the legislature, will apply to 2021-22 and for years after (it does not expire).</p>	<p>The Pandemic Adjustment is fully restored.</p> <p>The Local District Adjustment is rejected.</p>	<p>The Pandemic Adjustment is fully restored.</p> <p>The Local District Adjustment is rejected.</p>	<p>The Pandemic Adjustment is fully restored and the proposed cuts rejected.</p>
<p>Phase-in of Foundation Aid Formula</p>	<p>No Phase-In Governor Cuomo has not committed to a multi-year investment to meet the state’s constitutional obligation of “a Sound Basic Education” for all students.</p>	<p>Three year phase-in to fulfill the state’s obligation to fully fund chronically underfunded schools by 2023-24.</p> <p>The proposed increase for 2021-22 is \$1.4 billion, with a commitment of bringing all school districts to a minimum of 60% of their remaining Foundation Aid, if they have any.</p>	<p>Three Year Phase-in to fulfill the state’s obligation to fully fund chronically underfunded schools by 2023-24.</p> <p>The proposed increase for 2021-22 is \$1.37 billion, with a commitment of bringing all school districts to a minimum of 60% of their remaining Foundation Aid, if they have any.</p> <p>The Senate proposes a guaranteed increase of Foundation Aid of 2% to all school districts, including wealthy ones.</p> <p>The Senate proposes a new Foundation Aid formula that is based on different tiers.</p>	<p>The language in the budget makes Foundation Aid increase permanent as it clearly states in 2023-24 and THEREAFTER the Foundation Aid Phase-In Increase Factor will be 100%</p>

Services Aid- Consolidation of Expense-Based Aids	<p>The proposal merges 11 existing expense-based aids into a different category of aid called Services Aid.</p> <p>The executive proposal also implements a cut with the “Services Aid.” This formula is regressive, 98% of the cuts affect high needs districts, with 90 % of the cut made to New York City.</p>	<p>The Assembly rejects the consolidation of expense based aid and restores the embedded cut.</p>	<p>The Senate rejects the consolidation of expense based aid and restores the embedded cut.</p>	<p>The enacted budget rejects the consolidation of expense based aids.</p>
Contract for Excellence	<p>The Executive proposal maintains the Contract for Excellence (C4E) for 2021-22. The Contracts for Excellence were implemented in 2007 when the Foundation Aid formula was enacted, as an accountability system for high needs school districts that were receiving large increases of operating aid.</p>	<p>The Assembly proposal includes continuation of the Contract for Excellence</p>	<p>The Senate proposal includes continuation of the Contract for Excellence</p>	<p>The enacted budget continues the Contract for Excellence</p>
Community Schools	<p>No Increase in the Set aside for Community Schools</p> <p>Foundation Aid maintains a \$250 million set aside for community schools.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The enacted budget continues the set aside for community schools. Also continues funding the community schools regional technical assistance centers.</p>

<p>Pre-K</p>	<p>The investment in Pre-k is maintained. No expansion in the executive proposal.</p>	<p>The Assembly proposal includes \$75 million for expansion of full day pre-K and continues the \$500,000 for the Long Island Pre-K Initiative.</p>	<p>The Senate proposal includes \$500 million for expansion of full day pre-K and continues the \$500,000 for the Long Island Pre-K Initiative.</p>	<p>The enacted budget includes \$105 million for expansion of pre-K and the continuation of the Long Island Pre-K Initiative.</p> <p>The budget expanded access to pre-K through its Universal Pre-K program, which is based on formula allocation (based on need) by \$90 million for FY 2021-22, to 210 school districts that do not have pre-K and to 25 school districts that did not have enough funding to implement full day pre-K (only, no half day allowed).</p> <p>The budget also includes \$15 million for the statewide full day program, a grant program that provides \$10,000 per pupil, which will be allocated via an RFP. The RFP is expected to be out by the end of the summer, due in mid-fall and by the new year school districts will be able to access the funding.</p> <p>Language in the budget includes funding for the next 3 years, with federal dollars being used for year 1 and 2 and the state picking up all the funding commitment in year 3. The program does include an expiration date, which is the assurance that is necessary for school districts to implement pre-K programs. Also, the UPK language maintains the commitment for a mixed delivery system, with at least 10% of UPK funding going to CBOs.</p>
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<p>Charter Schools</p>	<p>The executive budget proposes a temporary reduction to tuition payment to charters by the same amount that state aid is reduced.</p> <p>The executive also proposes reducing by half the supplemental tuition payments to school districts to help them pay the charter tuition payments.</p> <p>The executive proposal eliminates the New York City facilities aid which helps alleviate the fiscal impact on New York City public schools as current law mandates that they either provide space for charter schools or pay their rent.</p>	<p>The Assembly proposal includes restoration of the New York City facilities aid which helps alleviate the fiscal impact on New York City public schools as current law mandates that they either provide space for charter schools or pay their rent.</p> <p>The Assembly restores the cut to supplemental tuition payments that help school districts with their charter school payments.</p> <p>The Assembly maintains the proposed reduction in charter school tuition payments by the percent of the school aid cut school districts would have experienced under the executive proposal.</p> <p>The Assembly proposal also rejects reissuance of surrendered, revoked or terminated charters (zombie charters).</p>	<p>The Senate proposal includes restoration of the New York City facilities aid which helps alleviate the fiscal impact on New York City public schools as current law mandates that they either provide space for charter schools or pay their rent.</p> <p>The Senate restores the cut to supplemental tuition payments that help school districts with their charter school payments.</p> <p>The Senate proposal also rejects reissuance of surrendered, revoked or terminated charters (zombie charters).</p> <p>The Senate rejects the executive proposal to temporarily reduce tuition payment to charters.</p>	<p>The enacted budget does not change charter school tuition payments.</p> <p>The enacted budget includes a \$35 million state cut to the New York City facilities aid which is restored to the same amount with federal dollars.</p>
<p>School District Monitors</p>	<p>Funding Eliminated for Rochester, Hempstead and Wyandanch monitors</p> <p>*\$12 million for academic improvement for Roosevelt School district.</p>	<p>The Assembly restores funding for Rochester, Hempstead and Wyandanch monitors. It also restores the East Ramapo monitor.</p>	<p>The Senate restores funding for Rochester, Hempstead and Wyandanch monitors</p>	<p>The enacted budget restores funding for services and expenses for Rochester, Hempstead, Wyandanch and East Ramapo</p>

