



THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

CHAIR
WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE
Rules

HELENE E. WEINSTEIN
Assemblywoman 41st District
Kings County

DISTRICT OFFICE
3520 Nostrand Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11229
(718) 648-4700

ALBANY OFFICE
Room 923
Legislative Office Building
Albany, New York 12248
wamchair@nyassembly.gov
(518) 455-5462

January 24, 2022

Dear Colleagues:

I am pleased to provide you with this year's edition of *Yellow Book*, which represents a review and analysis of the Executive Budget proposal for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2022-23. This document is intended to provide the Members of the Committee, Members of the Assembly, and the general public with an overview of the fiscal and policy proposals that comprise the Executive Budget, as expressed in legislation submitted by the Governor on January 18, 2022. This publication is accessible on our website: www.assembly.state.ny.us/Reports/WAM/2022yellow/.

Yellow Book is the Assembly's preliminary analysis of the Executive Budget, as required by Section 53 of the Legislative Law. This document is an informational resource for Members as we participate in public, joint legislative fiscal committee hearings on the budget—our next step in the budget process.

Speaker Heastie and I know that you share our goal of enacting an on-time budget premised on a principle of fairness to all New Yorkers. At the same time we will continue to reinforce our commitment to the education of our children, to protecting our communities and to providing necessary support to the most vulnerable among us.

As the Legislature begins its work on the State Fiscal Year 2022-23 Budget, I would like to express my gratitude to all of my Assembly colleagues for the time and commitment you will dedicate to creating and enacting this year's budget. I would also like to thank the public for their participation as well. Finally, I would like to thank the staff of the Ways and Means Committee for their outstanding efforts to produce this document, and for their support to our conference throughout the year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Helene E. Weinstein".

HELENE E. WEINSTEIN

ASSEMBLY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

HELENE E. WEINSTEIN
CHAIR

MAJORITY MEMBERS

DEBORAH GLICK

EDWARD C. BRAUNSTEIN

CATHERINE T. NOLAN

JOHN T. MCDONALD III

JAMES GARY PRETLOW

NILY ROZIC

N. NICK PERRY

JEFFREY DINOWITZ

WILLIAM COLTON

LATOYA JOYNER

VIVIAN E. COOK

WILLIAM B. MAGNARELLI

KEVIN A. CAHILL

KENNETH P. ZEBROWSKI

JEFFRION L. AUBRY

HARRY B. BRONSON

MICHAEL J. CUSICK

ERIK DILAN

MICHAEL R. BENEDETTO

REBECCA A. SEAWRIGHT

DAVID I. WEPRIN

ALICIA HYNDMAN

PHILIP RAMOS

**A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS
OF THE
2022-23 EXECUTIVE BUDGET

YELLOW BOOK**

January 2022

**Helene E. Weinstein
Chair
Assembly Ways and Means Committee**

Prepared by the
Assembly Ways and Means Committee Staff

Blake G. Washington
Secretary to the Committee

Philip A. Fields
Director of Budget Studies

Sean C. O'Keefe
Director of Fiscal Studies

**A Review and Analysis
of the
2022-23 Executive Budget**

FINANCIAL PLAN	1
BUDGET SUMMARY BY PROGRAM AREA	
EDUCATION.....	15
HEALTH	29
HIGHER EDUCATION	43
HUMAN SERVICES	53
MENTAL HYGIENE.....	69
ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE AND ENERGY	77
TRANSPORTATION	97
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	111
PUBLIC PROTECTION	119
LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....	129
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	135
STATE OPERATIONS AND WORKFORCE.....	149
JUDICIARY	157
ECONOMY.....	159
REVENUE	167
CAPITAL AND DEBT	181
BUDGET BILLS AND HEARING SCHEDULE	193
GLOSSARY	217

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: FINANCIAL PLAN



- **All Funds Spending:** The Executive Budget estimates All Funds spending for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2022-23 at \$216.3 billion, an annual growth of 1.6 percent.
- **State Operating Funds Spending:** The Executive estimates total State Operating Funds disbursements of \$118.8 billion in SFY 2022-23, reflecting annual growth of 3.1 percent.
- **General Fund Spending:** The Executive estimates General Fund disbursements in SFY 2022-23 of \$95.5 billion, for an annual growth of \$4.8 billion or 5.3 percent.
- **Current Budget Surplus:** The Executive proposal projects a budget surplus of \$5.0 billion in SFY 2021-22, as a result of continued growth in tax receipts.
- **Out-year Budget Surpluses:** The Executive estimates surpluses of \$6.4 billion in SFY 2022-23, \$5.3 billion in SFY 2023-24, \$5.5 billion in SFY 2024-25, and \$2.9 billion in SFY 2025-26. Surpluses extend beyond the five-year plan and are estimated at \$4.0 billion in SFY 2026-27.
- **General Fund Closing Balance:** The Executive estimates the SFY 2022-23 General Fund closing balance will be \$27.7 billion, a decrease of \$2.8 billion from the current year. The decrease is mainly due to the timing of PIT credit payments related to the pass-through entity tax.
- **General Fund Reserves:** The Executive Budget includes language that would phase in the current cap on Rainy Day reserves to 15 percent of State Operating funds spending by SFY 2024-25.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: FINANCIAL PLAN



State Finance Law requires the Executive to provide a detailed multi-year financial plan to the Legislature upon submission of the Executive Budget. The Financial Plan must meet certain requirements, including a requirement that the General Fund be balanced on a cash basis of accounting for the upcoming fiscal year.

The State uses a Governmental Funds System of Accounting which includes the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Funds, and Capital Funds. The Executive presents the proposed budget in two other classifications: State Operating Funds (consisting of the General Fund, Debt Service Funds, and State Special Revenue Funds); and State Funds (consisting of all the components in State Operating Funds plus Capital Funds).

Table 1

Size of Budget (\$ in Millions)				
	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23	Difference	Percent
General Fund	90,686	95,486	4,800	5.3
State Operating Funds	115,218	118,839	3,621	3.1
State Funds	128,773	134,954	6,181	4.8
All Funds	212,918	216,339	3,421	1.6

Source: NYS Division of Budget SFY 2022-23 Executive Budget Financial Plan.

The Executive proposes a \$216.3 billion budget for SFY 2022-23, representing All Funds growth of \$3.4 billion or 1.6 percent. All Funds growth includes \$3 billion for Health Care Worker Retention Bonuses, \$1.8 billion for School Aid, \$1 billion for Medicaid rate increases, and Medicaid enrollment, and \$500 million to support cost of living adjustments for healthcare, mental hygiene, and human services workers.

The Executive estimates total General Fund spending at \$95.5 billion for SFY 2022-23, a 5.3 percent increase from SFY 2021-22. General Fund growth reflects \$3.5 billion for Health Care, including \$1.2 billion to support Health Care Worker Retention Bonuses, \$450 million to support Medicaid rate increases and funding for increased enrollment in Medicaid. General Fund growth is also attributed to \$1.3 billion for Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) Capital funding used to support the DOT Capital Plan, \$953 million in Education funding, a \$500 million General Fund transfer into the Health Care

Transformation Fund, \$256 million to support cost of living adjustments for healthcare and human services workers, and a \$320 million deposit into the Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) trust.

Total State Funds spending is projected at \$135 billion or 4.8 percent over SFY 2021-22.

Sources and Uses of Funds

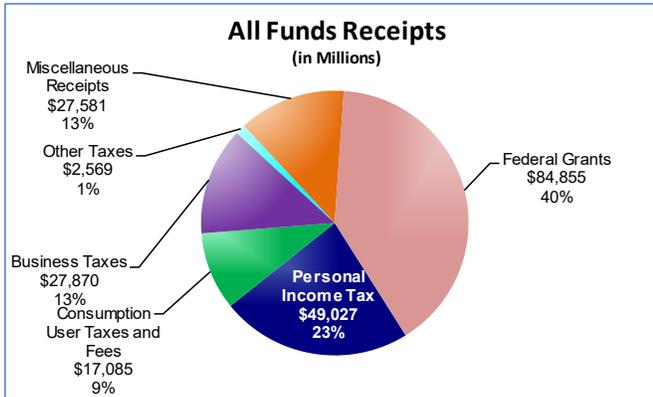


Figure 1

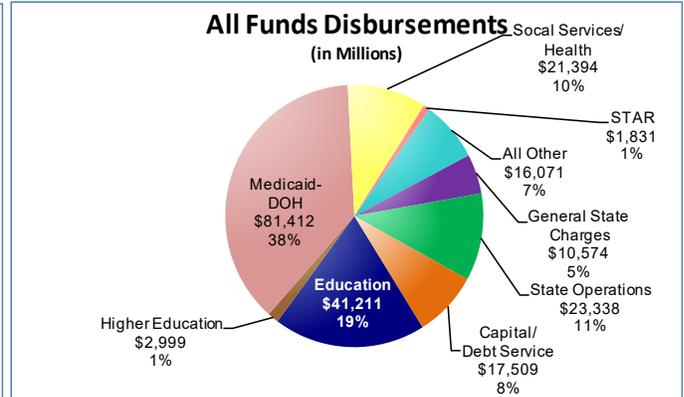


Figure 2

Federal grants and Personal Income Tax (PIT) receipts make up the largest sources of State revenue at 40 percent and 23 percent, respectively. Medicaid and Education are the most significant categories of state spending; together they account for 57 percent of the All Funds Budget.

Federal Aid

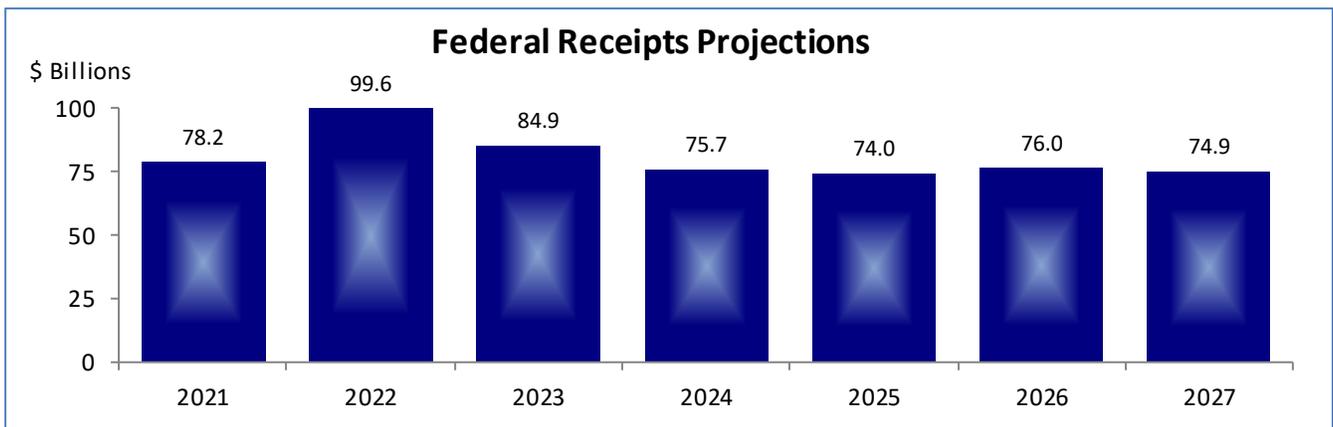


Figure 3

The Budget assumes federal aid of \$84.9 billion in SFY 2022-23, a decrease of \$14.8 billion from SFY 2021-22. The decrease in federal aid reflects the elimination of \$12.75 billion in general aid provided directly to the State in SFY 2021-22 pursuant to the American Rescue Plan (ARP).



The Financial Plan assumes that the federal government will fully fund the State’s direct pandemic response costs. In addition, COVID expenses related to the purchase of test kits for local governments and schools are assumed to be fully eligible for FEMA reimbursement.

Federal Impacts to the Financial Plan

Federal Coronavirus Response Legislation and Action

The federal government passed several bills in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency, and New York State has received a total of \$356.8 billion in federal pandemic assistance through these actions. It is projected that a total of \$60.4 billion will flow through the State’s Financial Plan and the balance will go directly to eligible individuals and entities.

Table 2

FEDERAL PANDEMIC ASSISTANCE LEGISLATION AND ACTION		
(\$ in Millions)		
Bill/Source	Total Funds Available	Funding Flowing Through The Financial Plan
CARES Act	140,584	8,220
ARP Act	96,948	31,703
Families First Coronavirus Response Act	88,692	9,268
CRRSA	24,858	7,102
Lost Wage Assistance (Administrative Action)	4,120	4,120
Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act	1,555	0
CPRSA Act	66	0
Total	356,823	60,413

Source: DOB Executive Budget Financial Plan.

Federal Coronavirus Funds Year to Date Actual Receipts and Disbursements

The total pandemic assistance spending is estimated at \$58.3 billion through SFY 2026-27. As of November 30, 2021, Federal Coronavirus funds received and spent are estimated at \$31.5 billion and \$15.6 billion, respectively.

Table 3

FEDERAL PANDEMIC ASSISTANCE			
(\$ in Millions)			
	Spending Projection	5-Year Total Year to Date Receipts	Year to Date Spending
Pandemic Assistance	58,254	31,502	15,642
American Rescue Plan (ARP) ¹	12,800	12,800	387
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES Act)	5,141	5,141	5,022
Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Non-Entitlement Pass Through	774	385	0
<u>Education</u>	<u>15,454</u>	<u>1,127</u>	<u>1,134</u>
Education ARP Act Funds	9,480		
Education Supplemental Appropriations Act	4,399		
Education CARES Act Funds	1,575	552	552
<u>Child Care</u>	<u>2,466</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>646</u>
Child Care CARES Act Funds	164		
Child Care Supplemental Appropriations Act	469		
Child Care ARP	1,833		
Homeowner Relief and Protection Program	540	540	50
Lost Wages Assistance	4,120	4,101	4,101
Emergency Rental Assistance Program	2,426	2,425	1,172
SUNY State Operated Campuses Federal Stimulus	1,000	184	184
FEMA Reimbursement of Eligible Pandemic Expenses	1,000		
eFMAP, including local passthrough	9,012	4,174	4,174
eFMAP HCBS	2,200		
Home Energy Assistance Program	559		
FHWA Surface Transportation Block Grant	417		
Coronavirus Capital Project Funds	345		
¹ \$12.8 billion in unrestricted aid provided through the ARP is reflected as a receipt to Federal Funds and transfer to the General Fund.			
Source: DOB Executive Budget Financial Plan and OSC Dashboard on Tracking Federal Covid Funding and State Relief Programs.			



Federal Funds Projected Disbursements by Program Area

Federal Funds spending is expected to total \$84.5 billion in SFY 2022-23 including \$11.0 billion in spending related to pandemic assistance. Federal Funds spending is estimated to decrease by \$4.3 billion over SFY 2021-22 primarily related to pandemic assistance spending but offset by spending for health care, social welfare, education and public protection.

Table 4

FEDERAL FUNDS DISBURSEMENTS								
(\$ in Millions)								
	SFY 2020-21	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23	SFY 2023-24	SFY 2024-25	SFY 2025-26	SFY 2026-27	7-Year Total
	Actuals	Projected						
DISBURSEMENTS								
Medicaid ¹	40,880	44,407	49,428	44,786	46,056	48,623	47,674	321,854
Health	7,055	8,424	8,912	10,245	9,764	10,197	10,568	65,165
Social Welfare	4,245	6,309	5,443	4,990	4,698	4,701	4,702	35,088
Education	2,660	3,859	3,857	3,857	3,857	3,857	3,857	25,804
Public Protection	2,152	2,727	2,727	1,297	1,290	1,292	1,295	12,780
Transportation	1,633	1,757	1,757	2,091	2,292	2,421	2,484	14,435
All Other ²	1,195	1,419	1,419	1,372	1,333	1,314	1,314	9,366
Pandemic Assistance*	11,865	19,949	10,963	6,801	5,558	849	69	56,054
American Rescue Plan (ARP) ³	0	4,500	2,400	2,300	3,600	0	0	12,800
Education ARP Act Funds	0	1,629	2,938	2,459	1,739	715	0	9,480
eFMAP, including local passthrough	4,174	3,629	1,209	0	0	0	0	9,012
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES Act)	2,824	2,317	0	0	0	0	0	5,141
Education Supplemental Appropriations Act	0	1,558	1,484	1,357	0	0	0	4,399
Lost Wages Assistance	4,101	19	0	0	0	0	0	4,120
Emergency Rental Assistance Program	0	2,280	146	0	0	0	0	2,426
Education CARES Act Funds	552	1,011	12	0	0	0	0	1,575
SUNY State Operated Campuses Federal Stimulus	184	816	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
FEMA Reimbursement of Eligible Pandemic Expenses	0	0	800	200	0	0	0	1,000
Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Non-Entitlement Pass Through	0	387	387	0	0	0	0	774
Child Care	30	1,449	721	266	0	0	0	2,466
Homeowner Relief and Protection Program	0	128	412	0	0	0	0	540
Home Energy Assistance Program	0	224	335	0	0	0	0	559
Coronavirus Capital Project Fund	0	0	69	69	69	69	69	345
FHWA Surface Transportation Block Grant	0	2	50	150	150	65	0	417
Total Disbursements	71,685	88,851	84,506	75,439	74,848	73,254	71,963	540,546
*The 5-year total projected pandemic assistance does not include \$2.2 billion in HCBS spending.								
¹ \$2.2 billion in HCBS spending is included in Medicaid total spending.								
² All Other includes housing and homeless services, economic development, mental hygiene, parks, environment, higher education, general government areas								
³ \$12.8 billion in unrestricted aid provided through the ARP is reflected as a receipt to Federal Funds and transfer to the General Fund.								
Source: DOB Executive Budget Financial Plan.								

Use of SFY 2022-23 and Out-Year Budget Surpluses

Table 5

SFY 2022-23 EXECUTIVE BUDGET FINANCIAL PLAN					
(\$ in Millions)					
	SFY 2022-23	SFY 2023-24	SFY 2024-25	SFY 2025-26	SFY 2026-27
	Proposed	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
UPDATED "BASE" BUDGET SURPLUS/(GAP) ESTIMATE	6,436	5,349	5,520	2,966	4,070
Receipts	(2,562)	(1,057)	(461)	382	815
Tax Receipts	<u>(2,583)</u>	<u>(1,153)</u>	<u>(559)</u>	<u>(261)</u>	<u>(238)</u>
Homeowner Tax Rebate Credit	(2,200)	0	0	0	0
Middle Class Tax Cut Acceleration	(162)	(615)	(360)	(44)	0
Small Business Tax Relief Credit	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Small Business Tax Relief Credit for COVID-19	0	(250)	0	0	0
Extend the NYC Musical & Theatrical Credit	0	(100)	0	0	0
All Other	(121)	(88)	(99)	(117)	(138)
Payment of Future Debt Service Costs	0	0	0	500	1,000
Other Receipts/Transfers	21	96	98	143	53
Disbursements	(4,840)	(5,258)	(5,635)	(4,208)	(4,885)
Local Assistance	<u>(2,760)</u>	<u>(1,587)</u>	<u>(2,255)</u>	<u>(3,101)</u>	<u>(3,922)</u>
Education	(233)	(284)	(285)	(280)	(282)
Medicaid ¹	(585)	370	(42)	(763)	(1,593)
eFMAP Extension through June 30, 2022	746	0	0	0	0
Healthcare/Frontline Worker Bonus	(1,072)	0	0	0	0
Public Health/Aging ¹	(237)	(238)	(239)	(239)	(238)
Human Services/Mental Hygiene COLA	(256)	(256)	(256)	(256)	(256)
Mental Hygiene ¹	(323)	(345)	(302)	(292)	(282)
Social Welfare ¹	(167)	(221)	(614)	(758)	(758)
Economic Development	(186)	(136)	(79)	(79)	(79)
Higher Education	(236)	(280)	(242)	(237)	(237)
Public Safety	(89)	(89)	(89)	(89)	(89)
All Other	(122)	(108)	(107)	(108)	(108)
Agency Operations, including GSCs	<u>(36)</u>	<u>(636)</u>	<u>(641)</u>	<u>(667)</u>	<u>(690)</u>
Healthcare/Frontline Worker Bonus	(120)	0	0	0	0
Executive Agencies	147	(474)	(475)	(494)	(512)
Non-Executive Agencies	(108)	(113)	(118)	(123)	(128)
Fringe Benefits/Fixed Costs	45	(49)	(48)	(50)	(50)
Transfers to Other Funds	<u>(2,044)</u>	<u>(3,035)</u>	<u>(2,739)</u>	<u>(440)</u>	<u>(273)</u>
Capital Projects/PAYGO Capital	(1,339)	(2,372)	(2,535)	(287)	(99)
SUNY Operating	(103)	(100)	(83)	(83)	(83)
Health Care Transformation	(500)	(500)	0	0	0
All Other	(102)	(63)	(121)	(70)	(91)
Use of/(Deposit to) Reserves	966	966	576	860	0
Extraordinary Monetary Settlements	0	(1)	1	0	0
Debt Management	1,000	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>860</u>	<u>0</u>
Economic Uncertainties	(34)	(33)	(425)	0	0
EXECUTIVE BUDGET SURPLUS/(GAPS)	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Excludes Healthcare/Frontline Worker Bonus Pay and Human Services COLA which are shown separately.



In the Mid-Year Financial Plan update, the Division of Budget estimated a balanced General Fund budget through SFY 2024-25 with no surpluses or budget gaps in any year of the Financial Plan. Due to an increase in the receipts forecast combined with re-estimates for school aid, pension, debt service and payroll spending, the Executive now forecasts a combined surplus of \$29.3 billion through SFY 2026-27.

The Executive forecast revisions bring surpluses of \$5.0 billion in SFY 2021-22, \$6.4 billion in SFY 2022-23, \$5.3 billion in SFY 2023-24, and \$5.5 billion in SFY 2024-25. The Executive budget also projects comparatively lower surpluses for SFY 2025-26 and SFY 2026-27 at \$3 billion and \$4.1 billion, respectively. Lower surpluses in the out-years reflect a decline of federal funds as pandemic relief is spent and Medicaid and school aid costs continue to rise.

The Executive budget proposes using the SFY 2022-23 surplus and outyear surpluses to fund new initiatives that are deemed necessary to maintain the State's recovery. These initiatives include tax relief for individuals and small businesses; investments to improve health care access, quality, and affordability; wage increases for workers in the health, mental health, and social services sectors; rate increases for service providers; and funding increases for a range of other essential services.

SFY 2022-23 One-Time Spending

The Executive proposes several new initiatives that are non-recurring and are estimated to total over \$7 billion in SFY 2022-23. These include:

- \$2.2 billion for property tax relief;
- \$2 billion in reserve for pandemic recovery initiatives for SFY 2021-22;
- \$1.2 billion to provide frontline healthcare workers earning less than \$100,000 a bonus payment of up to \$3,000 (\$1.07 billion for non-State employees; \$120 million for State employees);
- \$1 billion to enlarge the DOT capital plan to be spent over the course of three years, SFY 2022-23 - SFY 2024-25;
- \$1 billion for health care transformation, which will be funded in SFY 2022-23 and SFY 2023-24; and



- \$350 million for pandemic relief for businesses, and theaters and musical arts paid in SFY 2022-23 and SFY 2023-24.

Other Receipts and Transfers: Revised debt service spending estimates combined with the projected receipt of \$33 million in settlement monies and reductions to certain planned transfers provide General Fund savings of \$21 million in SFY 2022-23.

Receipts

SFY 2022-23 Tax Actions: The plan includes a one-time homeowner tax rebate credit that will provide low- and middle-income homeowners, as well as senior homeowners, with a rebate in the fall of 2022 to offset property taxes for a total cost of \$2.2 billion. The plan also accelerates the phase-in of the middle-class tax cut, which will cost \$162 million in SFY 2022-23, and provides \$100 million for small business tax credit relief. The Executive budget extends and increases several other existing tax actions and proposes new ones for a total cost of \$121 million.

Disbursements

Local Assistance: The Executive Budget increases local assistance spending by \$2.8 billion in SFY 2022-23 through the following actions:

- **Education:** A spending growth of \$233 million in education through an increase in foundation aid; an authorization for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) of 11 percent for special education provider tuition rates; and increases in funding for various education grants programs, including Public Broadcasting, Independent Living Centers and Public Libraries.
- **Health Care/Medicaid:** The Executive proposes several initiatives in Medicaid and healthcare for a total cost of \$585 million. The proposal to base the Global Cap index on the five-year rolling average of Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) annual projections of health care spending is expected to increase the total Global Cap spending by \$366 million above the existing cap. Other initiatives include funding for hospitals, nursing homes, health professional schools, and other organizations; increased aid to safety-net hospitals; increases in primary care reimbursement rates; investments in children’s behavioral health services; increases to orthotics and prosthetics rates; and funding to improve the quality of health care.
- **eFMAP:** An extension of the enhanced eFMAP rate to produce additional savings of \$746 million in SFY 2022-23.



- **Health Care/Frontline Worker Bonus:** The Executive proposes to provide frontline healthcare workers earning less than \$100,000 a bonus payment of up to \$3,000 for a total cost of \$1.2 billion (\$1.07 billion for non-State employees; \$120 million for State employees).
- **Public Health/Aging:** The Executive proposes adding funding for public health programs, opioid overdose and harm reduction programs and investing in local health department systems for a total cost of \$237 million.
- **Human Services/Mental Hygiene Cost-of-Living Increase:** The Executive proposes a 5.4 percent cost-of-living increase for human services workers for a total cost of \$256 million.
- **Mental Hygiene:** The Executive Budget proposes an additional \$323 million to invest in OMH residential programs, to implement a 988 crisis hotline, enhance crisis response services for children and families, and reinvest recoupments from managed care organizations for behavioral health services. Monies to support increased housing costs and develop new housing opportunities for people with developmental disabilities are also included.
- **Other Local Assistance:** The Executive budget includes funding increases for various other programs administered by the Department of Agriculture and Markets, the Liberty Defense Program, the Office for the New Americans, transit aid and local government assistance.

Agency Operations: The SFY 2022-23 Executive Budget assumes growth of \$36 million in agency operations and general state charges combined. This will be used to address recruitment and retention challenges with mental hygiene direct care and clinical staff, expand Child and Adolescent Needs & Strengths (CANS) assessments to improve service delivery, replace outdated technology, and address increases in the cost of administering the Medicaid program.

Capital Transfers: The Executive Budget reflects the transfer of up to \$1.3 billion for Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) capital spending for SFY 2022-23 in order to reduce debt service costs and save money in the out-years of the plan. The Executive Budget provides \$103 million to support SUNY operations and reserves \$500 million to support investments in healthcare transformation and sustainability.

General Fund Reserves

The Executive Budget projects \$27.7 billion in reserves at the end of SFY 2022-23, representing a \$2.8 billion decrease from SFY 2021-22. This decrease is attributable to the planned use of the PTET/PIT Credits reserve to offset the net decline in tax receipts (\$9.1 billion) that is partly offset by planned deposits totaling \$5 billion to the State's principal reserves, \$600 million to the reserve for

labor settlements and agency operations, and \$855 million to the debt management reserve. Excluding the PTET program activities, the closing balance increases by \$6.5 billion.

Table 6

Estimated General Fund Closing Balance			
(\$ in Millions)			
	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23	Annual Change
Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund	1,433	1,553	120
Statutory Rainy Day Reserve Fund	1,918	2,718	800
Contingency Reserve Fund	21	21	0
Community Projects	23	19	(4)
Reserved for Timing of PTET/PIT Credits	16,710	7,660	(9,050)
Reserved for Pandemic Assistance	2,000	2,000	0
Reserved for Debt Management	500	1,355	855
Reserved for Labor Settlements/Agency Operations	275	875	600
Reserved for Economic Uncertainties	5,598	9,732	4,134
General Fund Total (Excluding Monetary Settlements)	28,478	25,933	(2,545)
Extraordinary Monetary Settlements	2,035	1,741	(294)
Total General Fund Balance	30,513	27,674	(2,839)

Budget Uncertainties and Managing Risk

The State receives a substantial amount of federal aid for health care, education, transportation, and other purposes as well as extraordinary funding for storm and disaster-related response and recovery; all of which are subject to federal policy changes. The federal government may enact budgetary or other policy changes which may adversely affect the State’s Financial Plan. The Executive’s current projections rely mostly on tax revenues from high income earners and an influx of pandemic-era Federal aid which is expected to decline over time. Long term risks to the financial plan include loss in tax revenue as the result of population loss, tax migration, slow population growth and remote work.

To prepare for future uncertainties, the Executive Budget includes language that would increase the current cap on Rainy Day reserves to 15 percent of State Operating funds spending by SFY 2024-25.

The Executive plans to deposit a total of \$15.4 billion in the Rainy Day reserves and reserve for economic uncertainties from SFY 2021-22 through SFY 2024-25. By the end of SFY 2024-25, the State will have \$19.4 billion in reserves to mitigate the risks of unexpected events and fiscal shocks.



Table 7

SFY 2022-23 EXECUTIVE BUDGET				
PRINCIPAL RESERVES				
(\$ in Millions)				
	<u>SFY 2021-22</u>	<u>SFY 2022-23</u>	<u>SFY 2023-24</u>	<u>SFY 2024-25</u>
Planned Deposits	4,984	5,053	2,448	2,925
Rainy Day Reserves	875	920	915	950
Economic Uncertainties	4,109	4,133	1,533	1,975
Balance At Year-End	8,950	14,003	16,451	19,376
Rainy Day Reserves	3,351	4,271	5,186	6,136
Economic Uncertainties	5,599	9,732	11,265	13,240
Estimated SOF Spending	115,218	118,839	123,394	128,895
<i>Principal Reserves % SOF</i>	7.80%	11.80%	13.30%	15.00%

The Executive proposal includes legislation that would extend, for one year, budget management tools authorized in SFY 2020-21 and SFY 2021-22 in response to COVID-19 to manage cash flow in SFY 2022-23. This includes authorization to issue up to \$3 billion in short-term personal income tax (PIT) notes as well as continued authorization for the \$2 billion line of credit. The Executive Financial Plan does not assume the use of this proposal.

Table 8

Executive Budget Financial Plan
SFY 2022-23
(\$ in Millions)

	Executive General Fund	Executive State Operating Funds	Executive All Funds
OPENING BALANCE	30,513	36,900	49,355
RECEIPTS:			
Personal Income Tax	22,685	49,027	49,027
User Taxes and Fees	6,948	19,608	20,208
Business Taxes	17,112	27,251	27,870
Other Taxes	1,284	2,312	2,569
Total Taxes	<u>48,029</u>	<u>98,198</u>	<u>99,674</u>
Abandoned Property	450	450	450
ABC License Fees	67	67	67
HCRA		5,834	5,834
Investment Income	13	13	13
Licences, Fees	530	530	530
Lottery		3,592	3,592
Medicaid		870	870
Motor Vehicle Fees	238	444	444
Reimbursements	67	67	67
State University Income		5,091	5,091
Extraordinary Settlements	33	33	33
Other Transactions	391	393	10,523
Total Miscellaneous Receipts	<u>1,789</u>	<u>17,384</u>	<u>27,514</u>
Federal Grants		275	84,855
Total Transfers from Other Funds	42,829	—	—
TOTAL RECEIPTS	92,647	115,857	212,043
DISBURSEMENTS:			
School Aid	25,628	30,153	37,693
Higher Education	2,999	2,999	2,999
All Other Education	2,486	2,499	3,518
STAR		1,831	1,831
Medicaid - DOH	19,241	25,197	81,412
Public Health	763	1,994	5,010
Mental Hygiene	6,797	7,018	7,420
Children and Families	1,661	1,665	3,304
Temporary & Disability Assistance	1,608	1,608	5,660
Transportation	142	4,590	6,854
Unrestricted Aid	819	819	1,206
All Other	2,725	2,456	8,011
Total Local Assistance Grants	<u>64,869</u>	<u>82,829</u>	<u>164,918</u>
Personal Service	10,067	15,075	15,762
Non-Personal Service	2,563	5,135	7,576
Total State Operations	<u>12,630</u>	<u>20,210</u>	<u>23,338</u>
General State Charges	9,030	10,188	10,574
Debt Service	329	5,612	5,612
Capital Projects	5,271	0	11,897
SUNY Operations	1,460		
Other Purposes	1,897	—	—
Total Transfers to Other Funds	8,957	—	—
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	95,486	118,839	216,339
Other Financing Sources (uses):			
Transfers from Other Funds	—	47,863	53,531
Transfers to Other Funds	—	(47,908)	(53,774)
Bonds and Note proceeds	—	0	433
Net Financing Sources	—	(45)	190
Excess/(Deficiency) of Receipts over Disbursements	<u>(2,839)</u>	<u>(3,027)</u>	<u>(4,106)</u>
CLOSING BALANCE	27,674	33,873	45,249



BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: EDUCATION



- **General Support for Public Schools (GSPS):** The Executive proposes \$31.3 billion in GSPS for the 2022-23 School Year (SY); an increase of \$2.1 billion over SY 2021-22, or 7.1 percent. This includes a \$1.6 billion increase in Foundation Aid, and a \$464 million increase in expense-based aids.
- **RECOVS Learning and Mental Health Grants:** The Executive proposal includes \$100 million over two years to create a new matching fund called Recover from COVID Schools Program (RECOVS) to create or expand summer learning, after-school, or extended-day/year programs. It will also support the hiring of mental health professionals and the expansion of evidence-based mental health services for students and staff, including school-based services. School districts will be required to match this State grant funding with their federal pandemic relief funds.
- **Nonpublic Schools:** The Executive proposes funding Nonpublic School Aid at \$193 million, which is consistent with SY 2021-22. Additionally, the Executive provides \$55 million for Nonpublic STEM teachers, which is a \$15 million increase from SY 2021-22. The Executive also provides \$45 million in capital for health and safety projects, an increase of \$30 million from the previous year.
- **Zero-Emission School Buses:** The Executive proposes that all new school bus purchases be zero-emissions by 2027 and all school buses on the road be zero-emissions by 2035. Transportation Aid would be provided for zero-emission bus infrastructure, including charging stations, and purchasing or leasing electric buses.
- **Building/Transportation Aid Penalty Forgiveness:** The Executive proposes authorizing the State Education Department (SED) to forgive any Building or Transportation Aid penalties that result from inadvertent clerical errors.
- **Mayoral Control:** The Executive proposes a four-year extension of mayoral control of the New York City school system.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: EDUCATION



The State Education Department (SED) is the administrative agency of the Board of Regents. The Department administers School Aid, regulates school operations, maintains a performance-based accountability system, certifies teachers, licenses over one million practitioners in more than 50 professions, and administers a host of other educational programs. These programs include special education services, cultural education, higher and professional education, vocational rehabilitation, as well as adult career and continuing education services. SED’s primary mission is to raise the knowledge, skills, and opportunities of all the people in New York State.

New York State has approximately three million students enrolled in Prekindergarten through 12th grade, including more than 2.5 million children in public school districts, and approximately 419,288 children in nonpublic schools. New York State currently provides more than \$29 billion in General Support for Public Schools (GSPS) for instructional and operational purposes, which allows school districts to provide educational services to children statewide.

Table 9

Agency	Appropriations			
	2021-22	2022-23	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
	Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	Exec Request (\$ in Millions)		
State Education Department	52,073.63	40,601.28	(11,472.35)	(22.03)

Table 10

Agency	Disbursements			
	2021-22	2022-23	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
	Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	Exec Request (\$ in Millions)		
State Education Department	39,202.19	41,788.33	2,586.14	6.60

State Education Department

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$40.6 billion, a decrease of \$11.5 billion or 22.03 percent below the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for

2,876 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions, which is an increase of 189 FTE positions over SFY 2021-22 workforce levels.

General Support for Public Schools (GSPS): Formula Based Aids

Table 11

Support for Public School Districts (\$ in Millions)			
	SY 2021-22	SY 2022-23 Exec. Proposal	Change
Foundation Aid	19,816.47	21,416.61	1,600.14
Excess Cost-High Cost	568.06	573.96	5.90
Excess Cost-Private	371.55	411.37	39.82
Reorganization-Operating Aid	4.49	3.61	(0.88)
Textbooks (Incl. Lottery)	165.90	170.08	4.18
Computer Hardware	35.01	35.81	0.80
Computer Software	43.11	43.99	0.88
Library Materials	17.48	18.35	0.87
BOCES	1,044.59	1,122.21	77.62
Special Services	254.68	254.38	(0.30)
Transportation (Incl. Summer)	1,947.81	2,249.35	301.54
High Tax	223.30	223.30	-
Universal Prekindergarten	945.35	951.97	6.62
Academic Achievement Grant	1.20	1.20	-
Supplemental Education Improvement Grant	17.50	17.50	-
Charter School Transitional Aid	47.22	52.30	5.08
Full-Day Kindergarten Conversion Aid	1.24	-	(1.24)
Academic Enhancement Aid	9.57	9.57	-
Supplemental Public Excess Cost	4.31	4.31	-
Building Aid/Reorganization Building	3,157.67	3,187.65	29.98
Total School Aid	28,676.52	30,747.52	2,071.01
Categorical Grants	307.50	300.49	(7.01)
Competitive Grants	230.11	232.11	2.00
Total GSPS	29,214.13	31,280.12	2,065.99

Under the Executive proposal, state funding for school aid would increase by \$2.1 billion to \$30.7 billion, a 7.2 percent increase over the 2021-22 School Year (SY). Total GSPS, which includes various other education grant programs, would total \$31.3 billion, an increase of \$2.1 billion or 7.1 percent over SY 2021-22.



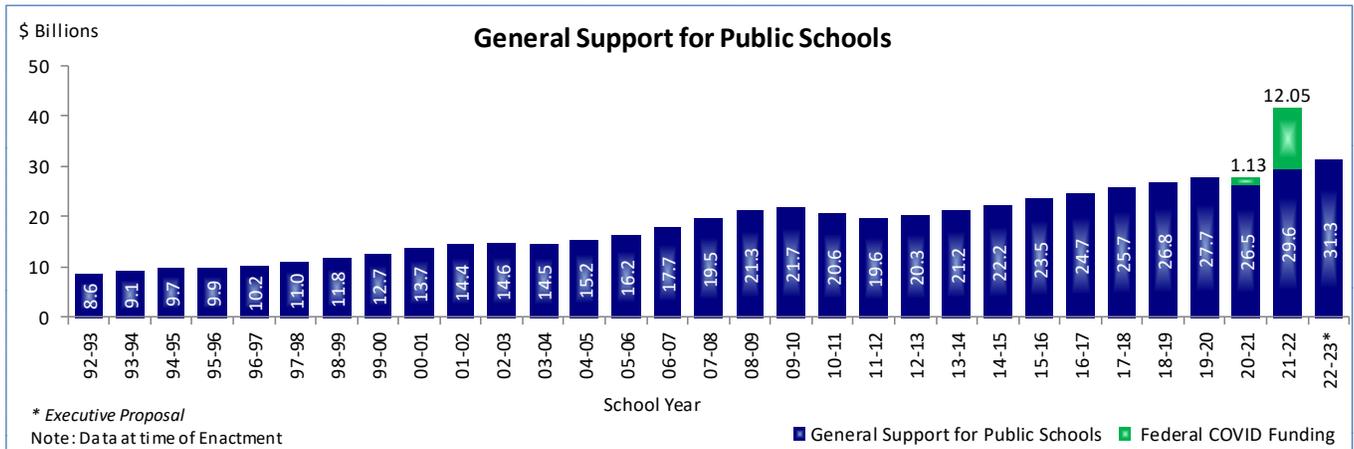


Figure 4

Foundation Aid: The Executive proposes to increase Foundation Aid by \$1.6 billion, or 8.1 percent, to a total of \$21.4 billion. This investment would reflect year two of the three-year phase-in of the Foundation Aid Formula. In addition, the Executive proposal would ensure that every school district receives a minimum three percent increase in Foundation Aid.

Community Schools: Community schools provide support to both children and parents with services both before and after school, summer learning programs, health, mental health, and dental care. The Executive Budget maintains \$250 million for community schools as a set-aside within Foundation Aid. In addition, the Executive continues \$1.2 million in funding for Community Schools Regional Technical Assistance Centers.

Expense Based Aid: The Executive maintains present law funding for all expense-based aids, which would provide an increase of \$464 million.

Energy Efficiency Grants: The Executive proposes to allow New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) grants for energy efficiency to be counted toward the local share of school construction projects without impacting the Building Aid due to a district.

Transportation and Building Aid Forgiveness: The Executive proposal would authorize SED to use an administrative process to forgive Building and Transportation Aid penalties that the Department deems to be the result of inadvertent clerical errors.

Aid for Transportation and Zero-Emissions Buses: The Executive would make electric school bus charging stations and hydrogen refueling stations eligible capital expenses under Transportation Aid and would extend the length of time school districts can finance or lease zero emissions vehicles from five years to 10 years. Additionally, electricity or hydrogen used to power buses would be reimbursable

in the same manner as fuel under Transportation Aid. Further, the Executive proposes that all new school bus purchases be zero-emissions by 2027 and all school buses on the road be zero-emissions by 2035.

Prekindergarten Programs (\$952 million): The Executive Budget maintains funding for Universal Prekindergarten (UPK) and provides \$952 million for UPK.

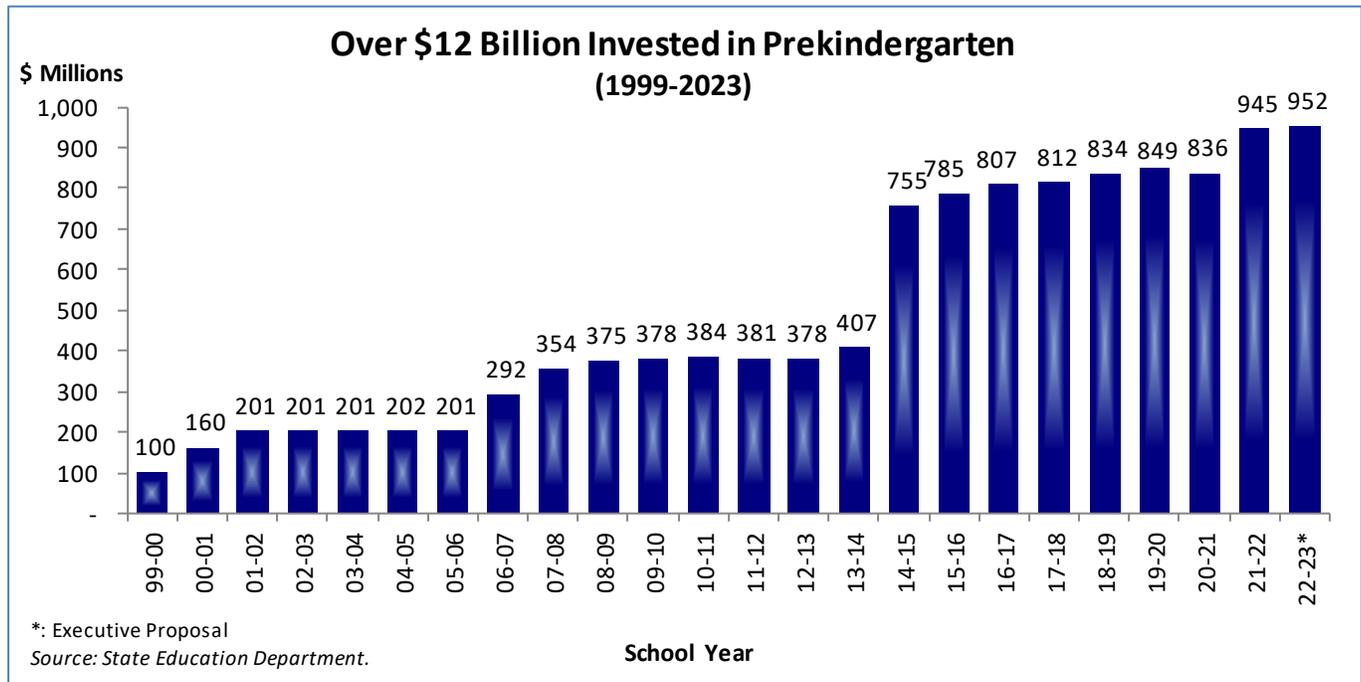


Figure 5

Other Education Programs

RECOVS Learning and Mental Health Grants: The Executive proposes funding of \$100 million over two years, with \$50 million to be allocated for SY 2022-23, and the remaining \$50 million for SY 2023-24, to create a new matching fund, called Recover from COVID Schools Program (RECOVS). This fund will help create or expand summer learning, after-school, or extended-day/year programs. It will also support the hiring of mental health professionals and the expansion of evidence-based mental health services for students and staff, including school-based services. Participating School districts will be required to match this State grant funding with their federal pandemic relief funds.

