

FY 2026 NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE BUDGET

PUBLIC PROTECTION AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT
ARTICLE VII LEGISLATION

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT

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MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT

A BUDGET BILL submitted by the Governor in
Accordance with Article VII of the Constitution

AN ACT to amend chapter 887 of the laws of 1983, amending the correction law relating to the psychological testing of candidates, in relation to the effectiveness thereof; to amend chapter 428 of the laws of 1999, amending the executive law and the criminal procedure law relating to expanding the geographic area of employment of certain police officers, in relation to extending the expiration of such chapter; to amend chapter 886 of the laws of 1972, amending the correction law and the penal law relating to prisoner furloughs in certain cases and the crime of absconding therefrom, in relation to the effectiveness thereof; to amend chapter 261 of the laws of 1987, amending chapters 50, 53 and 54 of the laws of 1987, the correction law, the penal law and other chapters and laws relating to correctional facilities, in relation to the effectiveness thereof; to amend chapter 339 of the laws of 1972, amending the correction law and the penal law relating to inmate work release, furlough and leave, in relation to the effectiveness thereof; to amend chapter 60 of the laws of 1994 relating to certain provisions which impact upon expenditure of certain appropriations made by chapter 50 of the laws of 1994 enacting the state operations budget, in relation to the effectiveness thereof; to amend chapter 55 of the laws of 1992, amending the tax law and other laws relating to taxes, surcharges, fees and funding, in relation to extending the expiration of certain provisions of such chapter; to amend chapter 907 of the laws of 1984,

amending the correction law, the New York city criminal court act and the executive law relating to prison and jail housing and alternatives to detention and incarceration programs, in relation to extending the expiration of certain provisions of such chapter; to amend chapter 166 of the laws of 1991, amending the tax law and other laws relating to taxes, in relation to extending the expiration of certain provisions of such chapter; to amend the vehicle and traffic law, in relation to extending the expiration of the mandatory surcharge and victim assistance fee; to amend chapter 713 of the laws of 1988, amending the vehicle and traffic law relating to the ignition interlock device program, in relation to extending the expiration thereof; to amend chapter 435 of the laws of 1997, amending the military law and other laws relating to various provisions, in relation to extending the expiration date of the merit provisions of the correction law and the penal law of such chapter; to amend chapter 412 of the laws of 1999, amending the civil practice law and rules and the court of claims act relating to prisoner litigation reform, in relation to extending the expiration of the inmate filing fee provisions of the civil practice law and rules and general filing fee provision and inmate property claims exhaustion requirement of the court of claims act of such chapter; to amend chapter 222 of the laws of 1994 constituting the family protection and domestic violence intervention act of 1994, in relation to extending the expiration of certain provisions of the criminal procedure law requiring the arrest of certain persons engaged in family violence; to amend chapter 505 of the laws of 1985, amending the criminal procedure law relating to the use of closed-circuit television and other protective measures for certain child

witnesses, in relation to extending the expiration of the provisions thereof; to amend chapter 3 of the laws of 1995, enacting the sentencing reform act of 1995, in relation to extending the expiration of certain provisions of such chapter; to amend chapter 689 of the laws of 1993 amending the criminal procedure law relating to electronic court appearance in certain counties, in relation to extending the expiration thereof; to amend chapter 688 of the laws of 2003, amending the executive law relating to enacting the interstate compact for adult offender supervision, in relation to the effectiveness thereof; to amend chapter 56 of the laws of 2009, amending the correction law relating to limiting the closing of certain correctional facilities, providing for the custody by the department of correctional services of inmates serving definite sentences, providing for custody of federal prisoners and requiring the closing of certain correctional facilities, in relation to the effectiveness of such chapter; to amend chapter 152 of the laws of 2001 amending the military law relating to military funds of the organized militia, in relation to the effectiveness thereof; to amend chapter 554 of the laws of 1986, amending the correction law and the penal law relating to providing for community treatment facilities and establishing the crime of absconding from the community treatment facility, in relation to the effectiveness thereof; and to amend chapter 55 of the laws of 2018, amending the criminal procedure law relating to the pre-criminal proceeding settlements in the City of New York, in relation to the effectiveness thereof (Part A); to amend the criminal procedure law, in relation to discovery reform (Part B); to amend the public officers law, in

