

ISSUE	GOVERNOR	ASSEMBLY	SENATE
– Overall increase	The Governor proposes a \$603 million increase in formula aids (appearing on School Aid run), net \$54 million increase in other aids, \$50 million increase for competitive performance grants, and \$100 million for Full-Day Prekindergarten. Total increase: \$807 million	The Assembly proposes a \$970 million increase in formula aids. The Assembly proposes increasing education funding by \$1 billion per year over the next four years to provide for complete elimination of the GEA, accelerated phase-in of Foundation Aid, growth in pre-k, and full funding of expense-based aids.	The Senate proposes an \$812 million increase in total School Aid. As explained below, the Senate also proposes \$145 million for Full-Day prekindergarten expansion outside New York City and would allow districts to use funds for GEA reduction or kindergarten; however, there is no bill language explaining how this funding would be allocated.
– Gap Elimination Adjustment	Within the overall increase described above, the Governor proposes \$323 million reduction in the GEA (from \$1.639 billion to \$1.376 billion). Uses formula considering local wealth, pupil needs, tax effort and enrollment growth. Minimum reduction from 2013-14, 2.5%; maximum reduction 45%.	Within the overall increase described above, the Assembly proposes a \$43 million additional reduction in the GEA – total reduction of \$367 million. Formula elements include growth in enrollment, growth in enrollment of students with limited English proficiency and a minimum restoration for all districts, as well as increased caps for districts facing moderate or significant fiscal distress.	Within the overall increase described above, the Senate proposes a \$217 million additional reduction in GEA – total reduction of \$541 million. The Senate proposes to phase out GEA entirely in 2016-17.
– Foundation Aid increase	None.	Within the overall increase described above, the Assembly proposes a \$335 million increase in Foundation Aid.	None.
– Expense-based aids	The Governor would fund expense-based aids pursuant to current law.	The Assembly would fund expense-based aids pursuant to current law.	The Senate would fund expense-based aids pursuant to current law.
– Aid data freeze	The Governor proposes to freeze the calculation of School Aid based on data on file at the time the Executive Budget is proposed – districts would receive the lesser of aid calculated based on that data, or data submitted later.	The Assembly rejects Governor’s proposal.	The Senate rejects Governor’s proposal.

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– Building Aid interest rate recalculation	The Governor proposes to proceed with implementation of a 2001 law directing periodic re-setting assumed interest rates used in calculating Building Aid.	The Assembly proposes to extend for one year the period districts may apply for waivers from interest rate recalculation.	The Senate would repeal provision.
– Performance Grants	The Governor proposes a \$50 million increase in funding for competitive grants.	The Assembly rejects the proposed increase.	The Senate concurs with the Governor’s recommendation.
FULL-DAY PREKINDERGARTEN	The Governor proposes \$100 million expand full-day pre-k statewide. No district allocation is proposed. Funding would rise by \$100 million per year to a total of \$500 million in year 5.	The Assembly would allocate the Governor’s proposed \$100 million increase, directed to high-need districts. The Assembly would provide that any unspent funds would be placed in a reserve fund for use in succeeding years. Use of funds to support conversion to full-day kindergarten would also be allowed. The Assembly would also authorize a surcharge in the New York City personal income tax of 0.534% on incomes greater than \$500,000 to fund pre-k expansion in the City.	The Senate proposes \$340 million for full-day pre-k expansion in New York City and would commit \$1.7 billion over 5 years to fully cover NYC’s plans to provide free, full-day pre-K to more than 73,000 children. The Senate also proposes \$145 million pre-k expansion in other districts; districts would be given flexibility to use funding for kindergarten or GEA reduction. There is no bill language explaining how this funding would be allocated, however.
AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS	The Governor proposes to use anticipated revenues from new casino gaming facilities to fund after school programs. Funding is projected total \$720 million over five years.	The Assembly would broaden purpose of funding to allow for restorations against the GEA, additional support for Foundation Aid, and After School Programs over five years.	The Senate also proposes \$200 million in Additional Aid to Municipalities (AIM) funding to support after school programs in New York City. The Senate rejects use of casino revenues to support the initiative.
– Teacher Excellence Fund	Would use reappropriated Performance Grant funding to support a \$20 million “Teacher Excellence Fund” which would fund stipends of up to \$20,000 to teachers evaluated as “highly effective”	The Assembly rejects this proposal.	The Senate rejects this proposal.

