The final FY 2021-22 New York State budget includes the following major provisions:

- $29.5 billion in aid to schools;
- $29 billion in public and private green economy investments;
- $2.4 billion for rent and homeowner relief;
- $2.4 billion for child care;
- $2.1 billion for excluded workers;
- $1 billion for small business recovery;
- A plan to make broadband internet affordable; and
- Legalized mobile sports betting.

Overall spending falls into the following categories:

- Total State Operating Funds: $111 billion
- All Funds spending $212 billion
- School Aid: $29.5 billion, a $3 billion increase.

To follow are brief summaries in major areas of the budget, FYI.

**Agriculture**

- $25 million for the Nourish NY program (a total commitment of $50 million through 2021).
- An extension of eligibility for a Farm Employee Tax Credit from January 1, 2022 to January 1, 2025.
- An extension of the Empire State Development Corporation's authority to administer New York’s agricultural and dairy marketing for an additional 5 years.
- Restoring $8.4 million in support for statewide agricultural programs.

**Economic Development**

- $1 billion investment in small businesses to supplement federal aid.
- $800 million for small business grants.
- $200 million in small business tax credits.
- $40 million for the Arts and Cultural Organization Recovery Grant Program to help the non-profit arts sector recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- $35 million Restaurant Return-to-Work Tax Credit.
- Increase to $100 million the amount available for the New York City Musical and Theatrical Production Tax Credit, over two years.

**Education**

- $1.4 billion increase in Foundation Aid and a three-year Foundation Aid phase-in that will finally fulfill the State’s commitments under the Campaign for Fiscal Equity.
- $105 million expansion of full-day prekindergarten, providing Pre-K funding to 210 districts who don’t currently receive state-funded full-day Pre-K.
- Provides that additional Federal Aid will supplement, and not supplant, State funding.
Prevents continuing tuition increases at SUNY and CUNY by putting in place a three-year freeze on the rational tuition plan.

Increases the maximum award under the Tuition Assistance Program by $500, the largest growth in the program in 20 years.

Commits to eliminating the TAP Gap in four years, providing millions of additional recurring operating aid to SUNY and CUNY.

Restores of $72 million in operating aid cuts to SUNY and CUNY.

Restores of $35 million in Bundy Aid to support the State’s private independent colleges and universities.

Provides a 20% increase to opportunity programs.

Provides enhanced funding for charter schools via the statutory funding formula.

Environment


Extends the tax credit for brownfield redevelopment projects subject to Covid-related delays for two years.

Modifies the Accelerated Renewable Energy Growth and Community Benefit Act to strengthen the Office of Renewable Energy Siting and to protect farmland.

Adds prevailing wage, labor peace, Buy American, and Buy New York procurement preferences to State Renewable Energy Credit projects.

Family Supports

A $2.4 billion infusion to the child care system.

A $2.1 billion Excluded Worker Fund to provide one-time unemployment benefits to workers who lost employment or income during the COVID-19 pandemic but were ineligible for Unemployment Insurance or other federal benefits such as stimulus payments.

The benefits program will be administered by the Department of Labor. Applicants must be able to verify their identity, residency, and work-related eligibility.

Based on the ability to demonstrate work-related eligibility, applicants may be able to qualify for one of two benefit tiers.

A requirement that every broadband service provider offer broadband with speeds of at least 25mbps at the discounted rate of $15 for every household that is eligible for SNAP benefits, reduced-price school lunches, Medicaid benefits, senior citizen rent increase exemption or affordability benefits from a utility.

$600 million for public employee salary increases that were deferred during the pandemic.

$100 million for relocation expenses of victims of domestic violence, diaper allowances for low-income families, and emergency food assistance for the elderly.

$100 million fund for shelter supplements for low to middle income families, regardless of immigration status.

Healthcare

Restores $415 million in proposed Medicaid cuts for hospitals and healthcare providers.

Restores $113 million in proposed cuts to public health programs and adds an additional $81 million in public health funding.

Requires nursing homes to spend at least 70% of their revenue on direct patient care and 40% on resident-facing staffing, with $64 million for increased staffing.

Reduces health care costs for low-income New Yorkers by eliminating Essential Plan premiums and out-of-pocket expenses, including dental and vision benefits.