<p>Creating a Positive School Climate</p>	<p>The executive budget includes no increase in funding to the following initiatives:</p> <p>The executive proposal maintains My Brother’s Keeper, a program to improve outcomes for young boys and young men of color, though it allows the State Education Department to transfer a portion of the \$18 million for the program to any other program or fund within SED. The program will use any unexpended funds from prior years</p> <p>The executive budget maintains the \$3 million provided for restorative justice practices and alternatives discipline and trauma informed education from prior years.</p> <p>The executive proposal discontinues funding for the \$2 million Safe and Supportive Schools grant and the \$500,000 teacher diversity grant for Buffalo from prior years.</p>	<p>The Assembly provides \$1 million for implicit bias training</p> <p>The Assembly provides \$10 million for homeless students, including funding for trauma informed practices in schools.</p> <p>The Assembly provides \$10 million to support mental health in schools.</p>	<p>The Senate provides \$1 million for implicit bias training for teachers</p>	<p>The enacted budget includes \$1 million for implicit bias training for teachers</p> <p>It also maintains My Brother’s Keeper, a program to improve outcomes for young boys and young men of color, though it allows the State Education Department to transfer a portion of the \$18 million for the program to any other program or fund within SED. The program will use any unexpended funds from prior years</p> <p>The enacted budget maintains the \$3 million provided for restorative justice practices and alternatives discipline and trauma informed education from prior years. It also maintains the \$1.5 million for refugee and immigrant student welcome grants.</p>
<p>Culturally Responsive Education</p>	<p>The executive budget includes no increase in funding to the following initiative:</p> <p>The executive budget discontinues funding for the \$1 million for the instruction of civic values, diversity history and religious freedom.</p>	<p>The Assembly proposal provides \$500,000 for the Teacher Diversity Pipeline Pilot.</p>	<p>The Senate proposal provides \$300,000 to establish a workgroup to collaborate with the State Education Department to create racially and culturally inclusive curriculum and resources for schools to use in grades K-12.</p>	

<p>Special Education</p>	<p>The executive proposal includes a provision to provide broad waivers from laws and regulations regarding class size, behavior intervention plans, and notification of changes in placement.</p> <p>These waivers have been included every year in the executive proposal. If passed, they will take away some students' rights. The legislature has rejected this provision every year it was proposed.</p> <p>The executive does NOT increase reimbursement rates for preschool special education providers.</p>	<p>The Assembly proposal rejects a provision to provide broad waivers from laws and regulations regarding class size, behavior intervention plans, and notification of changes in placement, which includes preschool special education.</p>	<p>The Senate proposal rejects a provision to provide broad waivers from laws and regulations regarding class size, behavior intervention plans, and notification of changes in placement, which includes preschool special education.</p> <p>The Senate includes language that would increase the reimbursement rate for preschool special education in accordance to the rate of increase of school aid.</p>	
<p>Adult Literacy Education</p>	<p>The Executive proposal funds Adult Literacy Education at \$6.293,000, a decrease of \$1.5 million.</p>	<p>The Assembly restores the \$1.5 million cut to Adult Literacy Education</p>	<p>The Senate restores the \$1.5 million cut to Adult Literacy Education</p>	<p>Adult Literacy: we called on state leaders to invest \$25 million through NYSED Funding for Adult Literacy Education (ALE): They maintained last year's \$7.8 million ALE investment after a fight, but failed to increase ALE by \$17.2 million, leaving millions still without the English and high school equivalency classes they need.</p> <p>Adult Literacy: a new \$15 million grant program was created that nonprofits, senior centers, libraries and others can apply to that funds 'digital navigators' to help people access tech devices and training.</p>