Nonpublic Schools: The Executive maintains \$193 million in funding for SFY 2022-23 Nonpublic School Aid. Additionally, the Executive provides:

- \$55 million for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) instruction, a \$15 million increase from SFY 2021-22;



- \$45 million for capital health and safety projects, a \$30 million increase from SFY 2021-22. Additionally, the Executive would expand the use of these funds to include repair and maintenance of nonpublic schools' facilities; and
- \$922,000 for Academic Intervention for Nonpublic Schools.

The Executive Budget would authorize any unobligated federal Emergency Assistance to Nonpublic Schools funds to be used to reimburse nonpublic schools for allowable pandemic-related costs through the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund.

The Executive proposal discontinues \$1 million in increased reimbursement for immunization document checks.

The Executive proposes an increase of \$657,000 for the Office of Religious and Independent Schools, for a total of \$1.5 million.

My Brother's Keeper: The Executive maintains funding of \$18 million for grant initiatives under the My Brother's Keeper program and \$800,000 for the Office of Family and Community Engagement within SED.

Charter Schools

Supplemental Tuition Payments: The Executive proposes to increase the State reimbursement to school districts for Supplemental Tuition Payments by \$52 million, for a total of \$185 million.

New York City Charter Facilities Aid: The Executive proposal increases charter schools' facilities aid by \$48.5 million from SFY 2021-22, for a total of \$100 million.

Adult Career and Continuing Education Services Program

The Executive proposal increases funding for Independent Living Centers by \$1.6 million, to a total of \$16 million, and increases funding for College Readers Aid by \$706,000, for a total of \$1 million.

The Executive proposes funding for Adult Literacy Education at \$7.8 million.

Additionally, the Executive proposal maintains funding for Case Services at \$54 million, Supported Employment at \$15.2 million, and Adult Basic Education at \$1.8 million.



The Executive proposal shifts \$5 million in Vocational and Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities (VESID) Social Security Account funds from Aid to Localities to State Operations.

Special Education

The Executive continues \$1.04 billion for Preschool Special Education Programs (referred to as 4410 schools).

The Executive Budget maintains funding for Private Schools for the Blind and Deaf (referred to as 4201 schools) at \$108.7 million. The Executive proposal would consolidate funding for four Blind and Deaf schools into a single appropriation and maintains funding levels from SFY 2021-22.

The Executive provides a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) of 11 percent for the SY 2022-23 tuition rates, which would increase providers' annual funding by more than \$240 million. The Executive would administratively implement the COLA.



Cultural Education Program

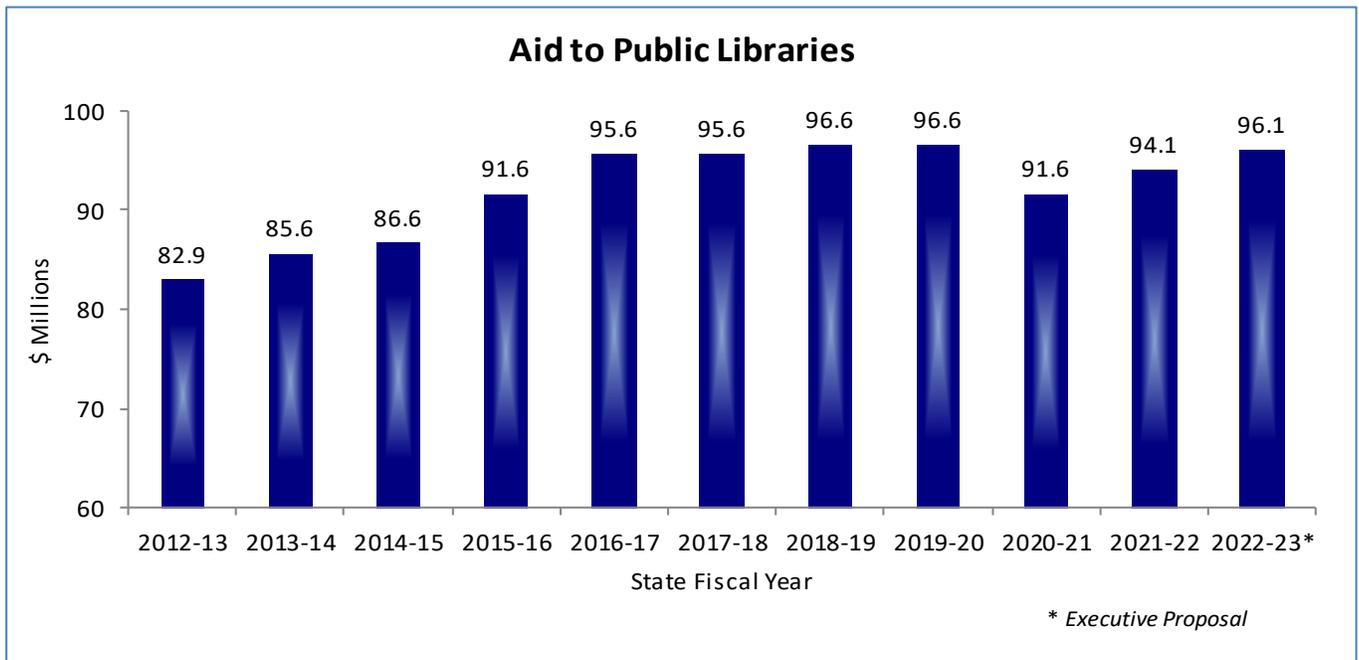


Figure 6

The Executive proposes to increase funding for Aid to Public Libraries by \$2 million, providing a total of \$96.1 million. Additionally, the Executive proposes to decrease funding for Library Construction by \$20 million, for a total of \$14 million. Funding of \$250,000 for the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, and \$75,000 for the Langston Hughes Community Library is eliminated.

The Executive proposes to fund Aid to Educational Television and Radio for a total of \$21.8 million, which is an increase of \$7.8 million, for the following purposes:

- \$3.34 million for instructional content for in-classroom and remote learning;
- \$2 million for digital learning and teaching media tools;
- \$1.4 million for special programming related to the NYS opioid crisis;
- \$750,000 to address social isolation among senior citizens; and
- \$300,000 for mental health-related professional development for teachers.

The Executive proposes \$150,000 for the Statewide Summer Reading Program utilizing revenues collected from the sale of Love Your Library license plates.

Other Programmatic Support

Teacher Workforce Programs: The Executive budget proposes \$30 million for a Teacher Residency Program and \$10 million for the Expansion of Alternative Teacher Certifications funded under the Urban Development Corporation.

The Executive proposes a \$184,000 increase for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification Grant Program, for a total of \$368,000.

The Executive budget provides a single appropriation of \$750,000 for State appointed monitors and eliminates discrete appropriations for:

- \$225,000 for East Ramapo Monitors;
- \$175,000 for Hempstead Monitors;
- \$175,000 for Rochester Monitors; and
- \$175,000 for Wyandanch Monitors.

The Executive budget provides a single appropriation of \$12.69 million for undefined educational programming and eliminates specific funding for:

- \$2.4 million for the Buffalo and Rochester School Health;
- \$1.3 million for Queens College Townsend Harris High School;
- \$1 million for Implicit Bias Training;
- \$1 million for the East Ramapo School District;
- \$500,000 for CWE Credentialing;
- \$500,000 for the Long Island PreK Tech Assistance;
- \$475,000 for Magellan Foundation Inc.;
- \$475,000 for the Executive Leadership Institute;
- \$461,000 for the Bard Early College High school – Queens;
- \$400,000 for the BioBus;
- \$385,000 for Teacher Institute ELL/Bilingual Program;
- \$250,000 for the City of New York – Promise Project;
- \$225,000 for the Mind Builders Creative Arts Center;
- \$100,000 for Educators for Students Success;
- \$100,000 for the Friends of the Central Library;
- \$40,000 for the Long Island Latino Teachers Association; and
- \$25,000 for the Literacy Volunteers of Sullivan County.

The following table summarizes funding for other elementary and secondary education programs outside of GSPS:

Table 12

Other Public Elementary and Secondary Education Programs				
	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23	\$ Change	% Change
	Enacted	Exec. Request	(\$ in Millions)	
	(\$ in Millions)	(\$ in Millions)		
Supplemental Basic Charter School Tuition Payments	133.00	185.00	52.00	39.10
Charter Schools Facilities Aid	51.50	100.00	48.50	94.17
Yonkers City School District	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
State Appointed Monitors	0.00	0.75	0.75	-
Hempstead Monitors	0.18	0.00	(0.18)	(100.00)
Wyandanch Monitors	0.18	0.00	(0.18)	(100.00)
Rochester Monitors	0.18	0.00	(0.18)	(100.00)
East Ramapo Monitors	0.23	0.00	(0.23)	(100.00)
Competitive Grants	230.11	232.11	2.00	0.87
RECOVS Learning and Mental Health Grant	0.00	100.00	100.00	-
Positive School Climates Pilot Program	0.00	2.00	2.00	-
Community Schools Regional Technical Assistance Centers	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00
My Brother's Keeper Initiative	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00
Targeted Prekindergarten	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00
Teacher Resource Centers	14.26	14.26	0.00	0.00
Children of Migrant Workers	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
Lunch/Breakfast Programs	36.70	36.70	0.00	0.00
Locally Sourced Food Reimbursement	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Nonpublic School Aid	193.13	193.13	0.00	0.00
Academic Intervention Services for Nonpublic Schools	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.00
Nonpublic STEM	40.00	55.00	15.00	37.50
Teen Health Education Account	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
Private Schools for the Blind & Deaf (General Fund)	105.90	105.90	0.00	0.00
Private Schools for the Blind & Deaf (Lottery)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Additional Funding for Private Schools for the Blind & Deaf	0.00	2.81	2.81	-
Henry Viscardi School	0.90	0.00	(0.90)	(100.00)
New York School for the Deaf	0.90	0.00	(0.90)	(100.00)
Mill Neck Add	0.50	0.00	(0.50)	(100.00)
Cleary School for the Deaf	0.50	0.00	(0.50)	(100.00)
Summer School Special Education	364.50	364.50	0.00	0.00
Preschool Special Education	1,035.00	1,035.00	0.00	0.00
Costs Associated with Section 652 of the Labor Law	17.18	17.18	0.00	0.00
New York State Center for School Safety	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00
Health Education Program	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00
Extended School Day/School Violence Prevention	24.34	24.34	0.00	0.00
County Vocational Education and Extension Boards	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00
Primary Mental Health Project	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00
Math and Science High Schools	1.38	1.38	0.00	0.00
Say Yes to Education Program	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
Center for Autism and Related Disabilities - SUNY Albany*	1.24	1.24	0.00	0.00

Note: An additional \$500,000 in Federal funding is provided to support the Center for Autism and Related Disabilities in SUNY Albany.

Other Public Elementary and Secondary Education Programs (Continued)

Postsecondary Aid to Native Americans	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00
Summer Food Program	3.05	3.05	0.00	0.00
Consortium for Worker Education	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00
Charter School Start Up Grants	4.84	4.84	0.00	0.00
Smart Scholars Early College High School Program	1.47	1.47	0.00	0.00
Student Mentoring and Tutoring Program	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00
Small Government Assistance to School Districts	1.87	1.87	0.00	0.00
Just for Kids - SUNY Albany	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00
Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Auburn Enlarged School District	0.28	0.00	(0.28)	(100.00)
Bard Early College High school - Queens	0.46	0.00	(0.46)	(100.00)
BioBus	0.40	0.00	(0.40)	(100.00)
Buffalo and Rochester School Health	2.40	0.00	(2.40)	(100.00)
City of New York – Promise Project	0.25	0.00	(0.25)	(100.00)
CWE Credentialing	0.50	0.00	(0.50)	(100.00)
East Ramapo School District	1.00	0.00	(1.00)	(100.00)
Educators for Students Success	0.10	0.00	(0.10)	(100.00)
Teacher Institute ELL/Bilingual Program	0.39	0.00	(0.39)	(100.00)
Executive Leadership Institute	0.48	0.00	(0.48)	(100.00)
Friends of the Central Library	0.10	0.00	(0.10)	(100.00)
Implicit Bias Training	1.00	0.00	(1.00)	(100.00)
Literacy Volunteers of Sullivan County	0.03	0.00	(0.03)	(100.00)
Long Island Latino Teachers Association	0.04	0.00	(0.04)	(100.00)
Long Island PreK Tech Assistance	0.5	0.00	(0.50)	(100.00)
Magellan Foundation Inc.	0.475	0.00	(0.48)	(100.00)
Mind Builders Creative Arts Center	0.225	0.00	(0.23)	(100.00)
NYC Kids Rise, Inc	1.3	0.00	(1.30)	(100.00)
Queens College Townsend Harris High School	0.4	0.00	(0.40)	(100.00)
Tax Certiorari Hardship Funds	5	0.00	(5.00)	(100.00)
Teacher Diversity Pipeline	0.5	0.00	(0.50)	(100.00)
United Community Schools, Inc	0.45	0.00	(0.45)	(100.00)
All Other Adds	0.00	12.69	12.69	-
Less: Consortium for Worker Education Offset	(13.00)	(13.00)	0.00	0.00
Total	2,328.80	2,544.72	215.93	9.27

State Operations

The Executive proposal includes \$637.1 million in State Operations funding for SED. This is an increase of \$24.7 million from SFY 2021-22 to support inflationary growth, as well as the addition of 189 FTEs.

- The Office of Higher Education and the Professions Program would increase by \$10.7 million, for a total of \$80 million, this increase would support an additional 76 FTEs of which 59 will support the Office of the Professions.
- The Office of Management Services Program would increase by \$2.6 million, for a total of \$57.6 million and an additional 30 FTEs.



- The Office of Prekindergarten through Grade Twelve Education Program would increase by \$5.8 million, for a total of \$257 million and an additional 64 FTEs.
- Cultural Education and Adult Career and Continuing Education Services would gain an additional 19 FTEs.

The Executive proposal increases funding for the School for the Blind Program by \$576,000, for a total of \$10.6 million, and would also provide \$1.35 million to improve the Teacher Certification technology system.

Capital

The Executive proposal includes \$117.7 million in Capital funding in the Education budget, a \$17.8 million decrease from SFY 2021-22.

The Executive proposal includes:

- \$7.78-9963 million in funding for the Office of the Professions Electronic Licensing System;
- \$6 million in funding for State Education Department rehabilitation projects, an increase of \$2.6 million over SFY 2021-22;
- \$3.2 million in funding for the Batavia School for the Blind; and
- \$1.8 million in funding for the Rome School for the Deaf.

The Executive proposal includes capital funds for the Schools for Native American Reservations totaling \$35.7 million. This includes:

- \$17.8 million in funding for the St. Regis Mohawk School;
- \$11.8 million in funding for the Tuscarora School; and
- \$6.1 million in funding for the Onondaga School.

Article VII

The Executive recommends Article VII legislation that would:

- continue the Contract for Excellence program by requiring all school districts that submitted a contract for the 2021-22 school year to submit a contract that maintains at least the same amount of funding for the 2022-23 school year unless all the schools in the district are in good academic standing;



- make a technical change to provide that a full-time school session year shall be for 180 days exclusive of legal holidays and Saturdays due to the creation of a new state holiday;
- authorize school districts to submit transportation contracts to the State Education Department (SED) via an approved electronic form;
- extend mayoral control of the New York City School District for an additional four years, until June 30, 2026;
- make permanent the Rochester City School District’s authority to purchase health and medical services from the Monroe 2-Orleans Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES);
- require SED to issue a temporary professional permit to teachers and school professionals while the status of their certification is pending approval from the Department;
- authorize teachers and school professionals with an expired certification, who are otherwise qualified to hold such a certification, to be employed in a school district until June 30, 2024;
- freeze reimbursable aids to the lesser of the Executive proposal or a calculation based on updated data from school districts;
- transfer the administration of the National School Lunch Program and related programs from SED to the Department of Agriculture and Markets;
- transfer oversight of certain licensed healthcare professions from SED to the Department of Health;
- ensure that the State remains in compliance with Federal Maintenance of Equity requirements; and
- extend various provisions of law.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: HEALTH



- **Medicaid Global Cap:** The Executive proposes to modify the Medicaid Global Cap metric from the ten-year rolling average of the Consumer Price Index to the five-year rolling average of the Medicaid spending projections within the National Health Expenditure Accounts provided by the Office of the Actuary in the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid services, resulting in additional spending authority under the global cap.
- **Health Care Worker Retention Bonus:** The Executive proposes to invest \$861.3 million in state funds for healthcare worker bonuses that scale up to \$3,000 for full-time workers.
- **Across-the-Board Medicaid Reimbursement Increases:** The Executive proposes to restore \$141 million associated with the 1.5 percent reduction taken in the SFY 2020-21 Budget and provides \$318 million to increase Department of Health Medicaid rates an additional one percent.
- **Local Distressed Hospital Funding Pool:** The Executive proposes an additional \$100 million to support distressed hospitals.
- **Supporting Managed Care:** The Executive proposes to restore \$77 million to the Mainstream and Managed Long Term Care quality pools and invest \$34.7 million in the Medicaid Managed Long Term Care program and HIV Special Needs Plans through an increase in plan premiums.
- **Essential Plan:** The Executive allocates \$60 million to expand income eligibility for the Essential Plan to 250 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL).
- **Medicaid Eligibility:** The Executive proposes to invest \$5 million to allow older New Yorkers with income up to 138 percent of the FPL to maintain Medicaid eligibility.
- **Child Health Plus:** The Executive proposes to eliminate the \$9 monthly premium contribution per child in the Child Health Plus insurance plan for families with income less than 223 percent of the FPL.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: HEALTH



The Department of Health’s (DOH) mission is to provide quality health services to all New Yorkers, including comprehensive health care and long-term care coverage for low and middle income individuals and families through Medicaid, Child Health Plus and Elderly Pharmaceutical Insurance Coverage (EPIC) programs. In addition to its health insurance programs, DOH promotes and supervises public health activities throughout the State, pursues efforts to reduce infectious diseases, directs a variety of emergency preparedness initiatives, and oversees all health care facilities in the State.

The Office of the Medicaid Inspector General (OMIG) works to preserve the integrity of the Medicaid Program by conducting and coordinating fraud, waste and abuse control activities for all State agencies responsible for services funded by Medicaid.

The State Office for the Aging (SOFA) provides programs and services for New Yorkers 60 years of age and older. SOFA provides leadership and direction to 59 Area Agencies on Aging, as well as numerous other local programs and providers that comprise the network of services to older adults.

Table 13

Agency	Appropriations			
	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Department of Health*	193,864.18	204,352.63	10,488.45	5.41
State Office for the Aging	292.00	296.17	4.17	1.43
Office of Medicaid Inspector General	55.24	57.47	2.23	4.04

Note: *The amounts above include a 2-year Medical Assistance (Medicaid) appropriation.

Table 14

Agency	Disbursements			
	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Department of Health	81,953.50	88,379.41	6,425.91	7.84
State Office for the Aging	349.03	271.96	(77.07)	(22.08)
Office of Medicaid Inspector General	48.25	49.03	0.78	1.62

Department of Health

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$204.4 billion, an increase of \$10.5 billion or 5.4 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends funding support for 5,980 full time equivalent (FTE) positions, an increase of 560 positions, predominantly associated with a phase-in of employees to support the State’s continued takeover of local district administration of the Medicaid Program, resources to conduct health facility surveillance operations, and base adjustments from legislative impacts.

Table 15

All State Agency Medicaid Expenditure Projections				
(\$ in Millions)				
			Year-to-Year Change	
	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23	Amount	Percent
State Share	27,480	32,837	5,357	19.49
Federal Share	53,712	56,727	3,015	5.61
Local Share	7,559	8,214	655	8.67
MSA Payment	362	362	0	0.00
All Funds	89,113	98,140	9,027	10.13

Medicaid and Health Care Reform Act

Medicaid Program: The Executive Budget includes total Medicaid spending of \$98.1 billion, an increase of \$9 billion, or 10.1 percent from SFY 2021-22. The Executive proposes a state share increase \$3.6 billion or 16.6 percent, for a total of \$25.6 billion.

Health Care Reform Act (HCRA) Financing: In SFY 2022-23, HCRA receipts and disbursements are projected to total \$6.5 billion, an increase of \$95 million from SFY 2021-22.

Medicaid Global Cap: The Executive proposes an update to the metric used to set the Global Cap spending limit. The metric proposed is based on the five-year rolling average of Medicaid spending projections within the National Health Expenditure Accounts produced by Office of the Actuary in the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, rather than the ten-year rolling average of the Medical Component of the Consumer Price Index. The proposed Global Cap metric would provide an additional spending authority of \$366 million in SFY 2022-23 and \$534 million in SFY 2023-24.

Table 16

Medicaid Global Cap Proposed Changes (\$ in Millions)						
	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23	SFY 2023-24	SFY 2024-25	SFY 2025-26	SFY 2026-27
Medicaid Global Cap	20,572	21,172	21,749	22,333	22,957	23,612
Annual \$ Change	580	600	577	584	624	655
Annual % Change	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%
Proposed Medicaid Global Cap	20,572	21,538	22,649	23,875	25,239	26,724
Annual \$ Change	580	966	1,111	1,226	1,363	1,486
Annual % Change	2.9%	4.7%	5.2%	5.4%	5.7%	5.9%

State Assumption of Local Medicaid Expenditure Growth: Effective January 1, 2015, the State fully assumed the growth in local Medicaid expenditures which, when combined with existing limits on local Medicaid spending, would provide counties with \$5.2 billion in savings through SFY 2022-23. To support the State cost of this takeover, the Executive proposal continues to utilize \$362 million from the Master Settlement Agreement payments from tobacco manufacturers to offset Medicaid expenditures.

Table 17

Medicaid Takeover - Local Savings (\$ in Millions)				
	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23	SFY 2023-24	SFY 2024-25
Medicaid 3% Cap	3,353	3,531	3,720	3,919
Local Growth Takeover	1,465	1,648	1,831	2,408
Total	4,818	5,179	5,551	6,327

Essential Plan: The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$6.1 billion for the Essential Plan, an increase of \$420 million or 7.3 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive Budget proposal would provide \$60 million in the Essential Plan to expand eligibility to those with incomes between 200 percent to 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Additionally, the proposal includes \$192 million to expand coverage for Long Term Services and Supports (LTSS) as well as to allow individuals to receive coverage for up to one-year postpartum.

Health Care Worker Retention Bonus: The Executive proposes to invest \$861.3 million State share for one-time healthcare worker bonuses that scale up to \$3,000 for full-time workers. Under this proposal, bonuses would be made available in two installments to frontline health care and mental hygiene workers who earn less than \$100,000 annually.

Distressed Hospital Fund: The Executive proposal includes a new \$100 million State investment to aid Financially Distressed Hospitals (FDHs) and would permanently extend a \$250 million tax intercept of local sales tax receipts for the same purpose.

Medicaid Rate Restorations: The Executive proposal includes \$141 million to restore a 1.5 percent rate reduction implemented in the SFY 2020-21 Enacted Budget. Additionally, the Executive proposes a \$318 million, or one percent, increase in DOH Medicaid rates.

Nursing Home Reforms: The Executive proposes an investment of \$161.5 million in support of recent nursing home reforms. This investment includes \$61.5 million by excluding provider taxes and capital from the definition of revenue in the calculation of minimum spending for patient care. Additionally, this investment includes \$100 million to increase funding to nursing homes in the Vital Access Provider Assurance Program (VAPAP).

Long Term Care Medicaid Diversion: The Executive proposes a \$110.6 million reduction by diverting individuals from Medicaid Long Term Care through the expansion of the Licensed Home Care Service Agencies (LHCSA) Marketplace, and the expansion of Long Term Service and Support (LTSS) coverage in the Essential Plan.

Other Long Term Care Reforms: The Executive proposes several additional Long Term Care Reforms for a net reduction of \$2.1 million. These reforms include re-estimating the cost of a Licensed Home Care Services Agency (LHCSA) procurement request, revisions to LTSS Services Authorization Guidelines, increasing Private Duty Nursing (PDN) reimbursement for Nurses Servicing Adult Members, shifting of additional Alzheimer's public health programming under Medicaid (\$1.4 million), and savings in fully implementing the Duals Integration Roadmap (\$3.5 million).

Managed Care Actions: The Executive proposes a reduction of \$34.4 million in Managed Care actions. These actions include providing continued enrollment of postpartum individuals in the Essential Plan, increasing rates for integrated plans and HIV Special Needs Plans to reflect higher actuarial rates (\$34.7 million), a restoration of the Mainstream and Managed Long Term Care quality pools (\$77.3 million), savings from utilizing Child Health Plus (CHP) to access federal funding for enhanced pregnancy coverage (\$183 million), competitively procuring Medicaid Managed Care, Managed Long-term Care, Medicaid Advantage Plus, and Health and Recovery Plan services, and increasing Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) rates to incentivize providers in Managed Care (\$36.6 million).

Pharmacy Reductions: The Executive proposes a reduction of \$41.2 million, including proposals to eliminate prescriber prevails (\$41.2 million) and to establish parity and uniform clinical standards across both medical and retail pharmacy benefits in Fee-For-Service Medicaid.

Maternal Health Actions: The Executive proposal includes a net \$4 million investment in Maternal Health Actions, including proposals for an expansion of access to prenatal and postnatal care (\$6.3 million), advancing comprehensive maternal care in managed care (\$15 million) and maternal health savings related to better health outcomes (\$17 million).

Other Investments: The Executive proposes an investment of \$22 million in several additional program areas, including establishing an Office of Medicaid Innovation (\$1.2 million), promoting health equity and the continuity of coverage for vulnerable seniors (\$5 million), improving patient access and developer portals (\$4.1 million), providing for health care bonus enforcement (\$2.9 million), an increase in the top 20 orthotics and prosthetics billing to match Medicare rates (\$3.8 million), investment in Children’s Behavioral Health Services, and actions to promote access to primary care (\$4.9 million).

Other Reductions: The Executive proposes a total reduction of \$5.4 million in several additional program areas. These proposals include establishing unique identifiers for all unenrolled provider types (\$5 million), eliminating unnecessary requirements from the Utilization Threshold Program (\$230,000), and Enhanced Durable Medical Equipment Management (\$170,000).

Legislative Actions: The Executive proposes to implement various legislative actions from SFY 2021-22, including:

Table 18

DOH Medicaid Legislative Financial Impact (\$ in Millions)	
Legislation	SFY 2022-23 Impact
Medicaid Assisted Treatment (MAT)	\$84.00
Licensed Clinical Social Workers Medicaid Coverage	\$12.10
Opioid Antagonists	\$2.34
Licensed Mental Health Practitioners Medicaid Coverage	\$2.05
Donate Life Registration on Electronic Applications	\$0.42
Applied Behavioral Analysis	\$0.00
Midwifery Birth Centers	(\$0.09)
Covered Lives Assesment Early Intervention Savings	(\$2.50)
Total Impact	\$98.31

Public Health

Early Intervention (EI): The Executive proposes a \$15.4 million increase in Early Intervention funding through the implementation of a covered lives assessment on commercial insurers.

Nourish NY Program: The Executive proposes \$50 million in funding for the Nourish NY Program, which helps those experiencing food insecurity to access nutritious food from New York farmers.

General Public Health Work (GPHW): The Executive proposes a \$19 million increase in Article 6 public health funding by authorizing local health departments to claim fringe benefits. Additionally, the Executive proposes to raise base grants for full service local health departments by \$750,000, or \$1.30 per capita.

Child Health Plus (CHP): The Executive proposes \$10.7 million to expand behavioral health services. Additionally, the proposal includes the recoupment of CHP medical loss ratio differences (\$27 million) and the transfer of rate setting authority from the Department of Financial Services (DFS) to the Department of Health (DOH) coupled with a 12-month rate freeze to mitigate price growth (\$5.5 million). Finally, the Executive proposes to invest \$3.8 million to eliminate the \$9 monthly premium for children in families with income levels between 160 percent and 222 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

Public Health Program Investments: The Executive proposes a new \$125 million for various public health programs (see Table 19).

Table 19

DOH Public Health Program Investments (\$ in Millions)	
Program	SFY 2022-23
Healthcare Tuition, Instructional Costs, and Services	\$47.00
Increase Training Capacity of Statewide Institutions	\$22.50
Establish a NYS Workforce Innovation Center	\$20.00
LGBT Health and Human Services	\$7.33
Expansion of Doctors Across New York	\$6.80
OPCHSM Survey and Certification	\$5.03
EMS Support for Municipal Operations	\$5.00
Regional Perinatal Centers	\$4.50
Creation of a "Nurses Across NY" Program	\$2.50
Expand Diversity in Medicine Program	\$1.20
Management Position Increases	\$1.10
Expand SUNY Pre-Medical Opportunities Program	\$1.00
State Match for New HFM Workforce Grant	\$0.50
Total Investment	\$124.46

Family Planning: The Executive proposes a reduction of \$3.6 million from targeted family planning grants and additionally proposes a reinvestment of \$1 million for base family planning services grants.

Home Care Career Flexibility: The Executive proposes \$39 million to support career flexibility for direct care workers.

Physician’s Excess Medical Malpractice: The Executive proposes to restructure payments for the Physician’s Excess Medical Malpractice Program by splitting policy year payments over two years, for a total reduction of \$51.1 million.

Alzheimer’s Program Funding Shift: The Executive proposes to shift \$1.4 million in Alzheimer’s program funding into expenditures made under the Global Cap.

Legislative Actions: The Executive proposes to implement various legislative actions in SFY 2021-22, including:

Table 20

DOH Public Health Actions (\$ in Millions)	
Legislation	SFY 2022-23 Impact
Data Disaggregation Expansion	\$1.80
Newborn Screening	\$1.79
Certificate of Need Health Equity	\$1.66
Long Term Care Ombudsman	\$1.62
Hospital Staffing	\$1.26
Ambulatory Care Study	\$1.05
Rural Ambulance Task Force	\$0.98
School Statewide Immunization Database Access	\$0.71
Long Term Care Task Force	\$0.67
Nursing Home Inspection Audits	\$0.55
School Water Testing	\$0.23
Asthma Study	\$0.20
Adult Care Facility Infection Control	\$0.16
Home Care Competency Exams	\$0.13
Donate Life Registration	\$0.05
Total Impact	\$12.86

Capital Projects

Health Care Facility Transformation Program: The Executive proposes \$1.6 billion for a Health Care Facility Transformation Program IV with \$450 million to be released during SFY 2022-23. The first round of funding is expected to distribute \$450 million to providers that were not included in the Statewide III Program. Of that \$450 million, at least \$25 million is to be set aside for nursing home innovation, community-based health care providers, licensed mental health clinics, and at least \$50 million is to be set aside for residential health care facilities or adult care facilities.

In addition, the Executive proposes several investments in Capital Projects totaling \$12 million (see Table 21).

Table 21

DOH Capital Projects (\$ in Millions)	
Program	SFY 2022-23
Roswell Park Enhanced Lung Screening (HCRA)	\$4.00
Roswell Park Enhanced Lung Screening (CAP Component)	\$4.00
Wadsworth Newborn Screening Equipment Purchase	\$2.00
Rashuan King Community Health/Education Center	\$2.00
Total Capital	\$12.00

The Executive proposes Article VII legislation that would:

- establish the Nurse Across New York student loan repayment program for registered professional nurses who agree to work in underserved communities for three consecutive years;
- authorize the Commissioner of Health to seek federal approval to issue a one-time bonus payment for health care workers of up to \$3,000;
- authorize the Department of Health to increase the annual State aid base grant reimbursed to municipalities for core public health services;
- require the State Emergency Medical Services Council to advise the Commissioner of Health on issues related to emergency medical services; authorize the establishment of an emergency medical services quality and sustainability assurance program to periodically review metrics and standards to be followed by emergency medical services agencies; establish a training program

for emergency medical systems; and redefines emergency medical services to include vaccine administration and paramedicine services;

- modify the Medicaid Global Cap growth metric and extend its legal authorization through SFY 2023-24;
- authorize the Department of Health to increase Medicaid Fee-For-Service rates of payment by one percent;
- delay the legal authority to require general hospitals to rebase and reweight general hospital rates through 2024;
- establish the Statewide Health Care Facility Transformation Program Statewide IV to provide \$1.6 billion in funding for capital projects in licensed health care facilities over a multi-year period, establish minimum funding amounts for certain health care facilities and providers, and authorize the commissioner of health to utilize \$450 million for capital projects first submitted under the Statewide III Program;
- authorize the Public Health and Health Planning Council to consider the character and competence of controlling persons when reviewing a certification of incorporation, articles of organization, or an application for establishment and to expand their scope of approval for any transfer, assignment, or other disposition of interest, stock, or voting rights;
- authorize the Commissioner of Health to exclude additional sources of funding from the definition of revenue for the purpose of nursing home direct care spending requirements, expand the funding sources of the nursing home quality pool to include state appropriations and adjustments in Medicaid rates, and expand the category of health care facilities eligible for temporary adjustments to reimbursement rates due to financial distress;
- eliminate the Medicaid resource test and raise the income limit to 138 percent of the Federal Poverty Level for seniors and individuals with disabilities;
- authorize the Commissioner of Health to increase rates for private duty nursing services provided to medically fragile adults and requires the Commissioner of Health to establish a Program for All-inclusive Care for the Elderly to provide community-based long term care services under the Medicaid Program;
- authorize the Commissioner of Health to initiate a competitive procurement process to contract with managed care organizations and managed long term care plans and authorize

health plans offering coverage through the NY State of Health Marketplace to contract with cancer centers designated by the National Cancer Institute;

- authorize the Commissioner of Health to seek federal approval to: expand income eligibility under the Essential Plan from 200 percent to 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Level; allow pregnant individuals and their newborns to receive coverage for one year postpartum regardless of change in income; and expand coverage of health care services for individuals with long-term chronic illness;
- expand coverage under the Medicaid Program to include pre-natal and postpartum care and services and expand the coverage period for eligible pregnant individuals to one year following the end of pregnancy;
- require screening for syphilis of pregnant patients during the third trimester;
- expand covered health care services under the Child Health Plus Program, eliminate premium payments under the Child Health Plus Program for children whose family household income is less than 223 percent of the Federal Poverty Level, authorize the commissioner of health to develop rates for the Child Health Plus Program and modify rate setting policies in consultation with the superintendent of financial services;
- authorize the Department of Health to implement a retrospective utilization review process for the Medicaid program;
- change the name of the Office of Minority Health under the Department of Health to the “Office of Health Equity” and expand the scope of its jurisdiction to include health disparities, underserved populations, health equity, and social determinants of health;
- eliminate prescriber prevails protections under Medicaid Fee-For-Service and Managed Care;
- extend the legal authority of various provisions of the Public Health Law and Social Services Law;
- extend the legal authorization for the Department of Health (DOH), the Office of Mental Health (OMH), the Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD), and the Office of Addiction Services and Supports (OASAS) to waive regulatory requirements for providers involved in certain projects;

- require pharmacies to maintain a stock of naloxone and buprenorphine for the treatment of opioid use disorders; and
- authorize homeless youth to give consent for medical, dental, health and hospital services.

State Office for the Aging

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$296.2 million, an increase of \$4.2 million or 1.4 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends funding to support 126 FTE positions, an increase of 31 FTEs from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA): The Executive proposal would provide a cost of living adjustment of 5.4 percent, or \$5.9 million.

State Master Plan for Aging: The Executive proposes a \$500,000 investment in SFY 2022-23 and \$1 million for each subsequent year to allow the SOFA to establish a State Master Plan for Aging.

Protection from Elder Abuse: The Executive proposal includes \$750,000 to establish an elder abuse and financial exploitation pilot program in up to 10 counties; in collaboration with the Department of Financial Services.

Social Isolation: The Executive proposes several investments totaling \$2.9 million into programs to combat social isolation, elder abuse and to support caregivers.

Office of the Medicaid Inspector General

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$57.5 million, which is an increase of \$2.2 million or 4 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends funding to support 515 FTE positions, showing no change from the SFY 2021-22 level.



BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: HIGHER EDUCATION



- **Operating Support for the State University of New York (SUNY) and City University of New York (CUNY):** The Executive proposal includes \$127 million in operating support for SUNY and CUNY, which would include the following:
 - Fully reimbursing SUNY state operated campuses and CUNY Senior colleges \$108.4 million for the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) gap, which will provide \$48.8 million to SUNY and \$59.6 million to CUNY.
 - Providing \$18.6 million in additional operating revenue to raise the amount of state support for campuses receiving Excelsior Scholarship recipients. State support will increase by \$13.7 million for SUNY State-operated campuses, \$2.1 million for SUNY community colleges, and \$2.8 million for CUNY senior colleges.
- **Full-Time Faculty:** The Executive proposal would provide SUNY and CUNY with a total of \$106 million, \$53 million for each system, to hire an additional 880 full-time faculty (340 at SUNY and 540 at CUNY) at four-year colleges and community colleges.
- **Community College Funding Floor:** The Executive proposes increasing the community college funding floor to 100 percent of the prior year funding for colleges facing enrollment declines, up from the 98 percent funding floor enacted in the 2021-22 Academic Year (AY). This action would prevent an \$81 million decline in state support for community colleges.
- **Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) for Part-Time Students and Incarcerated Individuals:** The Executive proposes providing \$150 million to expand TAP eligibility to 75,000 additional part-time students and \$5 million to restore TAP eligibility for incarcerated individuals.
- **Provide Child Care at All SUNY and CUNY Campuses:** The Executive proposes providing \$15.6 million to expand childcare to all SUNY and CUNY campuses. Currently, 18 SUNY and 8 CUNY campuses do not have child care centers.
- **Opportunity Programs:** The Executive proposal would provide \$24 million, or a 10 percent increase, to fund higher education opportunity programs and training centers administered by CUNY, SUNY and private colleges.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: HIGHER EDUCATION



New York State’s system of public higher education consists of the State University of New York (SUNY), which is composed of 64 campuses educating more than 385,000 full- and part-time students, and the City University of New York (CUNY) which is composed of 25 campuses educating more than 261,000 full- and part-time students. Both systems include community colleges, four-year institutions, and graduate and professional schools, providing a wide range of academic opportunities. As part of its academic mission, the SUNY system is responsible for three academic hospitals, which are attached to the system’s medical schools.

In order to ensure access to educational opportunities, the Higher Education Services Corporation (HESC) administers a variety of scholarship and loan programs, including New York’s Tuition Assistance Program (TAP), which provides financial assistance to some 250,000 students attending undergraduate institutions in the state.

Table 22

Agency	Appropriations			
	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
State University of New York	11,865.80	12,521.87	656.07	5.53
City University of New York	5,031.55	5,820.71	789.16	15.68
Higher Education Services Corporation	1,203.17	1,197.26	(5.91)	(0.49)

Table 23

Agency	Disbursements			
	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
State University of New York	9,501.08	9,072.11	(428.97)	(4.51)
City University of New York	2,071.74	2,355.32	283.58	13.69
Higher Education Services Corporation	693.70	785.09	91.39	13.17

State University of New York

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$12.5 billion, an increase of \$656 million or 5.5 percent from SFY 2021-22. The Executive recommends funding support for 46,771 full-time equivalent positions, which is an increase of 340 FTE from SFY 2021-22.

SUNY State Operated Colleges: The Executive proposal would provide \$1.1 billion in funding for SUNY State operated colleges, an increase of \$117.7 million in General Fund support from SFY 2021-22. This increase includes:

- \$53 million to hire an additional 340 full-time faculty at SUNY; and
- \$48.8 million to reimburse colleges for the TAP gap which accelerates the planned elimination of the TAP gap by two years.

In addition, the Executive would accelerate the reset of the tuition rate that SUNY receives for the Excelsior program by one year. This will provide \$13.7 million to SUNY State operated colleges and \$2.1 million to SUNY community colleges.

State-funded fringe benefits would increase by \$41.9 million to \$1.9 billion in SFY 2022-23.

Child Care Expansion: The Executive proposes \$10.8 million in start-up funds to expand child care centers to all SUNY campuses, which includes \$5.4 million for SUNY state-operated campuses and \$5.4 million for SUNY community colleges. Currently, 18 SUNY campuses do not have child care centers.

University-Wide Programs: The Executive Budget includes \$184 million for University-Wide programs, an increase of \$15.8 million from the AY 2021-22. The Executive proposes an increase of \$3.9 million, for a total of \$42.5 million for the Education Opportunity Program and an increase of \$6.6 million, for a total of \$72.6 million for Education Opportunity Centers. The Executive proposal maintains the same levels of funding for the following University-Wide programs:

- \$6.6 million to Graduate Diversity Fellowships;
- \$2.7 million to small business development centers;
- \$1 million for mental health services;
- \$500,000 for the Veterinary College at Cornell;
- \$350,000 to the Hispanic Leadership Institute; and
- \$200,000 in funding for the SUNY Institute for Leadership, Diversity, and Inclusion.

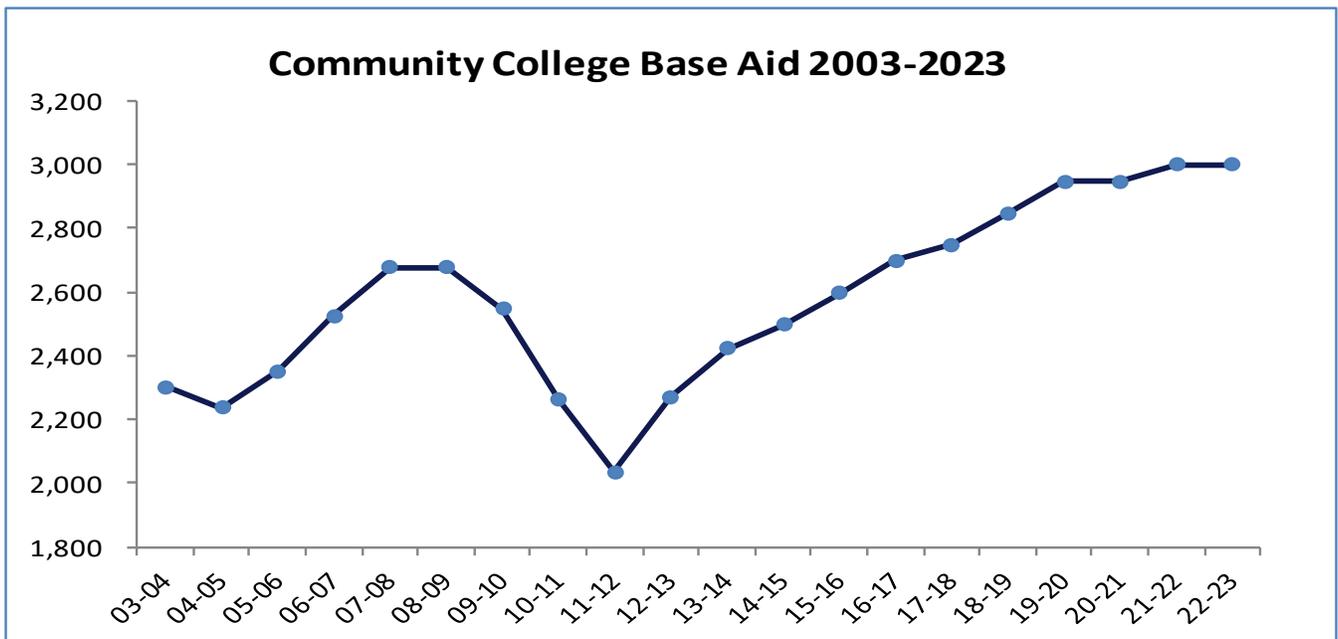


Figure 7

SUNY Community Colleges: The Executive provides \$416.4 million for community college base aid, maintaining the funding floor at 100 percent of the prior year funding for colleges facing enrollment declines. A 98 percent funding floor was enacted in SFY 2021-22. This would prevent a \$45 million loss or 11 percent decline in formula aid support.

SUNY Capital: The Executive provides \$1.5 billion in capital appropriations, an increase of \$364 million or 33 percent from SFY 2021-22 to support the following:

- \$550 million for preservation of various SUNY facilities, which is unchanged from AY 2021-22;
- \$425 million in expansion capital for state-operated campuses, a \$325 million increase from SFY 2021-22;
- \$198 million for facilities maintenance and operations, a \$5.5 million increase from AY 2021-22;
- \$57 million in capital for community colleges, a \$42.3 million increase from AY 2021-22;
- \$150 million in capital for SUNY hospitals, which is the same level as AY 2021-22;
- \$75 million for dormitory-related projects, which is the same level as AY 2021-22; and
- \$26.4 million in capital for the Construction Fund, an increase of \$1.3 million from AY 2021-22.

The Executive eliminates unawarded NYSUNY 2020 Challenge Grant reappropriations as well as an unused SUNY Strategic Needs Capital Matching Program reappropriation from SFY 2020-21. These funds would instead be reprogrammed and offered as new expansion capital.

