

New York State 2023-24 Senate & Assembly Proposals for Public Education & Child Care: Side-by-Side Comparison

Foundation Aid

	AQE Priorities	Executive Proposal	Senate Proposal	Assembly Proposal
Total Proposed School Aid Increase	\$3 billion increase	\$3 billion increase	\$3 billion increase	\$3.4 billion increase
Phase-in of Foundation Aid Formula	Fully fund Foundation Aid year three to bring every school district to 100% of Foundation Aid	Fully Funds Foundation Aid year three to bring every school district to 100% of Foundation Aid	Fully Funds Foundation Aid year three to bring every school district to 100% of Foundation Aid	Fully Funds Foundation Aid year three to bring every school district to 100% of Foundation Aid
Foundation Aid	<p>\$2.7 billion increase</p> <p>Fund the State Education Department (SED) to make formula changes</p>	<p>\$2.7 billion increase</p> <p>The executive proposal includes a minimum increase of 3% for all school districts.</p>	<p>\$2.7 billion</p> <p>Provides \$1 million for the study of Foundation Aid.</p>	<p>\$2.7 billion</p> <p>\$1 million for a Foundation Aid and Prekindergarten funding formula study to allow the State Education Department (SED) to recommend updates and changes to both formulas</p>
Contract for Excellence	Continue 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.	Continues the Contract for Excellence for school districts currently under the program unless all of their schools are in good standing.

Other public education

	AQE Priorities	Executive Proposal	Senate Proposal	Assembly Proposal
Community Schools	Community schools funding must be separate from the Foundation Aid funding, not a set-aside.	No separate funding for community schools - maintains the \$250 million set aside within the Foundation Aid formula	Adds \$105 million in community school funding	Adds \$800,000 to support the community schools technical assistance centers
High impact Tutoring	Investments in tutoring and acceleration to alleviate all the issues that the pandemic highlighted.	The executive budget includes another \$250 million set aside within the Foundation Aid formula to implement high impact tutoring in English and Math to address learning loss	Rejects the additional set aside for high impact tutoring.	Rejects the additional set aside for high impact tutoring.
Charter Schools	Maintain the charter school regional cap	<p>Charter Cap</p> <p>The executive proposal eliminates the regional charter school cap, which only affects New York City.</p> <p>It also allows for reissuing charters that were surrendered, closed or revoked without counting them toward the charters school cap.</p> <p>Tuition Increases for charter schools per the existing formula</p>	<p>Charter Cap</p> <p>Rejects the Governor’s proposals to remove the regional charter school cap and the proposal to authorize the re-issuance of surrendered, revoked, or terminated charters</p>	<p>Charter Cap</p> <p>Rejects the Governor’s proposals to remove the regional charter school cap and the proposal to authorize the re-issuance of surrendered, revoked, or terminated charters</p>

Pre-K	Increase of \$250 million for full day pre-K and make changes that promote quality and flexibility:	\$125 million proposed increase, of the prekindergarten program	Provides an additional \$125 million to increase rates for Universal Pre-Kindergarten.	Adds \$75 million for Statewide Universal Full Day Pre- kindergarten programs for a total of \$200 million in new funding for Prekindergarten programs in the 2023-24 school year.
	<p>Focus on increasing rates for school districts that were early adopters of Universal Pre-K who continue to have programs that have to fund from local tax revenue. Currently, some school districts continue to receive from the state \$5,400 per child for full day pre-K, an amount that is inadequate to cover the cost of any quality program. In addition, school districts that contract with community based organizations to administer the pre-K program, do not provide an adequate amount for teachers to be paid a thriving wage, condemning the teachers that work for these CBOs to wages that do not cover the basics.</p> <p>Ensure equitable distribution of pre-K funding to community based organizations and family child care programs to ensure continuity of learning for children that honors families' choice.</p> <p>Ensure that teachers' experience in all child care programs is considered toward appropriate certification for teaching pre-K. Ensure that preschool special education is adequately funded.</p>	<p>\$100 million will go toward the Universal Pre-Kindergarten program</p> <p>\$25 million will be invested through the Statewide Full day pre-K program that is a competitive grant</p>	<p>Adds \$500,000 for a Universal Pre-Kindergarten Aid Study to be conducted by NYS Education Department</p> <p>Changes the prospective universal prekindergarten enrollment reporting proposal to require school districts that are eligible for universal prekindergarten aid, but that have not yet utilized such aid to provide information on the barriers in utilizing funding and requiring a three-year implementation plan.</p> <p>Changes universal prekindergarten per pupil aid to increase aid for early adopters of universal prekindergarten programs.</p> <p>Allows building aid eligibility to school districts for universal prekindergarten classrooms and require SED to release universal prekindergarten building aid guidance to all school</p>	<p>Provides \$1 million for a Foundation Aid and Prekindergarten funding formula study to allow the State Education Department (SED) to recommend updates and changes to both formulas].</p> <p>Modifies the language to allow existing programs to add funding, effectively allowing them to increase their current rate.</p>