<p>Technology Access for Students</p>	<p>The Executive proposal includes a \$15 Cap on Broadband for Low-Income Families.</p>	<p>The Assembly proposal adds \$15 million for a new digital inclusion program that would award grants to local governments, not-for-profits, schools, libraries, and other community-based organizations. This program would assist marginalized individuals/households with getting access to broadband internet, internet-accessible devices, as well as digital literacy education and tech support.</p>	<p>The Senate proposal includes Senate Education Chair Shelley Mayer's "E-LEARN Act" which would provide funding to school districts to work with internet providers to offer broadband access to every student and school in the State to ensure that all children have access to education for the duration of the pandemic without any cost to the family or the individual school.</p>	<p>The enacted budget includes a \$15 Cap on Broadband for low-income families who are eligible if they are recipients of Free and Reduced Priced lunch or other public assistance programs or Medicaid. Internet providers can only increase rates, which are inclusive of any fees (equipment included) and taxes, once in a five year period and only after a thirty day notice.</p>
<p>Child Care</p>	<p>The executive proposal included \$46 million of repurposed federal dollars (from the Child Care Development Block Grant): \$40 million for child care subsidies and \$6 million for start up child care programs in child care deserts.</p> <p>The executive proposal makes no mention of the \$450 million that the state is receiving in the COVID-19 relief package passed in December.</p>	<p>The Assembly provides language to direct up to \$1.83 billion in anticipated federal child care aid to priority areas, including expanding access to families up to 85 percent of the state median income, expanding access to priority groups not currently in receipt of subsidies, limiting copays, compensation for absences, and workforce stabilization investments.</p> <p>The Assembly proposal also provides \$500 million for additional state child care to support providers and families to expand eligibility and access to subsidies.</p>	<p>The Senate proposal includes a cap of the copays that families receive subsidies at 10%.</p>	<p>The enacted budget includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Oversight of the legislature - of the funding dispersed on the following items through the reception of an annual report prepared by the Office of Children and Families: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – description of projects supported – total funds committed by project type – total funds used – number of child care providers that received funding broken down by modality (center based, family-based, legally exempt) – average number of grant – number of child care teachers receiving wage supplements – number of children receiving subsidy – number of new families eligible for subsidies. – reporting on the stabilization funds and of the child care deserts.

Child Care, cont.

- Increased eligibility for child care subsidies to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level statewide while adding an additional 10,000 childcare slots
- Provides \$1.26 billion in upfront stabilization grants to providers that can be used to increase wages and benefits for childcare workers child care
- Caps co-payments to 10% of a family's income over the federal poverty level
- Reimburses providers for 24 absences per child per year
- Ensure 12 month eligibility for families in receipt of subsidies (increased from 6 months)
- Provides an additional \$50 million in funding for existing facilitated enrollment child care providers in six regions of the state over the next 2 years.
- Invests \$100 million to build new childcare capacity in areas of the state deemed to be child care deserts
- Provides childcare scholarships for essential workers, and grants for supplies and PPE to providers.

<p>Revenues</p>	<p>The executive proposal includes only a temporary surcharge on those who make over \$5 million and then again over \$100 million, resulting in only \$1.5 billion annually. This surcharge will be completely refunded to those who prepay it for three years.</p>	<p>The Assembly budget proposal includes increased revenues that total nearly \$7 billion in SFY 2021-22.</p>	<p>The Senate proposal would increase revenue by \$6.5 billion this year, but jump up to \$7.7 billion next year, largely from a \$600 million increase in PIT and \$400 million increase in corporate rate.</p>	<p>The budget increased the personal income tax rates for those making over \$1 million and added brackets for those making over \$5 million and those making over \$25 million. It also legalized mobile sports betting. These actions generate approximately \$5 billion annually in new revenue. In addition, the budget increases the corporate tax rate for corporate franchise taxpayers with net income over \$5 million, and reinstates the capital tax base. These actions generate another billion annually.</p>
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