City University of New York

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$5.8 billion, an increase of \$789.2 million or 16 percent from SFY 2021-22 levels. The Executive recommends funding support of 14,016 full-time equivalent positions, which is an increase of 540 FTEs from SFY 2021-22.

CUNY Senior Colleges: The Executive would provide \$683.8 million in State funding for CUNY Senior Colleges, an increase of \$122.2 million or 22 percent from AY 2021-22. This increase includes:

- \$59.6 million to reimburse colleges for the TAP gap;
- \$53 million to hire an additional 540 full-time faculty at both senior and community colleges;
- \$3.4 million in increased funding for the SEEK program, for a total of \$37 million;
- \$1.8 million for CUNY LEADS, an increase of \$165,000 from SFY 2022-23;
- \$1.5 million to match Federal funds for the Rangel Infrastructure Workforce Training Initiative; and
- \$1 million for the First Impressions Your Legal Collaborative Initiative.

In addition, the Executive would accelerate the reset of the tuition rate that CUNY receives for the Excelsior program by a year. This will provide an additional \$2.8 million to CUNY senior colleges.

State funded fringe benefits are appropriated at \$915.9 million, which is an increase of \$47.7 million from SFY 2021-22 levels.

Childcare Expansion: The Executive proposal includes \$4.8 million in start-up funds to establish childcare centers at campuses that do not currently have them, which includes \$3.6 million for CUNY senior colleges and \$1.2 million for CUNY community colleges. Currently, eight CUNY campuses do not have childcare centers.

Higher Education Emergency Relief: The Executive proposal includes a \$169.3 million appropriation for Higher Education Emergency Relief Funds for CUNY as authorized by the CARES Act, CRRSA Act and ARP Act.

CUNY Community Colleges: The Executive provides \$217.2 million for community college base aid, which is a \$2 million decrease in appropriations from SFY 2022-23. The Executive would maintain the funding floor of 100 percent of the prior year funding for colleges facing enrollment declines, up from the 98 percent funding floor enacted in SFY 2021-22. This would prevent a \$35 million decline in support for community colleges. The Executive proposal includes the following:

- \$1.8 million for College Discovery, which is an increase of \$161,800 from SFY 2021-22;
- \$1.7 million for existing childcare centers, unchanged from SFY 2021-22; and
- \$6 million for the MTA Mobility Tax, which is an increase of \$400,000 from SFY 2021-22.

CUNY Capital: The Executive Budget appropriates \$792.8 million in capital funding, which is an increase of \$326.2 million from SFY 2021-22 to support the following initiatives:

- \$425 million for capital expansion projects at various CUNY campuses which is an increase of \$325 million from SFY 2021-22;
- \$284.2 million in critical maintenance capital which is the same level as SFY 2021-22;
- \$45 million in community college capital;
- \$22 million to fund Dormitory Authority services on behalf of CUNY which is an increase of \$1 million from SFY 2021-22; and
- \$16.8 million to support the CUNY Construction Fund which is an increase of \$799,000 from SFY 2021-22.

The Executive eliminates unawarded NYCUNY 2020 Challenge Grant reappropriations as well as an unused CUNY Strategic Needs Capital Matching Program reappropriation from SFY 2020-21, and these funds are instead reprogrammed for new expansion capital.

Other Opportunity Programs Appropriated in the State Education Department (SED)

The Executive Budget proposal includes a total \$115.7 million, which is an increase of \$10.5 million from SFY 2021-22 to fund the following opportunity programs:

- \$46.9 million for the Higher Education Opportunity Program (HEOP), which is an increase of \$4.3 million from SFY 2021-22;
- \$24.2 million for the Liberty Partnership Program, which is an increase of \$2.2 million from SFY 2021-22;
- \$20.9 million for the Science and Technology Entry Program (STEP), which is an increase of \$2 million from SFY 2021-22;
- \$15.8 million for the Collegiate Science and Technology Entry Program (CSTEP), which is an increase of \$1.4 million from SFY 2021-22; and
- \$7.9 million for the Foster Youth Initiative, which is an increase of \$720,000 from SFY 2021-22.

Unrestricted Aid to Independent Colleges and Universities (Bundy Aid): The Executive maintains \$35.1 million in funding for Bundy Aid. Colleges and universities will not be eligible for this aid unless they submit a plan and have it approved by the State Education Department to improve faculty diversity, including measurable goals, and reports on progress towards meeting those goals.

The Executive also maintains \$941,000 for the High Needs Nursing Program, \$450,000 for the Teacher Opportunity Corps Program, and \$2 million to support students with disabilities.

Higher Education Services Corporation

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$1.2 billion, which is a decrease of \$5.9 million or 0.49 percent from SFY 2021-22 levels. This decline reflects updated enrollment estimates for student financial aid programs offset by the expansion of TAP for part-time students. The Executive recommends funding support of 128 full-time equivalent positions, which is unchanged from SFY 2021-22.

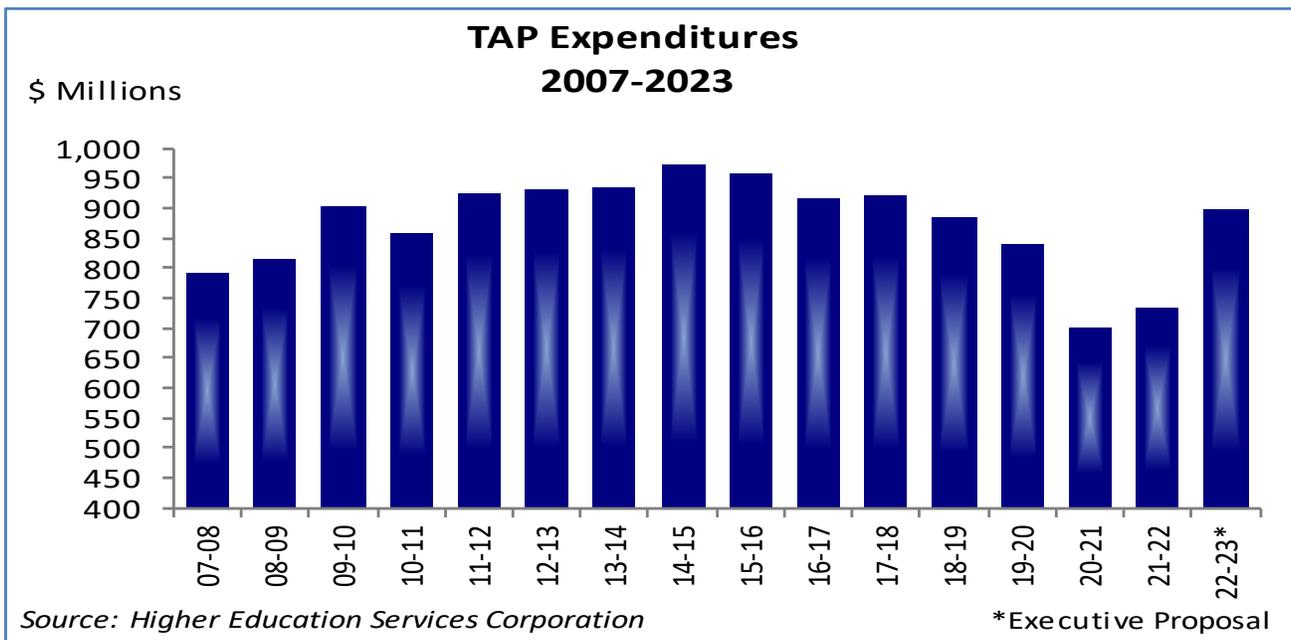


Figure 8

Tuition Assistance Program: The Executive Budget includes a total of \$896.6 million for TAP, which is a \$50 million increase in appropriations from SFY 2021-22. The Executive proposes increasing TAP by \$150 million to expand TAP for part-time students and students seeking a community college workforce credential program approved by the New York State Empire State Development Corporation and the New York State Regional Economic Development Councils. The Executive also includes \$5 million to restore TAP eligibility for incarcerated individuals.

Excelsior Scholarship: The Executive funds the Excelsior Scholarship program at \$161.9 million, which is a \$31.9 million increase from SFY 2021-22. The Executive would accelerate the reset of the tuition rate that the Excelsior scholarship program pays to SUNY and CUNY by a year.

Enhanced Tuition Assistance (ETA): The Executive provides \$7.8 million for the ETA program for students attending independent colleges and universities, which is unchanged from SFY 2021-22.

Scholarships and Other Programs: The Executive Budget provides \$63.2 million for various scholarships which is the same level as SFY 2021-22. The proposal maintains funding for the Patricia McGee nursing scholarship, the social worker loan forgiveness program, and a loan forgiveness program for farmers.

Other Higher Education Initiatives

Higher Education Capital Matching Grants Program (HECap): The Executive provides \$30 million for HECap.

Article VII

The Executive includes the following Article VII proposals that would:

- expand access to part-time TAP awards to students enrolled for at least six but less than 12 credit hours per semester in an approved undergraduate degree program, and students enrolled in an approved non-degree workforce credential program at a community college;
- include expenses for certain apprenticeship programs as a qualified use of college (529) savings accounts;
- prohibit institutions of higher education from withholding student transcripts due to a debt owed to the institution;
- provide that certain approved curricula or programs of study at public or not-for-profit colleges and universities that have met specific criteria would be deemed authorized for temporary operation pending program approval by SED;
- allow public accountancy firms to have up to 49 percent ownership by individuals who are not certified public accountants, and require non-licensee owners to pay an annual \$300 fee to SED;
- authorize New York to join the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact and Nurse Licensure Compact;
- transfer oversight of certain licensed healthcare professions from SED to the DOH;

- authorize pharmacists to direct limited-service labs and order and administer certain tests approved by the Food and Drug Administration;
- exempt certain nurse practitioners from requirements related to collaboration with a physician, and make the Nurse Practitioners Modernization Act permanent;
- authorize certain certified nurse aides to administer medications in residential health care facilities;
- authorize registered professional nurses (RPNs) to administer tests for coronavirus, influenza and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV);
- authorize physicians, RPNs and certified nurse practitioners to assign individuals to administer tests for coronavirus, influenza and RSV; and
- authorize certain healthcare professionals who are licensed by a foreign government or another state or territory to provide services at the 2023 Winter World University Games in Lake Placid from January 5 through 25, 2023.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: HUMAN SERVICES



- **Child Care:** The Executive proposal includes language to increase income eligibility for subsidized child care to 300 percent of the federal poverty level over a period of three years.
- **Five-Year Comprehensive Housing Plan:** The Executive includes \$4.5 billion for a new five-year housing plan that would support the construction or rehabilitation of 100,000 units of affordable housing including 10,000 units of supportive housing.
- **Supportive Housing:** The Executive Budget includes \$110 million for the Empire State Supportive Housing Initiative to support operational costs for the sixth year of the supportive housing plan.
- **Public Assistance Eligibility:** The Executive Budget includes policy proposals to modify income and resource limits of the public assistance program.
- **Foster Care Reimbursement Rate Setting:** The Executive proposal includes language to modify the calculation for the Maximum State Aid Rates for foster care reimbursement and adoption subsidies.
- **Nonprofit Investment Capital Infrastructure Program:** The Executive Budget includes \$50 million in capital for not-for-profits.
- **Home Visiting:** The Executive proposes to invest \$11 million for Home Visiting Programs.
- **Veterans' Support:** The Executive Budget includes \$4 million to establish the first State Veterans' cemetery and increases minimum annual State funding to Veterans' Service Agencies from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: HUMAN SERVICES



Human services agencies in New York State provide for the needs of vulnerable populations and seek to ensure safety and equality for all New Yorkers.

Programs funded through the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) and the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) include supportive services for individuals and families living in poverty, services for children in foster care or in need of protective interventions, support for adults and individuals with disabilities who are unable to work, and child care subsidies for working families.

The Division of Veterans' Services assists and advocates on behalf of veterans throughout the state.

The Department of Labor protects the rights of the workforce and promotes employment opportunities for out-of-work individuals. The Division of Housing and Community Renewal creates and maintains opportunities for affordable housing.

The Division of Human Rights addresses discrimination against protected classes in education, employment, housing, and public accommodations. The Office of National and Community Service utilizes grants to promote various services including assistance to individuals with disabilities and disaster preparedness. Pay for Success initiatives seek to encourage community nonprofit service providers and philanthropic and private sector organizations to perform services usually associated with government institutions.

The State of New York Mortgage Agency (SONYMA) provides affordable financing for homeownership for low to moderate income residents and promotes the stabilization of neighborhoods throughout the State.

The Office of Welfare Inspector General conducts and supervises investigations of fraud, abuse, and illegal acts relating to social services programs.

Table 24

Appropriations				
Agency/Program	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Department of Labor	64,176.46	11,351.08	(52,825.38)	(82.31)
Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance	9,819.43	6,306.11	(3,513.32)	(35.78)
Office of Children and Family Services	6,585.73	4,177.77	(2,407.96)	(36.56)
Division of Housing and Community Renewal	309.36	646.51	337.15	108.98
Raise the Age	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00
State of New York Mortgage Agency	232.80	232.11	(0.69)	(0.30)
Office of National and Community Service	30.88	30.88	0.00	0.01
Division of Veterans' Services	24.28	27.01	2.73	11.24
Division of Human Rights	19.10	20.73	1.63	8.53
Office of Welfare Inspector General	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00

Table 25

Disbursements				
Agency/Program	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Department of Labor	3,157.56	620.31	(2,537.26)	(80.35)
Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance	8,165.13	5,985.58	(2,179.55)	(26.69)
Office of Children and Family Services	3,780.13	4,526.88	746.75	19.75
Division of Housing and Community Renewal	836.39	933.17	96.78	11.57
Raise the Age	144.00	141.00	(3.00)	(2.08)
State of New York Mortgage Agency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office of National and Community Service	17.56	17.74	0.18	1.01
Division of Veterans' Services	21.08	20.39	(0.70)	(3.30)
Division of Human Rights	16.90	17.59	0.69	4.08
Office of Welfare Inspector General	1.25	0.78	(0.47)	(37.62)

Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$6.3 billion, a decrease of approximately \$3.5 billion or 35.8 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. The decrease primarily reflects federal assistance that was received in the prior year related to the pandemic. The Executive recommends a workforce of 1,922 FTEs, an increase of 58 FTEs from prior year workforce levels.

Public Assistance Benefits: The Executive Budget estimates a public assistance caseload of 472,440 recipients for SFY 2022-23, an increase of 2,516 recipients over SFY 2021-22.

State spending on behalf of the Safety Net population is anticipated at \$533.5 million, an increase of \$7.5 million from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive estimates federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) support for benefits at \$1.1 billion, a decrease of \$2.8 million from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Commitments: The Executive proposes an appropriation of \$1.3 billion for TANF initiatives, an increase of \$68.2 million over SFY 2021-22. The Executive eliminates \$22 million in TANF initiatives that were enacted in SFY 2021-22. The Executive proposal also includes \$46.1 million for Summer Youth Employment, an increase of \$1.1 million from SFY 2021-22, to accommodate an increase in minimum wage and fund the Non-Residential Domestic Violence Program in the amount of \$3 million, which is unchanged from SFY 2021-22.

The Executive includes \$6.3 million in expected increases in TANF benefits related to the cost of implementing proposed legislation related to public assistance eligibility.

Table 26

TANF Commitments		
(\$ in Thousands)		
Category/Item	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23
	Enacted	Proposed
Flexible Fund for Family Services	964,000	964,000
Child Care Subsidies	192,985	282,034
TANF Initiatives		
ACCESS Welfare to Careers	800	0
Advantage After Schools	33,041	28,041
ATTAIN	4,000	0
Career Pathways	1,425	0
Centro of Oneida	25	0
Facilitated Enrollment	8,488	0
Jewish Child Care Association	200	0
Non-residential DV	3,200	3,000
Preventive Services Initiative	785	0
Rochester-Genesee Regional TA	82	0
Summer Youth Employment	45,000	46,100
SUNY/CUNY Child Care	334	0
Wage Subsidy Program	475	0
Wheels for Work	144	0
Subtotal of TANF Initiatives	97,999	77,141
TANF Funding Total	1,254,984	1,323,175

The Executive proposal provides funding for Emergency Assistance to Needy Families (EAF) at \$175 million, which is unchanged from SFY 2021-22. This includes savings of \$23.4 million associated with a 15 percent local share of EAF for New York City.

Homeless Programs: The Executive proposal includes \$48 million for the New York State Supportive Housing Program, Solutions to End Homelessness Program and Operational Support for AIDS Housing, an increase of \$2.8 million over SFY 2021-22. The Executive proposal also includes \$9.5 million for Homeless Housing Programs, a decrease of \$51 million from SFY 2021-22 reflecting a decrease in federal aid related to the pandemic, and \$1 million for the Emergency Homeless Services Program, which is unchanged from last year.

Empire State Supportive Housing Initiative (ESSHI): The Executive Budget proposes \$110 million for ESSHI to maintain operational support for current and new supportive housing units.

Homeless Housing and Assistance Program (HHAP): The Executive proposal continues \$128 million in funding for the HHAP, unchanged from SFY 2021-22. Of this amount, \$5 million would continue to be made available for supportive housing for homeless veterans.

Additional Public Service Programs: The Executive proposes \$700 million for the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, unchanged from SFY 2021-22.

Refugee Resettlement Program: The Executive proposes \$2 million to continue funding for the Refugee Resettlement Program, a \$1 million decrease from enacted budget levels.

Disability Advocacy Program (DAP): The Executive Budget includes \$5.3 million for DAP, an increase of \$1.1 million from SFY 2021-22.

Community Initiatives: The Executive budget eliminates \$1.44 million in legislative adds.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- authorize the Federal SSI COLA pass-through for 2023;
- extend the current authority of the OTDA and the OCFS to appoint a temporary shelter operator for emergency shelters for three years, until March 31, 2025; and
- require local social services districts to determine eligibility for Safety Net Assistance (SNA) within 30 days of application receipt, instead of the current 45-day determination time frame; and modify the income tests for public assistance eligibility.

Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$4.2 billion, a decrease of \$2.4 billion or 36.6 percent decrease from the SFY 2021-22 level. The SFY 2022-23 Executive Budget recommends a workforce of 2,886 FTEs, which remains unchanged from SFY 2021-22.

Child Care: The Executive proposes \$1.1 billion for childcare, a net decrease of \$2.3 billion from SFY 2021-22 levels. This decrease is primarily attributed to one-time federal pandemic funding received in SFY 2021-22, which would be disbursed over several fiscal years. The Executive provides \$894.6 million for the child care subsidies and \$223.8 million for other child care purposes including the administration of child care funds and child resource and referral agencies. This reflects an increase of \$62.5 million to support maintaining the child care market rate at the 69th percentile. The Executive also proposes to utilize \$75 million in existing federal funding to provide wage enhancements for child care workers.

Adoption Subsidies: The Executive proposal includes an increase of \$38 million to support costs associated with establishing a new methodology for the Maximum State Aid Rates, which provide reimbursement for foster care youth as well as adoption subsidies.

Home Visiting: The Executive proposes an increase in Adoption De-linking funding of \$11 million. This would be allocated to home visiting programs currently supported by the agency, for a total of \$37.2 million in funding in OCFS for this purpose.

Youth Facility Staffing: The Executive proposes an increase of \$7.5 million to support additional staff in state-run youth facilities.

Permanent Elimination of Committee on Special Education State Share: The Executive proposes to make permanent the elimination of the 18.42 percent State share for the room and board of children with severe disabilities placed by Committees on Special Education outside of New York City. This action would result in \$28.6 million in savings.

Youth Sports: The Executive proposes an increase of \$4 million to support this program, for a total of \$5 million in funding.

Runaway and Homeless Youth: The Executive proposes an increase of \$2 million to assist in runaway and homeless youth services, for a total of \$6.5 million.

Community Initiatives: The Executive proposes a decrease of \$51 million for various children and families' initiatives funded in SFY 2021-22, including funding for various human services initiatives (\$6 million), settlement houses (\$2.5 million), Safe Harbor (\$2 million) and the Kinship Program (\$1.9 million).

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII legislation that would:

- increase the maximum income for determining eligibility for child care subsidies from 200 percent to 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Level by April 1, 2024;
- make permanent the current financing structure for Committee on Special Education (CSE) residential placements;
- extend the current financing structure for child welfare services by five years, until June 30, 2027;

- require local social services districts to pay at least 100 percent of the foster care maintenance payments established by the OCFS, no later than July 1, 2023; and
- amend the Executive and Criminal Procedure Law in an effort to comply with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Department of Labor

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$11.4 billion, a decrease of \$52.8 billion or 82.3 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. This is primarily attributed to the decrease in unemployment insurance benefit payments resulting from the pandemic. The Executive recommends support for 2,778 FTEs, an increase of 83 over SFY 2021-22 levels.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefits: The Executive proposes an appropriation of \$10 billion for UI benefits, a decrease of \$50 billion due to the expiration of enhanced benefits related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Executive also proposes an additional \$250 million for the Interest Assessment Account to address interest payments that will accrue on funds borrowed by the state to pay Unemployment Insurance benefit obligations.

State Operations: The Executive proposes an increase of \$24.6 million in state operating costs to support increased salaries and expanded staffing for labor enforcement activities.

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA): The Executive proposes an increase of \$61.9 million in federal appropriations for WIOA. This is an increase of \$18.0 million related to administration and operation of employment training programs, as well as an increase of \$43.9 million for Workforce Investment Act boards for adult, youth, and dislocated worker employment and training.

Community Initiatives: The Executive proposes a decrease of \$15.8 million, reflecting the elimination of various labor programs funded in SFY 2021-22, including support for the Displaced Homemaker Program (\$1.6 million), the Leading in Climate Initiative at Cornell University (\$500,000), New York Committee on Occupational Safety and Health (\$350,000), Rochester Building Trades Pre-Apprenticeship Program (\$200,000), the New Settlement Young Adult Opportunity Initiative (\$150,000), the Sexual Harassment Prevention Program at Cornell's School of Industrial Labor Relations (\$150,000), Collective Food Works, Inc. (\$120,000), the Multi-craft Apprenticeship Preparation Program of Albany (\$100,000), NPower (\$100,000), YouthBuild Schenectady (\$75,000), and the Criminal Records Discrimination Program at Cornell's School of Industrial Labor Relations (\$25,000).

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- ban employers from seeking non-compete agreements with their employees making less than the median wage, and from seeking non-poach agreements with other employers; and
- increase the various criminal penalties imposed upon an employer for the failure to pay an employee or employees.

Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR)

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$5.3 billion, an increase of \$3.6 billion or 209 percent over SFY 2021-22. The increase is primarily due to the inclusion of capital funding for the five-year housing plan. The Executive recommends support for 625 full-time equivalent positions, which is unchanged from SFY 2021-22.

State Operations Appropriations: The Executive proposes State Operations appropriations of \$134.7 million, which is an increase of \$18.5 million or 16 percent from SFY 2021-22. The change is due to a \$18.5 million increase in funding for the Office of Rent Administration (ORA), which is responsible for the enforcement and administration of rent laws. The ORA would be funded at \$85.2 million in SFY 2022-23. There is also \$5.5 million for the Tenant Protection Unit (TPU) within ORA which is unchanged from SFY 2021-22.

Aid to Localities Appropriations: The Executive proposes Aid to Localities appropriations of \$430.7 million, a decrease of \$282.5 million or 40 percent from SFY 2021-22. This decrease is mainly due to last year's inclusion of the one-time Federal Homeowner Assistance Fund offset by an increase in federal funds for the Low-Income Weatherization Program.

The Executive proposes maintaining \$20 million for the Homeowner Protection Program (HOPP). The Executive also proposes a \$2.2 million spending increase in the financial plan for the Farmworker Housing Program within the Housing Development Fund to support the per loan cap increase enacted in last year's budget.

The Executive proposes funding for new state programs including:

- \$35 million, an increase of \$10 million from SFY 2021-22 for the Legal Representation for Eviction Cases Program to provide legal services and representation during eviction cases for

renters living outside of New York City who cannot afford to pay for counsel during eviction proceedings;

- \$2 million for the Fair Housing Test Program to provide additional fair housing testing and education, including in counties that have not been previously served by local fair housing organizations;
- \$1 million to support operating expenses of the boards for Community Controlled or Social Affordable Housing projects; and
- \$250,000 for the Fair Chance Credit Check Reform to help effectuate proposed legislation to modify the use of credit checks for rental housing.

The Executive proposes \$282.5 million in Federal funding for the Low-Income Weatherization Program, an increase of \$250 million from SFY 2021-22 to reflect additional funds from the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. The Executive continues \$40 million in Federal funding for the Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG).

The Executive proposal discontinues funding of \$100,000 for Pa'Lante Harlem Inc. and \$100,000 for the Association for Neighborhood & Housing Development.

Governor's Office of Storm Recovery: The Executive proposal includes a \$32 million local assistance appropriation for the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery to repay the federal government for expenses of the Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery that did not meet Federal criteria under the program.

Mortgage Insurance Fund (MIF): The Executive proposal would allocate \$40 million in excess reserves from the MIF to provide a continued \$12.8 million for the Neighborhood Preservation Program and \$5.4 million for the Rural Preservation Program, for a total of \$18.2 million; unchanged from SFY 2021-22. The Executive proposal also includes \$21.6 million for the Rural Rental Assistance Program. State homelessness programs that were previously funded out of the MIF would be supported out of the General Fund within the OTDA.

Capital Appropriation Funding: The Executive proposes Capital appropriations of \$4.7 billion, an increase of \$3.8 billion from SFY 2021-22. This increase is partly a result of the proposed \$4.5 billion five-year Housing Plan. The Executive proposal includes \$77 million for the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery to assist areas impacted by Hurricane Irene, Tropical Storm Lee, and Super Storm Sandy.

Five-Year Housing Plan: The Executive proposes providing \$4.5 billion in capital funding for a new five-year housing plan that would support the construction or rehabilitation of 100,000 units of affordable housing. The Plan includes the following:

- \$1.5 billion for the construction of 7,000 supportive housing units and rehabilitation of 3,000 supportive housing units for a total of 10,000 units of supportive housing;
- \$1 billion for the new construction or adaptive reuse of affordable rental housing to households earning up to 60 percent of the area median income (AMI);
- \$450 million for substantial or moderate rehabilitation of affordable multi-family rental housing currently under a regulatory agreement;
- \$400 million to promote homeownership among low and moderate income families, including \$50 million for a pilot program to create affordable homeownership opportunities that prioritize resident control;
- \$300 million for the construction or preservation of affordable senior housing to low-income seniors who are at least 60 years of age;
- \$250 million to weatherize and electrify an additional 50,000 units, as part of the state plan to create two million electrified or electrification-ready homes by 2030;
- \$150 million for public housing authority developments outside of New York City to engage in substantial or moderate rehabilitation and/or the demolition and replacement of said developments;
- \$120 million to preserve and improve Mitchell-Lama properties across the state;
- \$90 million for the construction, adaptive reuse, or reconstruction of middle-income rental housing, affordable to households that earn between 60 percent and 130 percent of AMI;
- \$85 million to support the creation or rehabilitation of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), which includes backyard cottages, attics, garages, and basements;
- \$80 million for the Community Investment Fund for mixed-use affordable housing developments that may include retail, commercial or community development components;

- \$60 million for the rehabilitation and/or demolition and replacement through new construction of small buildings with 5 to 50 units; and
- \$20 million for mobile and manufactured homes programs.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- prohibit landlords from automatically denying tenant applications due to credit history or score if certain conditions apply to the tenant's history;
- require local governments to authorize the construction of accessory dwelling units by local law and impose reporting, regulatory and enforcement requirements;
- restrict New York City's local zoning authority related to the conversion of underutilized hotel and commercial properties for permanent housing within specified areas of New York City;
- replace the Affordable New York Program enacted under Section 421-a of the Real Property Tax Law, which is scheduled to expire on June 15, 2022, with the Affordable Neighborhoods for New Yorkers Tax Incentive Program. The new program would have modified affordability requirements, tax benefits, geography, and labor requirements;
- require local governments to authorize the construction of residential dwelling units within close proximity to transportation centers;
- prohibit any housing provider from refusing to provide housing accommodations to an individual because they have been previously convicted of a criminal offense and establish when certain convictions may be considered;
- authorize New York City through zoning law, ordinance, or resolution to pursue the construction of taller residential buildings by deviating from state law that caps the floor area ratio of a residential building; and
- prohibit landlords from automatically denying tenant applications due to credit history or score if certain conditions apply to the tenant's history.

State of New York Mortgage Agency (SONYMA)

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$232.1 million, which is a decrease of \$689,335 or 0.3 percent from SFY 2021-22 levels.

The SONYMA enabling statute requires the state to guarantee payments made by SONYMA, although no cash disbursements are projected to be made from this appropriation. All of SONYMA's programs and operations are supported by mortgage income, applications fees, insurance premiums, and investment proceeds.

Raise the Age

The SFY 2017-18 Budget raised the age of criminal responsibility to age 17 on October 1, 2018 and to age 18 on October 1, 2019. The SFY 2022-23 Budget appropriates \$250 million, unchanged from SFY 2021-22, to support reforms such as comprehensive diversion, probation, and programming services for 16- and 17-year-old youths in the juvenile justice system.

Office of National and Community Service

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$30.9 million, an increase of \$1,586 from the SFY 2021-22 level, related to the PEF labor agreement. The Executive recommends support for 10 FTEs, unchanged from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Division of Human Rights

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$20.7 million, an increase of \$2.6 million, or 14.2 percent over SFY 2021-22 levels. The Executive recommends support for 170 FTEs, an increase of 16 FTEs from SFY 2021-22 to protect New Yorker's from unlawful discrimination based on their protected class status.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- expand anti-discrimination provisions under Human Rights Law, which afford protection against discrimination for members of protected groups to include for-profit educational institutions;
- and



- expand the Human Rights Law to clarify that discrimination on the basis of citizenship, immigration status, and status as a victim of domestic violence is unlawful in New York State.

Division of Veterans' Services

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$27 million, an increase of \$2.7 million or 11.2 percent from SFY 2021-22. The Executive Budget recommends a workforce of 110 full-time employees which is an increase of 17 FTEs from SFY 2021-22.

Veterans' Cemetery Program: The Executive proposes \$4 million for the Veterans' Cemetery Program, which supports the establishment and maintenance of the first State Veterans' cemetery.

Veterans' Service Agencies (VSAs): The Executive Budget includes a total of \$2.83 million for aid to city and county VSAs. This is an increase of \$1 million from SFY 2021-22 to support a rise in the minimum funding level for municipalities.

Community Initiatives: The Executive eliminates \$4.2 million for various veterans' programs funded in SFY 2021-22, including support for the New York State Defenders Association Veterans Defense Program (\$500,000), Clear Path for Veterans (\$250,000), SAGE Veterans' Project (\$210,000), Helmets to Hardhats (\$200,000), Legal Services of the Hudson Valley (\$180,000), New York City Veterans' Justice Project (\$100,000), North Country Veterans Association (\$100,000), the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund (\$25,000), and \$2 million for various grants to municipalities and nonprofit organizations.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would change the formula for how the county and city veterans' service agencies are funded and provide a minimum allocation from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Office of the Welfare Inspector General

The Executive proposes an All Funds Appropriation of \$1.3 million, unchanged from SFY 2021-22 levels. The Executive recommends support for six FTEs, unchanged from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Nonprofit Infrastructure Capital Investment Program

The Executive Budget proposes \$50 million to continue this program, which supports capital projects to eligible nonprofit human services organizations.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: MENTAL HYGIENE



- **Investment in Opioid Addiction Services:** The Executive proposal disburses \$215 million to support various initiatives to address the opioid crisis, including \$24 million from charges on opioid distributors and manufacturers under the Opioid Stewardship Act, and \$191 million from the Opioid Settlement Fund. New initiatives would include harm reduction strategies, expansion of access to naloxone and buprenorphine, creation of public awareness campaigns, and implementation of a program to ensure uninsured individuals receive treatment and medication.
- **Cost of Living Adjustment:** The Executive proposes adding a 5.4 percent COLA to increase wages for voluntary-operated human service providers. The state share investments in Mental Health agencies would total a combined \$239 million for OPWDD, OMH and OASAS.
- **Mental Hygiene Worker Retention Bonus:** The Executive proposes \$208 million in funding to support bonuses for frontline and direct care and clinical workers employed by the state and community-based organizations.
- **Implementation of 988 Crisis Hotline:** The Executive's proposal includes \$35 million to support the implementation of the 988 Crisis Hotline in New York State.
- **Expansion of the Joseph P. Dwyer Peer-to-Peer Veterans' Support Program:** The Executive proposal would include \$7.7 million to fund the statewide expansion of the Dwyer program to provide peer-to-peer support and counseling to veterans transitioning into civilian life and navigating PTSD, depression and traumatic brain injury.
- **Housing Subsidy Enhancements:** The Executive provides \$13 million to Individual Supports and Services (ISS) and Self-Direction (SD) programs for an increase in housing subsidy payments and to properly reflect reimbursement of administration of the subsidies with the change in policy.
- **Office of the Chief Disability Officer (CDO):** The Executive proposes \$330,000 to support the creation of the Office of the Chief Disability Officer to address and provide recommendations regarding the roadblocks that prevent individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities from finding employment.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: MENTAL HYGIENE



The State of New York spends approximately \$8.5 billion annually to support its mental hygiene agencies, which include the Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD), the Office of Mental Health (OMH), the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS), the Justice Center for the Protection of People with Special Needs, and the Developmental Disabilities Planning Council (DDPC).

These agencies provide services and support to over one million individuals, including adults with serious and persistent mental illness, children with serious emotional disturbances, individuals with developmental disabilities and their families, persons with chemical dependencies, and individuals with compulsive gambling problems. In addition, the Justice Center is responsible for tracking, investigating, and pursuing abuse and neglect complaints related to facilities and provider agencies that are operated, certified, or licensed by OMH, OPWDD, OASAS, the Department of Health (DOH), the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), and the State Education Department (SED).

Table 27

Agency	Appropriations			
	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Office for People with Developmental Disabilities	5,045.12	7,229.20	2,184.08	43.29
Office of Mental Health	4,487.89	5,118.44	630.55	14.05
Office of Addiction Services and Supports	976.31	1,518.93	542.62	55.58
Department of Mental Hygiene	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00
Justice Center for the Protection of People with Special Needs	60.10	60.90	0.80	1.33
Developmental Disabilities Planning Council	4.76	4.76	0.00	0.00

Table 28

Disbursements				
Agency	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Office for People with Developmental Disabilities	4,372.60	5,931.23	1,558.63	35.65
Office of Mental Health	3,356.63	3,933.84	577.21	17.20
Office of Addiction Services and Supports	718.72	1,120.33	401.61	55.88
Department of Mental Hygiene	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Justice Center for the Protection of People with Special Needs	49.05	47.64	(1.41)	(2.87)
Developmental Disabilities Planning Council	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00

Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA): The Executive proposes a 5.4 percent cost of living adjustment to increase wages for voluntary-operated human service providers. For the mental hygiene agencies, the state share COLA would total a combined \$239 million for OPWDD, OMH, and OASAS.

Reinvestment of Medicaid Managed Care Recoupments: The Executive includes \$111 million to support rate increases for community mental health and addiction services under OMH and OASAS. Funding would be sourced from funds recovered from insurers who failed to meet the required threshold for spending for behavioral health services.

Mental Hygiene Worker Retention Bonus: The Executive proposes \$208 million to support bonuses for frontline, direct care, and clinical workers employed by the state and community-based providers.

Minimum Wage: The Executive includes funding for an additional \$40.7 million for staff at not-for-profits associated with the increase in the state’s minimum wage, including \$33 million for OPWDD, \$5.4 million for OMH, and \$2 million for OASAS.

Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD)

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$7.2 billion, an increase of \$2.2 billion or 43.2 percent from SFY 2021-22. The Executive recommends support for 18,942 FTE positions, an increase of 6 FTEs from SFY 2021-22 level.

Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Assessments: The Executive provides \$10 million to increase the level of Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessments and reassessments



conducted for children and youth up to the age of 17 that are eligible for services under OPWDD. CANS assessments assist care managers in creating person-centered plans for supports and services and ensure individuals are receiving services in line with their needs.

Community Based Service Expansions: The Executive’s proposal includes an increase of \$60 million to support the creation of new service slots for individuals with developmental disabilities, including an expansion of certified housing supports and rental subsidies to individuals living in an apartment, as well as an expansion of day programs, employment options, and respite services.

Office of the Chief Disability Officer: The Executive proposes \$330,000 to support the creation of the Office of the Chief Disability Officer (CDO) within OPWDD. The CDO would address roadblocks that prevent individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities from finding employment and provide recommendations to ensure businesses have the resources to hire individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Housing Subsidy Enhancements: The Executive provides \$13 million for housing subsidies under the Individual Supports and Services (ISS) and Self-Direction (SD) programs. This funding would support an increase in subsidy payments and properly reflect reimbursement of administration of the subsidies with the change in policy.

Room and Board Supplemental Payments: The Executive includes \$9.5 million to align room and board supplemental payments with the actual cost and reimbursement of providers for the total amount of OPWDD-approved costs incurred.

Crisis Services Expansion: The Executive proposal would provide \$4.5 million to expand Crisis Intervention Services for Individuals with Intellectual and/or Developmental Disabilities (CSIDD). Funding would support rate enhancements for Intensive Behavioral Services (IBS) and improve access to county-based mobile crisis services.

Independent Living Opportunities: The Executive provides an additional \$15 million in funding to support the expansion of independent living opportunities for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would provide the OMH and the OPWDD the permanent authority to appoint temporary operators.

Office of Mental Health

The Executive proposes an All-Funds appropriation of \$5.1 billion, an increase of \$630.5 million or 14 percent from SFY 2021-22. The Executive recommends support for 13,875 FTEs, an increase of 6 FTEs from SFY 2021-22 level.

Implementation of 988 Crisis Hotline: The Executive’s proposal includes \$35 million to support the implementation of the 988 Crisis Hotline.

Home-Based Crisis Intervention Program Expansion: The Executive proposal includes \$10 million for the expansion of the Home-Based Crisis Intervention (HBCI) Program through the development of new HBCI teams and increased funding to current HBCI teams. This proposal also includes \$2.5 million to support the creation of a Mental Wellness Community Workforce. The workforce would consist of individuals trained in mental health who are certified to provide services to persons in the community with limited or no access to mental healthcare.

Children’s Mental Health Programs: The Executive proposes \$7.5 million in funding for Residential Treatment Facilities (RTFs) for children, to expand children’s community-based mental health services and integrate mental health services into pediatric primary care under the HealthSteps program.

Expansion of the Joseph P. Dwyer Peer-to-Peer Veterans’ Support Program: The Executive’s proposal would include \$7.7 million to fund the statewide expansion of the Dwyer Program. The Dwyer Program provides peer-to-peer support and counseling to veterans transitioning into civilian life and navigating PTSD, depression, and traumatic brain injury.

Residential Programs: The Executive proposal includes \$65 million to support current community-based residential programs to assist in preserving access to housing for individuals in recovery.

Critical Time Intervention Teams: The Executive’s proposal includes \$11.2 million to direct OMH in partnership with New York City to create 20 Critical Time Intervention (CTI) Teams. The CTI teams will consist of mental health professionals that engage with homeless individuals and connect them to housing and other services.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- establish a 5.4 percent Human Services COLA for the SFY 2022-23 effective April 1, 2022;



- create the suicide prevention and behavioral health crisis hotline system and establish an infrastructure to utilize the 988-hotline number; authorize the commissioner of OMH and OASAS to set standards for the provision and arrangement of crisis services; and require such commissioners to provide a report to the governor and Legislature related to the overall usage of the 988 hotline, the crisis services provided, and the impact of the hotline, no later than December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter;
- require reinvestment of savings related to the transition into managed care for providers within OMH and OASAS;
- extend the Ambulatory Patient Group (APG) rate methodology through March 31, 2027;
- extend the Assisted Outpatient Treatment Program (Kendra’s Law) until June 30, 2027 and expand criteria to extend an expired order for treatment under Kendra’s Law; and
- authorize the Office of Mental Health (OMH) to expand reimbursements made to supportive housing programs related to rental costs and non-clinical support services.

Office of Addiction Services and Supports

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$542.6 million or 55.6 percent from SFY 2021-22. The Executive recommends support for 768 FTEs, an increase of 31 FTEs from SFY 2021-22 level.

Investment in Opioid Addiction Services: The Executive proposal disburses \$215 million to support various initiatives to address the opioid crisis, including \$24 million that funding would be sourced from charges on opioid distributors and manufacturers under the Opioid Stewardship Act, and \$191 million from the Opioid Settlement Fund. New initiatives would include harm reduction strategies, expansion of access to naloxone and buprenorphine, creation of public awareness campaigns, and implementation of a program to ensure uninsured individuals receive treatment and medication.

Recovery Housing Certification: The Executive provides \$850,000 to create a voluntary certification process for recovery-supportive housing for individuals completing treatment for a substance use disorder. The certification process would include inspections, maintaining records and operational guidelines for recovery homes; expanding the availability of recovery housing units; and ensuring high quality housing and services. This initiative will ensure that individuals in treatment will have access to safe housing.

The Executive proposal would also make investments in a series of new initiatives:

Table 29

OASAS Program Investments (\$ in Millions)	
Programs	SFY 2022-23
Overdose Prevention Program	\$8.52
Medication and Treatment Affordability	\$8.00
Addiction Workforce Scholarship	\$4.00
Transportation and Transitional Housing	\$3.30
MATTERS Program Expansion	\$2.00
Substance Use Disorder Education and Recovery	\$0.10
Total Investment	\$25.92

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- require the OASAS to establish a voluntary certification process for recovery residences; and
- expand and rename the Alcohol Awareness Program to the Substance Use Awareness Program to focus on the health effects and social costs of alcohol and cannabis use.

Justice Center for the Protection of People with Special Needs

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriations of \$60.9 million, an increase of \$803,593 or 1.3 percent from SFY 2021-22. The Executive recommends support for 460 FTEs, an increase of seven FTEs from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Adult Home Advocacy Program: The Executive continues funding for the Adult Home Advocacy Program, for a total of \$230,000.

Developmental Disabilities Planning Council (DDPC)

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$4.76 million, unchanged from SFY 2021-22. The Executive recommends support for 18 FTEs, unchanged from the SFY 2021-22 level.



BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE AND ENERGY



- **Clean Water, Clean Air and Green Jobs Environmental Bond Act:** The Executive proposes a \$4 billion Environmental Bond Act, to be submitted for voter approval at the November 2022 general election. This proposal would help reduce the impact of climate change by funding capital projects for restoration and flood risk reduction, open space land conservation and recreation, climate change mitigation, and water quality improvement and resilient infrastructure.
- **Environmental Protection Fund (EPF):** The Executive proposal includes \$400 million for the EPF, an increase of \$100 million from SFY 2021-22, comprised of \$53.4 million for solid waste programs; \$117.9 million for parks and recreation; \$184.2 million for open space programs; and \$44.5 million for climate change programs.
- **State Superfund Program:** The Executive proposal continues to fully fund the state's Superfund Program with a \$100 million appropriation, including funding for the Environmental Restoration Program.
- **Clean Water Infrastructure:** The Executive proposal includes \$383.5 million, an increase of \$208.5 million, for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, reflecting increased federal aid through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). The Executive also proposes \$500 million for water infrastructure programs for a total of \$4.5 billion in appropriations.
- **State Parks:** The Executive proposal includes capital funding of \$200 million, an increase of \$90 million from SFY 2021-22, in New York Works funding for state parks.
- **Olympic Regional Development Authority:** The Executive proposal includes \$105 million in capital funding for the Olympic Regional Development Authority, unchanged from SFY 2021-22. This funding includes \$92.5 million for projects in preparation of hosting the 2023 World University Games, \$10 million for critical maintenance and energy efficiency upgrades, and \$2.5 million from the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE AND ENERGY



New York State has a variety of agencies entrusted with protecting our natural environment and aiding in the protection and productivity of its land. The state also has an interest in ensuring an adequate supply of energy is available to consumers.

The mission of the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is to conserve and improve the state's natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate, and control water, land, and air pollution. DEC's responsibilities include the administration of a portion of the state's Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) and protecting the state's land and resources. The DEC also manages state forests, including the Adirondack Park and the Catskill Forest Preserve.

The Department of Agriculture and Markets is charged with fostering a competitive and safe food and agriculture industry to benefit consumers and producers. Its major responsibilities include encouraging growth and prosperity in the state's agriculture and food industry, conducting various inspections and testing programs to enforce laws on food safety and animal and plant health, preserving agricultural resources, fostering agricultural environmental stewardship, and operating the annual State Fair.

The Public Service Commission (PSC) and the Department of Public Service are responsible for regulating the rates and services of the state's public utilities, overseeing the siting of major electric and gas transmission lines and facilities, ensuring the safety of natural gas and liquid petroleum pipelines, and planning the future of energy in New York State.