relation to residency requirements for certain positions as a correction officer; to amend the retirement and social security law, in relation to mandatory retirement for certain members or officers of the state police; to amend the executive law, in relation to eligibility for appointment as a sworn member of the state police; and to amend the civil service law, in relation to the requirements for appointment of police officers (Part C); to amend the penal law, in relation to establishing the crime of domestic violence (Part D); to amend the correction law, in relation to merit time allowance and limited credit time allowance (Part E); to amend criminal procedure law, civil practice law and rules, general municipal law, the court of claims act, and the education law, in relation to eliminating the statute of limitations for sex trafficking cases (Part F); to amend the executive law, in relation to expanding support services for victims of financial abuse and homicide (Part G); to amend the executive law and the public health law, in relation to expanding protections and services to survivors of sexual assault (Part H); to amend the social services law, in relation to public assistance for survivors of gender-based violence; and to repeal subdivision four of section 349-a of the social services law relating thereto (Part I); to amend the state finance law and the executive law, in relation to a model gender-based violence and the workplace policy (Part J); to amend the general municipal law and the executive law, in relation to requiring municipal cybersecurity incident reporting and exempting such reports from freedom of information requirements (Part K); to amend the penal law, in relation to artificial intelligence-generated child sexual abuse material (Part L);

to amend the penal law, in relation to including the patronization of a person who is mentally disabled in the offense of sex trafficking (Part M); to amend the penal law, in relation to transit crimes and prohibition orders relating to such crimes (Part N); to amend the penal law, in relation to the expanding the definition of building for the purpose of the offense of criminal trespass and burglary (Part O); to amend the penal law, in relation to establishing the crime of aggravated transportation offense (Part P); to amend chapter 396 of the laws of 2010 amending the alcoholic beverage control law relating to liquidator's permits and temporary retail permits, in relation to the effectiveness thereof (Part Q); to amend the public authorities law, in relation to the bonding limit of the New York city transitional finance authority (Part R); to amend the real property tax law and the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the industrial and commercial abatement program (Part S); to amend the civil practice law and rules and the state finance law, in relation to the rate of interest to be paid on judgment and accrued claims (Part T); to amend the civil service law, in relation to reimbursement for medicare premium charges (Part U); to amend the civil service law, in relation to extending the waiver of certain state civil service examination fees; and to amend part EE of chapter 55 of the laws of 2023, amending the civil service law relating to waiving state civil service examination fees between July 1, 2023 and December 31, 2025, in relation to the effectiveness thereof (Part V); to amend the state finance law, in relation to providing for an alternate payment election for certain employees (Part W); to amend the state technology law, in

relation to cybersecurity awareness training for government employees (Part X); to amend chapter 60 of the laws of 2015, constituting the infrastructure investment act, in relation to construction manager as constructor contracts (Part Y); to amend the New York city public works investment act, in relation to authorizing the use of certain alternative project delivery methods (Part Z); to amend the workers' compensation law, in relation to medical providers entitled to render emergency care and treatment in cases of a workers' compensation injury (Part AA); to amend the workers' compensation law, in relation to specifying which providers are authorized to render certain medical care; and to repeal certain provisions of such law related thereto (Part BB); to amend the workers' compensation law, in relation to temporary payment of compensation for medical treatment and care (Part CC); to amend the workers' compensation law and the insurance law, in relation to payments for covered medical and/or hospital services for or on behalf of an injured employee when the claim is controverted (Part DD); and in relation to providing for the administration of certain funds and accounts related to the 2025-2026 budget, authorizing certain payments and transfers; to amend the state finance law, in relation to the administration of certain funds and accounts, in relation to the effectiveness thereof, and in relation to interest owed on outstanding balances of debt; to amend part XX of chapter 56 of the laws of 2024, amending the state finance law and other laws relating to providing for the administration of certain funds and accounts related to the 2023-2024 budget, in relation to the effectiveness thereof; authorizing the comptroller to transfer up