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	pursuant to locally negotiated plans.		
– P-TECH	Would use \$5 million in reappropriated Performance Grant funding to support expansion of P-TECH, a program connecting high schools, colleges and employers	The Assembly accepts this proposal, with modification to allow funding of career and technical high schools.	The Senate accepts this proposal.
– Teacher Centers	The Governor proposes eliminating Teacher Center funding after 2013-14 school year.	The Assembly would reject the proposed cut in funding for Teacher Centers and continue support at the 2013-14 level of \$14.3 million.	The Senate would reject the proposed cut and increase funding to a total of \$20 million for the 2014-15 school years.
– Nonpublic School Aid	\$5.23 million increase in Nonpublic School Aid, plus \$4.5 million for Nonpublic School Safety Grants	The Assembly concurs with the Governor’s recommendations and proposes as additional \$6 million increase in Nonpublic School Aid, plus \$5 million for prior year claims for Comprehensive Attendance Policy programs	The Senate concurs with Governor’s proposals and would provide an additional \$38 million in Nonpublic School Aid
– Special Education Schools & Special Act School Districts	The Governor proposes funding for Chapter 853 schools, Special Act School Districts, and state-supported 4201 schools in accordance with current funding methodologies.	The Assembly proposes a 3% tuition increase for both 853 schools and Special Act School Districts for 2014-15 and 2016-17.	The Senate would provide additional \$20 million to fund a 3.8% increase for Chapter 853 schools, Special Act School Districts, and state-supported 4201 schools. The Senate would also provide for future tuition rate increases tied to
– Adult Education		The Assembly proposes a \$1 million increase for Adult Literacy Education	The Senate proposes a \$10 million increase for Adult Literacy Education
– Community Schools			The Senate proposes a \$1 million increase in funding for Community Schools.

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– Early College High Schools			The Senate proposes a \$2 million increase for Early College High Schools
– Bilingual Education Grants		The Assembly proposes a \$1 million increase for Bilingual Education.	
STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OPERATING BUDGET	The Governor proposes essentially flat funding.	The Assembly concurs with Governor’s proposed funding. The Assembly requires SED to utilize existing Race to the Top (RTTT) funds for expanded printing of test questions.	The Senate concurs with Governor’s proposed funding.
PROPERTY TAX FREEZE & CIRCUIT BREAKER	Governor proposes rebate checks to homeowners for first two years if district stays under cap. In second year, districts would be required to enter into shared-service/consolidation plan with other districts in BOCES with goal of achieving savings equivalent of 1% of combined tax levy in 2016-17, 2% in 2017-18, and 3% in 2018-19. The Governor would also phase in a circuit breaker, providing a credit in the state Personal Income Tax and would provide a renters credit to non-homeowners as well.	Assembly rejects property tax freeze altogether. Instead, the Assembly proposes to implement a more robust circuit breaker for those homeowners earning <\$200,000 whose property taxes are above a certain % of income based upon a sliding scale. A renters’ circuit breaker credit to non-homeowners is also included.	Instead of providing rebates to taxpayers, the Senate would provide funding directly to school districts and municipalities that adopt budgets within the tax cap. The Senate plan would provide \$400 million to schools in year 1, \$800 million in year 2. Shared service plans would be required thereafter, however continuation of current cost-saving measures will count. There is no bill language available to explain how this initiative would operate. Senate does not provide a circuit breaker or a renters’ credit for non-homeowners.
SMART SCHOOLS BOND ACT	The Governor proposes \$2 billion “Smart Schools Bond Act” to fund acquisition of instructional technology, high speed internet connectivity for schools and communities, and pre-k space construction; would be on ballot for voter approval in November.	The Assembly would add \$317 million to the bond act to expand participation to nonpublic schools, private 853 schools (for children with disabilities), Special Act School Districts and state-supported 4201 schools. It would also allow funds to be used to replace portable classroom units. The Assembly would allow bond act proceeds to support high speed	The Senate would consider the bond act with inclusion of water and sewer projects.