The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) is a public benefit corporation responsible for the administration of energy efficiency programs and for the management of energy research, development, and demonstration programs funded by assessments on gas and electric utilities.

The Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) is responsible for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of New York State's natural, historic and cultural resources. OPRHP provides recreational and interpretive opportunities for New York State residents and visitors at 216 state parks and historic sites across the state.

The Adirondack Park Agency ensures the overall protection, development and use of the natural resources of the Adirondack Park. The Olympic Regional Development Authority (ORDA) works to

maximize visitation to the Adirondack region by operating its venues to promote environmental awareness and safe recreation and manage state-operated ski areas.

The New York Power Authority’s (NYPA) mission is to provide low-cost, reliable, clean energy to help drive New York State’s economic growth and competitiveness. NYPA runs 20 generating facilities, including the Niagara Falls Power Plant. NYPA continues to maintain and operate the Canal Corporation.

Table 30

Agency	Appropriations			
	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Department of Environmental Conservation	1,882.28	10,212.04	8,329.76	442.54
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation	497.49	609.83	112.35	22.58
Department of Agriculture and Markets	194.62	272.95	78.33	40.25
Olympic Regional Development Authority	116.59	116.59	0.00	0.00
Department of Public Service	112.86	117.51	4.65	4.12
New York Power Authority	86.00	43.00	(43.00)	(50.00)
Energy Research and Development Authority	20.5	23.6	3.10	15.12
Adirondack Park Agency	5.30	35.19	29.89	563.84
Hudson River Valley Greenway Communities Council	0.32	0.38	0.06	18.69
Greenway Heritage Conservancy	0.20	0.23	0.03	12.50
Hudson River Park Trust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 31

Agency	Disbursements			
	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Department of Environmental Conservation	1,439.56	1,625.91	186.35	12.95
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation	375.27	445.68	70.42	18.76
Department of Agriculture and Markets	116.77	129.05	12.29	10.52
Olympic Regional Development Authority	127.55	101.55	(26.00)	(20.38)
Department of Public Service	91.68	89.66	(2.02)	(2.21)
New York Power Authority	30.50	0.50	(30.00)	(98.36)
Energy Research and Development Authority	23.13	25.88	2.75	11.91
Adirondack Park Agency	6.72	11.02	4.30	63.94
Hudson River Valley Greenway Communities Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Greenway Heritage Conservancy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hudson River Park Trust	13.88	17.00	3.13	22.52

Department of Environmental Conservation

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$10.2 billion, an increase of \$8.4 billion from the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2021-22 level. This increase primarily reflects two appropriations required to implement the proposed \$4 billion Clean Water, Clean Air and Green Jobs Environmental Bond Act: a \$4 billion appropriation to fund projects in the first instance and a separate \$4 billion appropriation to reimburse the capital projects fund from bond proceeds. The year-to-year increase also reflects a proposed increase to the EPF and increased federal funding for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund through the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). The Executive recommends support of 3,108 full time equivalent (FTE) positions, an increase of 94 FTEs from SFY 2021-22 levels.

DEC State Operations

The Executive proposes State Operations appropriations of \$481.4 million, an increase of \$18.1 million or 3.9 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. This increase funds salary increases, non-personal service costs, and the additional FTEs. Of the 94 new FTEs, 48 FTEs are staffing restorations for existing programs, 27 are related to a proposed expansion the Brownfield Cleanup Program, and 19 FTEs would

support new proposals including air monitoring in disadvantaged communities, extended producer responsibility, hazardous packaging and migrating DEC to the Statewide Financial System.

Environmental Protection Fund

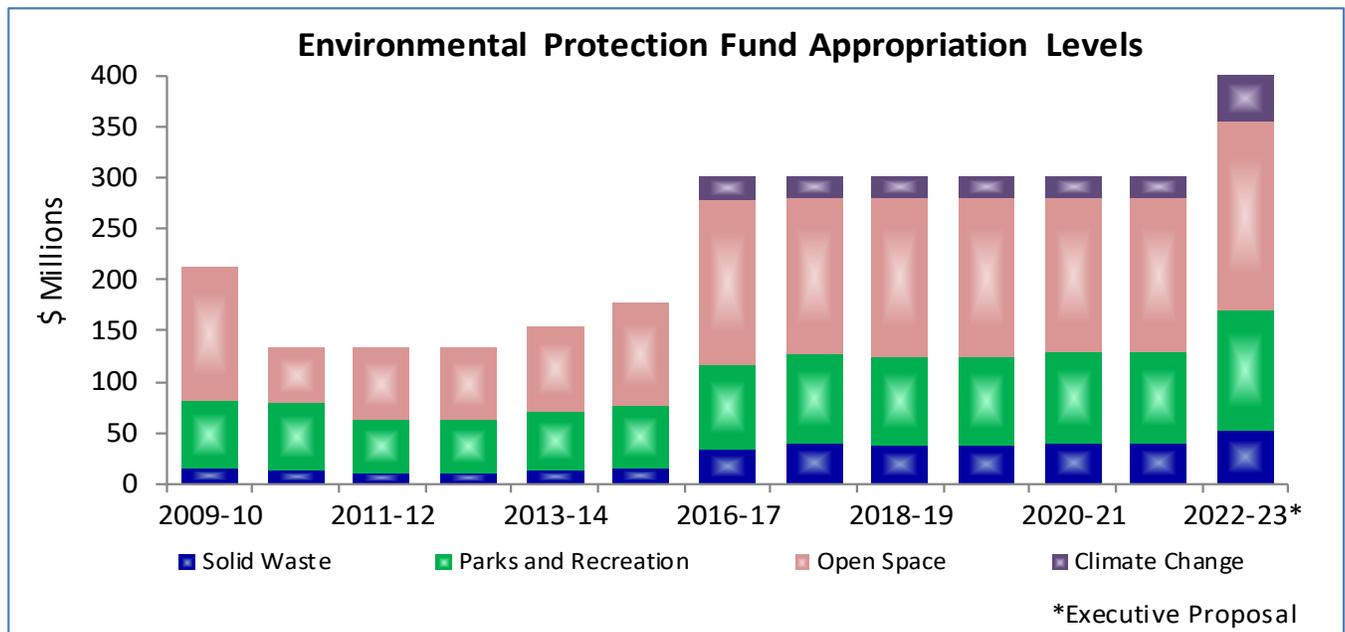


Figure 9

The Executive proposes \$400 million for the EPF, an increase of \$100 million. This increase is supported with additional revenues into the EPF, including \$257.4 million from the Real Estate Transfer Tax (RETT), an increase of \$138.3 million, and a \$100 million transfer from the General Fund, an increase of \$72 million. Maintaining the revenue increases included in the Executive proposal, combined with existing revenues from the Bottle Bill, RGGI, the Waste Tire Fund, and various miscellaneous revenues, would support the proposed disbursement levels in the out-years.

There are four categories of funding in the EPF:

- Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides funding to limit the impact of climate change and funding of \$44.5 million is proposed for SFY 2022-23;
- Open Space provides funding for open space land conservation projects, biodiversity stewardship and research, agricultural and farmland protection activities, and for nonpoint source abatement and control projects. The Executive proposes \$184.2 million for this category in SFY 2022-23;



- Parks and Recreation provides public access to open space and economic development support for areas surrounding the open space, and funding of \$117.9 million is proposed for SFY 2022-23; and
- Solid Waste provides funding for recycling and waste reduction, and \$53.4 million in funding is proposed for SFY 2022-23.

The Executive proposes to fund several new programs within the EPF, including \$250,000 for a Refrigeration Council Pilot to address hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions in supermarkets; \$2 million for Climate Coordinators to support the Climate Smart Communities Program; \$3.5 million for the Westchester Riverwalk; and \$1.5 million to expand Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) access to farms and to provide a special FreshConnect benefit toward purchasing a food subscription from a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) farm.

The Executive proposal includes funding increases within the EPF, including \$15.6 million for Public Access and Stewardship, \$13 million for Climate Resilient Farming, \$10 million for Land Acquisition, \$7 million for Water Quality Improvement, \$6.5 million for Municipal Parks, \$5 million for Environmental Justice, \$4 million for Soil and Water Conservation Districts, \$2 million for Farmland Protection, and \$2 million for Zoos, Botanical Gardens and Aquariums.

The Executive proposal eliminates funding for municipal electric vehicles fast chargers and projects to address overuse of the Adirondack and Catskill parks, and reduces funding for the Peconic Bay Estuary Program.



Table 32

SFY 2022-23 Environmental Protection Fund (\$ in Thousands)				
	SFY 2021-22 Enacted Budget	SFY 2022-23 Executive Proposal	Change (\$)	Change (%)
CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION				
Greenhouse Gas Management	1,500	2,500	1,000	66.7
<i>Refrigeration Council Pilot**</i>	-	250	250	100.0
State Climate Adaptation Projects	800	4,800	4,000	500.0
<i>Climate Coordinators**</i>	-	2,000	2,000	100.0
Smart Growth	2,000	3,500	1,500	75.0
Climate Resilient Farms Program	4,500	17,500	13,000	288.9
<i>Cornell Soil Health Program</i>	200	500	300	150.0
Climate Smart Community Projects	10,300	16,200	5,900	57.3
<i>Municipal EV Fast Chargers*</i>	1,000	-	(1,000)	(100.0)
Subtotal, Climate Change	19,100	44,500	25,400	133.0
OPEN SPACE				
Land Acquisition	30,000	40,000	10,000	33.3
<i>Region 9, Alle-Catt Wine Revenues*</i>	100	-	(100)	(100.0)
Albany Pine Bush Commission	2,675	2,675	-	-
LI Pine Barrens Commission	2,000	2,000	-	-
Environmental Commissions	1,085	1,085	-	-
LI South Shore Estuary Reserve	900	900	-	-
Ag. Nonpoint Source Pollution Control	18,000	20,000	2,000	11.1
<i>Cornell University IPM</i>	1,000	2,000	1,000	100.0
Non-Ag Nonpoint Source Pollution Control	5,750	6,200	450	7.8
<i>Cornell Community IPM</i>	550	1,000	450	81.8
Farmland Protection	18,000	20,000	2,000	11.1
Biodiversity Stewardship	1,350	1,750	400	29.6
Hudson River Estuary Plan	6,500	6,500	-	-
Finger Lake; Lake Ontario Watershed	2,300	2,300	-	-
Lake Erie Watershed Protection	250	250	-	-
Water Quality Improvement Program	18,000	25,000	7,000	38.9
<i>East of Hudson Watershed Corp. Study*</i>	150	-	(150)	(100.0)
<i>Long Beach Water Quality Projects*</i>	500	-	(500)	(100.0)
<i>Center for Clean Water at Stony Brook</i>	1,000	2,000	1,000	100.0
Oceans & Great Lakes Initiative	18,500	22,000	3,500	18.9
<i>Peconic Bay Estuary</i>	450	200	(250)	(55.6)
Invasive Species	13,238	17,025	3,787	28.6
Soil & Water Conservation Districts	11,000	15,000	4,000	36.4
Agricultural Waste Management	1,500	1,500	-	-
Subtotal, Open Space	151,048	184,185	33,137	21.9
PARKS & REC				
Waterfront Revitalization	14,150	17,000	2,850	20.1
<i>Inner City/Underserved</i>	9,000	9,000	-	-
Municipal Parks	19,500	26,000	6,500	33.3
<i>Inner City/Underserved</i>	10,000	10,000	-	-
<i>East River Esplanade</i>	1,000	-	(1,000)	(100.0)
<i>Westchester Riverwalk**</i>	-	3,500	3,500	100.0
Public Access & Stewardship	34,452	50,090	15,638	45.4
<i>ADK/Catskill Park Overuse*</i>	1,550	-	(1,550)	(100.0)
Hudson River Park (HRP)	3,975	4,800	825	20.8
ZBGA	16,000	18,000	2,000	12.5
Waterway Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-	-
Subtotal, Parks & Rec	90,077	117,890	27,813	30.9
SOLID WASTE				
Landfill Closure/ Gas Management	750	750	-	-
<i>Landfill Closure Impact Planning*</i>	250	-	(250)	(100.0)
Municipal Recycling	15,300	16,750	1,450	9.5
Secondary Marketing	200	650	450	225.0
Pesticide Database	1,500	1,500	-	-
Environmental Justice	8,000	13,000	5,000	62.5
<i>Environmental Justice/Air Monitoring**</i>	3,000	4,000	1,000	33.3
Natural Resources Damages	1,775	1,775	-	-
Pollution Prevention Institute	4,000	4,000	-	-
Environmental Health	6,500	10,000	3,500	53.8
<i>NYC Airports Study*</i>	500	-	(500)	(100.0)
<i>Fresh Connect</i>	625	850	225	36.0
<i>SNAP EBT**</i>	-	1,500	1,500	100.0
Brownfield Opportunity Area Grants	1,750	5,000	3,250	185.7
Subtotal, Solid Waste	39,775	53,425	13,650	34.3
TOTAL EPF	300,000	400,000	100,000	33.3

*21-22 New Categories **22-23 New Categories



Other DEC Capital

Clean Water, Clean Air and Green Jobs Environmental Bond Act: The Executive proposes a \$4 billion bond act, to be submitted for voter approval in November 2022, for projects including:

- \$1.2 billion for restoration and flood risk reduction projects, including not less than \$100 million for shoreline protection, not less than \$100 million for inland flooding and the local waterfront revitalization program, and not more than \$250 million for a voluntary real property buy-out program. Other eligible projects include habitat restoration and forest conservation; repairing or relocating flood-prone or repeatedly flooded roadways; and removing, altering, and/or right-sizing dams, bridges, and culverts;
- \$650 million for open space land conservation and recreational projects, including not less than \$200 million for open space land conservation, not less than \$100 million for farmland protection, and not more than \$75 million for fish hatcheries;
- \$1.1 billion for climate change mitigation projects, including not less than \$350 million for green buildings, including renewable energy and weatherization for state buildings. Other eligible projects include: climate smart communities; urban forestry; urban heat island reduction; and air and water pollution reduction;
- \$650 million for water quality improvement projects, including not less than \$200 million for water infrastructure improvement act projects and not less than \$100 million for municipal stormwater grants. Other eligible projects include: green infrastructure; agricultural nutrient runoff reduction and the promotion of soil health; harmful algal bloom abatement; sewer line construction to replace failing septic systems; and lead service line replacement; and
- \$400 million for general purposes of the Clean Water, Clean Air and Green Jobs Environmental Bond Act of 2022.

Water Infrastructure: The Executive Budget includes \$383.5 million in federal funding, an increase of \$208.5 million, for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, reflecting increased federal funding made available through the IJA. This funding allows municipalities to apply for zero or low-interest loans for wastewater infrastructure and other clean water projects and includes a new allocation, of \$10.4 million, for clean water projects that address emerging contaminants. The Executive Budget also includes \$55 million, an increase of \$20 million, in state matching funds. The Executive proposal for the Department of Health reflects increased federal funding through the IJA for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, including new allocations for lead service line replacements and projects to address emerging contaminants in drinking water.

Additionally, The Executive proposal continues an annual \$500 million appropriation of State funds, for a total of \$4.5 billion, for the Clean Water Infrastructure Act of 2017, which provides funding for numerous water infrastructure programs including the Water Infrastructure Improvement Act (WIIA) and the Intermunicipal Water Infrastructure Grant Program. WIIA funds can be used for the required local match to loans from the State Revolving Fund.

New York Works: The Executive proposes \$90 million for New York Works, an increase of \$14.8 million from the SFY 2021-22 level. This funding includes the second \$20 million installment of a \$40 million commitment to repair and upgrade the Conklingville Dam on Great Sacandaga Lake. New York Works funding also supports capital projects on State lands and buildings, such as constructing or renovating campgrounds, dams, fish hatcheries, and air monitoring equipment.

State Superfund Program: The Executive proposal continues to fully fund the State's Superfund Program with a \$100 million appropriation, of which 10 percent is allocated to the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP).

Capital Administration: The Executive proposal includes \$88 million for administrative purposes to support the capital program, an increase of \$63.3 million, which includes \$18 million to migrate DEC to the Statewide Financial System and federal appropriations to support the implementation of the IJA.

DEC Aid to Localities

The Executive proposal eliminates appropriations from SFY 2021-22 totaling \$942,500, including \$20,000 for water quality monitoring in Setauket Harbor in Suffolk County, \$200,000 for Cornell soil health and resiliency, and \$140,000 in support of The Hope Program.

Article VII

The Executive includes the following Article VII proposals that would:

- remove the \$25 million funding cap from the Solid Waste Mitigation Program;
- modify the parameters of the Brownfield Cleanup Program and extend the program until 2036;
- extend, until December 31, 2027, the Waste Tire Management and Recycling Program and revise certain administrative procedures;
- increase the \$3 billion 2022 environmental bond act by \$1 billion;



- rename the environmental bond act and direct the allocation of the additional \$1 billion;
- increase the amount of Real Estate Transfer Tax funds deposited into the Environmental Protection Fund;
- revise the regulations of freshwater wetlands;
- authorize DEC to establish a producer take-back program for certain packaging and paper products;
- prohibit the use of certain chemicals in packaging;
- modify eligibility and funding availability of the BOA Program to include certain climate and environmental justice activities;
- create the Suffolk County Wastewater Management District and establish a water quality restoration fee;
- make school districts eligible for funding from the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Loan Fund; and
- require the State, rather than the Hudson River-Black River Regulating District, to pay taxes on land acquired by the district.

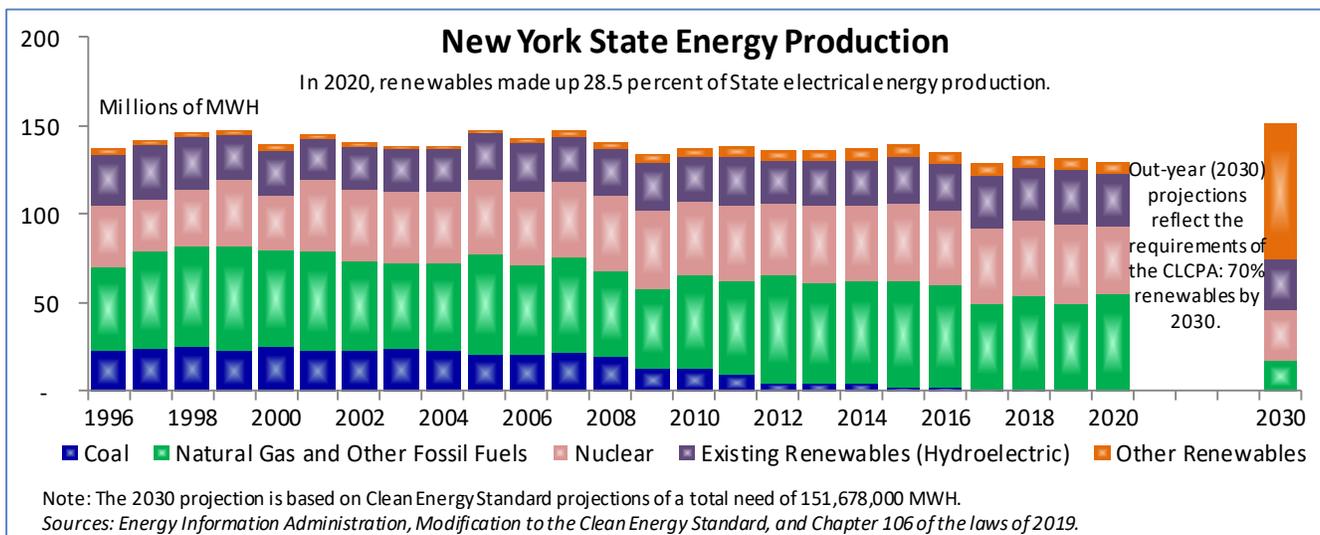


Figure 10

Department of Public Service (DPS)

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$117.5 million, an increase of \$11.2 million or 10.5 percent from SFY 2021-22 levels, for salary increases and additional FTEs. The Executive recommends support of 528 FTEs, an increase of 37 FTEs from SFY 2021-22 levels. Of the 37 additional FTEs, 21 FTEs would support Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) implementation, eight FTEs would support oversight of PSEG-Long Island, four FTEs would support broadband access and affordability, and four FTEs would support investigations of utility performance and enforcement.

Article VII

The Executive includes the following Article VII proposals that would:

- extend for one year an assessment on cable television and public utilities for public health campaigns; and
- eliminate the requirement that gas utilities provide a minimum length of natural gas line at no cost to new residential customers.

NYS Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA)

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$23.6 million, an increase of \$3.1 million or 15.1 percent from SFY 2021-22. This \$23.6 million capital appropriation is for the federal match for West Valley, a former reprocessing facility for used nuclear fuel that is being decontaminated by the U.S. Department of Energy.



Table 33

NYSERDA Revenues & Expenses				
(\$ in Thousands)				
Revenue Source	SFY 2020-21	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23	Percent
Zero Emissions Credits (ZECs)	526,518	590,473	590,473	34.2%
Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)	6,969	45,825	30,262	1.8%
Utility Surcharge Assessments	761,681	594,771	775,675	44.9%
<i>Market Development, Innovation & Research</i>	<i>220,131</i>	<i>295,578</i>	<i>312,730</i>	<i>18.1%</i>
<i>NY-Sun</i>	<i>99,377</i>	<i>152,007</i>	<i>293,066</i>	<i>17.0%</i>
<i>Other Utility Surcharge Assessments</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>147,187</i>	<i>146,195</i>	<i>8.5%</i>
<i>Energy Storage</i>	<i>16,821</i>	<i>59,129</i>	<i>77,503</i>	<i>4.5%</i>
Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)	140,560	149,187	167,394	9.7%
State Appropriation for West Valley	13,650	20,500	23,600	1.4%
Loan Interest (Green Bank and GJGNY)	32,423	33,907	34,639	2.0%
Miscellaneous	89,629	56,784	103,631	6.0%
Total NYSERDA Revenues	1,571,430	1,491,447	1,725,674	100%
Expenses				
Zero Emissions Credits (ZECs)	536,176	590,473	590,473	34.5%
Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)	14,385	45,825	33,501	2.0%
RECs - Existing Renewables (Tier 2)	-	22,222	480	0.0%
Offshore Wind (Clean Energy Standard)	1,325	4,885	5,000	0.3%
Build Ready	-	6,000	6,667	0.4%
Market Development, Innovation & Research	246,210	299,284	363,013	21.2%
Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)	89,956	106,076	116,477	6.8%
West Valley	10,945	18,794	22,754	1.3%
Energy and Environmental Analysis	7,117	8,497	7,950	0.5%
NY-Sun	119,917	140,413	275,206	16.1%
Other Programs	99,466	128,127	180,565	10.6%
Salaries and Benefits	61,778	62,349	67,342	3.9%
Administration	36,066	41,644	41,440	2.4%
Total NYSERDA Expenses	1,223,341	1,474,589	1,710,868	100%

Source: NYSERDA 2022-23 Budget and Financial Plan (Draft*)
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

NYSERDA revenues are primarily derived from assessments on ratepayers, including through the Zero Emissions Credit (ZEC) program. Most of its programs are not appropriated in the Executive Budget, with the exception of the State share for West Valley. These off-budget programs include energy efficiency and energy research, development, and demonstration projects.

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI): The RGGI Operating Plan for SFY 2022-23 allocates \$194.4 million, an increase of \$42.1 million from SFY 2021-22, including:

- \$42.4 million for ChargeNY;
- \$29.9 million for Green Jobs New York;

- \$20 million for LIPA Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, including for 200 megawatts of bulk storage;
- \$12.6 million for low-carbon solutions in schools, public housing, and other public buildings within disadvantaged communities;
- \$6 million for air monitoring in 10 disadvantaged communities statewide;
- \$3 million for clean energy hubs to help low-income residents and small businesses make informed energy choices and access incentives and other resources to implement clean energy projects; and
- \$2 million for priority population workforce development.

The Executive proposes transfers of RGGI proceeds from NYSERDA, including \$23 million to the General Fund to support existing green energy tax credits, \$5 million to the EPF, and \$913,000 to the General Fund to offset New York State's debt service requirements for West Valley.

Article VII

The Executive includes the following Article VII proposals that would:

- extend for one year the authorization for the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority to receive funds from an assessment on gas and electric corporations; and
- revise certain appliances and energy review procedures and standards and establish building benchmarking requirements and enforcement.

New York Power Authority (NYPA)

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$43 million, a decrease of \$43 million or 50 percent from SFY 2021-22 levels. The decrease reflects a structured repayment plan related to a previous loan of NYPA funds to the State. This is the final scheduled payment to NYPA.

NYPA revenues are self-generated from selling energy. NYPA's 2022 operating budget is \$2.9 billion and supports 2,048 FTEs. Major components of NYPA's budget include \$877 million for purchased power, \$643 million for power transmission, and \$585 million for operations and maintenance.



Additionally, the Canal Corporation has an operating budget of \$85 million and supports 482 FTEs. NYPA's capital plan is \$2.67 billion over four years, including \$1.38 billion for transmission projects, \$552 million for generation projects, \$122 million for decarbonization projects, and \$209 million for projects on the Canal. The Executive proposal includes a \$20 million transfer from NYPA to the General Fund.

Article VII

The Executive includes the following article VII proposals that would:

- authorize the New York Power Authority to create a pure captive insurance company;
- authorize the New York Power Authority to provide energy services for general hospitals; and
- would authorize the Power Authority of New York State to dispose of or share broadband technology or infrastructure with other public entities.

Department of Agriculture and Markets

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$272.9 million, an increase of \$86 million or 46 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. This increase primarily reflects salary increases and funding to increase staffing levels, anticipated federal funding, and two new capital appropriations. The Executive recommends support of 517 FTEs, an increase of 31 FTEs from the SFY 2021-22 level.

State Operations: The Executive includes \$164.4 million for State Operations, an increase of \$42.6 million or 35 percent from SFY 2021-22. This increase primarily reflects a new \$26.7 million Federal appropriation in anticipation of a grant through the USDA to improve food and agricultural supply chain adequacy. The balance of the increase, \$15.9 million, would support salary increases and non-personal service costs, as well as adding 31 FTEs. The increase of 31 FTEs reflects seven additional FTEs for the State Fair, one for engaging farming communities of color, four FTEs in support of an expansion of the Climate Resilient Farming Program proposed in the EPF, and three related to the transfer of the National School Lunch Program from the State Education Department (SED). The balance of the FTEs will support general administrative functions and the Agricultural Business Services program.

Agricultural Programs: The Executive proposes \$42.9 million in aid to localities funding, an increase of \$7.2 million from SFY 2021-22. This increase primarily reflects a \$6.5 million appropriation for Taste NY which was transferred from Empire State Development (ESD), resulting in \$36.4 million in traditional agricultural programs, an increase of \$657,000 from SFY 2021-22. This level of funding reflects the

absorption of legislative adds from SFY 2021-22 in the Executive proposal, including \$1.9 million for the Cornell Diagnostic Lab, \$336,000 for FarmNet, and \$1.0 million for Ag Migrant Child Care, which is increased by an additional \$1 million. The Executive proposal includes \$2.6 million for new programs.

Capital: The Executive recommends \$45.6 million in capital funding, an increase of \$36.2 million from SFY 2021-22. This capital increase comprises of \$28 million for projects at the State Fairground and \$3.2 million for rehabilitation and upgrades to Agri-business Child Development Centers.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII legislation that would transfer the administration of the National School Lunch Program and related programs from SED to the Department of Agriculture and Markets.



Table 34

SFY 2022-23 Aid to Localities Appropriations (Agriculture)			
(\$ in Thousands)			
	Enacted SFY 2021-22	Executive SFY 2022-23	Year to Year Change (\$)
Cornell Research and Development			
Cornell Diagnostic Lab: Animal Health Surveillance and Control, Avian Disease, Cattle Health Assurance, Quality Milk Production, John's Disease, Salmonella Dublin, and Forensic Pathology.	8,351,000	8,270,000	(81,000)
Cornell University Rabies Program	400,000	-	(400,000)
Cornell University Berry Research	260,000	263,000	3,000
Cornell University Honeybee Research	150,000	152,000	2,000
Cornell University Maple Research	125,000	76,000	(49,000)
Cornell University Onion Research	70,000	51,000	(19,000)
Cornell University Vegetable Research	100,000	51,000	(49,000)
Cornell University Hard Cider Research	200,000	202,000	2,000
Cornell University Concord Grape Research	250,000	202,000	(48,000)
Cornell Malting Barley Research and Extension	350,000	303,000	(47,000)
Cornell Hops Breeding Research and Extension	300,000	-	(300,000)
Cornell Golden Nematode Program	62,000	63,000	1,000
Cornell Education & Outreach Programs			
Cornell Agriculture Education & Outreach: Cornell Urban Agriculture Education and Outreach, Harvest NY, Cornell Small Farms Equitable Farm Futures, and affordable legal services.	1,250,000	1,575,000	325,000
Cornell University Agriculture in the Classroom	380,000	500,000	120,000
Cornell University Future Farmers of America	842,000	1,000,000	158,000
Association of Agricultural Educators	416,000	500,000	84,000
Cornell University Farm Family Assistance (FarmNet)	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Cornell University Pro-dairy Program	1,201,000	1,213,000	12,000
Cornell University Veterans to Farm	115,000	116,000	1,000
Cornell Farm Labor Specialist	200,000	202,000	2,000
Dairy Profit Teams	370,000	374,000	4,000
Cornell CCE Bridging the Upstate Downstate Food Network Divide	84,000	-	(84,000)
Ag Development			
Grow NY	2,000,000	2,020,000	20,000
NYS Brewers	75,000	76,000	1,000
NYS Cider Association	75,000	76,000	1,000
NYS Distillers Guild	75,000	76,000	1,000
New York Wine and Grape Foundation	1,075,000	1,075,000	-
NY Christmas Tree Farmers	125,000	126,000	1,000
New York State Apple Growers Association	750,000	483,000	(267,000)
Maple Producers Association	225,000	152,000	(73,000)
Apple Research and Development Program	500,000	505,000	5,000
Turfgrass Environmental Stewardship	150,000	-	(150,000)
Northern NY Agricultural Development	300,000	-	(300,000)
New York Farm Viability Institute			
New York Farm Viability Institute	1,850,000	1,000,000	(850,000)
New York State Berry Growers	60,000	61,000	1,000
NY Corn and Soybean Growers Association	75,000	76,000	1,000
Other Programs			
Electronic Benefits Transfer	138,000	139,000	1,000
Farm-To-School	750,000	758,000	8,000
Ag Child Care (Migrant)	9,300,000	10,300,000	1,000,000
Local Fairs	500,000	500,000	-
Tractor Rollover Protection Program	250,000	250,000	-
Farmland for a New Generation Resource Center & Navigator	500,000	-	(500,000)
Teens for Food Justice Youth Training	20,000	-	(20,000)
Empire Sheep Producers	50,000	-	(50,000)
Pitney Meadows Community Farm	50,000	-	(50,000)
Comfort Food Community	50,000	-	(50,000)
Hop Growers of New York	50,000	-	(50,000)
Walkway Over the Hudson	120,000	-	(120,000)
Madison County Cornell Cooperative Extension	40,000	-	(40,000)
Craft Beverages Trail of the Catskills	100,000	-	(100,000)
Volunteers Improving Neighborhood Environment	50,000	-	(50,000)
New Programs			
Cornell University Hemp Development	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Minorities in Ag, Natural Resources, & Related Sciences	-	50,000	50,000
Farmers Market Resiliency Grant	-	700,000	700,000
Black Farmers United	-	100,000	100,000
Urban Farms and Community Gardens Grant Program	-	800,000	800,000
TOTAL	35,779,000	36,436,000	657,000
Taste NY (shifted from Empire State Development)	-	6,500,000	6,500,000
TOTAL including below the line adjustments	35,779,000	42,936,000	7,157,000

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$609.8 million, an increase of \$124.2 million or 25.6 percent from SFY 2021-22 levels. The Executive recommends support of 2,087 FTE positions, an increase of 53 FTEs from SFY 2021-22 levels.

Capital Funding: The Executive recommends \$200 million in New York Works funding for state parks, an increase of \$90 million from SFY 2021-22 as part of on-going investments to restore and repair parks and historic sites throughout the State.

State Operations: The Executive recommends \$285.6 million in state operations, a \$37 million or 14.8 percent increase from SFY 2021-22, including \$24.2 million from revenues generated by State park facilities and \$12.7 million in General Fund support. This increase would support salary increases, non-personal service costs, and additional staffing. Of the 53 new FTEs, 15 FTEs are Park Rangers, and 38 FTEs would support general park operations to accommodate rising visitation.

The Executive includes the following article VII proposals that would:

- repeal the surcharge associated with the vessel registration fee in compliance with federal law; and
- remove the functional oversight of the State Council of Park, Recreation and Historic Preservation and the Regional Park, Recreation and Historic Preservation Commissions to reflect their advisory role.

Adirondack Park Agency

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$35.2 million, an increase of \$30.2 million or 611.5 percent from SFY 2021-22 levels. This increase primarily reflects a one-time, \$29 million capital appropriation for the design and construction of a new APA headquarters in Ray Brook, Essex County. The Executive recommends support of 54 FTE positions, an increase of four FTEs from the SFY 2021-22 levels, reflecting a restoration to pre-pandemic levels.

Olympic Regional Development Authority

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$116.6 million, unchanged from SFY 2021-22 levels.



The Executive recommends \$105 million in capital funding, including \$92.5 million for projects in preparation of hosting the 2023 World University Games, \$10 million for critical maintenance and energy efficiency upgrades, and \$2.5 million from the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. This appropriation would bring total capital investments at ORDA to \$500 million over five years.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII legislation that would authorize certain healthcare professionals, who are licensed by a foreign government or another state or territory, to provide services at the Winter World University Games in Lake Placid in 2023.



BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: TRANSPORTATION



- **Department of Transportation (DOT) Capital Plan:** The Executive Proposal includes a five-year DOT Capital Plan of \$32.8 billion, a 19.2 percent increase from plans adopted in the previous five years.
- **Non-MTA Transit Capital:** The DOT Capital Plan proposal includes \$159.5 million in non-MTA transit capital assistance in SFY 2022-23, an increase of \$35 million from SFY 2021-22. This amount includes the continuation of \$20 million annual appropriations for both the bus electrification program and the rehabilitation of the light rail system in the City of Buffalo.
- **Local Capital Construction Programs:** The DOT Capital Plan proposal would continue annual appropriation levels of \$538.1 million for the Consolidated Highway Improvement Program (CHIPs) and \$39.7 million for the Marchiselli program. The Executive continues funding of \$150 million for local Pave NY, \$100 million for Extreme Winter Recovery and \$100 million for the State Touring Route program. The Plan provides \$200 million for local Bridge NY, an increase of \$100 million, and creates a new local program called “Operation Pave Our Potholes” funded at \$100 million annually.
- **Department of Motor Vehicles:** The Executive recommends \$430.5 million for DMV operations, an increase of \$106 million or 32.7 percent from SFY 2021-22 levels, to continue IT upgrades to improve service for both in-person and online transactions.
- **Transit Operating Assistance:** The Executive recommends \$6.9 billion in annual support for transit systems statewide, including the MTA, reflecting an increase of 20 percent from SFY 2021-22.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: TRANSPORTATION



New York State supports a vast transportation infrastructure with the goal of creating an interconnected statewide system to efficiently move people and goods throughout the State. The Department of Transportation (DOT) maintains and improves the State’s more than 43,000 highway lane miles and 7,800 bridges. It also supports local government highway and bridge construction, the Consolidated Highway Improvement Program (CHIPs), rail and aviation projects, and over 130 locally operated transit systems, including the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA).

The MTA maintains a fleet of 5,700 buses and 6,400 subway cars, which operate on an infrastructure of 2,200 miles of track. MTA ridership increased 54 percent between 1995 and 2016 reaching an all-time high of 2.7 billion people riding on its subways, buses, and railroads, a number that subsequently declined during COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, the MTA’s nine bridges and tunnels carry over 300 million vehicles annually.

The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is responsible for registering and issuing titles for vehicles, issuing driver licenses and non-driver identification cards, and regulating the motor vehicle industry from the time a vehicle is sold through its annual inspections and up to the moment when it is disposed. The DMV operates 27 district and branch offices and provides services via county clerk offices acting as DMV agents at 102 locations throughout the State. The DMV Traffic Violations Bureau helps to adjudicate traffic infractions.

The Thruway Authority is responsible for operating a 570-mile toll highway system.

Table 35

Agency	Appropriations			
	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Department of Transportation	11,177.14	13,668.61	2,491.47	22.29
Metropolitan Transportation Authority	860.81	901.77	40.96	4.76
Department of Motor Vehicles	455.98	567.47	111.49	24.45

Table 36

Disbursements				
Agency	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Department of Transportation	9,535.37	11,418.20	1,882.82	19.75
Metropolitan Transportation Authority	2,039.00	931.00	(1,108.00)	(54.34)
Department of Motor Vehicles	455.37	453.18	(2.19)	(0.48)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$13.67 billion, an increase of \$2.49 billion from SFY 2021-22 levels. The majority balance of this increase reflects the first year of the five-year DOT capital plan proposal. The Executive recommends funding to support 8,485 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions, an increase of 338 FTEs from SFY 2021-22 levels related to the implementation of the capital plan, including 241 FTEs in design and construction, 30 FTEs in highway program administration, and 42 FTEs in planning and program management.

The DOT budget has two main components: transit assistance and capital expenditures. Transit assistance is primarily funded by dedicated transportation tax revenue and is distributed to over 130 mass transit authorities throughout the State, including the MTA. Transit assistance to the MTA supports operations and is distinct from State support for the MTA Capital Plan. The DOT Capital Plan funds the maintenance of State highways and bridges as well as CHIPs, non-MTA capital, rail, and aviation projects and is funded with federal and state receipts.

DOT Capital Plan: The Executive proposes a new five-year DOT capital plan of \$32.8 billion on an obligations basis, an increase of \$5.3 billion, or 19.2 percent, above the previous five years of the capital program. This increase is supported by federal formula funds provided through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, enacted in November 2021, which provides \$13.5 billion, an increase of \$4.6 billion in Federal Funds over the previous five years of the capital program. The remaining \$19.3 billion is funded by the State.

Approximately 53 percent of capital plan spending is on State road and bridge maintenance and construction and the associated consultant engineering and right-of-way costs. Other major components include engineering costs (15 percent); funding to municipalities for local road and bridge construction including the CHIPs, Extreme Winter Recovery, Marchiselli, Pave NY, Bridge NY, the State Touring Route program, and the proposed Pave Our Potholes program (19 percent); and summer road



maintenance (8 percent). The Capital Plan allocates four percent of funding to all other modes of transportation, including rail, aviation, and non-MTA transit systems, virtually unchanged from previous capital plans.

Table 37

Department of Transportation Five-Year Capital Plan Comparison
 (\$ in Millions)

	Previous Five-Years SFY 2018-22	Five-Year Proposal SFY 2023-27	Five-Year \$ Change	Five-Year % Change
State Road and Bridge Program	16,716	17,374	658	3.9
Capital Aid to Localities	3,999	6,139	2,140	53.5
<i>Local Pave NY</i>	550	750	200	36.4
<i>Local Bridge NY</i>	500	1,000	500	100.0
<i>Local Pave our Potholes</i>	-	500	500	-
<i>CHIPs and Marchiselli</i>	2,489	2,889	400	16.1
<i>Extreme Winter Recovery</i>	360	500	140	38.9
<i>State Route NY</i>	100	500	400	400.0
Alternative Modes	1,120	1,429	309	27.6
<i>Non-MTA Transit Capital</i>	569	698	129	22.7
<i>Passenger/Freight Rail</i>	359	449	90	25.1
<i>Aviation</i>	193	283	90	46.8
Maintenance and Support	5,677	7,860	2,183	38.4
<i>Engineering</i>	3,183	4,772	1,589	49.9
<i>Preventive Maintenance</i>	1,970	2,517	547	27.7
<i>Administration</i>	398	440	42	10.6
<i>Other Federal</i>	127	131	5	3.6
Total	27,513	32,802	5,289	19.2%

The first year of the five-year capital plan is \$6.65 billion on an obligations basis, and would provide:

- \$3.43 billion in general support for the core road and bridge capital program;
- capital aid to municipalities, including:
 - \$538.1 million for the CHIPs and \$39.7 million for the Marchiselli program;
 - \$100 million for extreme winter recovery;
 - \$150 million for local Pave NY
 - \$200 million for local Bridge NY;
 - \$100 million for a new “Pave Our Potholes” local program; and
 - \$100 million for state touring routes;

- \$176.5 million in aviation funding, including \$150 million for a second round of the airport revitalization competition, which would expand the program’s eligibility to airports in counties or cities with a population of less than two million, up from a population of less than one million in the first round;
- \$159.5 million to support non-MTA mass transit, including \$20 million for the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority (NFTA) passenger rail system and \$20 million for the bus electrification program; and
- \$89.8 million for freight rail and passenger rail.

Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund (DHBTF): The DOT Capital Plan is funded in part from the DHBTF. The DHBTF itself is funded through dedicated transportation taxes and fees, as well as through bond proceeds, federal funds and a General Fund transfer. The largest sources of dedicated tax revenue are the Petroleum Business Tax (PBT), Motor Fuel Tax, and fees collected by the DMV which contribute approximately \$500 million annually toward the DOT capital program, net of DMV operating costs. Dedicated taxes and fee revenues are projected to remain flat over the plan period, while debt service costs related to the DOT Capital Plan would grow. To keep the Fund in balance and to support the five-year DOT Capital Plan, this shortfall would be offset in SFY 2022-23 by a \$525.4 million transfer from the General Fund. This General Fund transfer is projected to increase to \$709 million in SFY 2026-27.

Table 38

Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund				
(\$ in Millions)				
	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23		
<u>Receipts</u>	Estimate	Projection	\$ Change	% Change
Dedicated Taxes (including Motor Vehicle Fees, Petroleum Business Tax, Motor Fuel Tax, Highway Use Tax, Auto Rental Tax, Corporation & Utility Tax)	1,971.9	2,000.9	29.0	1.5
Miscellaneous Receipts (primarily bond proceeds)	613.0	624.5	11.5	1.9
Transfers from Federal Funds	401.7	401.7	-	-
Transfers from General Fund	315.9	525.4	209.5	66.3
Total Receipts	3,302.5	3,552.5	250.0	7.6
<u>Disbursements</u>				
Road and Bridge Capital Construction Program	599.9	594.5	(5.5)	(0.9)
Administration	80.8	83.5	2.7	3.4
State Forces Engineering	492.6	542.5	49.8	10.1
Consultant Engineering	193.1	193.1	-	-
DOT Operations	332.0	350.4	18.4	5.5
DMV Operations	324.5	324.5	-	-
Transfers for ITS	57.6	57.6	-	-
Transfer for State Debt Service	610.2	649.4	39.2	6.4
Transfer for Local Debt Service (CHIPS)	611.7	757.0	145.3	23.8
Total Disbursements	3,302.5	3,552.5	250.0	7.6

Transit Assistance: The Executive proposes \$6.91 billion in support for transit systems statewide, which is an increase of 20 percent, or \$1.15 billion, from SFY 2021-22. This increase primarily reflects the recovery of dedicated tax revenues from their depressed levels during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Of the total \$6.91 billion in transit operating assistance, \$260.6 million is provided for upstate transit systems, an increase of \$32 million, or 14 percent, from the SFY 2021-22 Enacted Budget. The revenues collected in the upstate region and dedicated to upstate transit systems, including the petroleum business tax, have not grown quickly enough to support the growth of the upstate transit systems. Of the \$32 million year-to-year increase, only \$9.7 million reflects revenue growth. The balance, \$22.3 million, is provided from the General Fund, a portion of which would support the expansion of the CDTA service area to include Montgomery County. Of the \$260.6 million in total upstate operating assistance, 29 percent is derived from the General Fund proceeds.

Non-MTA downstate transit systems would be provided \$482.2 million in operating assistance, an increase of \$125.7 million, or 35.2 percent, from SFY 2021-22. The dedicated taxes that support the non-MTA downstate transit systems have recovered and surpassed pre-pandemic levels. Of the \$482.2 million in non-MTA downstate operating assistance, one percent is from the General Fund. The Executive proposal maintains \$11 million in funding for the Lower Hudson Transit Link which provides express bus service across the Mario M. Cuomo Bridge.

Transit assistance for the MTA in SFY 2022-23 is projected at \$6.17 billion, an increase of \$993 million, or 19.2 percent, from SFY 2021-22. The dedicated taxes that support the MTA have recovered and surpassed pre-pandemic levels. Of the \$6.17 billion in MTA operating assistance, one percent is derived from the State General Fund. Transit assistance comprises 33 percent of the MTA’s 2022 annual budget of \$18.57 billion.