to \$25,000,000 from various state bond funds to the general debt service fund for the purposes of redeeming or defeasing outstanding state bonds; to amend the private housing finance law, in relation to housing program bonds and notes; to amend the public authorities law, in relation to the issuance of bonds and notes by the dedicated highway and bridge trust fund; to amend the public authorities law, in relation to the issuance of bonds and notes for city university facilities; to amend the public authorities law, in relation to the issuance of bonds for library construction projects; to amend the public authorities law, in relation to the issuance of bonds for state university educational facilities; to amend the public authorities law, in relation to the issuance of bonds and notes for locally sponsored community colleges; to amend chapter 392 of the laws of 1973, constituting the New York state medical care facilities finance agency act, in relation to the issuance of mental health services facilities improvement bonds and notes; to amend part K of chapter 81 of the laws of 2002, relating to providing for the administration of certain funds and accounts related to the 2002-2003 budget, in relation to the issuance of bonds and notes to finance capital costs related to homeland security; to amend chapter 174 of the laws of 1968 constituting the urban development corporation act, in relation to the issuance of bonds and notes for purposes of funding office of information technology services project costs; to amend chapter 329 of the laws of 1991, amending the state finance law and other laws relating to the establishment of the dedicated highway and bridge trust fund, in relation to the issuance of funds to the thruway authority; to

amend chapter 174 of the laws of 1968 constituting the urban development corporation act, in relation to the issuance of bonds and notes to fund costs for statewide equipment; to amend the public authorities law, in relation to the issuance of bonds for purposes of financing environmental infrastructure projects; to amend part D of chapter 389 of the laws of 1997, relating to the financing of the correctional facilities improvement fund and the youth facility improvement fund, in relation to the issuance of bonds and notes for the youth facilities improvement fund; to amend the public authorities law, in relation to the issuance of bonds and notes for the purpose of financing peace bridge projects and capital costs of state and local highways; to amend chapter 174 of the laws of 1968 constituting the urban development corporation act, in relation to the issuance of bonds for economic development initiatives; to amend part Y of chapter 61 of the laws of 2005, relating to providing for the administration of certain funds and accounts related to the 2005-2006 budget, in relation to the issuance of bonds and notes for the purpose of financing capital projects for the division of military and naval affairs and initiative of the state police; to amend the public authorities law, in relation to the issuance of bonds and notes for the purpose of financing the construction of the New York state agriculture and markets food laboratory; to amend the public authorities law, in relation to authorization for the issuance of bonds for the capital restructuring financing program, the health care facility transformation programs, and the essential health care provider program; to amend the public authorities law, in relation to the issuance of bonds or notes for the purpose

of assisting the metropolitan transportation authority in the financing of transportation facilities; to amend the public authorities law, in relation to bonds and notes for hazardous waste remediation; to amend part D of chapter 389 of the laws of 1997, relating to the financing of the correctional facilities improvement fund and the youth facility improvement fund, in relation to the issuance of certain bonds and notes; to amend the public authorities law, in relation to funds for the department of health and financing through the dormitory authority; to amend the public health law, in relation to the department of health income fund; to amend chapter 174 of the laws of 1968 constituting the urban development corporation act, in relation to the issuance of personal income tax revenue anticipation notes; to amend the state finance law, in relation to the issuance of bonds and notes for certain purposes; to amend the state finance law, in relation to refunding and redemption of bonds; to repeal certain provisions of the state finance law relating to the accident prevention course internet, and other technology pilot program fund, relating to the required contents of the budget and relating to the deposit of receipts derived from certain indirect cost assessments; and providing for the repeal of certain provisions upon expiration thereof (Part EE)

PURPOSE:

This bill contains provisions needed to implement the Public Protection and General Government portion of the FY 2026 Executive Budget.

This memorandum describes Parts A through EE of the bill which are described wholly within the parts listed below.

Part A – Extend Various Criminal Justice and Public Safety Programs That Would Otherwise Sunset

Purpose:

This bill would extend for two years various criminal justice programs and continue the existing formula for distribution of certain monies recovered by certain county district attorneys that would otherwise expire in 2025.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would extend the authorization of various sections of law to ensure the continuation of a host of criminal justice programs -- all of which have been extended multiple times.

