Foundation Aid

| | SENATE PROPOSAL | ASSEMBLY PROPOSAL | ENACTED BUDGET |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Phase-in of Foundation Aid Formula | Fully Funds Foundation Aid year two | Fully Funds Foundation Aid year two | Fully Funds Foundation Aid year two |
| Foundation Aid | \$1.6 billion | \$1.6 billion | \$1.526 billion |
| | The senate proposal also includes \$1.2 million for a Foundation Aid study. | | |
| Contract for Excellence | Continues the Contract for Excellence for school districts currently under the program unless all of their schools are in good standing. | Continues the Contract for Excellence for school districts currently under the program unless all of their schools are in good standing. | Continues the Contract for Excellence for school districts currently under the program unless all of their schools are in good standing. |

Other Public Education

| | SENATE PROPOSAL | ASSEMBLY PROPOSAL | ENACTED BUDGET |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| Community Schools | Increases Community School funding by \$100 million using a formula that distributes funding to all school districts. | Increases Community School funding by \$100 million in its own categorical aid, targeting high needs districts. | The enacted budget does not include any increase for community schools or a categorical aid. |
| Pre-K | Increase Pre-K funding by \$250 million over a two year phase-in Specifies that any undistributed funding will | Increase funding for Pre-K by \$125 million at the \$10,000 per child rate Allocates \$25 million to increase UPK rates | \$100 million Increase for Pre-K funding and an additional \$25 million for the statewide full day grant program, for a total investment of \$125 million. |
| | be available to enhance the rate per child for existing programs and includes \$5 million to hold UPK harmless for enrollment declines due to the pandemic. | for current programs | The enacted budget allows school districts to seek waivers to give them more flexibility on working with agencies such as community based organizations licensed by the Office of Children and Families. |
| Charter Schools | Does not change the executive proposal | Does not change the executive proposal | Does not change the executive proposal |
| Special Education | The senate proposal includes \$10 million for special education teacher salaries | The Assembly proposes to increase the annual funding for students in Special Act School Districts, and special schools (4410 programs and 853) schools to match the annual growth for school districts. | Directs the Division of the Budget to administratively authorize a cost-of-living adjustment of 11 % for preschool special education programs for the 2022-23 school year. |
| Mayoral Control | Does not include Mayoral Control and Accountability in the budget proposal | Does not include Mayoral Control and Accountability in the budget proposal | Does not include Mayoral Control and Accountability in the budget proposal |
| Adult Literacy Education | The senate accepts the executive proposal. | The Assembly proposal includes an increase of \$2.5 million to bring funding to \$10.5 for Adult Literacy Education. | The enacted budget maintains funding for Adult Literacy Education at \$7.8 million. |

Child Care

| | SENATE PROPOSAL | | | | ASSEI | ASSEMBLY PROPOSAL | | | | ENACTED BUDGET The Enacted budget includes an investment of approximately \$1.8 billion for 2022-23. | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------|--------|---|--|--|-------------|--------------|
| Total Investment | The Senate proposal provides \$3.2 billion for child care, \$2.2 billion of which is expanding on the Executive proposal.Expands affordability for families: Incremental expansion of subsidy eligibility for child care over the next 3 years. | | | | | The Assembly proposal provides \$3 billion for child care, \$2 billion of which is expanding on the Executive proposal. | | | | | | | |
| Affordability for families | | | | | | Expands affordability for families: Incremental expansion of subsidy eligibility over the next 3 years. | | | Expands affordability for families: Expands eligibility for child care subsidies to 300% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). | | | | |
| | | Year | % FPL | Family Size | Income level | | Year | % FPL | Family Size | Income level | | Family Size | Income level |
| | | Aug. 2022 | 300% FPL | 2 | \$54,930 | Aug. 2022 | Aug. 2022 | 260% | 2 | \$47,606 | : | 2 | \$54,930 |
| | | - | FREE | 3 | \$69,090 | | - | FREE | 3 | \$59,878 | | 3 | \$69,090 |
| | | | | 4 | \$83,250 | | | | 4 | \$72,150 | | 4 | \$83,250 |
| | | Aug. 2023 | 400% FPL with a max of 10% copay | 2 | \$73,240 | | Aug. 2023 | 325% | 2 | \$59,507 | | | |
| | | | | 3 | \$92,120 | | FREE | 3 | \$74,848 | Eligible families will receive assistance to p child care, paying no more than \$5,550 ann | | | |
| | | | | 4 | \$111,000 | | | | 4 | \$90,187 | for child care (family of 4 or \$3,662 for a family 2) | | |
| | | with max 10% | with a max of | 2 | \$91,550 | Aug. 2024 | Aug. 2024 | 4 400% | 2 | \$73,240 | | | |
| | | | | 3 | \$115,150 | | FREE | 3 | \$92,120 | | | | |
| | | | copay | 4 | \$138,750 | | | | 4 | \$111,000 | | | |

Elimination of ALL requirements pertaining to parent activities, with the exception of income, for children to qualify for a subsidy.

Child age:

Only children 0-5 years old are covered under this proposal.

Maintains the parent activity, immigration status and work requirements already in law.

Child age:

The proposal maintains coverage of children 0-13 years

| Pay to Providers | Reimbursement rates: Increase of the reimbursement rate that program providers receive from the state surviving families using childcare subsidies starting at: - April 2022: 75% of the market rate (up from | Reimbursement rates: Increase of the reimbursement rate that program providers receive from the state for subsidized families to 90th percentile of the market rate, an estimate of \$370 million. | Reimbursement rates: Increasing the market rate, used as a basis for provider reimbursement from the 69th to the 80th percentile. | | | |
|------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | 69%)April 2023: 85% of the market rateApril 2024 100% of the actual cost of care | Workforce stabilization: \$500 million in stabilization grants, an increase of \$425 million over the executive proposal. | Workforce stabilization: Investing \$343 million to continue stabilization funds for child care providers, with 75% of the funds to be used for "workforce initiatives." | | | |
| | Workforce stabilization: Establishes a workforce stabilization fund that allocates \$3,000 per employee per year for two years, distributed within 60 days of the enactment of the budget. | Capacity: \$200 million in capital funds to expand child care programs particularly in child care deserts. | | | | |
| | Capacity: Establishes a capacity building grant which includes capital improvements and professional development and training. | | | | | |
| Other | The Senate directs the Child Care Task Force to develop a plan for achieving free universal child care within four years. | No proposal | \$50 million in capital projects | | | |