MTA Resident Rebate Programs: The Executive proposal includes appropriations totaling \$19 million to support the Verrazzano Narrows Bridge Staten Island Resident Rebate Program and its companion Commercial Rebate Program.

Table 39

Executive Proposal: Transit Operating Assistance

(\$ in Millions)

	SFY 2020-21 Enacted*	SFY 2021-22 Adjusted	SFY 2022-23 Executive	\$ Change	% Change
MTA					
NYC Transit Authority	2,190.1	1,965.3	2,492.9	527.7	26.8
Commuter Rail (MNR & LIRR)	804.7	710.8	938.1	227.3	32.0
Verrazzano Bridge Rebate Program	13.8	19.0	19.0	-	-
MTA (Payroll Mobility Tax and MTA Aid)	2,244.1	2,199.2	2,302.9	103.8	4.7
MTA (FHV Surcharge Revenue)	435.0	279.5	413.8	134.3	48.1
MTA Subtotal	5,687.7	5,173.7	6,166.7	993.0	19.2
Non-MTA Downstate Systems					
Rockland	4.4	3.8	5.2	1.4	36.4
Staten Island Ferry	42.6	37.3	50.9	13.6	36.4
Westchester	71.5	62.7	85.5	22.8	36.4
Nassau	86.5	75.8	103.4	27.6	36.4
Suffolk	33.6	29.5	40.2	10.7	36.4
NYC DOT	113.8	99.8	136.1	36.3	36.4
FORMULAS	41.3	36.2	49.4	13.2	36.4
South Fork Commuter Bus Service	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-
Lower Hudson Transit Link	11.0	11.0	11.0	-	-
Non-MTA Downstate Systems Subtotal	405.2	356.6	482.2	125.7	35.2
Upstate Systems					
Capital District Transportation Authority (CDTA)	42.4	41.1	46.4	5.3	13.0
CDTA - Montgomery County	-	-	2.3	2.3	100.0
Central New York Regional Transportation Authority (CNYRTA)	38.7	37.5	42.4	4.9	13.0
Rochester Genesee Regional Transportation Authority (RGRTA)	47.0	45.6	51.5	5.9	13.0
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority (NFTA)	61.1	59.2	66.9	7.7	13.0
FORMULAS	46.7	45.2	51.1	5.9	13.0
Upstate Systems Subtotal	236.1	228.6	260.6	32.0	14.0
Transit Operating Assistance Total:	6,340.4	5,758.9	6,909.5	1,150.7	20.0

*Reflects pre-pandemic appropriation levels.

Article VII

The Executive includes Article VII proposals that would:

- expand crimes committed against certain transportation workers; prohibit motorists from intruding into active work zones and create a work zone safety and outreach program; modify laws relating to crashed vehicles; increase penalties for failure to exercise due care as it relates to pedestrians and bicyclists, for the illegal operation of commercial vehicles on parkways and highways, and for violations related to work permits issued by the Department of Transportation (DOT); require notification to certain drivers of parkway and highway vehicle restrictions; and regulate the use of global positioning systems (GPS) on commercial vehicles;
- increase the threshold under which Consolidated Local Highway Assistance Program (CHIPs) projects may be performed by a municipality's own forces or by competitive bid contract from \$350,000 to \$750,000;
- modify the Airport Improvement and Revitalization Program (AIR-99) by eliminating the loan program and technical assistance, increasing grant amounts, and making changes to the application process and required approvals;
- authorize DOT to enter lands adjacent to a state highway or adjoining, or in stream or creek beds, on a temporary basis to perform emergency repairs for the safe functionality and operation of State highways and bridges when impacted by storm damage, landslide or retaining wall or drainage failure;
- add Montgomery County to the Capital District Transportation Authority (CDTA) district, thereby allowing State Transportation Operating Assistance (STOA) to be paid to CDTA for mass transportation services provided in Montgomery County; and
- exempt broadband providers, who place fiber-optic equipment in the state right-of-way for fulfillment of a grant through the New NY Broadband Program, from certain fees.

Metropolitan Transportation Authority

MTA Operating Budget: The MTA has a structural deficit that predates the COVID-19 pandemic, and which is expected to persist after ridership and farebox revenues are assumed to return to near pre-pandemic levels in 2023. Beyond that point, the deficit is projected to begin to grow as expenses outpace revenue growth. The deficit is projected to be closed through 2024 with planned fare and toll increases and extra ordinary pandemic – related federal aid. No wage freeze or service reductions are assumed in this projection; however a fare increase is assumed in mid-2022.

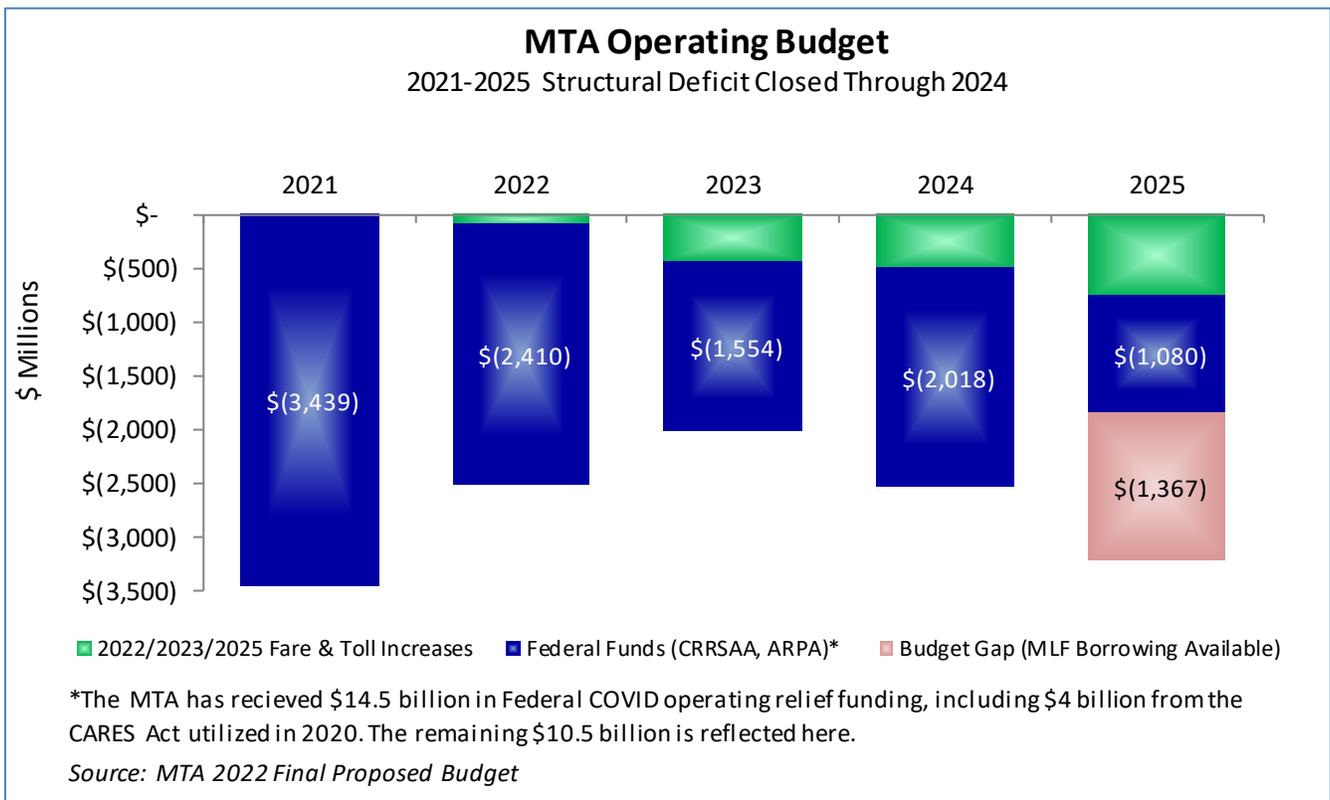


Figure 11

MTA 2020-24 Capital Plan: The MTA’s 2020-24 Capital Plan is \$54.8 billion and has been restarted after being largely put on hold in 2020 and 2021, with the exception of ongoing projects and federally funded projects. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) will increase Federal support for the MTA capital plan allocated by formula by almost 50 percent. The MTA, through revenue derived from its ridership, regional taxpayers and drivers, provides 63 percent of total funding for the Capital Plan. Federal funding accounts for 26 percent, and the remaining 11 percent is evenly split between New York City and the State of New York.

MTA Contingency Appropriation: The Executive Budget proposes contingency appropriations of \$901.8 million for SFY 2023-24.

Article VII

The Executive includes the following Article VII proposals that would:

- increase the mandatory design-build procurement threshold for MTA projects from \$25 million to \$200 million for new projects and \$400 million for rehabilitation projects;
- make various changes to MTA bidding processes;



- extend the ability of municipalities within the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District to work with the MTA to create mass transit capital project districts to finance projects, to 2032;
- require utilities to assist and support MTA's utility relocation projects;
- increase the penalties for assaulting or harassing a transit worker and add new titles to the definition of transit worker under the penal law;
- authorize the City of New York to establish a permanent photo enforcement program for bus operation-related traffic restrictions and make permanent the current bus lane photo enforcement program authorization for the City; and
- establish crimes and penalties for evasion of any toll in New York State including tolls related to congestion pricing.

Department of Motor Vehicles

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$567.5 million, an increase of \$111.7 million, or 24.5 percent, above the SFY 2021-22 level. This increase primarily reflects the cost of ongoing IT upgrades to improve service for both in-person and online transactions. The Executive recommends funding support of 3,028 FTEs, unchanged from prior year levels.

Table 8

Department of Motor Vehicles Appropriations				
(\$ in Thousands)				
	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23		
	Enacted	Executive	\$ Change	% Change
Administration Program				
DMV Seized Asset Account	400	400	-	-
Federal Seized Asset Account	1,000	1,000	-	-
Banking Service Account	5,300	5,300	-	-
DMV Equitable Sharing Agreement (Justice)	1,000	1,000	-	-
DMV Equitable Sharing Agreement (Treasury)	1,000	1,000	-	-
Administrative Adjudication Program				
Administration Adjudication Account	45,852	47,681	1,829	4.0
Clean Air Program				
Mobile Source Account	21,271	21,538	267	1.3
Compulsory Insurance Program				
Compulsory Insurance Account	10,873	11,576	703	6.5
Distinctive Plate Development Program				
	24	24	-	-
Governor's Traffic Safety Committee				
Highway Safety Research and Operating Grants	14,493	15,173	680	4.7
Highway Safety Programs	22,000	24,200	2,200	9.9
Highway Safety Research & Development	6,000	6,000	-	-
Transportation Safety Program				
Motorcycle Safety Account	1,610	1,610	-	-
Internet Point Insurance Reduction Program	425	425	-	-
Capital (Transportation Support)				
	324,538	430,538	106,000	32.7
Total	455,786	567,466	111,680	24.5

Article VII

The Executive includes Article VII proposals that would:

- extend, for two years, the Internet Point Insurance Reduction Program (I-PIRP);
- extend, for two years, provisions related to the increase of certain Department of Motor Vehicles fees, the deposit of such fees into the Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund, and the payment of certain DMV costs out of such Fund;
- authorize the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to waive the fee for the issuance of a non-driver identification card to an individual incarcerated by the State; and
- require public facing state agencies to update forms and data systems to include a gender "x" option.

Thruway Authority

The Thruway Authority is funded primarily through various off-budget revenues, consisting of mostly tolls. The 2022 Thruway Authority Budget is \$1.1 billion, an increase of 3.8 percent from 2021. This includes: \$440.2 million for operating expenses, including a \$64.5 million reimbursement to the State Police for the cost of patrolling the Thruway; \$397.3 million in core capital program funding; and \$307.5 million for debt service. The Thruway Authority's five-year capital plan is \$1.9 billion for the 2022-26 plan period.

Article VII

The Executive includes the following Article VII proposals that would:

- allow the Thruway Authority to accept electronic bids for highway construction work; and
- increase the threshold which triggers a requirement for the Thruway Authority to seek Board approval for procurement contracts from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



- **Small Business Plan:** The Executive proposal provides a new \$250 million COVID-19 Capital Investment Tax Credit for small businesses impacted by COVID-19; \$200 million for a flexible grant program for early-stage small businesses; and \$75 million for innovation venture debt awards to emerging small businesses.
- **ConnectALL Initiative:** The Executive provides \$1.4 billion for affordable broadband access to New Yorkers in rural and urban areas statewide, consisting of \$300 million in State support and \$1.15 billion in federal funds.
- **Regional Economic and Community Assistance Program:** The Executive provides \$800 million to support economic and workforce development, community revitalization, and tourism promotion in downtowns and waterfronts across the State.
- **Regional Economic Development Council (REDC):** The Executive proposes \$225 million to support a new round of REDC awards.
- **Workforce Development:** The Executive provides up to \$350 million to support new workforce development efforts. This includes the creation of the Office of Workforce and Economic Development within the Empire State Development Corporation (ESD), which will coordinate workforce development through the REDCs and in conjunction with State agencies.
- **Downtown Revitalization Initiative (DRI):** The Executive provides \$100 million for a new round of DRI grant awards.
- **NY Forward Program:** The Executive proposes up to \$100 million to support the equitable recovery of rural and smaller communities, with a focus on developing shovel-ready implementable projects. The program will function similarly to the DRI and work in partnership with REDCs and the Department of State (DOS).

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



The Urban Development Corporation (DBA: Empire State Development Corporation), in conjunction with the Department of Economic Development, promotes job creation and retention, business assistance, tourism marketing and promotion, and community rebuilding and expansion, as well as developing regionally-based economic strategies.

The New York State Gaming Commission was created in 2013 by merging the functions and responsibilities of the former Division of Lottery and the Racing and Wagering Board. The Commission is responsible for lottery administration, gaming (including Indian gaming, video lottery gaming, charitable gaming and commercial gaming), and horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering.

The New York State Council on the Arts (NYSCA) is responsible for the oversight and administration of the cultural and artistic resources of the Council on the Arts, the Empire State Plaza Performing Arts Center Corporation and the New York State Theatre Institute. NYSCA is also responsible for administering grants to local not-for-profit arts organizations.

Table 40

Agency	Appropriations			
	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Urban Development Corporation	1,300.24	3,983.48	2683.24	206.36
New York State Gaming Commission	424.35	493.83	69.48	16.37
Department of Economic Development	691.32	97.17	(594.15)	(85.94)
Council on the Arts	92.57	87.94	(4.63)	(5.00)

Table 41

Disbursements				
Agency	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Urban Development Corporation	1,985.94	2,982.51	996.57	50.18
New York State Gaming Commission	309.39	201.43	(107.97)	(34.90)
Department of Economic Development	467.09	308.58	(158.51)	(33.94)
Council on the Arts	82.76	76.71	(6.05)	(7.31)

Urban Development Corporation (UDC)/Empire State Development Corporation

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$3.9 billion, an increase of \$2.8 billion, or 206.4 percent increase above the SFY 2021-22 level.

Capital: The Executive proposal includes \$3.5 billion in new capital projects appropriations under UDC, an increase of \$3.1 billion above the SFY 2021-22 level (see Table 42).

Table 42

Economic Development Capital Initiatives (\$ in Millions)			
Category/Item	SFY 2021-22 Enacted	SFY 2022-23 Exec. Request	Change
State Broadband Projects (Federal Funds)	0.0	1,145.0	1,145.0
Regional Economic and Community Assistance Program	0.0	800.0	800.0
Offshore Wind Projects	0.0	500.0	500.0
New York Works Fund	220.0	320.0	100.0
ConnectALL Broadband Initiative (State Funds)	0.0	300.0	300.0
Restore New York Communities	0.0	250.0	250.0
Regional Economic Development Councils	150.0	150.0	0.0
Market New York	8.0	8.0	0.0
Retention of Professional Football in Western New York	2.4	0.0	(2.4)
Total Capital Appropriations, Urban Development Corp.	380.4	3,473.0	3,092.6
Downtown Revitalization Initiative	100.0	100.0	0.0
NY Forward Initiative	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total Appropriations, Department of State	100.0	200.0	100.0
Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations	20.0	20.0	0.0
Total Arts and Cultural Facilities Improvement Program	20.0	20.0	0.0
GRAND TOTAL	500.4	3,693.0	3,192.6

Broadband Internet: The Executive provides \$300 million in state funding, as well as \$1.1 billion in Federal funding, for the deployment of high-speed broadband internet throughout the State.

Offshore Wind Projects: The Executive proposes an appropriation of \$500 million for the development of offshore wind ports.

Restore New York Communities Program: The Executive provides \$250 million to support the rehabilitation and redevelopment of blighted areas.

Regional Economic Development Councils (REDC): The Executive provides \$150 million in capital support for a new round of REDC competitive awards.

Downtown Revitalization Initiatives (DRI): The Executive provides \$100 million for a new round of DRI competitive awards. The Executive also provides a new \$100 million for the NY Forward Program, which would support the revitalization of smaller downtowns and rural areas.

Workforce Development: The Executive provides \$350 million in capital for workforce development efforts. This amount includes \$20.8 million for a new Office of Workforce and Community Development within the UDC.

Table 43

Proposed Support for Workforce and Economic Development Initiatives (\$ in Millions)	
Category/Item	SFY 2022-23 Exec. Request
Workforce Development Grant Program	115.0
Financial Burden Relief for Healthcare Workers	47.0
Caregiver Flexibility for Direct Care Workers	39.0
Workforce Development Capital Grant Program	35.0
Teacher Residency Program	30.0
Training Capacity Expansion for Statewide institutions	22.5
Office Workforce Development and Economic Development	20.8
SUNY and CUNY internships	10.0
Expansion of Alternative Teacher Certifications	10.0
Upskilling School Paraprofessionals	8.0
SUNY and CUNY apprenticeships	5.0
Expansion of Psychiatric rehabilitation Service at OMH	2.8
Employment and Training at OPWDD	2.7
Diversity in Medicine Program	1.2
Expansion of a SUNY Pre-Medical Opportunities Program	1.0
GRAND TOTAL	350.0

Economic Development Funds: The Executive provides \$320 million in capital funding through the New York Works Economic Development Fund and provides \$26.2 million in operating support for the Empire State Development Fund. In addition, \$45 million would be provided to finance certain economic development efforts, including the Open for Business Program, Global NY initiatives and trade missions, advertising for the START-UP NY program, as well as a marketing campaign to support New York State’s recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

New York State Tourism: The Executive proposes to maintain \$15 million in total support for the continuation of the Market NY Program. In addition, the Executive includes support for efforts to promote New York State as a tourism destination.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- extend the general loan powers of the Urban Development Corporation for an additional three years, from July 1, 2022 to July 1, 2025;
- extend the authorization for the Urban Development Corporation to administer the Empire State Economic Development Fund for an additional three years, from July 1, 2022 to July 1, 2025;
- expand the Excelsior Linked Deposit Program by authorizing Community Financial Institutions to participate as borrowers in the program for projects in which they, in turn, will provide loans to small businesses; and
- create the Small Business Seed Funding Grant Program to provide grant funding to support early stage small and micro businesses.

Department of Economic Development

The Executive proposes an All-Funds appropriation of \$97.2 million, a net decrease of \$594.2 million, or 85.9 percent, below the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 165 FTE positions, an increase of 26 FTEs from SFY 2021-22.

Small Business Development: The Executive proposal provides a new \$250 million COVID Capital Investment Tax Credit for small businesses impacted by COVID-19, \$200 million for a flexible grant



program for early-stage small businesses, and \$75 million for innovation venture debt awards for emerging small businesses.

New York State Hot Spots and Incubators: The Executive provides \$5 million to support 20 hot spots and incubators throughout the State, which is unchanged from the prior year.

Centers of Excellence (COE) & Centers for Advanced Technology (CAT): The Executive proposes \$12 million in funding for COEs and \$13.6 million for CATs, unchanged from the past year.

Tourism: The Executive proposes \$2.5 million for the “I Love NY” Program as well as \$2.5 million for local tourism matching grants, reflecting a \$1 million decrease from the prior year. The Executive proposal eliminates \$4.0 million for the promotion of local agritourism and New York produced food and beverage products.

New York State Gaming Commission

The Executive proposes an All-Funds appropriation of \$493.8 million, an increase of \$69.5 million, or 16.4 percent, above the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive proposes a workforce of 391 FTEs, which is unchanged from SFY 2021-22.

Agency Operations: The Executive proposes \$103.8 million for agency operations, an increase of \$474,000 above the SFY 2021-22 level.

Commercial Gaming Revenue: The Executive proposes \$62 million in aid to host governments and non-host counties within a gaming region, which is unchanged from SFY 2020-21.

Commercial Gaming Payment Reduction Offsets: The Executive proposes \$10 million in funding to support local governments that have been negatively impacted by an approved reduction in casino tax rates, which represents an increase of \$3 million from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Tribal State Compacts: The Executive proposal appropriates \$328 million for payments made pursuant to Tribal-State Compacts, an increase of \$69 million above the SFY 2021-22 level.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- authorize the licensing of three additional commercial casinos through a competitive bidding process, and would remove the restriction on a casino located downstate;

- extend the authorized use of capital acquisition funds by the Capital Off-Track Betting Corporation for the purposes of statutory obligations, payroll, and expenditures necessary to accept wagers for one year; and
- extend the current pari-mutuel tax rates and out-of-state simulcasting provisions for one year.

New York State Council on the Arts (NYSCA)

The Executive proposes an All-Funds appropriation of \$87.9 million, a decrease of \$4.5 million or 4.9 percent below the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends funding support of 29 FTE positions, an increase of two FTEs from SFY 2021-22.

The Executive continues \$40 million in support for the Arts and Cultural Organization Recovery Grant program, first enacted in SFY 2021-22, which provides grants to various arts and cultural nonprofit organizations. In addition, the Executive proposal continues \$20 million in capital support for the Arts and Cultural Facilities Improvement Program.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: PUBLIC PROTECTION



- **Youth Justice and Gang Prevention Programs:** The Executive provides \$28.6 million for youth justice and gang prevention programs, an increase of \$18.6 million from SFY 2021-22.
- **SNUG Program:** The Executive provides \$20.9 million for SNUG, an increase of \$16.1 million from SFY 2021-22, which maintains additional funding provided during the Gun Violence State of Emergency that was declared in July 2021.
- **GIVE Program:** The Executive proposal includes \$18.2 million for the Gun Involved Violence Elimination Initiative (GIVE), an increase of \$3.8 million from SFY 2021-22.
- **Regional Gun Violence Response:** The Executive proposal includes \$20 million for partnerships between government and community-based organizations to help communities recover in the aftermath of gun violence.
- **Pre-Trial Services:** The Executive provides \$10 million to probation and community-based services that provide pretrial services in upstate counties.
- **Crime Analysis Center Network:** The Executive includes \$14.9 million for new Crime Analysis Centers and Gun Crime Analysis Centers throughout the State.
- **Pilot Transitional Housing Program for Post-Incarceration Individuals:** The Executive proposal includes \$2.5 million for the creation of a pilot program to provide parolees with stable housing for 90 days while they pursue employment and permanent housing.
- **Capital Investments in Gun Crime Reduction:** The Executive proposal includes \$50 million in capital grants for communities impacted by gun violence.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: PUBLIC PROTECTION



The State of New York spends approximately \$10.5 billion annually to support its Public Protection agencies, which include the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS), Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES), Division of State Police (DSP), Division of Military and Naval Affairs (DMNA), Office of Indigent Legal Services (ILS), Office of Victim Services (OVS), the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, New York Interest on Lawyers Account (IOLA), State Commission of Correction (SCOC) and Judicial Commissions.

In total, these agencies work to promote public safety and ensure that the State is prepared to respond to emergencies. Specifically, these agencies supervise criminal offenders within State facilities and in the community, manage funding for programs designed to combat crime, support highway safety, and protect our communities and infrastructure from natural and manmade disasters. These agencies also advocate for victims of crime and promote fair representation and the protection of legal interests within the state’s court system.

Table 44

Agency	Appropriations			
	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services	4,970.01	4,972.53	2.52	0.05
Department of Corrections and Community Supervision	3,435.65	3,476.03	40.38	1.18
Division of State Police	1,022.28	1,049.15	26.87	2.63
Division of Criminal Justice Services	381.79	484.04	102.25	26.78
Office of Indigent Legal Services	313.77	364.27	50.50	16.09
Department of Law	272.10	313.83	41.73	15.34
Office of Victim Services	216.29	217.48	1.19	0.55
Division of Military and Naval Affairs	146.11	214.21	68.10	46.61
Interest on Lawyer Account	47.10	47.16	0.06	0.13
Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence	10.57	10.93	0.37	3.45
Judicial Commissions	6.42	7.26	0.84	13.04
State Commission of Correction	2.95	3.32	0.37	12.54

Table 45

Disbursements				
Agency	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services	3,826.99	2,643.51	1,183.48	(30.92)
Department of Corrections and Community Supervision	3,575.29	3,014.19	(561.10)	(15.69)
Division of State Police	1,138.58	935.73	(202.85)	(17.82)
Division of Criminal Justice Services	357.30	356.82	(0.48)	(0.13)
Office of Indigent Legal Services	323.01	329.42	6.41	1.98
Office of Indigent Legal Services	323.01	329.42	6.41	1.98
Department of Law	246.18	271.61	25.43	10.33
Division of Military and Naval Affairs	137.39	245.10	107.71	78.40
Office of Victim Services	184.81	139.19	(45.62)	(24.68)
Interest on Lawyer Account	27.5	37.0	9.50	34.55
Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence	9.17	8.36	(0.81)	(8.83)
Judicial commissions	6.43	7.25	0.82	12.75
State Commission of Correction	3.68	3.00	(0.68)	(18.48)

Department of Corrections and Community Supervision

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$3.4 billion, an increase of \$40.4 million or 1.2 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 26,423 FTE positions, a decrease of 1,096 FTEs from SFY 2021-22.

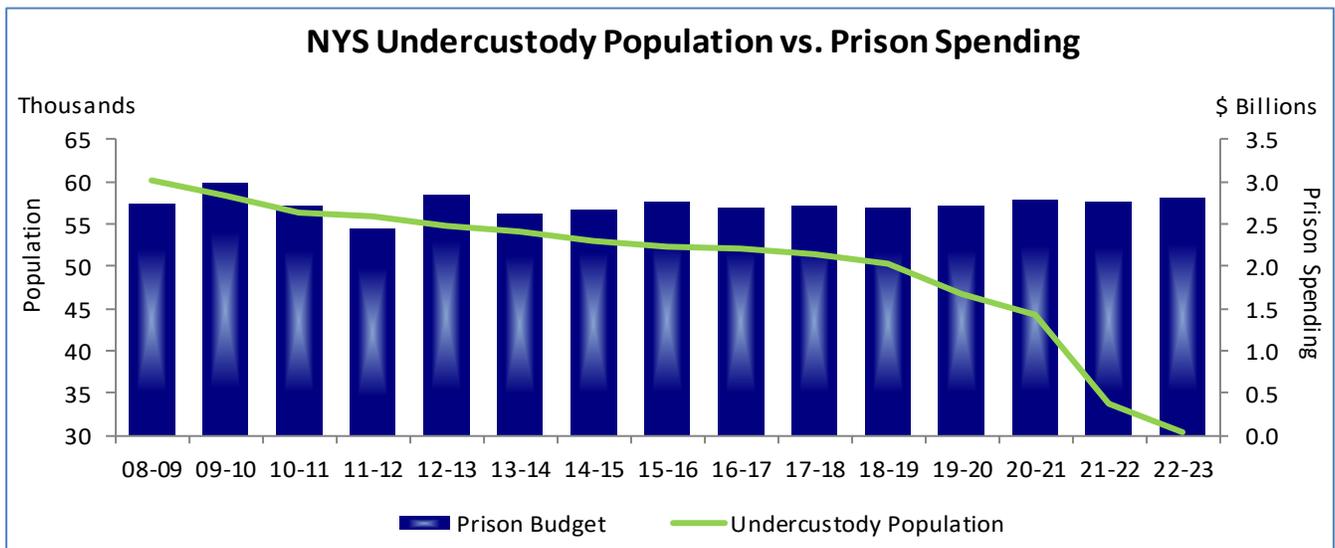


Figure 12



Jails to Jobs Initiative: The Executive proposes \$4 million to establish a new “Jails to Jobs” Program which will train parole officers and reentry specialists on career planning and job placement for incarcerated individuals.

Transitional Housing Pilot Program: The Executive Budget includes \$2.5 million in new funding for a pilot program to secure suitable 90-day residences for parolees who might otherwise be released into the shelter system.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- allow incarcerated individuals who have a gender identity that differs from their assigned sex at birth, the ability to request placement at a correctional facility with persons of the gender that is most consistent with their gender identity;
- expand educational release and furlough eligibility to incarcerated individuals who have successfully participated in one year of college programming at a correctional facility;
- eliminate the \$30 per month parole supervision fee for individuals on community supervision, presumptive release, conditional release, or post-release supervision;
- permit the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision the ability to request a certified copy of a birth certificate or transcript of birth on behalf of an incarcerated individual;
- make the Board of Parole a full-time position and prohibit members from having employment outside the Board’s responsibilities; and
- permit private sector entities the ability to employ and compensate incarcerated individuals.

Division of Criminal Justice Services

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$484.0 million, an increase of \$102.2 million or 26.8 percent from SFY 2021-22. The Executive recommends support for 415 FTE positions, an increase of 7 FTEs from SFY 2021-22.

Expand State Support to Local Law Enforcement (GIVE): The Executive Budget includes \$18.2 million, an increase of \$3.8 million, for New York’s Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) initiative which supports local law enforcement efforts to stop gun violence in New York.

Community-Based Gun Violence Response Programs: The Executive Budget sustains last year’s emergency increase in funding for the SNUG outreach program and further expands funding to \$20.9 million for community-based programs to combat recent increases in gun crimes.

Invest in New York’s Crime Analysis Center Network: The Executive Budget increases funding to \$14.9 million to enhance State and local law enforcement capacity to solve and prevent firearm-related crime and includes the establishment of Gun Intelligence Centers across the State.

Other Gun Violence: The Executive Budget includes \$20 million in new funding to support the regions that have been most impacted by the spike in gun violence.

Pretrial Services: The Executive Budget provides \$10 million in new funding to probation departments and community-based providers to expand the availability of pretrial services for localities outside of New York City.

Securing Communities Against Hate Crimes (SCAHC): The Executive Budget provides \$25 million for the SCAHC Program, which boosts safety and security in nonpublic schools.

Capital Investment in Communities to Combat Gun Violence: The Executive Budget provides \$50 million in new funding for a grant-based capital program to meet the needs of communities most impacted by gun violence.

Legal Services Assistance Fund (LSAF) Allocations: The Executive proposes the elimination of LSAF support for specific programs but includes a single appropriation of \$4.2 million for the purposes noted below (see Table 46).

Table 46

Legal Services Assistance Fund Allocations			
Program	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23	Change (\$)
Aid to Prosecution	\$12,549,000	\$12,549,000	\$0
HESC Loan Forgiveness Program	\$2,430,000	\$2,430,000	\$0
Civil Legal Service Grants	\$2,830,000	\$4,200,000	\$1,370,000
Domestic Violence and Veterans Legal Services	\$770,000	\$0	(\$770,000)
Indigent Parolee Program	\$600,000	\$0	(\$600,000)
Legal Action Center	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$0
Grand Total	\$19,359,000	\$19,359,000	\$0

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- make permanent the “Criminal Justice Discovery Compensation Fund,” which would otherwise expire on March 31, 2022. This would continue to require the New York County District Attorney to provide the State with \$40 million annually in forfeiture dollars to fund criminal discovery reforms throughout the State. It would also make permanent additional reporting requirements related to pre-criminal proceeding settlement receipts and disbursements; and
- enact the “Clean Slate Act,” which would amend the Criminal Procedure and Correction Laws to provide automatic sealing of certain convictions, including records of misdemeanor and felony convictions, if an individual remains at liberty and crime-free for set periods of time.

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$4.9 billion and recommends support for 576 FTE positions, unchanged from the SFY 2021-22 levels.

State Emergency Operations Center: The Executive provides \$25 million in new funding to construct a State Emergency Operations Center on the Harriman State Campus in Albany.

Cyber Incident Response Team: The Executive provides \$4.3 million to expand the Cyber Incident Response Team to better protect security infrastructure in New York State.

Federal Disaster Assistance: The Executive provides \$4 billion in Federal disaster assistance appropriations to allow for reimbursement of the local share of FEMA assistance for COVID-19 pandemic costs.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- extend the suspension of the Public Safety Communications Account revolving loan fund for an additional two years.

Division of State Police

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$26.9 million or 2.6 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 5,879 FTE positions, an increase of 104 FTEs from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Strengthen Law Enforcement Partnerships: The Executive Budget includes \$13.1 million in new funding to expand the use of Community Stabilization Units to provide community-specific approaches to law enforcement.

Enhance Social Media Analysis to Identify Threats and Criminal Activity: The Executive Budget includes \$527,000 in new funding to support three new FTE's to enhance the Social Media Analysis Unit within the New York State Intelligence Center (NYSIC).

Gun Tracing: The Executive Budget includes \$215,000 to support three new FTE's within the New York State Intelligence Center (NYSIC).

Office of Indigent Legal Services

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$364.3 million, an increase of \$50.5 million or 16.1 percent over the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 32 FTE positions, an increase of two FTEs from the FY 2021-22 level.

Indigent Legal Services: The SFY 2017-18 Budget established a multi-year plan to improve the quality of public defense services statewide, with the State supporting 100 percent of the incremental local costs. The Executive Budget provides \$250 million, an increase of \$50 million in funding for the continued expansion of reforms guided by the Hurrell-Harring settlement.



Department of Law

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$313.8 million, an increase of \$41.8 million or 15.4 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 1,820 FTE positions, unchanged from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Information Technology Modernization: The Executive includes \$6.5 million in capital funding for IT equipment, software, and services.

LEMIO and OSI: The Executive Budget increases the Law Enforcement Misconduct Investigative Office (LEMIO) budget from \$573,000 to \$9.46 million, an increase of \$8.9 million, and the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) from \$5.1 million to \$5.3 million, an increase of \$218,000, to provide the first year of full funding and staffing for each office.

Division of Military and Naval Affairs

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$214.2 million, an increase of \$68.1 million or 46.6 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. This increase reflects the shifting of \$57 million in personal service costs from capital to State operating funds and funding to support 392 FTE positions, an increase of six FTEs from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$10.9 million, an increase of \$365,000 or 3.5 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level.

The New York State Gender-based Violence Training Institute: The increase includes funding to establish the Gender-Based Violence Training Institute within the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and add three new FTEs to create a mandatory 40-hour training certificate for domestic violence advocates.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- create a gender-based violence training institute within the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence including a mandatory training for advocates and continuing education programs.

Office of Victim Services

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$217.5 million, an increase of \$888,000 from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 96 FTE positions, an increase of seven FTEs from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- increase the benefit award cap from \$500 to \$2,500 for property reimbursement for victims of certain violent crimes.

New York Interest on Lawyer Account

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$47.2 million, which is unchanged from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for nine FTE positions, unchanged from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Commission of Correction

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$3.3 million, which is an increase of \$374,000 from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 44 FTE positions, which is an increase of five FTE positions from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Judicial Commissions

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$7.26 million, an increase of \$833,000 from SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 44 FTE positions, an increase of two FTEs from the SFY 2021-22 level.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: LOCAL GOVERNMENT



- **Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (AIM) for Cities, Towns and Villages:** The Executive proposal would restore AIM funding to SFY 2018-19 levels, reflecting \$715.2 million in support. In addition, the Executive proposal would restore State payment of “AIM Related Payments” to support certain Towns and Villages.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: LOCAL GOVERNMENT



The Executive Budget provides aid to local governments through various programs including AIM, which is an unrestricted aid program, as well as other programs to promote and assist the efforts of local governments to merge, consolidate and share services.

Table 47

Appropriations				
Purpose	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Aid and Incentives for Municipalities	693.12	754.17	61.05	8.81
Municipalities with VLT Facilities	28.89	28.89	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous Financial Assistance	17.91	18.75	0.84	4.72
Small Government Assistance	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00

Table 48

Disbursements				
Purpose	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Aid and Incentives for Municipalities	1,093.13	1,126.90	33.77	3.09
Municipalities with VLT Facilities	28.89	28.89	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous Financial Assistance	17.91	18.75	0.84	4.72
Small Government Assistance	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00

Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (AIM)

The Executive Budget provides \$754 million in AIM to local governments, which includes \$715.2 million in unrestricted AIM for cities (excluding New York City), towns and villages, which is an increase of \$59.1 million in state aid from the prior year, and \$39 million for various local government efficiency programs.

In SFY 2019-20, direct AIM funding for certain towns and villages was eliminated and replaced with an equivalent payment of county sales tax revenue through a state intercept. The Executive proposal restores \$59.1 million in funding to return to SFY 2018-19 enacted levels.

Consolidation, Dissolution, and Restructuring

Citizens Re-organization Empowerment Grants (CREG) and Citizen Empowerment Tax Credits (CETC):

CREGs provide local governments up to \$100,000 to cover costs associated with planning and implementing, reorganization and consolidation efforts. CETCs provide additional funding for cities (excluding New York City), towns and villages that consolidate or dissolve. The tax credits provide an annual aid bonus of 15 percent of the newly combined tax levy with the stipulation that 70 percent of the amount be used for direct property tax relief to taxpayers. These initiatives are supported by a \$35 million appropriation, an increase of \$1.75 million from the prior year.

Local Government Efficiency Grant Program (LGEG): This program provides competitive grants to local governments to help cover costs associated with efficiency projects, including planning and implementation of function consolidations, as well as shared or cooperative services. The maximum implementation award is \$200,000 per municipality and \$1 million per consortium. These grants are supported by a \$4 million appropriation, an increase of \$200,000 from the prior year.

Financial Restructuring Board (FRB): The FRB is authorized to make loans or grant awards of up to \$5 million under the Local Government Performance and Efficiency Program (LGPEP) to fiscally eligible municipalities that accept the Board's recommendations. The FRB has undertaken reviews for the cities of Albany, Dunkirk, Elmira, Fulton, Jamestown, Lockport, Long Beach, Niagara Falls, Ogdensburg, Plattsburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Watervliet, and Yonkers; the villages of Alfred, Amityville, Herkimer, Hoosick Falls, Owego, Potsdam, and Wilson; and the Town of Fishkill.

Municipal Restructuring Fund (MRF): The MRF supports local governments in implementing projects that contribute to lower operating costs and reduced property tax burdens. Funding is available in stages and is based on the estimated long-term savings of the completed project. (20 percent of savings).

County-Wide Shared Services Initiative

The Executive proposal anticipates a disbursement of \$15 million for a one-time savings match for 34 shared services plans implemented by municipalities in fiscal year 2018. A savings match for plans implemented in fiscal year 2020 would be determined once actualized savings are certified. Funds for this State match are supported by a \$225 million reappropriation enacted in SFY 2018-19.

Miscellaneous Financial Assistance

The Executive proposal provides \$3.75 million in aid to Madison County to reflect the opening of the Oneida Nation’s Point Place Casino. Madison County does not currently receive a share of the negotiated percentage of the net drop from gaming devices the State currently receives pursuant to tribal compacts. The Executive also provides a one-time Miscellaneous Financial Assistance aid of \$15 million to the City of Albany, an increase of \$3 million over the prior year.

Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) Aid

The Executive proposal maintains VLT aid at \$28.9 million for eligible municipalities, in which a video lottery gaming facility is located. The municipalities that host these facilities, with the exception of the City of Yonkers, received aid in an amount equal to 70 percent of aid received in SFY 2008-09.

Table 49

Aid to Municipalities with Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) Facilities (\$ in Thousands)	
	SFY 2022-23 Executive Proposed
Yonkers	19,600
Batavia Downs	802
Fairgrounds (Buffalo)	1,154
Finger Lakes	2,369
Monticello	1,234
Saratoga Springs	3,101
Vernon Downs	626
Total	28,886

Source: New York State Division of Budget.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- revise the application process for counties to submit consolidated plans for the County Wide Shared Services Initiative; and
- restore State-funded AIM for towns and villages by repealing certain county-funded modifications to the existing AIM program.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: GENERAL GOVERNMENT



- **Public Campaign Finance Board:** The Executive proposal includes \$10.5 million, an increase of \$3.2 million, within the State Board of Elections for the ongoing design and implementation of the Public Campaign Finance Program. Additionally, the Executive recommends \$10 million for the payment of matching funds to participating candidates, which will first apply to the 2024 election cycle.
- **Joint Commission on Public Ethics (JCOPE):** The Executive proposes Article VII legislation to repeal JCOPE and replace it with the Independent Commission on Ethics and Lobbying in Government. The Executive recommends \$5.6 million, unchanged from the SFY 2021-22 enacted appropriation level for JCOPE.
- **Efforts to increase cyber security:** The Executive recommends a \$61 million increase for statewide cyber security enhancements within the Office of Information of Technology Services for local and state technology systems. This amount also supports an increase of 248 FTEs for these purposes.
- **Developing New York State's Cannabis industry:** The Executive includes \$50 million as the State's share of a \$200 million public-private fund. These funds will provide social equity applicants with direct capital and start-up support to enter the New York State cannabis industry.
- **Technology Updates in the Office of the State Comptroller:** The Executive includes \$30.1 million in new capital support for information technology upgrades for systems related to monitoring state finances, employee payroll, and the employee retirement fund.



BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: GENERAL GOVERNMENT



General Government agencies play an essential role in the daily operation of state government and provide service to people and businesses throughout the State. Overall, these agencies have two goals: to provide oversight, regulation, and enforcement of State laws and create a more efficient and effective use of government services and funding.

The Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) provides oversight and regulation of the manufacture, sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages; the State Board of Elections (SBOE) oversees elections in New York State; the Joint Commission on Public Ethics (JCOPE) provides for the administration and enforcement of ethics and lobbying statutes; the Department of Financial Services (DFS) provides regulatory oversight of the banking and insurance industry; and the Department of State (DOS) provides licensing services and administers activities and programs offering services to local governments and community-based organizations.

The Office of General Services (OGS) supports the operations of state property, provides centralized contracting, and along with the Office of Information Technology Services (ITS) works to support the efficient use of government resources. The Department of Audit and Control ensures the on-time payment of the State's bills, oversees the investment of billions in State funds and oversees the fiscal practices of local governments. The Department of Taxation and Finance (DTF) is responsible for the administration and collection of State taxes.

Table 50

Appropriations				
Agency	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Office of General Services	1,263.39	1,486.76	223.37	17.68
Office of Information Technology Services	861.45	942.95	81.50	9.46
Department of Taxation and Finance	451.11	475.22	24.11	5.35
Department of Financial Services	469.50	480.90	11.40	2.43
Department of Audit and Control	445.68	518.53	72.85	16.35
Department of State	365.83	498.37	132.54	36.23
Workers' Compensation Board	214.59	206.19	(8.40)	(3.92)
Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control	59.31	111.71	52.40	88.35
Division of Budget	49.72	50.18	0.46	0.93
Statewide Financial System	32.39	31.94	(0.45)	(1.39)
Executive Chamber	17.85	17.85	0.00	0.00
State Board of Elections	44.13	30.41	(13.72)	(31.09)
Office of the Inspector General	7.83	8.49	0.66	8.43
Joint Commission on Public Ethics	5.59	5.59	0.00	0.00
Division of Tax Appeals	3.07	3.31	0.23	7.58
Data Analytics	0.00	25.00	25.00	100.00
Deferred Compensation Board	0.89	0.92	0.03	3.14
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	0.63	0.75	0.12	18.41

Table 51

Agency	Disbursements			
	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
Office of General Services	405.70	339.71	(65.99)	(16.27)
Office of Information Technology Services	790.22	800.78	10.56	1.34
Department of Taxation and Finance	366.53	361.44	(5.09)	(1.39)
Department of Financial Services	412.04	408.52	(3.52)	(0.85)
Department of Audit and Control	196.45	205.21	8.76	4.46
Department of State	222.00	257.74	35.74	16.10
Workers' Compensation Board	209.39	205.38	(4.01)	(1.92)
Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control	42.85	109.47	66.62	155.47
Division of Budget	73.63	35.31	(38.32)	(52.04)
Statewide Financial System	30.47	31.94	1.47	4.82
Executive Chamber	17.90	17.90	0.00	0.00
State Board of Elections	37.75	44.60	6.85	18.15
Office of the Inspector General	8.41	8.19	(0.22)	(2.63)
Joint Commission on Public Ethics	5.64	5.73	0.09	1.60
Division of Tax Appeals	2.88	3.04	0.16	5.45
Data Analytics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deferred Compensation Board	0.84	0.85	0.02	2.03
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	0.63	0.75	0.12	18.41

Office of General Services

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$231.6 million or 18.5 percent from SFY 2021-22.