Key programs and statutory provisions continued by this bill include: psychological testing of correction officer candidates; expanding the geographic area of employment of certain police officers; determinate sentencing; work release programs and furloughs for incarcerated individuals; the earned eligibility program; substance abuse treatment for incarcerated individuals; alternatives to incarceration; armory rent; the ignition interlock program for individuals convicted of alcohol-related violations; electronic court appearances; the adult interstate compact; mandatory arrest in cases of domestic violence; protective measures for child witnesses; and allowing county District Attorneys in New York City to retain a portion of recoveries before the filing of an accusatory instrument with the remaining amount distributed equally between the State and the City of New York.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget as it will ensure that the State continues to receive a share of such revenues.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part B – Streamline and Clarify Discovery Requirements

Purpose:

This bill would improve the discovery process to promote fairness, increase case processing efficiency, and reduce case dismissals.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

The discovery reforms that took effect in 2020 brought needed changes to the criminal justice system but also had unintended consequences. Comparing 2019, the year before the reforms took effect, with 2023, in New York City, the average time to process a murder case rose by 37%, there was an 179% increase in the number of felony cases in which the defendant was incarcerated pre-trial that took more than three years to process, and there was a 21% decline in the number of individuals charged with a felony discharged from custody. In addition, under the reforms, belated discovery challenges result in retroactive dismissals of the case on speedy trial grounds and speedy trial dismissals increased significantly in New York City, bringing the conviction rate from 51% down to 27%.

This bill would ensure that discovery errors are treated as discovery errors rather than a means to retroactively dismiss the case on speedy trial grounds. This bill would also clarify that information that requires a subpoena to obtain is not necessary for certifying discovery compliance, which will allow prosecutors to certify once they have disclosed all relevant materials in their actual possession. It also expands the scope of automatic redaction to include additional sensitive details. Furthermore, the bill reduces the required notice period before a defendant's statements can be presented to a grand jury from 48 hours to 24 hours, addressing challenges faced by counties without five-day grand juries. These reforms aim to ensure procedural fairness, streamline case processing, and safeguard sensitive information.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to enhance trust and confidence in the criminal justice system.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately and shall apply to all criminal proceedings initiated on or before such date.

Part C – Eliminate Outdated Barriers in Public Safety Recruitment

Purpose:

This bill would amend various sections of law to change outdated standards that exacerbate staffing shortages and limit the ability of certain state and local public safety agencies to recruit quality candidates. These outdated standards include residency requirements for state correction officers, the maximum hiring age for municipal and state police officers, and the mandatory retirement age for State Police members.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would amend the Public Officers Law to remove the requirement that a correction officer employed at a state correctional facility be a resident of the State. The bill would also amend the Executive and Retirement and Social Security Laws to abolish the 35-year-old maximum hiring age restriction and increase the mandatory retirement age from 60 to 63 for sworn members of the State Police.

In addition, this bill would modify the Civil Service Law by removing mandatory maximum age limits for any county, city, town, village, housing authority, police district, or Department of Environmental Conservation police officer.

Given current staffing shortages, it is critical to provide more flexibility to state and local public safety entities for recruitment. These changes will help ensure there is a broader and more diverse pool of applicants to draw from for such positions.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget as it will augment recruiting efforts and help address staffing shortages in critical public safety occupations at the State and local level.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect September 1, 2025

Part D – Dispossess Domestic Violence Abusers of Firearms

Purpose:

This bill would establish Domestic Violence as a Class A misdemeanor and apply to certain crimes committed against a family or household member.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would amend the Penal Law to establish Domestic Violence as a Class A misdemeanor for the purpose of ensuring convicted domestic violence offenders are properly entered into the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System. This would prevent convicted abusers from evading firearm restrictions.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget as it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to support survivors of domestic violence.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 180 days after it becomes law.

Part E – Reduce Reoffending Through Innovative Justice Initiatives

Purpose:

This bill would reduce reoffending through enhancing positive incentive programs.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would enhance positive incentive programs by allowing the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) discretionary authority to add programs eligible for Merit Time and Limited Credit Time Allowance.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it is consistent with the Governor's previous efforts to improve incarcerated individuals' reentry process and reduce recidivism.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 120 days after it becomes law.