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		internet connectivity projects for schools, <i>not</i> communities.	
EDUCATION INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT	The Governor does not propose an education investment tax credit.	The Assembly does not propose an education investment tax credit.	The Senate advances language to authorize a tax credits for contributions made to public and private education institutions and scholarship funds. The tax credits would be \$150 million in 2014, growing to \$300 million by 2017.
– Reporting Patterns of Discrimination	Governor proposes to require reporting of patterns of discrimination to the Division of Human Rights (DHR), State Police and SED separately and to direct the Education Commissioner to commence termination actions against administrators who know or should know of patterns of discriminatory behavior and fail to report them. The Governor would also make school districts subject to the DHR.	The Assembly rejects the Governor’s proposal concerning required reporting, but would make school districts subject to DHR.	The Senate rejects the Governor’s proposals.
– Contracts for Excellence	The Governor would require all school districts currently in the Contracts for Excellence program to remain in the program unless all of the school buildings in the school district are reported as "In Good Standing" for purposes of the State accountability system.	The Assembly proposes to discontinue Contract for Excellence requirements for all districts.	The Senate proposes to limit application of Contract for Excellence requirements to New York City.
– School District Reorganization	The Governor proposes to allow consolidating school districts to defer or phase-in adjustments in tax rates over up to a 10-yearf period.	The Assembly concurs with the Governor’s proposal.	The Senate concurs with the governor’s proposal.
– Regional High Schools	The Governor does not propose	The Assembly does not propose	The Senate proposes to create regional high schools to encourage consolidation

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	authorization of regional high schools.	authorization of regional high schools.	of high school programs
– Aid Clawback Forgiveness	The Governor has not proposed clawback forgiveness	The Assembly proposes to authorize a 10-year payback of Building Aid penalty for Liverpool Central School	The Senate proposes forgiveness of Building Aid clawbacks in circumstances of final cost report submissions and omissions in Transportation Aid contracts which are remedied.
– BOCES Programs			The Senate proposes to extend BOCES leases to twenty years & extend law allowing BOCES to contract with out of state districts.
– Regional Rates and Reimbursement for Preschool Special Education Itinerant Teachers	The Governor proposes to set regional rates and fee-for-services reimbursement for preschool special education Itinerant Teachers.	The Assembly proposes to delay implementation of the Governor’s proposal to take effect in school year 2015-16.	The Senate rejects each of the Governor’s preschool special education mandate relief proposals
– Rate-setting for Preschool Special Education Itinerant Teacher Services in New York City	The Governor proposes to allow NYC to set its own rates for preschool special education itinerant teachers and select its own providers.	The Assembly rejects the Governor’s proposal.	The Senate rejects the Governor’s proposal.
– Special Education Waivers	The Governor proposes to allow school districts, BOCES, and nonpublic schools to apply for waivers from special education requirements.	The Assembly rejects this proposal.	The Senate accepts the Governor’s proposal.
– Use of Excess Employee Benefits Accrued Liability Reserve (EBALR) funds.	The Governor does not address this issue.	The Assembly proposes to extend law allowing districts to transfer EBALR account reserves for their own use.	The Senate proposes to extend law allowing districts to utilize EBALR account reserves to offset GEA.
– Internal Audit Function	The Governor does not address this issue.	The Assembly does not address this issue.	The Senate proposes to make internal

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			audit control function optional unless districts have prior accounting deficiencies.
– Advisory Committee on Online/Blended Learning	The Governor does not address this issue.	The Assembly does not address this issue.	The Senate proposes creating an advisory committee to recommend policy actions and local best practices to support the development of online and blended instruction.
– Charter Schools	The Governor proposes to unfreeze the tuition rates paid by school districts to charter schools.	<p>The Assembly proposes to allow school districts to pay the lesser of current charter school tuition rates or 2010-11.</p> <p>The Assembly proposes additional funding in charter transitional aid for districts with an oversaturation of charter schools.</p> <p>The Assembly proposes requiring charter schools to redistribute tuition proportionally to public school district upon close of the charter school.</p>	<p>The Senate proposes to increase NYC basic charter school tuition.</p> <p>The Senate proposes to prohibit charging of rent for charters using public school buildings.</p> <p>The Senate proposes to provide facilities and Building Aid to charter schools.</p> <p>The Senate proposes to require public schools pay charter schools an equal amount for providing pre-k services.</p> <p>The Senate proposes allowing NYC charter schools to choose a different entity for oversight and supervision.</p> <p>The Senate proposes to require consent from affected charter school to any significant change in a co-location agreement.</p>
– SED & Common Core	The Governor does not include education reform measures within his proposed budget, however his commissioned panel released recommendations on March 10, which should be taken as the Governor’s position on such matters.	The Assembly proposes requiring SED to provide additional professional development to teachers, requires use of existing RTTT funds for such activities	The Senate proposes to require SED to collaborate with schools and parents to better explain standards.