This increase includes \$206.8 million in new capital funding for Empire State Plaza (ESP) infrastructure projects, including repairs to the Eastern staircase. This funding also includes \$17 million for the electrification of State vehicle fleets.

A net increase of \$24.8 million in State Operations funding over the SFY 2021-22 level reflects increases to salary and fringe benefits and eight new FTEs, totaling 1,856 FTEs. This increase in FTEs reflects five new positions for the administration and oversight of the Human Resources Management System and three new FTEs to support OGS's role in providing language access services to State agencies.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII legislation that would:

- amend Public Buildings Law to extend OGS's authority to enter into certain emergency construction contracts without formal competitive bidding for an additional five years, to June 30, 2027; and
- codify New York's statewide language access policy and permit State agencies to coordinate with OGS to provide interpretation services and to translate vital documents into two or more languages.

Office of Information Technology Services

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$942.9 million. This is an increase of \$81.5 million from SFY 2021-22, which is attributable to the restoration of Agency's workforce to pre-pandemic levels, and various cybersecurity enhancements intended to strengthen State and local cyber defense efforts. The Executive recommends total support for 3,569 FTEs, an increase of 248 FTEs over the SFY 2021-22 level.

Department of Taxation and Finance

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$475.2 million, which is an increase of \$24.1 million, or 5.3 percent, from the SFY 2021-22 level. This increase reflects a \$13 million increase related to the settlement of certain labor contract negotiations, a restoration of \$10 million in State

Operations reductions that were included in the SFY 2021-22 budget, and \$1.1 million related to the administration of the new Homeowner Tax Rebate Credit. The Executive recommends support for 3,785 FTEs, which is unchanged from SFY 2021-22 levels.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII legislation that would:

- expand the definition of “financial institution” as it relates to the Financial Institution Data Management program, to include virtual currency businesses in the program;
- extend the telecommunications assessment ceiling program for four years, from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2027, and modify the process by which assessments are challenged under the program to, at local option, consolidate any local assessment challenge with the challenge to the State’s ceiling value for the same property;
- modify the process for a taxpayer to challenge a property tax assessment based on the Tax Department’s solar and wind valuation model, to only allow challenges to the local board of assessment review concerning the model inputs that are used by local assessors, instead of challenges on the validity of the model itself, which would only be conducted under Article 78 of the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules; and
- establish a one-year \$2.2 billion Homeowner Tax Rebate Credit for households that are eligible for STAR or Enhanced Senior STAR, and that have incomes below \$250,000. This credit would be calculated on a sliding scale based on household income and would be provided as an advanced payment in the fall of 2022.

Department of Financial Services (DFS)

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$480.9 million, which is an increase of \$11.4 million or 2.4 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 1,391 FTE positions, an increase of 57 FTEs from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Commuter Van Stabilization Pilot Program: The Executive proposes \$11 million in funding to support the development of the Commuter Van Stabilization Pilot Program. DFS would partner with various State agencies to create program guidelines and eligibility criteria. In addition, funding would also be used for safety, technology and equipment upgrades to commuter vans to minimize insurance risks.

Education Debt Consumer Assistance Program: The Executive’s proposal includes \$3 million to support the Education Debt Consumer Assistance Program (EDCAP) operated by the Community Service Society of New York (CSS). EDCAP assists student loan borrowers across New York State effectively manage their education debt and improve their financial health by providing free one-on-one consumer assistance.

Pharmacy Benefit Managers Program: The Executive includes \$5 million in funding to support the regulation of pharmacy benefit managers which was authorized by Chapter 828 of the Laws of 2021.

Older Adult Abuse Financial Exploitation Prevention Program: The Executive provides \$750,000 in funding to create the Older Adult Abuse Financial Exploitation Prevention Program in collaboration with the New York State Office of the Aging.

Statewide Office of Financial Inclusion and Empowerment: The Executive proposes to support staffing for the Statewide Office of Financial Inclusion and Empowerment (SOFIE). SOFIE will partner with stakeholders across the State to identify and develop strategies to increase household and community wealth, particularly for historically underserved populations and assist connecting consumers with local services.

Entertainment Workers Demonstration Program: The Executive provides \$502,500 in funding for the Entertainment Workers Demonstration Program.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- require individual and group commercial insurance policies to provide coverage for pregnancy terminations without cost-sharing (copayments, coinsurance, deductibles);
- establish parity for reimbursement of telehealth services under commercial insurance, Medicaid (FFS and MC) plans and HMOs, to ensure that services delivered by providers through telemedicine would be reimbursed by insurers at the same rate as services delivered in-person;
- extend the provisions of the Physicians Excess Medical Malpractice Program and restructure payments to insurers from one annual payment into two installments over two fiscal years;

- clarify provisions pertaining to emergency medical services and surprise billing, as well as conform state statutes with the federal “No Surprise Act” and make technical changes related to the independent dispute resolution process for emergency services and billing requirements for participating and non-participating providers; and
- extend the Entertainment Workers Demonstration Program for an additional year.

Department of Audit and Control

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$518.5 million, an increase of \$72.9 million or 16.4 percent over SFY 2021-22. This increase is attributed to general salary increases and operational growth, as well as \$30.1 million in new capital funding to upgrade IT infrastructure and modernize the Justice Court Fund System. The Executive’s recommends support for 2,770 FTEs, an increase of 51 FTEs from the previous fiscal year.

Department of State (DOS)

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$498.4 million, a net increase of \$132.5 million or 36.2 percent above the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 612 FTE positions, which reflects a net increase of 40 FTEs over the SFY 2021-22 level.

Consumer Protection Program: The Executive proposes \$30.63 million for the Consumer Protection Program, an increase of \$5.86 million over the SFY 2021-22 level.

Hurricane Ida Assistance: The Executive proposes \$25 million to provide continued assistance for undocumented storm survivors who are uninsured or underinsured.

Combatting Biased Crimes: The Executive discontinues the \$10 million in support for community based programs intended to combat biased crimes.

Office for New Americans: The Executive proposes \$22 million for legal defense and other services for immigrants, an increase of \$3.56 million from SFY 2021-22. The Executive recommends support for 13 FTE positions, which is two FTEs more than the SFY 2021-22 level.

Community Initiatives: The Executive proposes to eliminate a total of \$2.5 million in funding for various programs, including the Public Utility Law Project (\$1 million), Student Loan Consumer Assistance Program (\$250,000), and the New York State Immigration Coalition (\$75,000).

Downtown Revitalization Initiatives: The Executive proposes \$200 million in total support for downtown revitalization efforts. Of this amount, \$100 million would support a new round of the Downtown Revitalization program (DRI), and up to \$100 million would support a new NY Forward Program intended to revitalize smaller downtowns and rural communities.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- establish a new salon assistance license, creating a traineeship license, and repeal of license requirements for natural hair braiders; and
- make comprehensive changes to update the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code and State Energy Conservation Construction Code. It would also strengthen the oversight and enforcement of local governments' administration of such standards.

Workers' Compensation Board

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$206.2 million, a decrease of \$8.4 million or 3.9 percent from the SFY 2021-22 level. This decrease is related to one-time retroactive salary increases which were included in the prior year's budget. The Executive recommends support for 1,081 FTEs, which is unchanged from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$111.7 million, a net increase of \$52.4 million or 88.4 percent above the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 361 FTE positions, which is 39 FTEs above the SFY 2021-22 level.

Adult Use Cannabis

The Executive proposal includes \$50 million as the State's share of a \$200 million public-private for capital and start-up support to social equity applicants within the cannabis industry.



Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII legislation that would:

- authorize email as a permissible form of community notification if the municipality in which the premise is located elects to accept such form of notification;
- modify the language governing the license application process by modifying, clarifying, and eliminating information collected from an applicant and reviewed by the State Liquor Authority;
- permanently extend the authority of the State Liquor Authority to issue temporary retail permits for new businesses;
- authorize on a permanent basis the sale of alcohol to-go by on-premises retailers for off-premise consumption; and
- authorize a private debt or equity fund to provide financial assistance to socially and economically disadvantaged individuals in relation to the establishment of cannabis retail dispensaries.

Division of the Budget (DOB)

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriation of \$50.2 million, a net increase of \$463,000 SFY 2021-22 funding level. The Executive recommends support for 292 FTEs, which is unchanged from SFY 2021-22.

The Executive proposes an additional \$1 million for functions related to grant management, administration of federal funds, and future emergency response efforts. The Executive eliminates \$537,000 related to membership dues for the Council of State Governments, the National Conference of Insurance Legislators and the National Conference of State Legislators.

Statewide Financial System (SFS)

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$31.9 million to support the ongoing maintenance and operating cost of SFS, a decrease of \$451,000 from SFY 2021-22. The Executive recommends support for 146 FTE positions, an increase of nine FTE from the SFY 2021-22 level to restore workforce to pre-pandemic levels.

Executive Chamber

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$18.6 million for the Executive Chamber to support the Office of the Governor (\$17.9 million) and the Office of the Lieutenant Governor (\$746,000), which is an increase of \$116,000 from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 136 FTEs for the Office of the Governor and seven FTEs assigned to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, unchanged from the prior year.

State Board of Elections (SBOE)

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$30.4 million, a reduction of \$13.5 million from the SFY 2021-22 level. This reduction primarily reflects the discontinuation of a one-time capital appropriation of \$25 million, including \$5 million for the SBOE and \$20 million which was distributed to local BOEs. That reduction is offset by several appropriation increases. The Executive recommends support for 148 FTEs, an increase of 46 FTEs from the SFY 2021-22 level, to staff the Public Campaign Finance (PCF) Program.

The Executive recommends a new appropriation of \$10 million for the payment of matching funds to candidates participating in the PCF program. Additionally, \$10.5 million, an increase of \$3.2 million from SFY 2021-22, is proposed for the implementation and administration of the PCF program.

The Executive proposal includes \$5.9 million for the core regulatory state operations program, which carries forward a \$1 million increase included in the SFY 2021-22 enacted budget and recommends an additional increase of \$277,000 above the SFY 2021-22 enacted budget.

The Executive proposal includes article VII language that would:

- expand the voter registration period by requiring local boards of elections to process any applications received no later than 10 days before an election and postmarked no later than 15 days before; and
- require local boards of elections to establish one or more poll sites on college campuses whenever a contiguous property of a college or university contains 300 or more registered voters.

Office of the Inspector General

The Executive Budget recommends an All Funds appropriation of \$8.5 million, an increase of \$661,000 from SFY 2021-22. This increase is due to general salary increases, inflation in non-personal service costs, and increased lease costs. The Executive recommends support for 80 FTEs, unchanged from SFY 2021-22.

Joint Commission on Public Ethics (JCOPE)

The Executive proposes legislation that would replace JCOPE with an independent commission to regulate the ethical behavior of elected officials, candidates for public office, political party officers and lobbyists by creating a five-member committee appointed to four-year terms by a collection of law school deans. The Executive recommends \$5.6 million and 47 FTEs, unchanged from the SFY 2021-22 level for JCOPE.

Division of Tax Appeals

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$3.3 million, which is a decrease of \$233,000, or 7.6 percent, from the SFY 2021-22 level. The Executive recommends support for 26 FTEs, which is an increase of one FTE from SFY 2020-21 levels.

Data Analytics

The Executive proposes a new State Operations appropriation of \$25 million to continue support for Data Analytics.

Deferred Compensation Board

The Executive proposes an All Funds appropriation of \$920,000, an increase of \$28,000 or 3.1 percent over SFY 2021-22. The Executive recommends support for 4 FTEs, which is unchanged from the previous fiscal year.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: STATE OPERATIONS AND WORKFORCE



- **State Workforce:** The Executive Budget includes significant reductions in the workforce of Department of Corrections and Community Supervision as a result of facility closures. The Executive Budget also proposes increases to the State workforce, including in the Department of Health, City University of New York, State University of New York, Department of Transportation, and the Office of Information and Technology Services, largely attributable to a restoration of staffing to pre-pandemic staffing levels.
- **Health and Mental Health Worker Bonuses:** The Executive proposal includes \$120 million for incentive payments for certain state Health and Mental Health workers.
- **Civil Service Testing:** The Executive proposes language to modify Civil Service exams, including permitting the use of continuous testing for open-competitive exams and eliminating the requirement of holding simultaneous open-competitive examinations and promotion examinations.
- **Testing Evaluation and Validation Unit:** The Executive proposes establishing a new unit in the Department of Civil Service to oversee testing and includes funding to expand online access for exams.
- **Provide a Market-Based Interest Rate on Court Judgments and Accrued Claims:** The Executive proposes language that would change the interest rate paid by the State and other governmental jurisdictions in court judgments from a fixed rate to a variable rate.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: STATE OPERATIONS AND WORKFORCE



State employees deliver services to the public and manage a range of facilities and provider networks. They oversee and administer billions of dollars in program funding and capital projects. There are 182,230 State employees in Executive agencies.

General State Charges provide for miscellaneous costs that accrue to the State, including pension, health, and other fringe benefits to most State employees and retirees, as well as State litigation expenses and payments to local governments for taxes on State owned lands.

The Department of Civil Service provides human resource management services to state and local governments, including recruitment, testing, and classifications for public employees.

The Public Employment Relations Board resolves major labor disputes between public or private employers and employees. The Governor’s Office of Employee Relations assists the Governor in relations between the State and its employees, including representing the Executive Branch in collective bargaining negotiations and providing for workforce training, education and benefits.

Table 52

Appropriations				
Agency	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
General State Charges	7,078.35	7,342.71	264.37	3.73
Department of Civil Service	59.69	68.98	9.29	15.56
Office of Employee Relations	8.68	11.76	3.07	35.38
Public Employment Relations Board	4.06	4.34	0.28	6.95

Table 53

Agency	Disbursements			
	2021-22 Adjusted (\$ in Millions)	2022-23 Exec Request (\$ in Millions)	Change (\$ in Millions)	Change (%)
General State Charges	7,129.57	8,226.66	1,097.09	15.39
Department of Civil Service	15.60	21.02	5.42	34.77
Office of Employee Relations	6.49	9.07	2.58	39.76
Public Employment Relations Board	3.33	3.53	0.20	5.95

General State Charges

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$7.3 billion, an increase of \$264.4 million, or 3.7 percent over SFY 2021-22 levels. Fringe benefits are appropriated within General State Charges for General Fund employees and within each agency for employees funded by resources outside the General Fund.

Health Insurance Benefits: The Executive Budget proposes a \$429.2 million increase over SFY 2021-22 for health insurance benefits contributions, an increase of 9.3 percent in New York State Health Insurance Plan (NYSHIP) costs. This increase is largely attributed to a deposit of \$320 million to the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund to offset future liabilities, as well as projected costs associated with medical inflation and a potential increase in utilization of medical procedures previously delayed due to the pandemic.

Pensions: The Executive Budget proposes a \$23.8 million increase, or 1.1 percent over SFY 2021-22 levels. This reflects reductions in the Employees’ Retirement System (ERS) and Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS) employer contribution rates, offset by increases in non-ERS/PFRS Retirement Programs.

Social Security Tax: The Executive proposes a \$17.5 million, or 1.7 percent increase over SFY 2021-22 levels.

Workers’ Compensation Benefits: The Executive proposes a net \$31.3 million increase in Workers’ Compensation benefits for injured State employees, a 5.5 percent increase over SFY 2021-22. This is reflective of more people returning to the workforce, as well as medical inflation and an increase in the average weekly wage.

Fixed Costs: The Executive Budget proposes to change the interest rate paid by the State and other governmental jurisdictions in court judgments from a fixed nine percent rate to a variable market-based index, resulting in a state savings of \$6 million.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII legislation that would:

- allow public employees who retire to be employed in public schools without an earnings limit or approval from the appropriate authority until June 30, 2024; and
- direct the commissioner of health to seek federal and state funding for bonuses to disperse in the fiscal year 2023 for the recruitment, retention, and rewarding of health care and mental hygiene workers.

Department of Civil Service

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$68.9 million, an overall increase of \$9.3 million, or 15.6 percent over SFY 2021-22 levels. This reflects increased staffing for a new Test Evaluation and Validation Unit as well as a restoration of staffing to pre-pandemic levels. The Executive recommends support for 357 FTEs, an increase in 11 FTEs over SFY 2021-22.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII legislation that would:

- permit the use of continuous recruitment for any position in the Civil Service;
- remove the requirement that certain promotional examinations for competitive class positions be held at the same time as open-competitive examinations for such positions;
- allow for the transfer of employees in non-competitive class positions appointed through the state's 55-b and 55-c programs into the competitive class; and
- authorize a shift pay differential for all work shifts.



Office of Employee Relations

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$11.7 million, an overall increase of \$3.1 million, or 35.4 percent over SFY 2021-22 levels. This funding would support increased staffing for the Anti-Discrimination Investigations Division as well as the establishment of a Model Employer training program. The Executive recommends support for 93 FTEs, an increase of 30 FTEs over SFY 2021-22.

Public Employment Relations Board

The Executive proposes All Funds appropriations of \$4.3 million, an overall increase of \$282,000, or 6.9 percent over SFY 2021-22 levels. This increase would support a new elections supervisor position, as well as a new case management system. The Executive recommends support for 32 FTEs, an increase of one FTE over SFY 2021-22.

Health Care and Mental Hygiene Worker Fund

The Executive proposes \$120 million in new funding to support bonuses for healthcare and mental hygiene workers who are employed by State operated facilities and public hospitals operated by the State University of New York.

Table 54

Workforce Impact Summary

All Funds
FY 2021 Through FY 2023

	FY 2021 Actuals (3/31/21)	Starting Estimate (03/31/22)	Attritions	New Fills	Net Change	Ending Estimate (03/31/23)
Addiction Services and Supports, Office of	702	737	(93)	124	31	768
Adirondack Park Agency	47	50	(1)	5	4	54
Aging, Office for the	83	95	(11)	42	31	126
Agriculture and Markets, Department of	454	486	(18)	49	31	517
Alcoholic Beverage Control, Division of	113	322	(24)	63	39	361
Arts, Council on the	26	27	(3)	5	2	29
Audit and Control, Department of	2,721	2,719	(134)	185	51	2,770
Budget, Division of the	261	292	(31)	31	0	292
Children and Family Services, Office of	2,647	2,886	(472)	472	0	2,886
City University of New York	13,350	13,476	(1,347)	1,887	540	14,016
Civil Service, Department of	330	346	(23)	34	11	357
Correction, Commission of	35	39	(3)	8	5	44
Corrections and Community Supervision, Department of	26,694	27,519	(3,743)	2,647	(1,096)	26,423
Criminal Justice Services, Division of	392	408	(31)	38	7	415
Deferred Compensation Board	4	4	0	0	0	4
Education Department, State	2,555	2,687	(268)	457	189	2,876
Economic Development, Department of	129	139	(11)	37	26	165
Elections, State Board of	73	102	(9)	55	46	148
Employee Relations, Office of	59	63	(4)	34	30	93
Environmental Conservation, Department of	2,853	3,014	(180)	274	94	3,108
Ethics and Lobbying, Independent Commission on	47	47	(4)	4	0	47
Executive Chamber	109	136	(25)	25	0	136
Financial Control Board, New York State	8	12	(1)	1	0	12
Financial Services, Department of	1,289	1,334	(100)	157	57	1,391
Gaming Commission, New York State	347	391	(19)	19	0	391
General Services, Office of	1,741	1,848	(119)	127	8	1,856
Health, Department of	4,567	5,420	(405)	965	560	5,980
Higher Education Services Corporation, New York State	125	128	(13)	13	0	128
Homeland Security and Emergency Services, Division of	582	576	(29)	29	0	576
Housing and Community Renewal, Division of	604	625	(18)	18	0	625
Hudson River Valley Greenway Communities Council	0	1	0	0	0	1
Human Rights, Division of	143	154	(6)	22	16	170
Indigent Legal Services, Office of	29	30	(3)	5	2	32
Information Technology Services, Office of	3,200	3,321	(121)	369	248	3,569
Inspector General, Office of the	75	80	(5)	5	0	80
Interest on Lawyer Account	9	9	0	0	0	9
Judicial Conduct, Commission on	38	42	(2)	4	2	44
Justice Center for the Protection of People with Special Needs	409	453	(36)	43	7	460
Labor Management Committees	67	71	(6)	6	0	71
Labor, Department of	2,616	2,778	(89)	89	0	2,778
Law, Department of	1,755	1,820	(156)	156	0	1,820
Lieutenant Governor, Office of the	5	7	(1)	1	0	7
Medicaid Inspector General, Office of the	391	515	(13)	13	0	515
Mental Health, Office of	13,332	13,869	(1,756)	1,762	6	13,875
Military and Naval Affairs, Division of	358	386	(43)	49	6	392
Motor Vehicles, Department of	2,663	3,028	(292)	292	0	3,028
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Office of	1,947	2,034	(152)	205	53	2,087
People with Developmental Disabilities, Office for	17,749	18,954	(2,224)	2,230	6	18,960
Prevention of Domestic Violence, Office for	20	29	(3)	6	3	32
Prosecutorial Conduct, Commission on	0	0	0	19	19	19
Public Employment Relations Board	31	31	(3)	4	1	32
Public Service Department	465	491	(44)	81	37	528
State Police, Division of	5,450	5,775	(178)	282	104	5,879
State University Construction Fund	130	136	(14)	23	9	145
State University of New York	46,373	46,431	(4,643)	4,983	340	46,771
State, Department of	519	572	(88)	128	40	612
Statewide Financial System	131	137	(5)	14	9	146
Tax Appeals, Division of	23	25	(1)	2	1	26
Taxation and Finance, Department of	3,589	3,785	(86)	86	0	3,785
Temporary and Disability Assistance, Office of	1,791	1,922	(249)	249	0	1,922
Transportation, Department of	8,107	8,147	(338)	676	338	8,485
Veterans' Services, Division of	85	93	(15)	32	17	110
Victim Services, Office of	88	89	(8)	15	7	96
Welfare Inspector General, Office of	6	6	(1)	1	0	6
Workers' Compensation Board	1,018	1,081	(56)	56	0	1,081
Total	175,559	182,230	(17,776)	19,713	1,937	184,167

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: JUDICIARY



The New York State courts are established and administered as an independent branch of government pursuant to Article VI of the State Constitution. The cost of operating the courts (excluding town and village courts) is borne by the State pursuant to the Unified Court Budget Act. The mission of the Unified Court System is to promote the rule of law and to serve the public by providing just and timely resolutions of all matters before the courts. The New York State Judiciary carries out its mission through eleven (11) different trial courts (courts of original jurisdiction), its intermediate appellate courts and its highest court, the Court of Appeals.

The Judiciary’s proposed budget request recommends All Funds appropriations of \$3.3 billion, a decrease of \$10.1 million or 0.3 percent from the SFY 2021-22. This decrease is primarily related to lower fringe benefits expenses compared to last year.

Table 55

Appropriations				
Agency	2021-22	2022-23	Change	Change
	Exec Request	Exec Request		
	(\$ in Millions)	(\$ in Millions)	(\$ in Millions)	(%)
Office of Court Administration	3,305.44	3,295.35	(10.09)	(0.31)

Table 56

Disbursements				
Agency	2020-21	2021-22	Change	Change
	Adjusted	Exec Request		
	(\$ in Millions)	(\$ in Millions)	(\$ in Millions)	(%)
Office of Court Administration	3,423.90	3,255.30	(168.60)	(4.92)

Judiciary Operations: The SFY 2022-23 budget submission reduces disbursements by \$168.6 million in SFY 2022-23, reflecting a change from one-time expenses in General State Charges in SFY 2021-22 to fully repay pension obligations. The Judiciary State Operations Budget is increased by \$50.2 million to hire staff to pre-pandemic levels, including filling 500 non-judicial positions, 72 state court; judgeships and to fund 14 new Supreme Court judgeships.

Civil Legal Services: The proposed budget includes appropriations totaling \$112.6 million to support the recommendations of an Office of Court Administration Task Force to expand civil legal services, an increase of \$12.6 million from the SFY 2021-22 level.

Capital Projects: The Judiciary’s budget includes \$25 million to support continued improvements to court technology infrastructure, including modernization of the Judiciary’s secure high-speed network, security equipment, records management, and facility renovation.

Article VII

The Executive proposes Article VII language that would:

- establish the interest rate on a judgment or accrued claim consistent with the one-year United States treasury bill rate; and
- allow new marriage certificates to be issued upon receipt of proof of a change of name or gender designation.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: ECONOMY



- According to the Executive Budget, the U.S. economy, as measured by real gross domestic product (GDP), is projected to grow by 4.3 percent in 2022 and 2.7 percent in 2023, following an estimated increase of 5.6 percent in 2021.

Table 57

U.S. Economic Outlook			
(Percent Change)			
	2021	2022	2023
Real GDP	5.6	4.3	2.7
Consumption	8.1	4.0	2.5
Residential Investment	8.8	(3.6)	0.9
Nonresidential Investment	7.5	4.1	4.2
Exports	4.0	5.8	6.2
Imports	13.1	4.2	3.4
Government	0.6	1.2	1.4
Personal Income	7.2	1.1	4.5
Wages & Salaries	9.1	7.4	4.9
Employment	2.7	3.5	1.9
Unemployment Rate (percent)	5.4	3.8	3.5
CPI-Urban	4.6	4.1	2.3
S&P 500 Stock Price	32.6	7.4	(2.7)
Federal Fund Rate	0.1	0.3	1.2
Treasury Note Rate (10-year)	1.4	2.0	2.7

Note: Values are as reported in the NYS FY 2023 Executive Budget released on January 18, 2022.
Source: NYS Division of the Budget.

- The Executive projects that state private employment will grow by 6.3 percent in 2022 and 1.9 percent in 2023, after increasing an estimated 3.2 percent in 2021.

Table 58

New York State Economic Outlook			
(Percent Change)			
	2021	2022	2023
Employment	2.5	5.6	1.7
Private Employment	3.2	6.3	1.9
Personal Income	5.4	(1.0)	4.3
Total Wages (calendar year basis)	8.4	5.0	4.0
Base Wages	6.9	6.9	4.7
Variable Compensation	17.5	(5.8)	(0.5)
Total Wages (fiscal year basis)	11.4	3.2	4.4
New York Area CPI	3.7	3.8	2.4

Note: Values are as reported in the NYS FY 2023 Executive Budget released on January 18, 2022.
Source: NYS Division of the Budget.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: ECONOMY



The National Economy: The Executive projects that the U.S. economy, as measured by inflation adjusted Gross Domestic Product, will grow by 4.3 percent in 2022 and by 2.7 percent in 2023, after posting strong growth of 5.6 percent in 2021 (see Table 59). According to the Executive, the deceleration in growth stems partly from the diminishing effects of Federal COVID-19 pandemic spending. In addition, factors such as labor and supply shortages are expected to restrain economic growth, particularly in the current year.

Table 59

U.S. Economic Forecast Comparison			
	2021	2022	2023
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (chained 2012 dollars, percent change)			
Division of the Budget	5.6	4.3	2.7
Blue Chip Consensus	N/A	3.9	2.6
IHS Markit	5.7	4.1	2.5
Moody's Analytics	5.7	4.1	3.1
Consumer Price Index (CPI) (percent change)			
Division of the Budget	4.6	4.1	2.3
Blue Chip Consensus	N/A	4.6	2.4
IHS Markit	4.7	4.2	2.2
Moody's Analytics	4.7	4.8	2.1
Unemployment Rate (percent)			
Division of the Budget	5.4	3.8	3.5
Blue Chip Consensus	N/A	3.8	3.5
IHS Markit	5.4	3.7	3.6
Moody's Analytics	5.4	3.6	3.4

Note: Numbers are as reported in the NYS FY 2023 Executive Budget released on January 19, 2022.
Source: NYS Division of the Budget.

- **Consumption:** The Executive projects a deceleration in real consumption growth to 4.0 percent in 2022, and 2.5 percent in 2023, following an estimated increase of 8.1 percent in 2021. According to the Executive, the weaker outlook for consumer spending will be mainly driven by continued supply shortages, rather than waning demand for durable goods. However, consumer spending will be supported by strong wage growth and elevated household net

worth. Consumers are expected to use excess savings on leisure activities and other social activities that they missed during the pandemic. With consumer spending on durable goods anticipated to decrease in 2022, the Executive predicts that overall consumer spending growth will be supported by spending on services. Growth in consumer spending is projected to weaken further in 2023 mainly due to higher prices on nondurable goods and services. As a result, consumers will be forced to devote most of their discretionary income to spend on essential goods and services.

- **Investment:** The Executive projects steady growth in business investment spending of 4.1 percent in 2022 and 4.2 percent in 2023, following an estimated increase of 7.5 percent in 2021, as labor shortages and supply-chain issues are resolved. In addition, spending on equipment and intellectual property products will support growth in investment spending.
- **Exports and Imports:** The Executive forecasts that U.S. exports are projected to grow 5.8 percent in 2022, following an estimated growth of 4.0 percent in 2021. The Executive forecast is based on the expectation that global travel restrictions will continue to ease, fueling growth in exports of aircraft and travel services. In addition, while the U.S. dollar is expected to strengthen, the Executive does not anticipate a fall in exports, because supply-chain constraints may cause exports to be less sensitive to currency fluctuations. The Executive projects growth of U.S. imports to slow to 4.2 percent in 2022, following an estimated growth of 13.1 percent in 2021. U.S. exports are not likely to surpass pre-pandemic levels until 2023, while imports growth is expected to moderate over the forecast period.
- **Government Spending:** The Executive projects that state and local government spending will be the main driver of total government spending. State and local government spending, adjusted for inflation, is projected to grow 2.6 percent in 2022 and 2.1 percent in 2023, following growth of 0.4 percent in 2021. State and local government spending will increase due to the recently enacted, \$550 billion federal infrastructure bill. Conversely the Executive projects that federal government spending, adjusted for inflation, will decline 1.1 percent in 2022, after declining 0.8 percent in 2021, due primarily to the unwinding of pandemic stimulus. Real federal government spending is projected to increase 0.2 percent in 2023.
- **Inflation:** According to the Executive, inflation, at least in the near-term, will remain elevated as supply chain bottlenecks are expected to persist and labor shortage will continue to put upward pressure on wages. Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), is projected to increase to 4.1 percent in 2022, after growing an estimated 4.6 percent in 2021. The Executive expects that supply-chain disruptions will eventually subside, causing prices to fall for certain consumer goods. As consumers shift toward spending on services, demand for some goods will

ease, pushing prices down. In addition, energy prices are expected recede from their multiyear highs.

- **Employment:** The Executive projects U.S. employment growth of 3.5 percent in 2022 and 1.9 percent in 2023, after growth of 2.7 percent in 2021. According to the Executive, the employment recovery, particularly in 2021, has been less robust than expected due to weakness in private services employment and a new resurgence of COVID-19 as winter sets in. The Executive anticipates that the unemployment rate will fall to 3.8 percent in 2022 and 3.5 percent in 2023, following a 5.4 percent rate in 2021.
- **Corporate Profits:** The Executive projects that growth in U.S. corporate profits will slow significantly to 4.4 percent in 2022 and 2.1 percent in 2023, following an estimated 25.4 percent increase in 2021. The predicted deceleration in corporate profits stems from the expiration of most of the fiscal stimulus at the end of 2021, the increasing cost of production from labor and supply shortages, and the weakening of consumption.
- **Financial Markets:** The Executive projects the 10-year Treasury yield will increase to 2.0 percent in 2022 and 2.7 percent in 2023, from 1.4 percent in 2021, as short-term interest rates rise. The Executive projects equity prices as measured by the S&P 500 Index will increase 7.4 percent in 2022, after growing 32.6 percent in 2021, reflecting weaker corporate earnings. According to the Executive, equity prices will decline 2.7 percent in 2023.

The New York State Economy: The Executive projects that State employment will grow 5.6 percent in 2022 and 1.7 percent in 2023, after growing 2.5 percent in 2021. According to the Executive, New York State employment is not expected to reach its pre-pandemic peak until 2024.

- **Personal Income:** The Executive projects total State personal income will fall 1.0 percent in 2022, after growing an estimated 5.4 percent in 2021. According to the Executive, waning stimulus effects and rising interest rates will contribute to the decline in State personal income in 2022.
- **Wages:** The Executive forecasts that wages in the State will grow 5.0 percent in 2022, following an estimated growth of 8.4 percent in 2020. The Executive projects that total bonuses in the State will fall 5.8 percent, with bonuses in the finance and insurance sector growing 1.8 percent in 2022.
- **Employment:** Total nonfarm employment in the State grew an estimated 2.5 percent in 2021, compared to growth of 2.7 percent nationwide. The Executive forecasts that State employment will grow 5.6 percent in 2022, faster than the 3.5 percent projected for the nation (see Figure

13). The Executive forecasts the unemployment rate in the State will fall from 7.3 percent in 2021 to 5.3 percent in 2022.

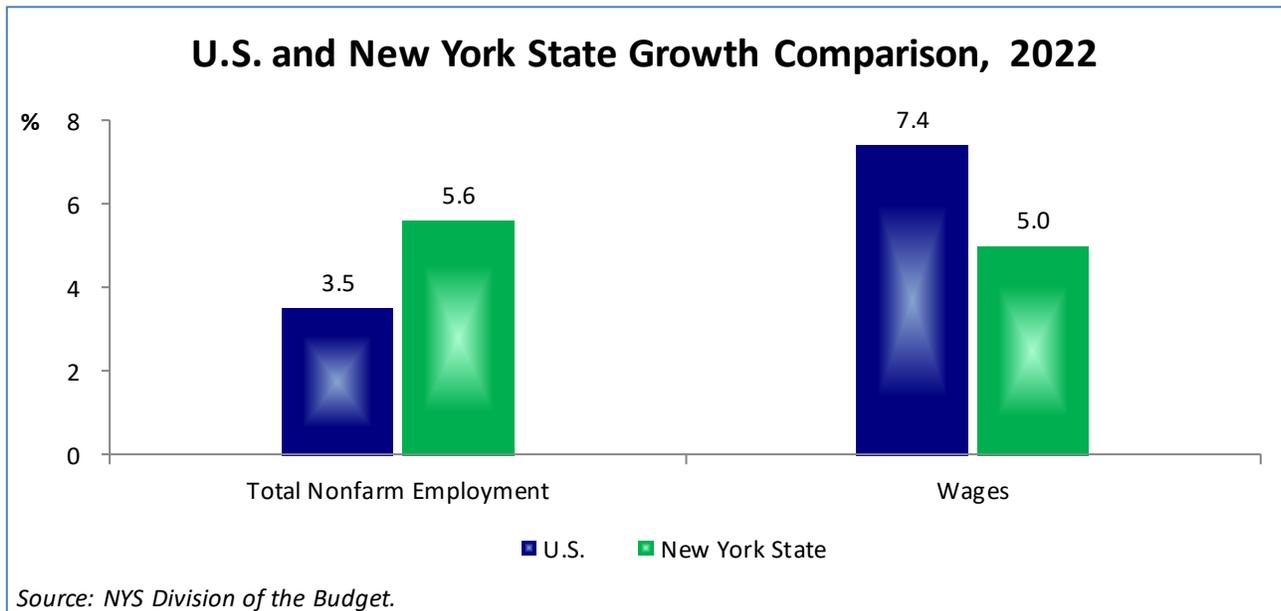


Figure 13

- **Employment by Sector:** The Executive projects that private employment in the State of New York will grow 6.3 percent in 2022, after growing and estimated 3.2 percent in 2021. In the first half of 2021, State employment in most sectors grew slower or decline faster than the national average. In 2022, employment in the leisure, hospitality, and other services, educational services, and management, administrative and support services are expected to grow relatively faster than in other sectors (see Table 60).

Table 60

Change in New York State Employment NYS vs U.S.			
	2021		2022
	<u>NYS</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>NYS</u>
Total	(0.1)	1.0	5.6
Total Private	0.4	1.6	6.3
Leisure, Hospitality and Other Services	(2.1)	3.5	20.2
Educational Services	(2.8)	(2.0)	6.4
Management, Administrative and Support Services	(0.1)	1.6	5.6
Wholesale Trade	(2.8)	(0.7)	5.4
Retail Trade	3.2	3.8	5.2
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	(3.2)	0.2	4.5
Manufacturing and Mining	0.3	0.4	4.3
Construction	5.6	2.2	3.9
Transportation and Warehousing	4.7	3.1	3.7
Healthcare & Social Assistance Services	1.0	0.7	3.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	(1.8)	2.4	3.4
Information	(1.1)	(2.3)	2.6
Finance and Insurance	(2.1)	0.8	1.2
Utilities	3.4	(0.9)	0.8
Government	(2.9)	(2.5)	1.9

Note: Data for 2021 are based on the first two quarters of 2021 compared to the same period in 2020.
Source: NYS Division of the Budget.

- **Employment by Region:** According to the Executive, all regions gained jobs in the first half of 2021, except the New York City region. The Long Island region led the State in private employment growth at 4.5 percent, followed by the North Country at 4.4 percent (see Figure 14).

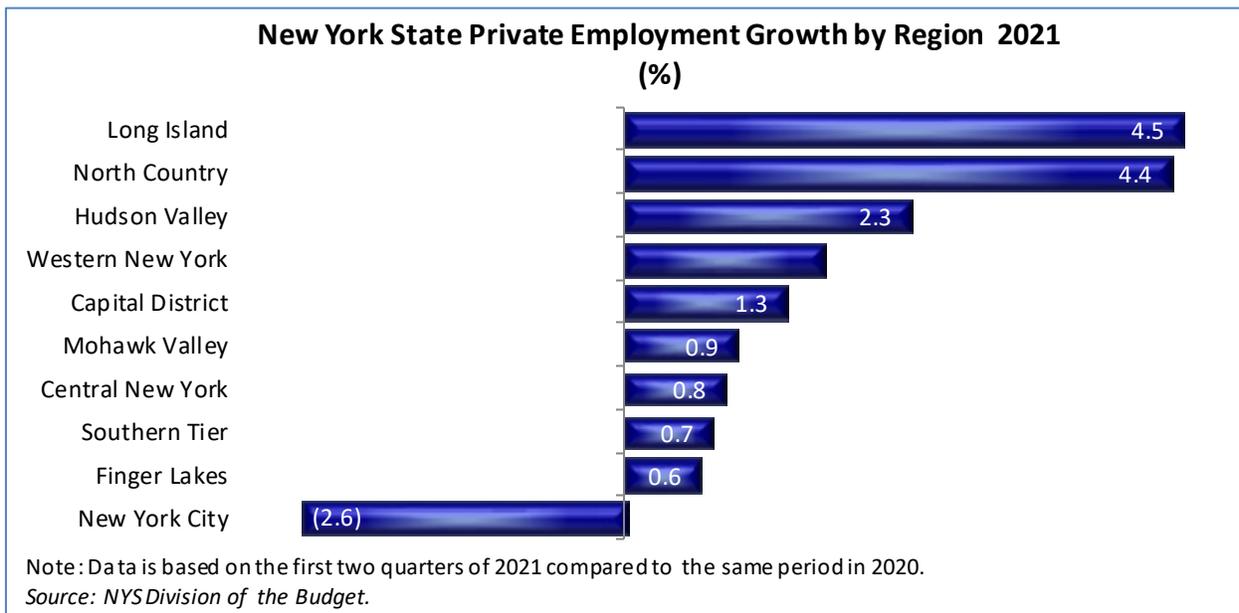


Figure 14

- **Risks:** The Executive states that the major risks to the U.S. economic forecast include the surges in infections and hospitalizations due to the current COVID-19 virus at home and abroad, labor shortages and lingering supply-chain issues, higher commodity prices and higher than expected interest rates, geopolitical uncertainties, a stock market correction, and the elevated federal budget deficit and debt burden. Upside risks include an effective containment of COVID-19 through wide distribution and implementation of vaccinations, fast recovery of the worst-affected service sectors, a housing market boom due to remote-work policies, additional fiscal stimulus, and better global economic conditions. The Executive indicates that all the risks to the U.S. forecast also apply to the State forecast.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: REVENUE



- **Accelerate the Phase-in of the Middle-Class Personal Income Tax (PIT) Cut:** The Executive proposes to accelerate the phase-in of the middle-class PIT cut, which began in 2018 and is scheduled to be fully phased in by tax year 2025, and instead have the reduced tax rates take effect in tax year 2023.
- **Homeowner Tax Rebate Credit:** The Executive proposes to create a one-year \$2.2 billion property tax relief credit for households that are eligible for STAR or Enhanced STAR and that have incomes below \$250,000. This credit would be calculated on a sliding scale based on household income and would be provided as an advanced payment in the Fall of 2022.
- **Small Business Tax Credits:** The Executive proposes to establish a \$250 million refundable tax credit to support small business capital expenses resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. It also proposes to expand the types of businesses eligible for the small business subtraction modification and increase the benefit from 5 to 15 percent of net income.
- **Extend the New York City Musical and Theatrical Production Tax Credit:** The Executive proposes to increase the cap on the New York City Musical and Theatrical Production Tax Credit from \$100 million to \$200 million, and to extend the initial application deadline.
- **Expanded Tax Credits for Farms:** The Executive proposes to expand the Investment Tax Credit related to certain farming activities, double the Farm Workforce Retention Credit to \$1,200 per employee, and to create a refundable tax credit for overtime hours paid by farm employees.
- **The Affordable Neighborhoods for New Yorkers Tax Incentive Program:** The Executive proposes to replace the Affordable New York Program enacted under Section 421-a of the Real Property Tax Law, which is scheduled to expire on June 15, 2022, with the Affordable Neighborhoods for New Yorkers Tax Incentive Program. The new program would have modified affordability requirements, tax benefits, geography, and labor requirements.
- **Downstate Casino Authorization:** The Executive proposes to remove the current restriction on casinos being located in Zone One (Downstate) and to authorize the Gaming Facility Location Board to issue a request for application for up to three un-awarded casino licenses.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: REVENUE



EXECUTIVE ALL FUNDS RECEIPTS 2021-22 ESTIMATES AND 2022-23 FORECAST

Table 61

Executive Budget - All Funds Receipts					
(\$ in Millions)					
	SFY 2020-21	SFY 2021-22	% Change	SFY 2022-23	% Change
Personal Income Tax	\$54,967	\$68,123	23.9%	\$49,028	(28.0%)
User Taxes	\$16,117	\$19,258	19.5%	\$20,207	4.9%
Business Taxes	\$8,792	\$27,719	215.3%	\$27,870	0.5%
Other	\$2,500	\$2,764	10.6%	\$2,569	(7.1%)
Total Taxes	\$82,376	\$117,864	43.1%	\$99,674	(15.4%)
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$30,772	\$25,956	(15.7%)	\$27,514	6.0%
Federal Funds	\$78,152	\$99,621	27.5%	\$84,855	(14.8%)
Total All Funds	\$191,300	\$243,441	27.3%	\$212,043	(12.9%)

SFY 2021-22 All Funds Receipts Estimate

- The Executive estimates SFY 2021-22 All Funds tax receipts to total \$117.86 billion, an increase of \$35.49 billion or 43.1 percent, from SFY 2020-21 levels. This annual increase reflects the strong economic recovery that has followed the COVID-19 induced recession, increases in personal income taxes (PIT) and businesses taxes that were enacted as part of the SFY 2021-22 budget, and the implementation of a new pass-through entity tax. These revenue increases are broad-based and across most categories of taxation.
- Including Miscellaneous Receipts and federal funds, All Funds receipts are estimated to increase by 27.3 percent to \$243.44 billion in SFY 2021-22.

SFY 2022-23 All Funds Receipts Forecast

- The Executive forecasts SFY 2022-23 All Funds tax receipts to total \$99.67 billion, a decrease of 15.4 percent, or \$18.19 billion, from SFY 2021-22 levels. This projected decrease is attributable

to the realization of PIT credits associated with pass-through entity tax payments that were made in SFY 2021-22.

- Including Miscellaneous Receipts and federal funds, All Funds receipts are forecast to decrease by 12.9 percent, or \$31.4 billion, to \$212.04 billion. This decrease is related to the \$18.19 billion decrease in tax receipts, a \$14.77 billion decrease in federal funding, partially offset by a \$1.56 billion increase in Miscellaneous Receipts.

Revenue Proposals – Revenue Article VII Bill (Unless Otherwise Noted)

Personal Income Tax Proposals

- **Accelerate the Implementation of the Middle-Class PIT Cut:** The Executive proposes to accelerate the phase-in of the middle-class PIT cut, which began in 2018 and is scheduled to be fully phased-in by tax year 2025, to instead have the reduced tax rates take effect in tax year 2023 (see Table 62).