Part F – Eliminate the Statute of Limitations for Sex Trafficking Cases

Purpose:

This bill would eliminate the statute of limitations in both criminal and civil sex trafficking cases.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Instead of aligning with the expanded statutes of limitation for sex crimes, trafficking crimes are currently subject to the same statutes of limitation for other sex felonies. This bill would amend the Criminal Procedure Law, Civil Practice Law and Rules, General Municipal Law, the Court of Claims Act, and the Education Law to expand the criminal and civil statute of limitations for sex trafficking and sex trafficking of a child to align with the corresponding statutes of limitation for sex crimes.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to expand New York's response to sex trafficking.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately and apply to criminal and civil acts or omissions occurring on or after that date as well as prior criminal and civil acts or omissions where the statute of limitations has not yet expired.

Part G – Expand Victim Support Services

Purpose:

This bill would expand support services for victims of financial abuse and homicide.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

New York’s current victim services program provides critical support but has gaps in addressing financial abuse of older and disabled adults and meeting the needs of homicide victims’ families. Existing limits on compensation, outdated reimbursement caps, and restrictive eligibility criteria hinder effective support for vulnerable populations. To address these issues, this bill would increase compensation for scam victims, simplify the definition of disabled victim, raise funeral reimbursement caps, expand crime scene cleanup coverage, and remove barriers like the consideration of contributory conduct.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor’s comprehensive agenda to protect vulnerable populations. The FY 2026 Executive Budget includes \$3.8 million to implement this legislation.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 180 days after it becomes law.

Part H – Expand Protections and Services to Victims of Sexual Assault

Purpose:

This bill would expand protections and improve after care for sexual assault survivors.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

The Office of Victim Services (OVS) has protections in place to provide after care for sexual assault survivors, which include reimbursing providers for forensic rape exams and HIV treatment. These reimbursement rates have proven to be low and limiting, resulting in additional barriers for survivors receiving necessary treatment. To further protect sexual assault survivors, this bill would raise the reimbursement rates to

healthcare providers for the cost of forensic exams and courses of anti-HIV drug treatment.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor’s comprehensive agenda to support survivors of sexual assault. The FY 2026 Executive Budget includes \$3.3 million to implement this legislation.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 270 days after it becomes law.

Part I – Improve Access to Public Assistance for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence

Purpose:

This bill would eliminate barriers that prevent survivors of gender-based violence from accessing public assistance by allowing survivors to self-attest that complying with eligibility rules would endanger them or their children.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Currently, survivors of gender-based violence face barriers when applying for public assistance, as certain eligibility requirements can increase their risk of harm. The existing screening process relies on districts assessing survivors’ credibility. This bill amends the Social Services Law by removing the credibility assessment for applicants who indicate safety concerns and allows a self-attestation of being a victim of domestic violence. The bill also clarifies the definition of “domestic violence advocacy groups.”

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor’s comprehensive agenda to support survivors of gender-based violence.

The FY 2026 Executive Budget provides \$175,000 each to the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV) and the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) to implement this legislation.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 270 days after enactment.

Part J – Create Safer Workplaces for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence

Purpose:

This bill would strengthen and expand gender-based violence workplace policies across New York State agencies and vendors.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would amend State Finance and Executive Law to codify Executive Order 17, requiring all New York State agencies and authorities to adopt workplace policies on gender-based violence, while also extending these requirements to state vendors and contractors.

The Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV) would be required to develop and publish a model workplace policy on gender-based violence for State agencies and vendors to use to comply with these provisions.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to support survivors of gender-based violence. The FY 2026 Executive Budget provides \$200,000 to OPDV to implement this legislation.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 180 days after enactment of the Budget.

Part K – Mandate Reporting of Local Government Cyber Incidents

Purpose:

This bill would enhance the State's ability to monitor and react to cyber threats by requiring localities to report cyber incidents to the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES).

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would require all municipalities to report cybersecurity incidents and, when applicable, any demand of ransom payment. Municipalities would have 72 hours after the local government believes a cybersecurity incident has occurred to notify DHSES.

All records related to ransom payments would be required to be made available to DHSES within 24 hours of the payment. A written report detailing the circumstances of the payment made to cyber criminals, including any steps made to find alternatives to payment, would be required to be submitted to DHSES within 30 days of the payment.