Afterschool programs	Increase afterschool per child rates by investing \$219 million (with Empire and Advantage consolidated)	The executive budget moves the Empire State After-School Program funding from NYSED to OCFS	The Senate adds \$9.4 million in additional support for the Advantage Afterschool program	The Assembly restores \$5 million for the Advantage Afterschool program
	Restore the Advantage program to \$33 million funding, provide \$500,000 for technical support done through the Network for Youth Success	<p>The executive budget makes a \$5 million cut to the Advantage afterschool program</p> <p>It also does not provide support for technical assistance</p>		
Creating a Positive School Climate	Continue the investment in mental health support and in positive alternatives for school discipline.	The executive budget continues \$10M for student mental health support grants and the \$3M for alternatives to school discipline.		
Casino Revenue		<p>Modify state law to allow casino revenue to be used for MTA repairs.</p> <p><i>*Please refer to Invest in Our New York Revenue proposals for alternative ways to fund the MTA.</i></p>	<p>Rejects the Governor’s proposal: Maintains state law that requires all money raised from casinos and gaming to support public education</p>	The Assembly accepts the Executive proposal to direct any state portion of fees and recurring revenue received from the three remaining casino licenses in the downstate region to the MTA instead of the Commercial Gaming Fund for educational purposes.
Adult Literacy Education			Restores \$1.5 million for Adult Literacy Education.	Restores \$1.5 million for Adult Literacy Education.
School Governance			\$965,000 for a New York City School Governance Study	

Child care

	AQE Priorities	Executive Proposal	Senate Proposal	Assembly Proposal
Total Investment	Invest \$5 billion in the child care system to increase compensation of the workforce and expand access to all families.	The executive budget proposes investing \$1.7 billion of existing/roll over or reappropriated federal and state dollars toward child care.	The Senate expands the executive budget proposal adding another \$1.5 billion to the executive proposal.	The Assembly proposal accepts the executive budget proposal with some changes:
Support for the early childhood workforce	<p>Workforce stabilization:</p> <p>Create a temporary workforce compensation fund that will give each provider & teacher \$12,500/year</p> <p>Establish a health insurance assistance program</p> <p>Reimbursements:</p> <p>Create a new methodology for reimbursing providers either through the budget or with legislation</p> <p>Increase legally exempt rates (to 80% of family child care & 90% for those eligible for the enhanced rate)</p> <p>Provide a monthly per child supplement for providers offering non traditional hours and start up funds for those who want to offer it</p>	<p>Workforce stabilization:</p> <p>The proposal includes \$389 million toward a workforce stabilization grant (a third round of grants given to 17,000 as they did the year before)</p> <p>Reimbursements:</p> <p>The executive budget also includes reimbursing providers for 80 absences instead of the existing 24, and caps copays for families at 1% (instead of 10% already in existence)</p>	<p>Workforce stabilization:</p> <p>The Senate proposal adds another \$500 million to the \$389 million proposed in the executive budget, for a total of \$889 million in workforce retention grant.</p> <p>This grant would provide the workforce with \$12,000 per worker or would be proportional to the number of subsidized children served in the program.</p>	<p>Workforce stabilization:</p> <p>The Assembly does NOT include language to provide additional financial assistance to childcare workers.</p>

Access for all families	Access for all families: Extend the child care assistance program to all otherwise eligible children regardless of immigration status Expanding affordability: Eliminate benefits cliffs by allowing families above the threshold to maintain their eligibility / increase eligibility to 400% of the federal poverty level (FPL)	Access for all families: The Governor’s proposed expansion does not include all children. Expanding affordability: The executive budget expands access to child care to working New York families earning 85% of the State Median Income which is approximately 400% of the federal poverty level (FPL).	Access for all families: The proposal includes language that would potentially allow coverage of children otherwise ineligible for assistance to be covered under the facilitated enrollment program. Expanding affordability: The senate budget proposal add \$623 million to expand access to child care to working New York families earning 103 % of the State Median Income (or 400% of the Federal Poverty Level) in 2023 and to 129% of the SMI (or approximately 500% of FPL) in 2024.	Access for all families: The proposal does not include all immigrant children. Expanding affordability: The Assembly accepts the Executive proposal to establish a two-year, \$25 million refundable tax credit program for certain businesses that create or expand child care slots for the children of their employees. The program would be available for eligible businesses statewide, and would be administered by the Office of Children and Family Services.
	Barriers for families and providers	Categorical eligibility: Adopt categorical child care assistance eligibility for families enrolled in other public assistance programs (SNAP, Medicaid, WIC, etc.) and for children with disabilities, children experiencing homelessness, in foster care, in families receiving preventive services. Making applications easier for families: Establish presumptive eligibility so that families do no have to wait for paperwork to process <i>Continued on next page</i>	Categorical eligibility: The executive budget includes categorical eligibility that allows parents on public assistance programs to be also eligible for child care assistance. Making applications easier for families: The proposal includes streamlining the application for child care assistance but preserves some of the child care subsidy system’s maze of rules that create obstacles to access.	Categorical eligibility: The Senate accepts the executive proposal for categorical eligibility, reimbursing for 80 absences and caps copays at 1%. Making applications easier for families: The Senate proposal adds language for presumptive eligibility (language that allows families to receive assistance while they are getting their eligibility certified) for families.

Making provider reimbursements easier:

Develop an online application, eligibility determination, recertification, and provider pay processes

Pay providers based on enrollment, not attendance statewide

Implement automatic market rate increases and decouple subsidy payment rates from private pay fees