Table 62

Proposed 2023 PIT Rates - Married Filing Jointly Filers		
New York Taxable Income:	Current Law	Proposal
Not over \$17,150	4.00%	4.00%
\$17,150 to \$23,600	4.50%	4.50%
\$23,600 to \$27,900	5.25%	5.25%
\$27,900 to \$161,550	5.73%	5.50%
\$161,550 to \$323,200	6.17%	6.00%
\$323,201 to \$2,155,350	6.85%	6.85%
\$2,155,350 to \$5,000,000	9.65%	9.65%
\$5,000,001 to \$25,000,000	10.30%	10.30%
Over \$25,000,001	10.90%	10.90%

- **Enhance Tax Credits for Farmers:** The Executive proposes to increase the investment tax credit for farmers that are actively engaged in farming and agriculture from the current four or five percent credit to a 20 percent credit. It further proposes to extend the farm workforce retention credit through the 2025 tax year, doubling such credit from \$600 to \$1,200 per eligible employee, and establish a new refundable tax credit to offset any overtime hours paid by farm employers, which would be available if the Department of Labor reduces the overtime threshold for farm employees below the current threshold of 60 hours of work in any calendar week.

- **Establish a Tax Exemption for Student Loan Forgiveness Awards:** The Executive proposes to exclude loan forgiveness awards under programs administered by the Higher Education Services Corporation from State taxation.
- **Increase the State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Aggregate Cap Growth:** The Executive proposes to increase the yearly aggregate amount allocable for the State’s low-income housing tax credit by \$7 million per year for each of the next four years.
- **Extend the Clean Heating Fuel Tax Credit:** The Executive proposes to extend the expiration dates for corporate and personal income tax credits available for purchasing bio-heating fuel for residential purposes for three years, from January 1, 2023, to January 1, 2026.
- **Require S-Corporation Conformity with Federal Returns:** The Executive proposal would require that all corporations that are treated as subchapter S corporations for federal tax purposes be similarly treated as subchapter S corporations for New York tax purposes. Currently, only federal S corporations with investment income above 50 percent of federal gross income are treated as New York S corporations.
- **Modify the Withholding Table and Quarterly Interest Rate Publication:** The Executive proposes to modify the public notice requirements related to withholding tables and quarterly interest rates for overpayment and underpayment of taxes in order to allow the Department of Taxation and Finance to publish this information on the Department’s website instead of requiring the full publication of this information as regulations in the State Register.
- **Extend the Alternative Fuels and Electric Vehicle Recharging Property Credit:** The Executive proposes to extend the alternative fuels and electric vehicle recharging property credit for five years, from December 31, 2022, to December 31, 2027.
- **Expand the Financial Institution Data Management Program:** The Executive proposes to include virtual currency businesses licensed by the Department of Financial Services in the definition of “financial institution” as it relates to the Financial Institution Data Management Program.

Property Tax Proposals

- **Homeowner Tax Rebate Credit:** The Executive proposes to establish a one-year, \$2.2 billion property tax relief credit for households that are eligible for STAR or Enhanced STAR, and that have incomes at or below \$250,000. This credit would be calculated on a sliding scale based on household income and would be equal to a percentage of a homeowner’s current STAR benefit.

The credit would be provided as an advanced payment in the fall of 2022, however no credit would be provided where the calculated benefit is less than \$100.

Table 63

Homeowner Tax Rebate Credit Calculation			
STAR Eligibility	Income Level	Percentage of STAR Benefit	
		Outside of NYC	NYC
Basic STAR	\$0 to \$75,000	163%	125%
	\$75,001 to \$150,000	115%	115%
	\$150,001 to \$200,000	66%	105%
	\$200,001 to \$250,000	18%	100%
	Over \$250,000	0%	0%
Enhanced STAR	\$0 to \$90,550	66%	110%

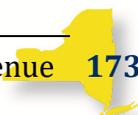
*No rebate would be provided if the calculated benefit is less than \$100.

- **Modify Challenges to Solar and Wind Valuation Program:** The Executive proposes to modify the process for a taxpayer to challenge a property tax assessment based on the Tax Department’s solar and wind valuation model to only allow challenges to the local board of assessment review concerning the model inputs used by local assessors instead of challenges on the validity of the model itself, which would only be conducted under Article 78 of the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- **Extend and Modify the Telecommunications Assessment Ceiling Program:** The Executive proposes to extend the telecommunications assessment ceiling program for four years, from January 1, 2023, to January 1, 2027, and to modify the process by which assessments are challenged under the program to, at local option, consolidate any local assessment challenge with the challenge to the State’s ceiling value for the same property.
- **ELFA Part II – The Affordable Neighborhoods for New Yorkers Tax Incentive Program:** The Executive proposes to replace the Affordable New York program enacted under section 421-a of the Real Property Tax Law, which is scheduled to expire on June 15, 2022, with the Affordable Neighborhoods for New Yorkers Tax Incentive program. The new program would modify affordability requirements, tax benefits, geography, and labor requirements, such as:
 - reducing the number of affordability options from seven to three;

- requiring that all rental projects with over 30 units maintain their affordability restrictions permanently and rental projects with under 30 units maintain affordability for 35 years;
 - requiring that all affordable rental units be permanently subject to rent stabilization;
 - providing co-op and condominium projects under the program with a full tax exemption for 40 years, instead of 14 years;
 - providing all rental projects under the program a full tax exemption for 25 years, followed by a partial tax exemption for an additional 10 years, instead of having distinct benefit schedules based on the number of units; and
 - replacing wage requirements for construction workers with a new wage structure, depending on the scope and location of the project.
- **TED Part XX – Hudson River-Black River Regulating District (HRBRRD) Real Property Tax Obligation:** The Executive proposes to shift the responsibility for payment of real property taxes on State-owned land managed by HRBRRD to the State of New York.

School Tax Relief (STAR) Program

- **Modify STAR Administration:** The Executive proposes to make various administrative and technical changes to the STAR Program, including proposals to:
- authorize the Tax Department to mail STAR checks directly to a taxpayer in the event they had a late application for the STAR Exemption program;
 - require that property owners who want to switch from the STAR Exemption to the STAR Credit do so by no later than 45 days prior to the filing date of the final assessment roll instead of the 15 days prior under current law;
 - clarify that the second most recent income tax year should be used to determine eligibility for the Basic STAR Credit program;
 - authorize the Tax Department to share lists of STAR Credit recipients with assessment officials outside of New York State under certain circumstances;



- authorize the Tax Department to provide reports of deceased persons to local assessors directly, instead of only providing such information to the county property tax director; and
- establish a formal mechanism for an executor, heir, or other responsible party to notify local officials directly of a property owner's death.

Consumption and Use Tax Proposals

- **Modify Taxation of the Vacation Rental Industry:** The Executive proposes to impose existing sales taxes on vacation rentals, make vacation rentals in New York City subject to the same use fee paid on hotel stays, and require vacation rental marketplace providers to collect sales tax on the vacation rentals that they facilitate.
- **Make Local Sales Tax Rate Authorizations Permanent:** The Executive proposes to make permanent all current law local sales tax-rate authorizations, and provide the 57 counties outside of New York City and the five cities that currently have additional tax rates with permanent authority to impose a one percent additional rate of sales tax or their currently authorized rate, whichever is higher. These localities would be required to pass a local law every two years authorizing their additional sales tax rate.
- **Provide Tax Credits for the Phase Out of a Certain Grade of Fuel Oil:** The Executive proposes to establish a refundable tax credit equal to 50 percent of the cost of converting a building or facility, located outside of NYC, from the use of No. 6 fuel oil to biodiesel heating fuel or a geothermal system. The credit would be capped at \$500,000 per municipality.
- **Exempt Certain Water Vessels from the Petroleum Business Tax:** The Executive proposes to exempt motor fuel, diesel motor fuel, or residual petroleum products used by tugboats and towboats from the petroleum business tax, and to allow such vessels to apply for reimbursement where the tax has already been paid.
- **HMH Part CC – Distressed Hospital Funding Pool:** The Executive proposes to permanently extend the Distressed Provider Relief Fund, which supports financially distressed healthcare facilities in the state through the intercept of a portion of sales tax revenue from counties and New York City, generating \$250 million in designated funding annually.

- **PPGG Part X – Resume General Fund AIM for Towns and Villages:** The Executive proposes to resume General Fund support for towns and villages through the traditional AIM program, instead of the current \$59.1 million intercept of county sales tax collections.

Business Tax Proposals

- **Establish a Tax Credit for Small Business COVID-19 Related Expenses:** The Executive proposes to establish a \$250 million refundable tax credit program to support small business capital expenses resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Under this program, small businesses with \$2.5 million or less of gross receipts would be eligible for a credit of 50 percent of their qualifying costs up to \$25,000.
- **Provide Small Business Tax Relief:** The Executive proposes to increase the small business subtraction modification from 5 to 15 percent of net business income or farm income, and to expand this benefit to include pass-through entities with less than \$1.5 million in New York source gross income.
- **Modify the New York City Musical and Theatrical Production Tax Credit:** The Executive proposes various changes to the NYC Musical and Theatrical Production Tax Credit, including proposals to:
 - extend the \$3 million per production cap to productions that have their first performance prior to January 1, 2023;
 - extend the initial application deadline from December 31, 2022, to June 30, 2023;
 - double the overall cap on this program from \$100 million to \$200 million;
 - modify the allowable purposes for funds that are contributed by theatrical productions to the New York State Council on the Arts Cultural Programs Fund; and
 - make a technical correction to ensure that successful production companies are required to make contributions to the New York State Council on the Arts Cultural Programs Fund until December 31, 2025.
- **Establish a Permanent Rate for the Article 9-A MTA Surcharge:** The Executive proposes to establish a permanent 30 percent tax rate for the Article 9-A MTA surcharge beginning with the 2023 tax year.

- **Extend and Enhance the Hire-A-Vet Credit:** The Executive proposes to extend the Hire-A-Vet Credit for an additional three years, expand eligibility to all veterans, allow the credit for part-time employment, remove the distinction between disabled and non-disabled veterans, and to increase the credit to fifteen percent of the wages paid to the qualified veterans hired.
- **Extend the Tax Credit for Companies who Provide Transportation to Individuals with Disabilities:** The Executive proposes to extend the corporate franchise tax credit for companies who provide transportation to individuals with disabilities for six years through 2028.
- **Extend the Film Tax Credit:** The Executive proposes to extend the Empire State Film Production Credit and Empire State Film Post-Production Credit for an additional three years until January 1, 2030, increase the required contribution to the Empire State Entertainment Diversity Job Training Fund from 0.25 percent to 0.5 percent, and require future applicants to file a diversity plan with the State.
- **Extend and Modify the New York Youth Jobs Program Tax Credit:** The Executive proposes to extend the New York Youth Jobs Program tax credit for an additional five years through 2027.
- **Extend the Empire State Apprenticeship Tax Credit:** The Executive proposes to extend the Empire State Apprenticeship tax credit program for an additional five years through 2027.
- **Extend the Workers with Disabilities Tax Credit:** The Executive proposes to extend the Workers with Disabilities tax credit for an additional six years through 2029.
- **Eliminate the Investment Tax Credit for Production of Master Tapes:** The Executive proposes to exclude tangible personal property used in the production or duplication of a master or any visual or audio recording, including films, television shows or commercials, from being eligible for the investment tax credit.
- **TED Part LL – Extend and Modify the Brownfield Cleanup Program:** The Executive proposes to extend and modify the Brownfield Cleanup Program by providing new categories of eligibility for tangible property credits, establish a \$50,000 program fee to defray the cost of State staff, and extend the site preparation and groundwater remediation credits for sites that may have been unable to complete work due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Gaming Proposals

- **Downstate Casino Authorization:** The Executive proposes to remove the current restriction on casinos being located in Zone One (Downstate) and to authorize the Gaming Facility Location Board to issue a request for application for up to three unawarded casino licenses.
- **Extend Authorized Use of Capital Funds by Certain Off-Track Betting Corporations:** The Executive proposes to extend for one year the authorized use of the capital acquisition funds by the Capital Off-Track Betting (OTB) corporation.
- **Extend Pari-Mutuel Tax Rate and Simulcast Provisions:** The Executive proposes to extend the current pari-mutuel tax rate structure and other racing-related provisions for one year.

Other Tax Proposals

- **TED Part II – Authorize a Social Equity Fund for Retail Cannabis Dispensaries:** The Executive proposes to authorize a private debt or equity fund to be created for use in providing financial assistance to socially and economically disadvantaged individuals in relation to the establishment of retail cannabis dispensaries.
- **TED Part PP - Modify the Disposition of the Real Estate Transfer Tax:** The Executive proposes to increase the amount of real estate transfer tax collections that are used to support the Environmental Protection Fund from \$119.1 million to \$257.4 million.



Table 64

**SFY 2022-23: Tax and Other Revenue Actions
(\$ in Millions)**

	General Fund		All Funds	
	FY2023	FY2024	FY2023	FY2024
Responding to COVID-19	(2,462)	(1,081)	(2,462)	(1,081)
Accelerate the Implementation of the Middle-Class Tax Cut	(162)	(615)	(162)	(615)
Create a Tax Credit for Small Businesses COVID-19 Related Expenses	-	(250)	-	(250)
Extend the New York City Musical and Theatrical Production Tax Credit	-	(100)	-	(100)
Create and Expand Tax Credits for Farms	-	(16)	-	(16)
Provide Small Business Tax Relief	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Provide a Homeowner Tax Rebate Credit	(2,200)	-	(2,200)	-
Other Tax Cuts and Credits	-	(8)	-	(8)
Extend the Clean-Heating Fuel Credit	-	-	-	-
Extend the Alternative Fuels and Electric Vehicle Recharging Property Credit	-	-	-	-
Extend the Credit for Companies Providing Transportation to Individuals with Disabilities	-	-	-	-
Extend the New York Youth Jobs Program Tax Credit	-	-	-	-
Extend the Empire State Apprenticeship Tax Credit	-	-	-	-
Extend and Modify the Film Tax Credit	-	-	-	-
Extend and Modify the Telecommunications Assessment Ceiling Programs	-	-	-	-
Extend and Modify the Brownfields Program	-	-	-	-
Extend the Credit for Employment of Persons with Disabilities	-	-	-	-
Increase the Aggregate Dollar Amount of the Low-Income Housing Credits	-	(7)	-	(7)
Extend and Modify the Hire-A-Vet Credit	-	-	-	-
Provide Tax Credits for the Phase Out of a Certain Grade of Fuel Oil	-	-	-	-
Create a Tax Exemption for Student Loan Forgiveness Awards	-	(1)	-	(1)
Reform and Simplification Actions	20	53	21	54
Streamline the Withholding Table and Quarterly Interest Rate Publication Process	-	-	-	-
Solar and Wind Valuation Program Technical Corrections	-	-	-	-
STAR Administrative Changes	-	-	-	-
Require S-Corporation Conformity with Federal Return	-	13	-	13
Eliminate the Investment Tax Credit for Production of Master Tapes	-	-	-	-
Establish a Permanent Rate for the Article 9-A MTA Surcharge	-	-	-	-
Modify Taxation of the Vacation Rental Industry	20	40	22	43
Make Local Sales Tax Rate Authorizations Permanent	-	-	-	-
Exempt Certain Water Vessels from the Petroleum Business Tax	-	-	(1)	(2)
Enforcement Initiatives	-	25	-	25
Expand the Financial Institution Data Management Program	-	25	-	25
Gaming Initiatives	-	-	-	-
Authorize Casino Licenses	-	-	-	-
Extend Pari-Mutuel Tax Rates and Simulcast Provisions	-	-	-	-
Extend Authorized use of Capital Funds by Certain Off-Track Betting Corporations	-	-	-	-
Fee Actions	-	-	5	20
Extend the Waste Tire Management Fee	-	-	5	20
TOTAL REVENUE ACTIONS	(2,442)	(1,011)	(2,436)	(990)

Table 65

All Funds Receipts SFY 2021-22
(\$ in Millions)

	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Estimate	Change	Percent Growth
Personal Income Tax	\$54,967	\$68,123	\$13,156	23.9%
Gross Receipts	\$65,531	\$79,355	\$13,824	21.1%
Withholding	\$44,218	\$51,495	\$7,277	16.5%
Estimated Payments	\$16,441	\$21,995	\$5,554	33.8%
Vouchers	\$10,930	\$14,458	\$3,528	32.3%
IT 370s	\$5,511	\$7,537	\$2,026	36.8%
Final Payments	\$3,572	\$4,382	\$810	22.7%
Delinquencies	\$1,300	\$1,483	\$183	14.1%
Total Refunds	\$10,564	\$11,232	\$668	6.3%
Prior Year Refunds	\$6,048	\$5,488	(\$560)	(9.3%)
Current Refunds	\$2,187	\$3,000	\$813	37.2%
Advanced Credits	\$593	\$651	\$58	9.8%
Previous Refunds	\$544	\$794	\$250	46.0%
State/City Offsets	\$1,192	\$1,299	\$107	9.0%
User Taxes and Fees	\$16,117	\$19,258	\$3,141	19.5%
Sales and Use Tax	\$14,145	\$17,226	\$3,081	21.8%
Motor Fuel Tax	\$425	\$485	\$60	14.1%
Cigarette Tax	\$1,006	\$964	(\$42)	(4.2%)
Vapor Tax	\$32	\$27	(\$5)	(15.6%)
Highway Use	\$135	\$144	\$9	6.7%
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	\$271	\$274	\$3	1.1%
Opioid Excise Tax	\$30	\$26	(\$4)	(13.3%)
Medical Cannabis Excise Tax	\$9	\$13	\$4	44.4%
Adult Use Cannabis Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Auto Rental Tax	\$64	\$99	\$35	54.7%
Business Taxes	\$8,792	\$27,719	\$18,927	215.3%
Corporate Franchise	\$4,954	\$7,013	\$2,059	41.6%
Utility Tax	\$550	\$529	(\$21)	(3.8%)
Insurance Tax	\$2,190	\$2,281	\$91	4.2%
Bank Tax	\$156	\$151	(\$5)	(3.2%)
Pass-Through Entity Tax	\$0	\$16,710	\$16,710	100.0%
Petroleum Business Tax	\$942	\$1,035	\$93	9.9%
Other	\$2,500	\$2,764	\$264	10.6%
Estate and Gift	\$1,538	\$1,271	(\$267)	(17.4%)
Real Estate Transfer	\$949	\$1,472	\$523	55.1%
Employer Compensation Exp.	\$3	\$6	\$3	100.0%
Pari-Mutuel	\$10	\$13	\$3	30.0%
Other	\$0	\$2	\$2	100.0%
Total Taxes	\$82,376	\$117,864	\$35,488	43.1%
All Funds Misc. Receipts	\$30,772	\$25,956	(\$4,816)	(15.7%)
Federal Grants	\$78,152	\$99,621	\$21,469	27.5%
Total All Funds Receipts	\$191,300	\$243,441	\$52,141	27.3%

Table 66

All Funds Receipts SFY 2022-23
(\$ in Millions)

	2021-22 Estimate	2022-23 Forecast	Change	Percent Growth
Personal Income Tax	\$68,123	\$49,028	(\$19,095)	(28.0%)
Gross Receipts	\$79,355	\$68,237	(\$11,118)	(14.0%)
Withholding	\$51,495	\$51,638	\$143	0.3%
Estimated Payments	\$21,995	\$10,402	(\$11,593)	(52.7%)
Vouchers	\$14,458	\$4,444	(\$10,014)	(69.3%)
IT 370s	\$7,537	\$5,958	(\$1,579)	(20.9%)
Final Payments	\$4,382	\$4,664	\$282	6.4%
Delinquencies	\$1,483	\$1,533	\$50	3.4%
Total Refunds	\$11,232	\$19,211	\$7,979	71.0%
Prior Year Refunds	\$5,488	\$11,040	\$5,552	101.2%
Current Refunds	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0	0.0%
Advanced Credits	\$651	\$3,022	\$2,371	364.2%
Previous Refunds	\$794	\$725	(\$69)	(8.7%)
State/City Offsets	\$1,299	\$1,424	\$125	9.6%
User Taxes and Fees	\$19,258	\$20,207	\$949	4.9%
Sales and Use Tax	\$17,226	\$18,137	\$911	5.3%
Motor Fuel Tax	\$485	\$485	\$0	0.0%
Cigarette Tax	\$964	\$944	(\$20)	(2.1%)
Vapor Excise Tax	\$27	\$27	\$0	0.0%
Highway Use	\$144	\$144	\$0	0.0%
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	\$274	\$277	\$3	1.1%
Opioid Excise Tax	\$26	\$26	\$0	0.0%
Medical Marihuana Excise Tax	\$13	\$13	\$0	0.0%
Adult Use Cannabis	\$0	\$56	\$56	100.0%
Auto Rental Tax	\$99	\$98	(\$1)	(1.0%)
Business Taxes	\$27,719	\$27,870	\$151	0.5%
Corporate Franchise	\$7,013	\$8,697	\$1,684	24.0%
Utility Tax	\$529	\$570	\$41	7.8%
Insurance Tax	\$2,281	\$2,358	\$77	3.4%
Bank Tax	\$151	\$84	(\$67)	(44.4%)
Pass-Through Entity Tax	\$16,710	\$15,080	(\$1,630)	(9.8%)
Petroleum Business Tax	\$1,035	\$1,081	\$46	4.4%
Other	\$2,764	\$2,569	(\$195)	(7.1%)
Estate and Gift	\$1,271	\$1,266	(\$5)	(0.4%)
Real Estate Transfer	\$1,472	\$1,282	(\$190)	(12.9%)
Employer Compensation Exp.	\$6	\$6	\$0	0.0%
Pari-Mutuel	\$13	\$13	\$0	0.0%
Other	\$2	\$2	\$0	0.0%
Total Taxes	\$117,864	\$99,674	(\$18,190)	(15.4%)
All Funds Misc Receipts	\$25,956	\$27,514	\$1,558	6.0%
Federal Grants	\$99,621	\$84,855	(\$14,766)	(14.8%)
Total All Funds Receipts	\$243,441	\$212,043	(\$31,398)	(12.9%)

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS: CAPITAL AND DEBT



- **Capital Program and Financing:** The Executive capital program and financing plan totals \$18.6 billion for SFY 2022-23, an increase of \$3.1 billion or 20.3 percent from SFY 2021-22.
- **Debt Issuance:** The Executive proposes to issue \$9.3 billion in debt to finance new and existing capital projects in SFY 2022-23, a decrease of \$555 million from SFY 2021-22. The Executive proposes utilizing \$6 billion in cash resources to finance capital projects over the course of the plan, reducing the need for new debt issuances.
- **Debt Outstanding:** State-supported debt outstanding is projected to remain under the statutory debt cap over the plan period. Remaining capacity under the cap declines from \$11.2 billion in SFY 2022-23 to \$292 million in SFY 2026-27.
- **Refunding of Long-Term Obligations:** The Executive Budget proposes an additional \$1.5 billion in debt prepayments in SFY 2021-22, totaling \$2.9 billion with an estimated savings of \$375 million.
- **Deficit Financing Authorization:** The Executive proposes to continue deficit financing provisions included in the SFY 2020-21 and SFY 2021-22 Enacted Budgets for one year to manage cash flow in SFY 2022-23 if necessary. This includes authorization to issue up to \$3 billion in short-term personal income tax (PIT) notes as well as continued authorization for the \$2 billion line of credit. The proposed Executive Budget financial plan does not assume the use of these provisions.

BUDGET REVIEW AND ANALYSIS: CAPITAL AND DEBT



The Five-Year Capital Plan provides a detailed analysis on capital projects as well as information on debt affordability, bond caps, public authority debt, and other financing sources.

Table 67

Capital Spending by Function Capital Program and Financing Plan SFY 2022-23 Through SFY 2026-27 (\$ in Millions)					
Spending	SFY 2022-23	SFY 2023-24	SFY 2024-25	SFY 2025-26	SFY 2026-27
Transportation	7,668	8,560	8,561	8,739	8947
Education	649	607	488	243	118
Higher Education	1,704	1,979	1,975	1,927	1694
Economic Development & Gov't Oversight	2,918	2,747	2,293	1,934	1663
Parks and Environment	1,531	2,138	1,857	1,843	1888
Mental Hygiene	630	611	680	679	670
Health	1,131	1,028	1,198	666	526
Social Welfare	1,617	1,646	1,385	1,311	1092
Public Protection	603	581	536	474	458
General Government	553	539	479	446	435
All Other ¹	(422)	(502)	(450)	(544)	(688)
Total	<u>18,581</u>	<u>19,931</u>	<u>19,001</u>	<u>17,718</u>	<u>16,804</u>
Off-Budget Spending ²	(15)	(7)	(13)	0	0
Net Cash Spending	<u>18,566</u>	<u>19,924</u>	<u>18,988</u>	<u>17,718</u>	<u>16,804</u>

¹ Accommodates potential under-spending projected to occur as a result of normal timing related to the delivery of capital.
² Represents spending for the EXCEL program which occurs directly from bond proceeds held by public authorities.

The Five-Year Capital Plan

The Executive proposes a \$92 billion Five-Year Capital Plan that prioritizes transportation and transit (46 percent). The Executive's State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2022-23 Capital Plan totals \$18.6 billion, an increase of \$3.1 billion or 20.3 percent from SFY 2021-22.

New Capital Initiatives

The Executive Budget proposes \$30.4 billion in new capital appropriations, all of which are projected to be committed and spent over a multi-year period for various economic development, transportation, health care, higher education, parks, environment and social welfare programs.

Table 68

New Capital Appropriations			
SFY 2022-23 Executive Budget			
(\$ in Millions)			
<u>Transportation/Transit</u>	<u>8,467</u>	<u>Health & Mental Hygiene</u>	<u>2,306</u>
DOT Capital Plan	7,689	Health Care Facility Transformation Program IV	1,600
CHIPs/Local Road and Bridge Funding	778	Mental Hygiene Program	649
		Roswell Park Capital	57
<u>Parks & Environment</u>	<u>5,319</u>	<u>Economic Development</u>	<u>3,770</u>
Clean Water, Clean Air and Green Jobs Bond Act	4,000	ConnectALL Broadband Expansion	1,445
Clean Water Infrastructure	500	Regional Economic and Community Assistance Program	800
Environmental Protection Fund	400	NYW EDF -- Offshore Wind Investment	500
Parks NY Works	200	NYW EDF	320
State Superfund	100	Restore NY	250
DEC NY Works	90	Downtown Revitalization Initiative (Round 7)/NY Forward	200
Adirondack Park Agency Capital Improvements	29	Regional Economic Development Councils (Round 12)	150
		Olympic Regional Development	105
<u>Education/Higher Education</u>	<u>2,087</u>	<u>General Government/Public Protection</u>	<u>1,334</u>
SUNY/CUNY Systemwide Maintenance and Preservation	835	Prison Facilities (DOCCS)	479
SUNY/CUNY New Initiatives	850	State Facilities (OGS)	424
SUNY Hospitals	150	IT Innovation Fund	116
Community College Projects	102	Statewide Equipment Program	100
Non-Public Schools Capital	45	State Police Facilities	73
Higher Education Marketing Grants	30	Reducing Gun Violence Capital Grants	50
Native American Schools Capital	36	Emergency Operations Center	25
Arts and Capital Grants	20	DCIS Security Grants Against Hate Crimes	25
Library Capital Grants	14	Armory Maintenance	25
Schools for the Blind and Deaf	5	Zero Emission Vehicles	17
<u>Social Welfare</u>	<u>4,906</u>	<u>All Other Capital Appropriations</u>	<u>2,148</u>
Housing Plan (Year 1 of 5-Year Plan)	4,735		
Storm Recovery	77	<u>Total Capital Appropriations</u>	<u>30,419</u>
Non Profit Infrastructure Capital Program	50		
Youth Facilities	44		

The Executive proposes \$8.5 billion in capital obligations for transportation purposes, including \$7.7 billion to fund the DOT Capital Plan. The Executive proposes \$4 billion for the Environmental Bond Act, \$1.8 billion for SUNY and CUNY, and \$1.6 billion for the Health Care Facility Transformation Program IV. The Executive proposes an additional \$3.8 billion be provided for economic development, including \$1.5 billion in new capital for the ConnectALL Broadband Expansion, \$800 million for the Regional Economic and Community Assistance Program and \$500 million for offshore wind investments.



Financing the Capital Plan for 2022-23

The Executive proposal would finance the Five-Year Capital Program through a combination of State and Federal Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) resources totaling \$8 billion and bonded resources totaling \$10.6 billion. These capital spending increases are partially offset by PAYGO issuances and bond sale adjustments. PAYGO will be used to fund capital projects instead of issuing debt, primarily higher cost taxable debt.

Table 69

Capital Program and Financial Plan Financing Sources SFY 2022-23 (\$ in Millions)				
Financing Source	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23	\$ Change	Annual % Change
Authority Bonds	9,696	10,159	463	4.8%
Federal Pay-As-You-Go	2,281	2,853	572	25.1%
State Pay-As-You-Go	3,254	5,131	1,877	57.7%
General Obligation Bonds	213	438	225	105.6%
Total	15,444	18,581	3,137	20.3%

State Debt Issuances Over Five Years

Table 70

State Debt Issuances Summarized By Financing Program SFY 2022-23 through SFY 2026-27 (\$ in Millions)						
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>	213	534	629	609	434	434
<u>Revenue Bonds</u>						
Personal Income Tax ¹	7,530	6,314	5,952	5,438	6,098	6,121
Sales Tax	2,105	2,445	2,596	2,493	2,101	2,040
Subtotal Revenue Bonds	9,635	8,759	8,548	7,931	8,199	8,161
Total State-Supported	9,848	9,293	9,177	8,540	8,633	8,595

¹ In FY22, NYS issued Personal Income Tax Bonds to refund NYC STARC debt and NY Secured hospital bonds.

The Executive estimates \$9.3 billion in new bond issuances in SFY 2022-23 as follows:

- \$6.3 billion through the PIT Revenue Bond Program;
- \$2.4 billion through the Sales Tax Revenue Bond Program; and
- \$534 million in State General Obligation Bonds.

Projected debt issuances for SFY 2022-23 have decreased by \$555 million or 6 percent over SFY 2021-22. This decrease is due to the one time issuance of State bonds for the STARC and secured hospitals refinancing in SFY 2021-22, and the use of PAYGO capital to fund a portion of DOT’s capital plan.

The SFY 2022-23 Executive Budget proposes new bond-financed capital commitments, adding \$44.2 billion in new debt over the five-year plan period.

State-Supported Debt

Table 71

New York State-Supported Debt Outstanding by Program Area			
SFY 2022-23			
(\$ in Millions)			
	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2023-24</u>	Share of Total Debt
Transportation	21,129	23,946	34.6%
Education	16,857	17,692	25.5%
Economic Development & Housing	9,677	11,370	16.4%
State Facilities & Equipment	5,549	5,564	8.0%
Health & Mental Hygiene	4,470	5,005	7.2%
Environment	3,293	3,991	5.8%
LGAC and STARC ^{1,2}	1,790	1,638	2.4%
Secured Hospital Beds ²	85	64	0.09%
MBBA Prior Year School Aid Claims	30	0	0
Total State-Supported Debt	62,880	69,270	100.0%

¹ Various LGAC series were refunded by Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, but continue to be included under the LGAC program area.

² In FY 2022, NYS issued Personal Income Tax Bonds to refund NYC STARC debt and DASNY Secured Hospital Debt

State-supported debt includes debt financed by State resources and therefore has a direct budgetary impact on the State Financial Plan.

Prompted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the SFY 2020-21 and SFY 2021-22 Enacted budgets included language to authorize DASNY and UDC to issue up to \$8 billion in personal income tax short-term notes and establish a \$3 billion line of credit to address delays in tax receipts. The State issued, and subsequently repaid, \$4.5 billion in short-term notes and the line of credit was not utilized. The Executive proposes to extend the authorization to issue up to \$3 billion in PIT notes for an additional year and proposes authorization for a \$2 billion line of credit. The Executive financial plan does not assume the use of these provisions.

Debt Affordability

State-supported debt outstanding is projected to remain under the statutory debt cap throughout the Five-Year Capital Plan, declining from \$18.9 billion in remaining capacity in SFY 2021-22 to its lowest point of \$292 million in SFY 2026-27. The amount of debt outstanding is limited to four percent of State personal income.

The SFY 2020-21 and 2021-22 Enacted Budgets included language to notwithstanding certain provisions of the Debt Reform Act for all bonds issued in both fiscal years, to allow for flexibility in managing the State's financing needs during the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, all debt issuances for SFY 2020-21 and SFY 2021-22 do not count against the statutory debt cap. Furthermore, refunding and refinancing of such debt will not count towards the debt cap. The SFY 2023 Executive Budget reinstates the Debt Reform Act for State-supported debt issued in SFY 2022-23.

To calculate the debt cap, the State uses personal income estimates published by the federal government, specifically the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The BEA revises these estimates on a quarterly basis and such revisions impact the debt cap.

Changes in the State's Available Debt Capacity reflects personal income forecast adjustments, debt amortizations, and bond sale adjustments.

Table 72

Debt Outstanding Subject to Cap Remaining Capacity Summary					
SFY 2021-22 through SFY 2025-26					
(\$ in Millions)					
	<u>2021-22</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2026-27</u>
Mid-Year Update to the FY 2021 Financial Plan	18,138	10,487	6,314	3,283	2,439
Personal Income Forecast Adjustment	762	1,033	1,071	1,161	1,226
Capital Adds	0	(1,625)	(3,991)	(6,515)	(8,056)
Capital PAYGO - Issuances Offset (\$6 Billion)	0	1,200	3,300	5,500	5,300
Bond Sales Adjustment	12	84	325	579	1,019
FY 2022 Executive Budget Financial Plan	18,912	11,179	7,019	4,008	1,928

State-Related Debt

State-related debt outstanding is projected to total \$69.3 billion in SFY 2022-23, an increase of \$6.4 billion or 10 percent from SFY 2021-22. Over the plan, State-related debt outstanding is projected to increase to \$88.1 billion in SFY 2026-27, or an average increase of 7.0 percent annually. This increase is the result of the State using debt to fund its contribution to the MTA capital plan and to refinance NYC STARC bonds instead of paying for these commitments through local assistance cash payments.

Table 73

State-related Debt Outstanding		
(Other State Debt Obligations in Addition to State-supported)		
(\$ in Millions)		
	<u>SFY 2022-23</u>	<u>SFY 2023-24</u>
	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Projected</u>
Other State Financing		
DASNY Secured Hospitals Bonds ¹	0	0
MBBA Prior Year School Aid Claims	30	0
Subtotal	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>
State-supported Debt	<u>62,850</u>	<u>69,270</u>
Total State-related Debt	<u>62,880</u>	<u>69,270</u>

¹ In FY 2022, DASNY issued Personal Income Tax Bonds to refund NYC STARC debt and DASNY Secured Hospital Debt.

State-related debt is defined as state-supported debt plus Contingent Contractual Obligations (i.e. DASNY/MCFFA Secured Hospital Program) and other financing structures (i.e. MBBA Prior Year School Aid Claims).

Contingent Contractual Obligations debt is paid by non-state resources in the first instance. State appropriations are provided in the event non-state funds are insufficient to pay the debt. These obligations are estimated to total \$30 million in SFY 2022-23, and are completely defeased at the end of the fiscal year.

State-related debt outstanding has decreased significantly since the state has not issued debt under these auspices in recent years, focusing instead on the issuance of personal income tax and sales tax revenue bonds, as well as general obligation bonds.

State Debt Retirements

Retirement of state-related debt has significantly impacted the State’s ability to finance its capital programs. In SFY 2022-23, state-related debt retirements are projected to be \$2.9 billion, a decrease of \$648 million or 18 percent from SFY 2021-22. Over the next five years, retirement of state-related debt is projected to increase slightly, averaging \$3.8 billion annually.

Table 74

New York State - Principal Retirement	
Period	Cumulative Percentage of Existing Debt Scheduled for Retirement as of 1/15/2022
5 Years	23%
10 Years	48%
15 Years	66%
20 Years	80%
25 Years	92%
30 Years	99%
40 Years	100%

State-Supported Debt Service

State-supported Debt Service is projected at \$5.6 billion in SFY 2022-23, a decrease of \$2.7 billion or 32.6 percent from SFY 2021-22. This decrease is the result of \$2.9 billion in prepayments of future year debt service payments in SFY 2021-22.

Table 75

State Supported Debt Service							
(\$ in Millions)							
	SFY 2020-21 ¹	SFY 2021-22	SFY 2022-23	SFY 2023-24	SFY 2024-25	SFY 2025-26	SFY 2026-27
Base State Debt Service	10,514	6,527	6,687	7,160	7,616	8,018	8,527
Total Prepayment Adjustment	3,147	1,802	(1,076)	(1,126)	(1,265)	(500)	(1,000)
FY 2021 Prepayment ²	3,147	(1,065)	(700)	(700)	(700)	0	0
FY 2022 Prepayment (FY22 Enacted Add)		1,366	(375)	(425)	(565)	0	0
FY 2022 Prepayment (FY23 Executive Add)		1,500	0	0	0	(500)	(1,000)
Revised State Debt Service	13,661	8,329	5,612	6,034	6,350	7,518	7,527

¹ SFY 2020-21 debt service includes debt service on PIT Notes and is adjusted for SFY 2019-20 prepayments.
² Multi-year impact of prepayments do not offset due to savings the State received from the defeasing bonds.

Related Article VII

The Executive proposes language that would:

- authorize the issuance of up to \$3 billion in short-term PIT notes;
- authorize the State to enter into a line of credit of up to \$3 billion;
- authorize the State to enter into a service contract with the Gateway Development Commission to make payments as security for a federal transportation loan;
- eliminate reporting requirements for certain capital funds;
- authorize DASNY to create subsidiaries to take title to the property of borrowers who have defaulted on loan agreements or mortgages with DASNY;
- authorize DASNY to provide finance, design and construction services to not-for-profit organizations for capital infrastructure projects;
- expand New York’s prequalification program to include DASNY;
- authorize DASNY to provide, design, procure, and construct management services to DRI program selected communities;
- extend authorization to utilize DASNY’s design and construction to include public state authorities; and
- expedite the development of capital projects to support voluntary-operated addiction service programs.

Settlement Fund Commitments to Capital Projects

Since SFY 2014-15, the State has received \$13.5 billion in monetary settlements primarily from financial institutions. The Executive has allocated \$8 billion for capital initiatives and \$5.4 billion to



non-capital or operating purposes. The Executive has not allocated any monetary settlements for capital purposes in SFY 2022-23.

The Executive proposal gradually transfers settlement funds to the Dedicated Infrastructure Investment Fund (DIFF) for the use of capital projects over the next several years. The balance of settlement funds will remain in the General Fund, allowing the State to maintain a larger cash balance. In previous years, the State has used settlement proceeds to make cash advances for the Javits Center expansion project (\$1 billion) and other non-DIIF capital purposes (\$1.8 billion).

Settlement funds were also used to pay for non-DIFF capital expenses totaling \$1.8 billion between SFY 2016-17 and 2017-18. These advances were fully reimbursed in SFY 2018-19 in order to fund their original purposes. These cash advances allowed the State to delay necessary bond issuances in order to preserve capacity under the State debt cap.

Table 76

Use of Monetary Settlements
SFY 2015-16 through SFY 2022-2023
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	Total
Capital Purpose	4,550	1,960	1,105	125	250	14	22	18	8,043
Thruway Stabilization Program	1,285	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,985
Upstate Revitalization Initiative	1,500	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,670
Affordable and Homeless Housing	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	640
Clean Water Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	250
Broadband Initiative	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Buffalo Billion, Phase II	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	400
Health Care	355	0	100	125		11	19	15	625
Security and Emergency Response	150	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	250
Life Sciences Initiative	0	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	320
Municipal Restructuring/Downtown Revitalization	150	20	100	0	0	0	0	0	270
MTA Capital Plan (Penn Station Access)	250	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	315
DOT Capital Plan Contribution	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Long Island Transformative Projects	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
Environmental Protection Fund	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
Upstate Infrastructure and State Fair	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
Other Economic Development Projects	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Southern Tier and Hudson Valley Farmland	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Empire State Poverty Reduction Initiative	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Non-MTA Transit	0	0	20		0	3	3	3	29
Community Health Care Revolving Loans	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Roswell Park Cancer Institute	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Behavioral Health Care Grants	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Non-Capital Purposes	1,115	165	729	1,243	1,134	600	33	133	5,427
Transfer to Audit Disallowance - Federal Settlement	850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850
Financial Plan - General Fund Operating Purposes	250	102	461	719	0	0	0	100	1,907
Reserve for Retroactive Labor Settlements	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	155
Department of Law - Litigation Services Operations	10	63	27	80	6	0	0	0	186
Transfer to Local Assistance Account - Mass Transit	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Transfer to OASAS Chemical Dependence Program	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
CSX Litigation Payment	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	76
MTA Operating Aid - Subway Action Plan	0	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	194
Reserve for Economic Uncertainties	0	0	0	0	890	600	33	33	1,556
Rainy Day Reserve	0	0	0	250	238	0	0	0	488
Total	5,665	2,125	1,834	1,368	1,384	614	55	151	13,470

Source: NYS Division of Budget



APPROPRIATION BUDGET BILLS

A. 9000/ S. 8000	State Operations Budget Appropriation Bill
A. 9001/ S. 8001	Legislature and Judiciary Budget Appropriation Bill
A. 9002/ S. 8002	Debt Service Budget Appropriation Bill
A. 9003/ S. 8003	Aid to Localities Budget Appropriation Bill
A. 9004/ S. 8004	Capital Projects Budget Appropriation Bill
A. 9005/ S. 8005	Public Protection and General Government Article VII Bill
A. 9006/ S. 8006	Education, Labor and Family Assistance Article VII Bill
A. 9007/ S. 8007	Health and Mental Hygiene Article VII Bill
A. 9008/ S. 8008	Transportation, Economic Development and Environmental Conservation Article VII Bill
A. 9009/ S. 8009	Revenue Article VII Bill



NON-APPROPRIATION BUDGET BILLS

Section 22 of the State Finance Law requires the Executive Budget to include a list of proposed legislation submitted pursuant to Article VII of the State Constitution. In addition to the major appropriation bills, the following Article VII bills have been submitted that set forth the policy initiatives contained in the Executive Budget.

A. 9005 - PUBLIC PROTECTION AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

PART	DESCRIPTION	SUMMARY
A	Make Permanent Criminal Justice Discovery Compensation	This part would make permanent the “Criminal Justice Discovery Compensation Fund,” which would otherwise expire on March 31, 2022.
B	Authorize Gender-Affirming Treatment of Incarcerated Individuals	This part would allow incarcerated individuals who have a gender identity that differs from their assigned sex at birth the ability to request placement at a correctional facility with persons of the gender that is most consistent with their gender identity.
C	Expand Educational Release and Furlough Eligibility	This part would expand educational release and furlough eligibility to incarcerated individuals who have successfully participated in one year of college programming at a correctional facility.
D	Eliminate DOCCS Parole Supervision Fees	This part would eliminate the \$30 per month parole supervision fee for individuals on community supervision, presumptive release, conditional release or post-release supervision.
E	Facilitate Access to ID Cards and Other Vital Records for Released Individuals	This part would permit the department of corrections and community supervision the ability to request a certified copy of a birth certificate or transcript of birth on behalf of an incarcerated individual.
F	Establishes Full-time Employment for Parole Board Members	This part would establish that employment with the Parole Board is full time by prohibiting members of the Board of Parole from holding positions outside the Board’s responsibilities.
G	Extend Revolving Loan Fund	This part would extend the suspension of the Public Safety Communications Account revolving loan fund for an additional two years.
H	Create a Gender Based Violence Training Institute	This part would establish minimum training standards for domestic violence advocates and create a gender-based violence training institute within the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence to provide guidance to domestic and gender-based violence programs on implementing such standards.