The bill would also authorize DHSES to work with other appropriate state and federal law enforcement agencies to share information to mitigate cybersecurity threats.

By requiring the reporting of incidents and payments made to cyber criminals, the State can better respond to threats and safeguard critical infrastructure. Improving the State's situational awareness of statewide cyber incident activity will create a comprehensive threat picture and protect all levels of government services.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it will enhance cybersecurity across New York State.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 30 days after it becomes law.

Part L – Outlaw Artificial Intelligence-Generated Child Sexual Abuse Material

Purpose:

This bill would expand the scope of child pornography offenses to include artificial intelligence-generated child sexual abuse materials.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would amend the Penal Law to include performances created or altered by digitization as offenses under Promoting an Obscene Sexual Performance by a Child, a Class D felony; Possessing an Obscene Sexual Performance by a Child, a Class E felony; Promoting a Sexual Performance by a Child, a Class D felony; and Possessing a Sexual Performance by a Child, a Class E felony.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget as it aims to modernize the law to address advancements in technology and strengthen protections for minors against sexual exploitation.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 60 days after it become law.

Part M – Protecting Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities against Trafficking

Purpose:

This bill would add protections against trafficking for individuals with intellectual disabilities.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would amend the Penal Law to establish that a person is guilty of sex trafficking, a class B felony, if such person intentionally advances or profits from the prostitution of someone with an intellectual disability.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to expand New York's response to sex trafficking.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 30 days after the enactment of the Budget.

Part N – Enhance the Transit Ban

Purpose:

This bill would enhance the ability of judges to ban certain criminals from using or entering the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) system.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would expand the power of judges to ban criminals guilty of assault against an MTA passenger, employee, or contractor from entering or using the MTA's system and facilities. The bill would also make amendments to clarify the circumstances in which a sentencing court can order a person banned from the MTA system.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it would provide additional safety to employees and customers of the MTA and allow the Authority to operate more effectively.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part O – Expand Definitions of Criminal Trespass and Burglary Statute to Add

Transportation Facilities

Purpose:

This bill would amend Article 140 of the Penal Law to allow charges of criminal trespass and burglary for incidents involving a structure or vehicle used for the business of transporting people.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would further deter crime in transit systems by expanding the burglary and criminal trespass definitions of Penal Law to include structures and vehicles used for the business of transporting people.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it would further deter crime and allow transportation providers to operate more effectively.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part P – Aggravated Transportation Offense

Purpose:

This bill would create a new offense that ensures repeat offenders of specified offenses within the Metropolitan Transportation Authority system can be charged with a more serious offense.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would create the offense of Aggravated Transportation Offense, and categorize it as a class C felony, for those who repeat specified offenses within five years.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because further deterring crimes will increase employee safety and allow the affected agencies to operate more effectively.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 30 days after enactment.

Part Q – Extend Authorization for Temporary Retail Permits

Purpose:

This bill would extend a provision in section 97-a of the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Law that allows the State Liquor Authority (SLA) to issue temporary permits to certain retail applicants while they await a full review of their license applications. This section is set to lapse on October 12, 2025. This proposal would extend the lapse date to October 12, 2026. This section has been extended annually since 2011.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would extend the authority of the SLA to issue temporary permits to retail applicants by one year. The Authority's ability to issue temporary permits while license applications await review provides a critical financial bridge for thousands of businesses per year, which are able to begin alcoholic beverage sales prior to the full review of their application.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget as it would allow SLA to continue to issue temporary retail permits.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part R – Increase the Bonding Limit for the New York City Transitional Finance Authority

Purpose:

This bill would increase the current New York City Transitional Finance Authority (TFA) bond limit to enable New York City to issue additional bonds in support of its capital program.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would increase the TFA's bond limit from the current limit of \$27.5 billion to \$30.5 billion beginning July 1, 2025.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget in order to ensure sufficient financing availability for New York City's capital program.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part S – Amend the New York City Industrial and Commercial Abatement Program

Purpose:

This bill would modify the existing New York City Industrial and Commercial Abatement Program ICAP program to better align with the City's decarbonization and economic goals.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would remove parking facilities as potential recipients of program benefits, designate Governor's Island as a special commercial abatement area, and decouple the ICAP program from the energy rates demand curve reset period.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to ensure that New York City's tax expenditures and abatements for the ICAP program achieve intended outcomes.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part T – Market-Based Interest Rate on Court Judgments

Purpose:

This bill would permit a variable market-based, rather than fixed, interest rate to be assessed on court judgments and accrued claims, resulting in lower state taxpayer costs and relief to local governments.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

The variable market-based interest rate is based on the weekly average one-year constant maturity Treasury yield, which is the same rate permitted for civil money judgments recovered in federal district court.