Pushes back the carveout of the Medicaid prescription drug benefit for two years to support 340B providers and community healthcare providers.

Expands postpartum coverage for women on Medicaid from 60 days to one year.

Housing

$2.4 billion in COVID-19 Emergency Rental Assistance Program with 12 months’ arrears for rent and utilities, three prospective months of rent, a year of eviction protection, and eligibility of up to 120% AMI, regardless of immigration status.

$600 million in homeowner assistance, including $20 million a year for HOPP for the next 3 years.

$100 million to convert hotel and vacant property into affordable housing.

$25 million for blighted home rejuvenation.

$200 million for NYCHA and $125 million for public housing across New York State.
Infrastructure

- $350 million in transportation infrastructure investments:
  - $100 million increase for CHIPS.
  - $100 million in new funding for Extreme Winter Recovery funding.
  - $50 million increase for PAVE-NY.
- $100 million highway and bridge project fund for localities called the City Touring Routes program.
- $100 million each for SUNY and CUNY capital programs, and $70 million for other education priorities.
- $385 million for additional eligible capital projects to support local infrastructure and regional construction priorities.
- $851 million for other critical infrastructure projects across New York State.
- Directing the Public Service Commission to publish a detailed map of broadband access in the State and conduct a comprehensive study on the availability, reliability and cost of broadband.

Local Government

- A full restoration of proposed cuts to Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (AIM) funding for local governments.
- A full restoration of $10.3 million in proposed Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) aid cuts for municipalities that host these facilities.

Public Safety

- Establishing the Community Violence Intervention Act, which declares gun violence a public health crisis and creates a funding source for community and hospital-based violence intervention programs.
- A $25 million addition for the Securing Communities Against Hate Crime Program.
- Providing a $15 million fund for public education, communication efforts, and outreach to communities disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic to disseminate information regarding health and safety measures.

Tax Relief

- Delivers $440 million in property tax relief for 1.3 million New Yorkers earning under $250,000 based on the proportion of their income spent paying property taxes. The income tax credits will range between $250 and $350.
- Ensures that $400 million in middle-class personal income tax cuts are not delayed.

Taxes & Revenue

- Increases the current top state personal income tax rate of 8.82 percent rate to 9.65 percent for individual filers whose income is over $1 million and joint filers over $2 million.
- Establishes two new brackets at a rate of 10.30 percent for those whose income is between $5 million and $25 million and 10.90 percent for those whose income is over $25 million.
- Increases the Corporate Franchise Tax Rate from 6.5% to 7.25% for three years, while leaving the rate of 6.5% unchanged for companies with under $5 million in income.
- Restores the capital base test at a rate of 0.1875%, while exempting coops, manufacturers and small companies.
- Legalizes Mobile Sports Wagering.
  - This will increase education revenue by $99 million in SFY 2021-22, growing to $357 million in SFY 2022-23, before reaching $500 million in SFY 2025-26.
  - Authorizes the Gaming Commission to issue an RFA to interested platforms (a minimum of 2) and operators (a minimum of 4) to solicit bids for licenses to conduct mobile sports wagering in the State. The open RFA process will maximize revenue while ensuring that the State selects the most qualified and capable providers to deliver world-class wagering platforms to the State’s consumers. Platforms which opt to partner with a Native American tribe or nation will be given additional points in the bidding/scoring process.
  - Doubles the State’s investment in problem gaming addiction treatment and resources to $12 million, as well as create a new statewide youth sports activities and education grant program for underserved youth under the age of eighteen, which will be funded annually at $5 million.
  - The system will feature comprehensive safeguards to mitigate problem gaming, while also combating corruption and match fixing. Extensive record keeping and reporting requirements will allow regulators to closely monitor the system and ensure that it maintains the highest level of integrity and transparency.

Voting

- Provides $4 million for the expenses of the Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC). The IRC was established to determine the district lines for congressional and State legislative offices throughout New York State.
• Provides $5 million for the State Board of Elections™ capital and implementation costs and $20 million for Local and New York City Boards of Elections for reimbursement of eligible costs related to the acquisition of software, technology upgrades, and new equipment.
• Provides $2 million for reimbursement to Local Boards of Elections for staff costs related to expansion of early voting initiatives.