I	Expand Victim Services Benefit	This part would increase the benefit award cap from \$500 to \$2500 for property reimbursement for victims of certain violent crimes.
J	Extend Emergency Contracting	This part would extend the Office of General Services authorization for emergency construction contracts for five additional years until June 30, 2027.
K	Authorize email as a Permissible Notification from State Liquor Authority (SLA) to Municipalities	This part would authorize email as a permissible form of community notification if the municipality in which the establishment is located elects to accept such form of notification.
L	Modify SLA License Application Requirements	This part would change the license application process by modifying information collected from an applicant for a license to sell alcohol.
M	Extend Temporary Retail Permits	This part would permanently extend the authority of the State Liquor Authority to issue temporary retail permits.
N	Modify Voter Registration Deadlines	This part would expand the voter registration period by requiring local boards of elections to process any applications received no later than 10 days before an election and postmarked no later than 15 days before an election.
O	Require Polling Sites on College Campuses	This part would require local boards of elections to establish one or more poll sites on college campuses whenever a contiguous property of a college or university contains 300 or more registered voters.
P	Authorize the Sale of To-Go Drinks	This part would authorize the sale of alcohol to-go by on-premises retailers for off-premises consumption.
Q	Increase Ethics Requirements for Local Officials	This part would increase the conflict-of-interest disclosure requirements for local elected officials and employees.
R	Expand use of continuous recruitment examinations	This part would permit the Civil Service Commission and municipal civil service commissions to establish a continuous eligible list for any position in the civil service.
S	Change requirements for certain promotional examinations	This part would remove the requirement that competitive examinations are held in conjunction with promotional examinations for employees in the non-competitive and labor classes.
T	Allow for the transfer of certain state employees	This part would allow employees hired under sections 55-b and 55-c of the civil service law to transfer into the competitive class.
U	Authorize shift pay differentials for all shifts	This part would authorize the director of the classification and compensation division of the Department of Civil Service to establish a shift pay differential for any work shift.
V	Modify Market Interest Rate on Judgments and Accrued Claims	This part would establish the interest rate on a judgment or accrued claim consistent with the one-year United States treasury bill rate.

W	Streamline County-Wide Shared Services Initiative	This part would revise the application process for counties to submit consolidated plans for the County Wide Shared Services Initiative.
X	Restore State-Funded AIM	This part would restore State-funded AIM for towns and villages and repeal certain county-funded modifications to the existing AIM program.
Y	Authorizes Transfers, Loans, and Amendments to Miscellaneous Capital/Debt Provisions, Including Bond Caps	This part would authorize the administration of funds and accounts included in the Executive Budget and propose modifications. Specifically, it would authorize temporary loans and accounts, authorize transfers and deposits of funds to and across various accounts, extend various provisions of laws in relation to capital projects and certain certifications, authorize modifications to various debt provisions and modify various bond authorizations necessary to implement the budget.
Z	Independent Ethics Reform Act of 2022	This part would establish an independent commission to regulate the ethical behavior of elected officials, candidates for public office, political party officers and lobbyists by creating a five-member committee appointed to four-year terms by a collection of law school deans.
AA	Clean Slate Act	This part would provide automatic sealing of certain convictions, including records of misdemeanor and felony convictions, if an individual remains at liberty and crime-free for set periods of time.
BB	Authorize Private Sector Employment for Incarcerated Persons	This part would permit private sector entities to employ and compensate incarcerated individuals.

A.9006 - EDUCATION, LABOR AND FAMILY ASSISTANCE

PART	DESCRIPTION	SUMMARY
A	School Aid	This part would amend various provisions of Education Law related to: school aid; building aid and transportation aid contract penalty forgiveness; mayoral control of the New York City School District; and aid to public libraries.
B	Mandate Zero-Emission School Buses	This part would require that all newly purchased or leased school buses be zero-emission by July 1, 2027, and all school buses in operation be zero-emission by July 1, 2035.
C	Authorize Provisional Certification of Teachers and Other School Professionals	This part would establish a temporary professional permit for teachers and other school professionals and allow otherwise qualified teachers and other school professionals with an expired certification to be employed in a school district until June 30, 2024.
D	Accelerate Funding for the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) Tuition Credits	This part would accelerate, by two years, funding to SUNY and CUNY to fully fund tuition credits provided to TAP award recipients.
E	Expand Part-Time TAP Eligibility	This part would expand access to part-time TAP awards to students enrolled for at least six but less than twelve credit hours per semester in an approved undergraduate degree program, and students enrolled in an approved non-degree workforce credential program at a community college.
F	Restore TAP Eligibility for Incarcerated Persons	This part would repeal the prohibition on incarcerated persons from being eligible for TAP.
G	Accelerate Reset of Excelsior Scholarship Tuition Support Levels	This part would accelerate the reset of the tuition rate that SUNY and CUNY are authorized to charge Excelsior Scholarship recipients by one year.
H	Allow Use of 529 College Savings Accounts for Apprenticeship Programs	This part would include expenses for certain apprenticeship programs as a qualified use of college (529) savings accounts.
I	Prohibit Transcript Withholding on Debts Owed	This part would prohibit institutions of higher education from withholding student transcripts due to a debt owed to the institution.
J	Expedite New Education Program Approval	This part would provide that certain approved curricula or programs of study at public or not-for-profit colleges and universities that have met specific criteria be deemed authorized for temporary operation pending program approval by the State Education Department (SED).

K	Allow Ownership in Public Accountancy Firms	This part would allow public accountancy firms to have up to 49 percent ownership by individuals who are not certified public accountants, and require non-licensee owners to pay an annual \$300 fee to SED.
L	Expand Income Eligibility for childcare subsidies	This part would increase the maximum income for determining eligibility for childcare subsidies, from 200 percent to 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Level, by April 1, 2024.
M	Continue current financing structure for residential placements of children with special needs outside of New York City	This part would make permanent the current financing structure for Committee on Special Education (CSE) residential placements.
N	Extend current structure of Child Welfare Financing	This part would extend the current financing structure for child welfare services by five years, until June 30, 2027.
O	Modernize Maximum State Aid Rates for Voluntary Agencies	This part would require local social services districts to pay at least one hundred percent of the foster care maintenance payments established by the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), no later than July 1, 2023.
P	Authorize Homeless Youth Health Care Consent	This part would authorize homeless youth to give consent for medical, dental, health and hospital services.
Q	Ensure Compliance with Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act	This Part would amend the Executive and Criminal Procedure Law to comply with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
R	Increase County and City Veterans' Service Agencies Funding	This part would increase the minimum yearly funding level provided to county and city Veterans' Service agencies from \$10,000 to \$25,000.
S	Authorize the pass-through of any Federal Supplemental Security Income Cost of Living Adjustment	This part would authorize the Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) pass-through for 2023.
T	Extend Temporary Operator Authorization for Shelters	This part would extend the current authority of the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) and the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) to appoint a temporary shelter operator for emergency shelters for three years, until March 31, 2025.
U	Modify Timeframes and Eligibility Requirements for Public Assistance	This part would require local social services district to determine eligibility for Safety Net Assistance (SNA) within 30 days of application receipt, instead of the current 45-day determination time frame; and modify the income tests for public assistance eligibility.

V	Ban Non-Compete & Non-Poach Agreements	This part would ban employers from requiring non-compete agreements from employees making less than the median wage, and from seeking non-poach agreements with other employers.
W	Increase Criminal Penalties for Wage Theft	This part would increase the various criminal penalties imposed upon an employer for the failure to pay an employee or employees.
X	Prohibit Discrimination Against Domestic Violence Victims	This part would expand the Human Rights Law to prohibit discrimination based on domestic violence status.
Y	Prohibit Discrimination Based on Citizenship or Immigration Status	This part would expand the Human Rights Law to prohibit discrimination based on citizenship and immigration status.
Z	Authorize Mortgage Insurance Fund (MIF) Utilization	This part would transfer \$39.8 million in excess MIF reserves for the Neighborhood and Rural Preservation Programs and the Rural Rental Assistance Program.
AA	Accessory Dwelling Unit Act of 2022	This part would require local governments to authorize the construction of accessory dwelling units by local law and impose reporting, regulatory, and enforcement requirements.
BB	The Housing Non-Discrimination for Justice-Involved Individuals Act of 2022.	This part would prohibit any housing provider from refusing to provide housing accommodations to an individual because they have been previously convicted of a criminal offense and establishes when certain convictions may be considered.
CC	Modify New York City's Floor Area Ratio Limit on Residential Density	This part would authorize New York City through zoning law, ordinance, or resolution to pursue the construction of taller residential buildings by deviating from state law that caps the floor area ratio of a residential building.
DD	Creating Housing Opportunities through Building Conversion Act	This part would restrict New York City's zoning authority in order to facilitate the conversion of underutilized hotel and commercial properties for permanent housing within specified areas.
EE	Transit-Oriented Development Act of 2022	This part would require local governments to authorize the construction of residential dwelling units within proximity to transportation centers.
FF	Reform the Use of Credit Checks in Tenant Screenings for Housing	This part would prohibit landlords from automatically denying tenant applications due to credit history or score if certain conditions apply to the tenant's history.
GG	Require state agencies to provide language translation services	This part would codify the state language access policy, which requires state agencies to provide interpretation and translation services for documents in the ten most spoken non-English languages in New York.

HH	Waive income cap for retired school workers	This part would allow public employees who retire to be employed in public schools without an earnings limit or approval from the appropriate authority until June 30, 2024.
II	Creates the Affordable Neighborhoods for New Yorkers Tax Incentive	This part creates a new tax incentive plan for affordable housing in New York City to replace section 421-a of the Real Property Tax Law, which sunsets on June 15, 2022.

A.9007 - HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

PART	DESCRIPTION	SUMMARY
A	Create Nurses Across New York (NANY)	This part would establish the New York student loan repayment program for registered professional nurses who agree to work in underserved communities for three consecutive years.
B	Authorize Interstate Licensure Compact	This part would authorize New York to join the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact and Nurse Licensure Compact.
C	Expand Scope of Practice	This part would: authorize pharmacists to direct limited-service labs and order and administer certain tests approved by the Food and Drug Administration; exempt certain nurse practitioners from requirements related to collaboration with a physician; make the Nurse Practitioners Modernization Act permanent; authorize certain certified nurse aides to administer medications in residential health care facilities; authorize registered professional nurses (RPNs) to administer tests for coronavirus, influenza and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV); and authorize physicians, RPNs and certified nurse practitioners to assign individuals to administer tests for coronavirus, influenza and RSV.
D	Provide Healthcare Workforce Bonuses	This part would direct the commissioner of health to seek federal and state funding for bonuses to disperse in the fiscal year 2023 for the recruitment, retention, and rewarding of health care and mental hygiene workers.
E	Increase General Public Health Work County Support	This part would authorize the Department of Health to increase the annual state aid base grant reimbursed to municipalities for core public health services.
F	Modernize Emergency Medical Services	This part would require the State Emergency Medical Services Council to advise the Commissioner of Health on issues related to emergency medical services; authorize the establishment of an emergency medical services quality and sustainability assurance program to periodically review metrics and standards; establish a training program; redefine emergency medical services to include vaccine administration and paramedicine services.
G	Transfer Oversight of Certain Licensed Healthcare Professions	This part would transfer oversight of certain licensed healthcare professions from the State Education Department to the Department of Health.

H	Modify and Extend Medicaid Global Cap Growth Metric	This part would modify the Medicaid Global Cap growth metric and extend its legal authorization through SFY 2024.
I	Increase Medicaid Trend Factor	This part would authorize the Department of Health to increase Medicaid fee-for-service rates of payment by one percent.
J	Hospital Related Recommendations	This part would extend the legal authority to require general hospitals to rebase and reweight general hospital rates through 2024.
K	Establish Statewide Health Care Facility Transformation Program IV	This part would establish the Statewide Health Care Facility Transformation Program Statewide IV to provide \$1.6B in funding for capital projects in licensed health care facilities over a multi-year period; establish minimum funding amounts for certain health care facilities and providers; authorize the Commissioner of Health to utilize \$450M for capital projects submitted under the Statewide III program.
L	Modify Notices for Changes in Ownership of Licensed Entities	This part would authorize the Public Health and Health Planning Council to consider the character and competence of controlling persons when reviewing a certification of incorporation, articles of organization, or an application for establishment; modify the Public Health and Health Planning Council's scope of approval for any transfer, assignment, or other disposition of interest, stock, or voting rights.
M	Nursing Home Reforms	This part would authorize the Commissioner of Health to exclude additional sources of funding from the definition of revenue for the purpose of nursing home direct care spending requirements; expand the funding sources of the nursing home quality pool to include state appropriations and adjustments in Medicaid rates; expand the category of health care facilities eligible for temporary adjustments to reimbursement rates due to financial distress.
N	Promote Health Equity and Continuity of Coverage for Vulnerable Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	This part would eliminate the Medicaid resource test and raise the Medicaid eligibility income limit to 138% of the Federal Poverty Level for seniors and individuals with disabilities.
O	Medicaid Long Term Care Program Reforms	This part would authorize the Commissioner of Health to increase rates for private duty nursing services provided to medically fragile adults; require the Commissioner of Health to establish a Program for All-inclusive Care for the Elderly to provide community based long term care services under the Medicaid program and establish criteria for eligibility and licensure under the program.

P	Managed Care Reforms	This part would authorize the Commissioner of Health to initiate a competitive procurement process to contract with managed care organizations and managed long term care plans; authorize health plans offering coverage through the NY State of Health Marketplace to contract with National Cancer Institute-designated cancer centers.
Q	Essential Plan Reforms	This part would authorize the Commissioner of Health to seek federal approval to: expand income eligibility under the Essential Plan from 200% to 250% of the Federal Poverty Level; allow pregnant individuals and their newborns to receive coverage for one year postpartum regardless of change in income; and expand coverage of health care services for individuals with long-term chronic illness.
R	Provide Coverage for Reproductive Health Services	This part would require individual and group insurance policies to provide coverage for pregnancy terminations without cost-sharing.
S	Maternal Health Reforms	This part would expand coverage under the Medicaid program to include pre-natal and post-partum care and services and expand the coverage period for eligible pregnant women to one year following the end of pregnancy.
T	Require Third Trimester Syphilis Screenings	This part would require screening for syphilis of pregnant patients during the third trimester.
U	Child Health Plus Reforms	This part would expand covered health care services under the Child Health Plus program; eliminate premium payments under the Child Health Plus program for children whose family household income is less than 223% of the Federal Poverty Level; authorize the Commissioner of Health to develop rates for the Child Health Plus program; and authorize the Commissioner of Health to modify rate setting policies in consultation with the Superintendent of Financial Services.
V	Create Telehealth Reimbursement Parity	This part would establish parity for the reimbursement of providers, by commercial and public insurers, for services delivered through telehealth, at the same rate as services delivered in-person.
W	Eliminate Unnecessary Requirements from the Utilization Threshold (UT) Program	This part would authorize the Department of Health to implement a retrospective utilization review process for the Medicaid program.

X	Rename the Office of Minority Health	This part would change the name of the Office of Minority Health under the Department of Health to the “Office of Health Equity” and expand the scope of its jurisdiction to include health disparities, underserved populations, health equity and social determinants of health.
Y	Marriage Certificates	This part would allow a new marriage certificate to be issued upon receipt of proof of a change of name or gender designation.
Z	Extend Physicians Excess Medical Malpractice Program	This part would extend the provisions of the Physicians Excess Medical Malpractice Program and restructure payments to insurers from one annual payment into two installments over two fiscal years.
AA	Clarify Surprise Billing and Emergency Medical Services Protections	This part would clarify provisions pertaining to emergency medical services and surprise billing, as well as conform statute with the federal “No Surprise Act.”
BB	Pharmaceutical Related Recommendations	This part would eliminate prescriber prevail protections under Medicaid fee-for-service and managed care.
CC	Extend various provisions of the Public Health and Social Services laws	This part would extend the legal authority of various provisions of the public health and social services law.
DD	Provide a Human Services Cost-of-Living Adjustment	This part would establish a 5.4% Human Services Cost of Living Adjustment for the SFY 2022-2023 effective April 1, 2022.
EE	Create 988 Crisis Prevention and Behavioral Health Crisis Act	This part would create the suicide prevention and behavioral health crisis hotline system and establish an infrastructure to utilize the 988-hotline number and authorize the commissioner of the Office of Mental Health (OMH) and the Office of Addiction Services and Supports (OASAS) to set standards for the provision and arrangement of crisis services.
FF	Require Reinvestment into Behavioral Health Services	This part would require reinvestment of savings related to the transition into managed care for providers within the Office of Mental Health (OMH) and the Office of Addiction Services and Supports (OASAS).
GG	Extend Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment Practices	This part would extend the legal authorization for the Department of Health (DOH), the Office of Mental Health (OMH), the Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD), and the Office of Addiction Services and Supports (OASAS) to waive regulatory requirements for providers involved in certain projects.
HH	Expand Access to Naloxone and Buprenorphine in Pharmacies	This part would require pharmacies to maintain a stock of naloxone and buprenorphine for the treatment of opioid use disorders.

II	Establish Certification for Recovery Residences	This part would require the Office of Addiction Services and Supports (OASAS) to establish a voluntary certification process for recovery residences.
JJ	Modernize and expand Alcohol Awareness Program	This part would expand and rename the Alcohol Awareness Program to the Substance Use Awareness Program to focus on the health effects and social costs of alcohol and cannabis use.
KK	OASAS Capital Program Reforms	This part would allow OASAS and DASNY to assume responsibility for capital projects for voluntary-operated addiction service facilities.
LL	Extend Ambulatory Patient Group (APG) Rate Methodology	This part would extend the Ambulatory Patient Group (APG) rate methodology through March 31, 2027.
MM	Extend Kendra's Law	This part would extend the Assisted Outpatient Treatment Program (Kendra's Law) until June 30, 2027 and expand criteria to extend an expired order for treatment under Kendra's Law.
NN	Expand the Property Pass Through Laws	This part would authorize the Office of Mental Health (OMH) to expand reimbursements made to supportive housing programs related to rental costs and non-clinical support services.
OO	Make permanent the authority for OMH and OPWDD to appoint temporary operators	This part would give the Office of Mental Health (OMH) and the Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD) the permanent authority to appoint temporary operators.

A.9008 - TRANSPORTATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

PART	DESCRIPTION	SUMMARY
A	Highway Safety	This part would: expand crimes committed against certain transportation workers; prohibit motorists from intruding into active work zones and create a work zone safety and outreach program; modify laws relating to crashed vehicles; increase penalties for failure to exercise due care as it relates to pedestrians and bicyclists, for the illegal operation of commercial vehicles on parkways and highways, and for violations related to work permits issued by the Department of Transportation; require notification to certain drivers of parkway and highway vehicle restrictions; and regulate the use of global positioning systems (GPS) on commercial vehicles.
B	Increase Consolidated Highway Improvement Program (CHIPs) Bidding Threshold	This part would increase the threshold under which CHIPs projects may be performed by a municipality from \$350,000 to \$750,000.
C	Modify Airport Improvement and Revitalization Program (AIR-99)	This part would modify the AIR-99 program by eliminating the loan program and technical assistance, increasing grant amounts, and making changes to the application process and required approvals.
D	Authorize Department of Transportation (DOT) Entry onto Adjacent Land	This part would authorize DOT to enter lands adjacent to a state highway or adjoining, or in stream or creek beds, on a temporary basis to perform emergency repairs of State highways and bridges when impacted by storm damage, landslide or retaining wall or drainage failure.
E	Expand the Capital District Transportation Authority (CDTA) District	This part would add Montgomery County to the CDTA district, thereby allowing State Transportation Operating Assistance (STOA) to be paid to CDTA for mass transportation services provided in Montgomery County.
F	Authorize Thruway Authority electronic bidding	This part would allow the Thruway Authority to accept electronic bids for highway construction work.
G	Increase Thruway Authority procurement contracts	This part would increase the threshold which triggers a requirement for the Thruway Authority to seek Board approval for procurement contracts from \$15K to \$50K.
H	Increase MTA design-build threshold	This part would increase the mandatory design-build procurement threshold for MTA projects from \$25M to \$200M for new projects and \$400M for rehabilitation projects.



I	Modify MTA procurement reform	This part would make various changes to MTA & New York City Transit Authority bidding processes.
J	Extend MTA tax increment financing	This part would extend the ability of municipalities within the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District to work with the MTA to create mass transit capital project districts, to 2032.
K	Facilitate MTA utility relocation projects.	This part would require utilities to assist and support MTA's utility relocation projects.
L	Expand MTA Worker Assault and Harassment	This part would increase the penalties for assaulting or harassing a transit worker and add new titles to the definition of transit worker under the penal law.
M	Authorize Photo Enforcement of New York City Bus Lane and Bus Operation-Related Traffic Restrictions	This part would authorize the City of New York to establish a permanent photo enforcement program for bus operation-related traffic restrictions and make permanent the current bus lane photo enforcement program authorization for the City.
N	Create Toll violation enforcement	This part would establish crimes and penalties for evasion of any toll in New York State including tolls related to congestion pricing.
O	Extend Internet Point Insurance Reduction Program (IPIRP)	This part would extend for two years the Internet Point Insurance Reduction Program (IPIRP).
P	Extend Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund Revenue and Cost	This part would extend, for two years, provisions related to certain Department of Motor Vehicles fees, the deposit of such fees into the Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund, and the payment of certain DMV costs out of such fund.
Q	Authorize the Waiver of Non-Driver Identification (NDID) Card Fees for Incarcerated Individuals	This part would authorize the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to waive the fee for an NDID card if the applicant is an incarcerated individual by the state.
R	Provide Gender "X" Options at Certain State Agencies	This part would require public facing state agencies to update forms and data systems to include a gender "x" option.
S	Authorize State Agency Information Sharing for Student Loan Debt Forgiveness	This part would authorize state agencies to share records related to student loan debt forgiveness for state officers and employees.
T	Extend Entertainment Workers Demonstration Program	This part would extend the Entertainment Workers Demonstration Program for an additional year.
U	Modify Brownfield Opportunity Areas (BOA) Program	This part would modify eligibility and funding availability of the BOA Program to include certain climate and environmental justice activities.
V	Transfer of the	This part would transfer the administration of the National

	Administration of the National School Lunch Program	School Lunch Program and related programs from the State Education Department to the Department of Agriculture and Markets.
W	Reduce Barriers to Occupational Licensing	This part would establish a new salon assistance license, create a traineeship license, and repeal of license requirements for natural hair braiders.
X	Authorize Certain Healthcare Professionals to Provide Services at the Winter World University Games	This part would authorize certain healthcare professionals, who are licensed by a foreign government or another state or territory, to provide services at the Winter World University Games, Lake Placid 2023.
Y	Extend the general loan powers of the Urban Development Corporation	This part would extend the general loan powers of the Urban Development Corporation for an additional three years.
Z	Extend the authorization for the Urban Development Corporation to administer the Economic Development Fund	This part would extend the authorization for the Urban Development Corporation to administer the Empire State Economic Development Fund for an additional three years.
AA	Extend the Infrastructure Investment Act (Design Build)	This part would extend design build authority for the state and the city of New York for five years until 2027.
BB	Expand Linked Deposit Program	This part would expand the Excelsior Linked Deposit Program by authorizing Community Financial Institutions to participate as borrowers in the program for projects in which they, in turn, will provide loans to small businesses.
CC	Create Small Business Seed Funding Grant Program	This part would create a new grant program to provide funding to support early stage small and micro businesses.
DD	Extend DASNY subsidiaries	This part would extend for three years DASNY's authorization to form subsidiaries.
EE	Authorize not-for-profit corporations to use DASNY services	This part would allow not-for-profit corporations to use DASNY finance, design and construction services for capital projects with a total cost of at least \$15M.
FF	Establish a prequalified bidder program for DASNY	This part would set guidelines and requirements to become a prequalified bidder when bidding for public work relating to DASNY projects.
GG	Allow downtown communities to use DASNY services	This part would allow recipients of loans or grants from the NYS Downtown Revitalization Program to use DASNY services.
HH	Allow state authorities to use DASNY services	This part would allow any state authority to use DASNY services.

II	Authorize a social equity fund for retail cannabis dispensaries	This part would authorize a private debt or equity fund to provide financial assistance to socially and economically disadvantaged individuals in relation to the establishment of cannabis retail dispensaries.
JJ	Exempt ConnectALL Providers from Fiber Right-of-Way Fees	This part would exempt broadband providers, who place fiber-optic equipment in the state right-of-way for fulfillment of a grant through the New NY Broadband Program, from certain fees.
KK	Remove Funding Cap from the Solid Waste Mitigation Program	This part would remove the \$25 million funding cap from the Solid Waste Mitigation Program.
LL	Modify and Extend the Brownfield Cleanup Program	This part would modify the parameters of the Brownfield Cleanup Program and extend the Program until 2036.
MM	Extend and Modify of the Waste Tire Management and Recycling Program	This part would extend the Waste Tire Management and Recycling Program and revise certain administrative procedures.
NN	Finance Clean Water, Clean Air, and Green Jobs Bond Act	This part would increase the \$3 billion 2022 environmental bond act by \$1 billion.
OO	Rename Clean Water, Clean Air, and Green Jobs Bond Act	This part would rename the environmental bond act and direct the allocation of the additional \$1 billion.
PP	Increase funding for the Environmental Protection Fund from the Real Estate Transfer Tax (RETT)	This part would increase the amount of RETT funds deposited into the Environmental Protection Fund.
QQ	Modify the Freshwater Wetlands Regulatory Program	This part would revise the authority of the Department of Environmental Conservation to regulate freshwater wetlands.
RR	Extend Producer Responsibility	This part would establish a producer take-back program for certain packaging and paper products.
SS	Prohibit Certain Packaging Composition	This part would prohibit the use of certain chemicals in packaging.
TT	Suffolk County Water Quality Restoration Act	This part would create the Suffolk County Wastewater Management District and establish a water quality restoration fee.
UU	Provide Public Schools Access to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund	This part would make school districts eligible for funding from the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Loan Fund.
VV	Strengthen Code Enforcement Standards	The part would make comprehensive changes to update the state's fire prevention and building code and the state energy conservation code while expanding enforcement capabilities.

WW	Repeal Vessel Surcharge	This part would repeal the surcharge associated with the vessel registration fee in compliance with federal law.
XX	Modify Hudson River-Black River Regulating District Payments	This part would require the State, rather than the Hudson River-Black River Regulating District, to pay taxes on land acquired by the district.
YY	Remove Functional Oversight of the State Council of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Commissions	This part would remove the functional oversight of the State Council of Park, Recreation and Historic Preservation and the Regional Park, Recreation and Historic Preservation Commissions to reflect their advisory role.
ZZ	Create New York Power Authority Captive Insurance	This part would authorize the New York Power Authority to create a pure captive insurance company.
AAA	Extend New York State Energy Research and Development Authority Special Assessment	This part would extend for one year the authorization for the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority to receive funds from an assessment on gas and electric corporations.
BBB	Extend Utility and Cable Assessment	This part would extend for one year the authorization of certain State agencies to continue to receive funds from assessments on cable television companies and public utilities.
CCC	Establish Gas Service Restrictions	This part would eliminate the requirement that gas utilities provide a minimum length of natural gas line at no cost to new residential customers.
DDD	Authorize New York Power Authority Energy Services for Hospitals	This part would authorize the New York Power Authority to provide energy services to general hospitals.
EEE	The Advanced Building Codes, Appliances and Equipment Efficiency Standards, and Building Benchmarking Act of 2022	This part would revise certain appliance and energy review procedures, and standards and establish building benchmarking requirements and enforcement.
FFF	Expand Broadband Technologies and Infrastructure	This part would authorize the Power Authority of New York State to dispose of or share broadband technology or infrastructure with other public entities.

A. 9009 - REVENUE

PT	DESCRIPTION	SUMMARY
A	Accelerate the Middle-Class Tax Cut	Accelerate the phase-in of the middle class personal income tax cuts, so they are fully effective beginning in tax year 2023, instead of 2025.
B	Enhances Tax Credits for Farmers	Subpart A: Increase the Investment Tax Credit to 20 percent for certain farming activities; Subpart B: Double the farm worker retention tax credit to \$1,200 per employee and extend the credit, through 2025; Subpart C: Establish a farm employer overtime credit to offset the costs of overtime associated with eligible farm laborers.
C	Provide Small Business Tax Relief	Increase the net income, gain and loss deduction from 5 percent to 15 percent, and expand the type of small businesses that are eligible for the deduction to include pass-through entities with New York gross source income of up to \$1.5 million.
D	Exemption for Student Loan Forgiveness Awards	Exempt student loan forgiveness payments administered by the Higher Education Service Corporation from income taxes.
E	Tax Credit for Small Business COVID-19-Related Expenses	Establish a 50 percent tax credit, of up to \$25,000 per taxpayer, to offset the capital costs of small businesses related to infectious disease mitigation activities associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.
F	Extend the New York City Musical and Theatrical Production Tax Credit	Amend the New York City musical and theatrical production tax credit, to extend the application deadline and the timeframe to qualify for the \$3 million credit; double the aggregate credit from \$100 million to \$200 million; and clarify the process for awardees to contribute to the Council on the Arts.
G	Permanent Rate for the Article 9-A MTA Surcharge	Set a fixed 30 percent statutory rate for the MTA business tax surcharge, instead of requiring the rate to be annually calculated by the Tax Department.
H	Extend and Enhance the Hire-A-Vet Tax Credit	Extend the credit for an additional three years; increasing the amount of the credit; and expanding the definition of qualified veteran.
I	Provide Tax Credits for the Phase Out of a Certain Grade of Fuel Oil	Provide a refundable tax credit for the cost incurred by taxpayers that converts from grade no. 6 heating oil to biodiesel fuel or a geothermal system.
J	Increase the State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Aggregate Cap Growth	Increase annual aggregate tax credit amount by \$7 million annually to \$127 million in 2022, \$142 million in 2023, \$157 million in 2024, and \$172 million in 2025.
K	Extend the Clean Heating Fuel	Extend, for three years, the one cent credit per each percent of

	Tax Credit for	bio-diesel fuel per gallon of bio-heating fuel purchased for residential purpose.
L	Extend the Tax Credit for Companies who Provide Transportation to Individuals with Disabilities	Extend, for six years, the tax credit to support the incremental cost for upgrading vehicle in providing taxicab or livery services to make such vehicle available to person with disabilities.
M	Extend the Film Tax Credit	Extend the credit for additional three years, through 2029; increase the required contribution to the empire state entertainment diversity job training fund, from 0.25 percent to 0.5 percent; and require future awardees to file a diversity plan with the State.
N	Extend the New York Youth Jobs Program Tax Credit	Extend, for five years, the credit that provides up to \$7,500 for business that hire eligible at-risk youth ages 16 to 24.
O	Extend the Empire State Apprenticeship Tax Credit for Five Years until 2027	Extend, for five years, empire state apprenticeship tax credit for five years until 2027.
P	Extend the Alternative Fuels and Electric Vehicle Recharging Property Credit	Extend, for five years, the credit provided to businesses that install alternative fuels and electrical vehicle recharging property.
Q	Extend the Workers with Disabilities Tax Credit	Extend, for six years, the 15 percent credit for businesses that hire eligible workers with disabilities.
R	Require S-Corporation Conformity with Federal Return	Conform to Federal S corporation status to eliminate potential tax avoidance and align with that of most other states.
S	Eliminate the Investment Tax Credit for Production of Master Tapes	Eliminate Investment Tax Credit eligibility related to the production of master tapes in music tapes, films, commercials, and television.
T	Exempt Certain Water Vessels from the Petroleum Business Tax	Alleviate tax compliance issues for tugboats and towboats, which have difficulty in accurately measuring taxable usage.
U	Make Local Sales Tax Rate Authorizations Permanent	Localities would be allowed to extend additional sale tax without State authorization.
V	Modify the Tax Law to Include the Vacation Rental Industry	Impose the existing sales tax on vacation rentals; make vacation rentals in New York City subject to the same use fee paid on hotel stays; and require vacation rental marketplace providers that facilitate vacation rental transactions, collect sales tax on the vacation rentals that they facilitate.
W	Modify the Withholding Table and Quarterly Interest Rate Publication Process	Allow for the posting of withholding table and timely quarterly interest rate online, instead of requiring their complete publication in the State Register.
X	Expand the Financial Institution Data Management Program	Expand the definition of “financial institution” as it relates to the Financial Institution Data Management program, to include virtual currency businesses in the program
Y	Extend and Amend the	Extend the telecommunications assessment ceiling program for

	Telecommunications Assessment Ceiling Program	four years, from January 1, 2023, to January 1, 2027, and modify the process by which assessment are challenged under the program to, at local option, consolidate any local assessment challenge with the challenge to the State's ceiling value for the same property
Z	Modify STAR Administrative Reforms	Subpart A: Under certain conditions, the Tax Department would be authorized to mail STAR checks directly to a taxpayer, in the event they had a late application for the STAR Exemption program; Subpart B: Shorten the cut-off date to switch from the STAR Exemption program to the Credit program to 45 days before filing of final assessment roll; Subpart C: Clarify the tax year in determining Basic STAR Credit' eligibility (income 2 years before current tax period); Subpart D: Authorize information sharing with other outside jurisdiction if similar law is in place in determining eligibility; Subpart E: Authorize the Tax Department to disclose a decedent's tax return with their local assessor and establish a mechanism to notify local officials the property owner's death.
AA	Solar and Wind Valuation Program Technical Corrections	Modify the process for a taxpayer to challenge a property tax assessment based on the Tax Department's solar and wind valuation model, to only allow challenges to the local board of assessment review concerning the model inputs that are used by local assessors, instead of challenges on the validity of the model itself, which would only be conducted under Article 78 of the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules
BB	Provide a Homeowner Tax Rebate Credit	Establish a one-year \$2.2 billion Homeowner Tax Rebate Credit for households that are eligible for STAR or Enhanced Senior STAR, and that have incomes below \$250,000. This credit would be calculated on a sliding scale based on household income and would be provided as an advanced payment in the fall of 2022
CC	Authorize Casino Licenses	Authorize the licensing of up to three gaming facilities selected through a competitive bidding process and remove the restriction that a gaming facility cannot be located downstate.
DD	Extend Authorized Use of Capital Funds by Certain Off-track Betting Corporations for One Year	One year extender of the authorized use of capital acquisition funds by the Capital Off-Track Betting Corporation for the purposes of statutory obligations, payroll, and expenditures necessary to accept wagers.
EE	Extend Pari-Mutuel Tax Rates and Simulcast Provisions For One Year	One year extender for the current pari-mutuel tax rates and out of state simulcasting provisions.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

PART	DESCRIPTION	SUMMARY
	Private Sector Employment for Incarcerated Individuals	This concurrent resolution would amend the State Constitution to use the phrase “incarcerated individuals” and authorize such individuals to be employed by private sector entities and to be paid fair and just compensation by such entity or paid as part of a prison certification program.
	Two-Term Limit on Statewide Elected Officials	This concurrent resolution would put a two-term limit on the statewide elected offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and Comptroller.

JOINT FISCAL COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET
STATE FISCAL YEAR 2022-23
(Hearings will be conducted virtually)

DATE	TIME	TOPIC
January 25	9:30 AM	Public Protection
January 26	9:30 AM	Elementary & Secondary Education
January 31	11:00 AM	Workforce Development
	2:00 PM	Housing
February 1	9:30 AM	Environmental Conservation
February 2	9:30 AM	Human Services
February 7	11:00 AM	Higher Education
February 8	9:30 AM	Health/Medicaid
February 9	9:30 AM	Local Government Officials and General Government
February 14	11:00 AM	Mental Hygiene
February 15	9:30 AM	Transportation
February 16	9:30 AM	Economic Development
	1:00 PM	Taxes

FORECAST OF RECEIPTS

On or before February 28

Release of revenue receipts by the Fiscal Committees of the Legislature



Glossary of Commonly Used Acronyms

AAA	Area Agencies on Aging
ACA	Affordable Care Act
AFP	American Families Plan
AG	Attorney General
AGI	Adjusted Growth Income
AIG	American International Group, Inc.
AIHP	American Indian Health Program
AIM	Aid and Incentives for Municipalities
AJP	American Jobs Plan
ALICO	American Life Insurance Company
ALP	Assisted Living Program
AMI	Area Median Income
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
AMTAP	Additional Mass Transportation Assistance Program
AP	Advanced Placement
APCD	All-Payer Claims Databases
ARP	American Rescue Plan Act of 2021
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
ASAP	Accelerated Study in Associate Program
AXA	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company
AY	Academic Year
BANs	Bond Anticipation Notes
BBA 19	Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
BNPP	BNP Paribas, S.A., New York Branch
BOCES	Boards of Cooperative Educational Services
BOA	Brownfield Opportunity Area
BofA	Bank of America
BofAML	Bank of America Corporation and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Incorporated
BSA	Bank Security Act
BTMU	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.
CANS	Child and Adolescent Needs and Strength
CAP	Comprehensive Attendance Policy
CARES Act	Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act
CBO	Congressional Budget Office
CBPP	Center for Budget and Policy Priorities
CBTC	Communications-Based Train Control
CCO	Care Coordination Organizations
CES	Current Employment Statistics
CFT	Corporate Franchise Tax



Glossary of Commonly Used Acronyms

CFY	City Fiscal Year
CHP	Child Health Plus
CHUBB	Chubb Group Holdings Inc. and Illinois Union Insurance Company
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CIGNA	Cigna Health and Life Insurance Company
CISO	Chief Information Security Office
CMS	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
COLA	Cost-of-Living Adjustment
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPRA	Certified Peer Recovery Advocates
CPRSA	Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act
CRF	Coronavirus Relief Fund
CRRSA	Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act
CSEA	Civil Service Employees Association
CSR	Cost Sharing Reduction
CSX	CSX Transportation, Inc.
CTH	Close to Home
CUCF	City University Construction Fund
CUNY	City University of New York
CUT	Corporation and Utilities Act
CW/CA	Clean Water/Clean Air
CY	Calendar Year
DA	District Attorney
DANY	New York County District Attorney
DASNY	Dormitory Authority of the State of New York
DC-37	District Council 37
DDPC	Developmental Disabilities Planning Council
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
DelAm	Delaware American Life Insurance Company
DFS	Department of Financial Services
DHBTf	Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund
DHCR	Division of Housing and Community Renewal
DHR	Division of Human Rights
DHSES	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services
DIIF	Dedicated Infrastructure Investment Fund
DMNA	Division of Military and Naval Affairs
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles
DOB	Division of the Budget
DOCCS	Department of Corrections and Community Supervision
DOH	Department of Health



Glossary of Commonly Used Acronyms

DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DS	Debt Service
DSH	Disproportionate Share Hospital
DSRIP	Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment
DTF	Department of Taxation and Finance
DUA	Drug Utilization Review
DVA	Division of Veterans Affairs
EAF	Emergency Assistance to Needy Families
EANS	Emergency Assistance for Nonpublic Schools
ECB	European Central Bank
ECEP	Employer Compensation Expense Program
EDF	Economic Development Fund
EFMAP	Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage
EI	Early Intervention
EISEP	Expanded In-Home Services for the Elderly Program
EP	Essential Plan
EPF	Environmental Protection Fund
EPIC	Elderly Pharmaceutical Insurance Coverage
ERS	Employees' Retirement System
ESCO	Energy Service Company
ESD	Empire State Development
ESEA	Elementary and Secondary Education Act
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
ESPRI	Empire State Poverty Reduction Initiative
ESSA	Every Student Succeeds Act
ESSER	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund
ESSHI	Empire State Supportive Housing Initiative
FA	Family Assistance
FAST	Fixing America's Surface Transportation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFCRA	Families First Coronavirus Response Act
FFP	Federal Financial Participation
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30)
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FMAP	Federal Medical Assistance Percentage
FMR	Fair Market Rent
FOMC	Federal Open Market Committee
FPG	Fortis Property Group
FRB	Financial Restructuring Board
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent



Glossary of Commonly Used Acronyms

FY	Fiscal Year
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GASB	Governmental Accounting Standards Board
GASBS	Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEER	Governor's Emergency Education Relief
GFOA	Governor's Finance Officers Association
GILTI	Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income
GLIP	Group Life Insurance Plan
GPHW	General Public Health Work
GSCs	General State Charges
GSEU	Graduate Student Employees Union
HALT	Humane Alternative to Long Term Solitary Confinement Act
HASA	HIV/AIDS Services Administration
HCBS	Home and Community-Based Services
HCRA	Health Care Reform Act
HCTF	Health Care Transformation Fund
HEAP	Home Energy Assistance Program
HESC	Higher Education Services Corporation
HFNY	Healthy Families New York
HMO	Health Maintenance Organization
HRI	Health Research, Inc.
HUT	Highway Use Tax
IAAF	Interim Access Assurance Fund
IBR	Institute for Basic Research in Development Disabilities
ICP	Indigent Care Payments
ICR	Institutional Cost Reports
IDEA	Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act
IIJA	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change of the United Nations
IPO	Initial Public Offering
IRMAA	Income-Related Monthly Adjustment Amount
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
IT	Information Technology
ITS	Information Technology Services
J&J	Johnson and Johnson
LFY	Local Fiscal Year
LGAC	Local Government Assistance Corporation
LICH	Long Island College Hospital
LIRR	Long Island Rail Road



Glossary of Commonly Used Acronyms

LLC	Limited Liability Company
LWA	Lost Wages Act
MAT	Medication-Assisted Treatment
M/C	Management/Confidential
MCO	Medicaid Managed Care Organizations
MCTD	Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District
MLF	Municipal Liquidity Facility
MLTC	Managed Long Term Care
MOE	Maintenance of Effort
MRT	Medicaid Redesign Team
MRT II	Medicaid Redesign Team II
MSA	Master Settlement Agreement
MTA	Metropolitan Transportation Authority
NAIRU	Non-Accelerating-Inflation Rate of Unemployment
NBER	National Bureau of Economic Research
NCS	Office of National and Community Service
NIPA	National Income and Product Accounts
NMS	New Medical Site
NPS	Non-Personal Service
N-PCL	Not-for Profit Corporation Law
NYC	New York City
NYPA	New York Power Authority
NYS	New York State
NYSCOPBA	New York State Correctional Officers and Police Benevolent Association
NYSHIP	New York State Health Insurance Program
NYSLRS	New York State and Local Retirement System
NYSOH	New York State of Health
NYSPIA	New York State Police Investigators Association
NYSTA	New York State Thruway Authority
NYSTPBA	Police Benevolent Association of the New York State Troopers
NYU	New York University
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
OASAS	Office of Addiction Services and Supports
OCA	Office of Court Administration
OCFS	Office of Children and Family Services
OFAC	Office of Foreign Assets Control
OMH	Office of Mental Health
OMIG	Office of Medicaid Inspector General
OPEB	Other Post-Employment Benefits
OPRHP	Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
OPWDD	Office for People with Developmental Disabilities



Glossary of Commonly Used Acronyms

ORDA	Olympic Regional Developmental Authority
ORP	Optional Retirement Program
OSC	Office of the State Comptroller
OTDA	Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance
PAYGO	Pay-As-You-Go
PBA	Police Benevolent Association
PBANYS	Police Benevolent Association of New York State
PBM	Pharmacy Benefit Manager
PBT	Petroleum Business Tax
PEF	Public Employees Federation
PFRS	Police and Fire Retirement System
PHE	Public Health Emergency
PI	Personal Income
PIA	Police Investigators Association
PIGI	Personal Income Growth Index
PILOT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
PIT	Personal Income Tax
PMT	Payroll Mobility Tax
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPO	Preferred Provider Organization
PPP	Paycheck Protective Program
PPS	Performing Provider Systems
PS	Personal Service
PSC	Public Service Communication
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
QCEW	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
QHP	Qualified Health Plan (NYSOH)
RBS	RBS Financial Products Inc. (f/k/a Greenwich Capital Financial Products, Inc.)
RBTF	Revenue Bond Tax Fund
REDC	Regional Economic Development Council
RFP	Request for Proposals
RGGI	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
RHY	Runaway Homeless Youth
RPCI	Roswell Park Cancer Institute
RSSL	Retirement and Social Security Law
SALT	State and Local Tax
SCB	Standard Chartered Bank
SCB NY	NY Standard Chartered Bank, New York Branch
SED	State Education Department
SFY	State Fiscal Year (April 1 Through March 31)
SHIN-NY	Statewide Health Information Network for New York



Glossary of Commonly Used Acronyms

SHU	Special Housing Unit
SICG	Statewide Interoperable Communications Operations Grant Awards
SNA	Safety Net Assistance
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SOF	State Operating Funds
SOFA	State Office for the Aging
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
STAR	School Tax Relief
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, Math
STIP	Short-Term Investment Pool
STOA	Statewide Mass Transportation Operating Association
SUFPK	Statewide Universal Full-Day Prekindergarten
SUCF	State University Construction Fund
SUD	Substance Use Disorders
SUNY	State University of New York
SY	School Year (July 1 Through June 30)
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TAP	Tuition Assistance Program
TCJA	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017
TIFIA	Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act
TNC	Transportation Network Companies
TRS	Teachers' Retirement System
TY	Tax Year (January 1 Through December 31)
UBS	UBS Securities LLC and UBS Real Estate Securities Inc.
UCS	Unified Court System
UI	Unemployment Insurance
URI	Upstate Revitalization Initiative
U.S.	United States
UUP	United University Professions
VAP	Vital Access Provider
VAPAP	Vital Access Provider Assurance Program
VBP QIP	Value Based Payment Quality Improvement Program
VDC	Voluntary Defined Contribution
VLT	Video Lottery Terminal