Currently, the interest rate is established at 9 percent per year on judgments and accrued claims. This fixed rate was increased to the current level in the early 1980s at a time when the prevailing interest rates exceeded 12 percent. The intent of the legislation

was to provide claimants with a reasonably equitable interest rate on judgments and claims while mitigating the fiscal impact on taxpayers. The economic climate has changed since then and with current interest rates much lower, shifting to a prevailing market rate will help ensure that neither side in a lawsuit will be disadvantaged by an interest rate that is above or below what otherwise could be earned while cases are being adjudicated.

The bill would amend section 5004 of the Civil Practice Laws and Rules to provide for the use of the weekly average one-year constant maturity Treasury yield in calculating interest on court judgments and accrued claims. This rate would not apply to provisions of the state tax law setting forth interest rates or to judgments arising from consumer debt, which are subject to an interest rate of two percent per year. Similarly, the bill would amend section 16 of State Finance Law to provide for the use of the weekly average one-year constant maturity Treasury yield in calculating interest on all court judgments and accrued claims against the State, and would likewise not apply to provisions of the Tax Law which may provide for annual rates of interest on judgements or accrued claims.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it would reduce the amount of interest paid by the State on court judgements and accrued claims by approximately \$2.5 million annually. Additionally, passage of this bill would provide fiscal relief to local governments and businesses.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately and shall be deemed to have been in full force and effect on and after April 1, 2025.

Part U – Cease reimbursement of the Medicare Income Related Monthly Adjustment Amounts (IRMAA) to high-income retirees and their dependents and provide a premium refund to certain enrollees in the New York State Health Insurance Program (NYSHIP)

Purpose:

This bill would eliminate the State’s reimbursement of the Income Related Monthly Adjustment Amounts (IRMAA) to high-income State retirees and their dependents enrolled in NYSHIP and provide an annual premium refund to certain state retirees.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Under current law, the State provides for the reimbursement of the Medicare Part B premium for eligible state retirees and their dependents enrolled in NYSHIP. In 2007, a federal law implemented IRMAA, requiring higher-income enrollees to pay more into

Medicare to reduce federal Medicare expenses. Since the federal law's enactment, the State has been reimbursing these higher income retirees both the Standard Medicare premium and the IRMAA premium.

This bill would amend Civil Service Law to clarify the law's original intent in only providing for the reimbursement of the Standard Medicare premium. In addition, the bill would further clarify that there shall be no reimbursement of the IRMAA premium.

Furthermore, this bill would provide an annual health insurance premium refund to state retirees who retired on or after January 1, 1983, but prior to January 1, 2012, and state retirees who retired on or after January 1, 2012, from a title allocated or equated to a salary grade nine or below, beginning December 1, 2026. On that date, the refund amount will be 50 percent of the reimbursement paid to state retirees for 2024 IRMAA premiums divided by the number of eligible state retirees and would be subject to an annual increase based on inflation each year thereafter.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it reduces the State's NYSHIP costs by \$12.3 million in FY 2026 and \$12.9 million in FY 2027.

Effective Date:

This bill will take effect immediately and shall apply on January 1, 2025, for the IRMAA premiums incurred on or after January 1, 2025.

Part V – Extend the Waiver of Civil Service Examination Fees

Purpose:

This bill would amend Civil Service Law to provide for an additional six-month extension for waiving civil service exam fees, removing a financial barrier for individuals taking examinations.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

The FY 2024 Enacted Budget implemented a temporary waiver for all exam fees to address the recruitment challenges faced by the State. This waiver is set to expire on December 31, 2025. This bill would provide a six-month extension of the exam fee waiver through June 30, 2026. This program, along with the NY HELPS program, has successfully eliminated barriers to entering public service. The FY 2026 Executive Budget seeks to continue this success.

