

New York State 2023-24 Enacted Budget for Public Education & Child Care: Side-by-Side Comparison

Foundation Aid

	Executive Proposal	Senate Proposal	Assembly Proposal	Enacted Budget 2023-24
Total Proposed School Aid Increase	\$3 billion increase	\$3 billion increase	\$3.4 billion increase	\$3 billion increase
Phase-in of Foundation Aid Formula	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	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>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>	<p>\$2.62 billion</p>
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.	Continues the Contract for Excellence for school districts currently under the program unless all of their schools are in good standing.

Other public education

	Executive Proposal	Senate Proposal	Assembly Proposal	
Community Schools	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	Maintains community school funding at current levels Maintains the community schools technical assistance centers
High impact Tutoring	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.	No implementation of high impact tutoring
Charter Schools	<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>	<p>Maintains the New York City charter cap</p> <p>Re-issues 22 zombie charters, 14 in NYC and 8 outside.</p> <p>The enacted budget allocates funding facilities aid for these new charters.</p> <p>Reissued charters will only open in community education districts in NYC where charter enrollment is at 55% or less.</p> <p>Provides \$100 million for facilities aid for charter schools.</p>

<p>Pre-K</p>	<p>\$125 million proposed increase, of the prekindergarten program</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>Provides an additional \$125 million to increase rates for Universal Pre-Kindergarten.</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>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> <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>	<p>Includes \$150 million to continue to expand the universal prekindergarten program.</p>
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Afterschool programs	<p>The executive budget moves the Empire State After-School Program funding from NYSED to OCFS</p> <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>	<p>The Senate adds \$9.4 million in additional support for the Advantage Afterschool program</p>	<p>The Assembly restores \$5 million for the Advantage Afterschool program</p>	<p>The enacted budget restored the \$5 million to the Advantage Afterschool Program. It also moves the Empire State After-School program to the Office of Children and Families from the NYS Education Department.</p>
Creating a Positive School Climate	<p>The executive budget continues \$10M for student mental health support grants and the \$3M for alternatives to school discipline.</p>			
Casino Revenue	<p>Modify state law to allow casino revenue to be used for MTA repairs.</p>	<p>Rejects the Governor’s proposal: Maintains state law that requires all money raised from casinos and gaming to support public education</p> <p><i>*Please refer to Invest in Our New York Revenue proposals for alternative ways to fund the MTA.</i></p>	<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.</p>	<p>The enacted budget provides 50% of revenue from new casinos to the MTA and 50% continues to go to education</p>
Adult Literacy Education		<p>Restores \$1.5 million for Adult Literacy Education.</p>	<p>Restores \$1.5 million for Adult Literacy Education.</p>	
School Governance		<p>\$965,000 for a New York City School Governance Study</p>		

Child care

	Executive Proposal	Senate Proposal	Assembly Proposal	
Total Investment	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:	The enacted budget maintains the investment of \$1.744 billion of existing or rollover federal and state funding in the child care system.
Support for the early childhood workforce	<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>	<p>Investment in the workforce:</p> <p>The budget adds \$500 million toward a worker compensation fund (110 million more than the executive proposal).</p> <p>The enacted budget also includes reimbursing providers for 80 absences instead of the existing 24, and caps copays for families at 1% (lowering it from 10% already in existence)</p>
Access for all families	<p>Access for all families:</p> <p>The Governor’s proposed expansion does not include all children.</p> <p>Expanding affordability:</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Access for all families:</p> <p>The proposal includes language that would potentially allow coverage of children otherwise ineligible for assistance to be covered under the facilitated enrollment program.</p> <p>Expanding affordability:</p> <p>The senate budget proposal add \$623 million to expand access to child care to</p>	<p>Access for all families:</p> <p>The proposal does not include all immigrant children.</p> <p>Expanding affordability:</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Access for all families:</p> <p>The enacted budget expands access to child care to working New York families earning 85% of the State Median Income, which means \$99,250 for a family of 4 in the latter part of 2023.</p> <p>The Facilitated Enrollment pilot program will be extended to serve some</p>

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.

employees. The program would be available for eligible businesses statewide, and would be administered by the Office of Children and Family Services.

children currently excluded due solely to their immigration status. This program will also include episodic/seasonal workers.

Barriers for families and providers

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.

Categorical eligibility:

The Assembly accepts the executive proposal for categorical eligibility, reimbursing for 80 absences and caps copays at 1%.

Removing some barriers in accessing child care assistance:

The enacted 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 budget includes some 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.