Budget Implications:

This bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget as it supports the State's effort to address recruitment challenges faced by state and local employers. Eliminating exam fees through June 30, 2026, would have an estimated fiscal impact of \$1.25 million.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part W – Establish an Optional Payment for Newly Hired State Employees

Purpose:

This bill would amend the State Finance Law to establish an optional payment available to newly hired state employees.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

If enacted, an optional payment will be available to employees upon hire, which is necessary due to the current lag payroll policy that the State has in place. This payment is intended to increase the State's competitiveness in hiring and improve recruitment within the State workforce.

This proposal would amend State Finance Law to establish an optional payment for newly hired state employees, subject to agreement with labor unions representing executive branch employees, and the election of the judiciary and legislature for employees under their respective purview.

Such payment is intended to replicate an employee's wage and would be issued prior to their normally scheduled paycheck under the lag payroll process. The institution of this payment would improve the State's recruitment of new employees and alleviate issues that arise from the lag payroll system. This payment would be recouped over the employee's first 14 pay periods.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it will assist with the recruitment of the State's workforce.

Effective Date:

This act shall take effect July 1, 2025; however, the optional payment shall be effective July 1, 2026.

Part X – Require Cybersecurity Awareness Training

Purpose:

This bill would require employees of the State and local governments that use technology as a part of their official job duties to take annual cybersecurity awareness trainings.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would amend State Technology Law by adding section 103-e to require employees of the State and local governments that use technology as a part of their official job duties to take annual cybersecurity awareness trainings.

Cybersecurity is an evolving threat to the State. Requiring awareness trainings will reduce this risk by equipping employees with the necessary knowledge to recognize these threats.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it will ensure that State and local governments workforces have an updated awareness of cybersecurity, therefore reducing risk to the state and local governments.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately. Employees will be required to start trainings January 1, 2026.

Part Y – Infrastructure Investment Act Expansion

Purpose:

This bill would allow authorized State entities to utilize Construction Manager as Constructor (CMAC) as an alternative project delivery method, and expand the authority to pre-qualify vendors to State agencies.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would allow authorized State entities to use CMAC as an alternative project delivery method for state construction projects. This bill defines CMAC as a contract where the construction manager is retained by the owner during the design phase, and is responsible for collaboratively working with the owner's separately retained design firm. In addition to developing a proposed guaranteed maximum price for the owner, the construction manager is responsible for the services rendered by the general contractor during construction for the agreed compensation. The construction manager assumes

responsibility for the overall duration of the project and costs above the guaranteed maximum price. Additionally, this bill adds the State University of New York and City University Construction Fund to the list of authorized state entities that can utilize alternative project delivery methods.

Lastly, the bill would expand the authority to pre-qualify vendors to state agencies to streamline the procurement process, and require authorized state entities to annually publish in a newspaper, or the NYS Contract Reporter, an advertisement requesting prospective contractors to submit qualification statements.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget, because it provides greater efficiency to the procurement process.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part Z – New York City Public Works Investment Act Expansion

Purpose:

This bill amends the New York City (NYC) Public Works Investment Act to allow authorized entities to utilize alternative project delivery methods.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Lengthy procurement processes have resulted in significant project delays throughout NYC. This amendment will reduce delays for capital projects in NYC by expanding the allowable project delivery methods. This expansion includes increasing the number of authorized entities to include various authorities and departments within NYC to permit a streamlined procurement process. Further, the amendment will also expand flexible project delivery methods to include one-step design-build and construction manager build. This modification will allow NYC-authorized entities to engage in one-step design build contracts for initiatives outside of water or sewer infrastructure, coastal projects, construction, or renovation of a cultural institution or public library.

Alternative delivery tools have been utilized in the past, most recently during the COVID-19 emergency. With the authorization of alternative methods, NYC was able to deliver public infrastructure projects faster and within projected capital budgets.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it provides greater efficiency to New York City's procurement process.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part AA – Allow medical and surgical residents and fellows in academic training programs to treat workers' compensation patients.

Purpose:

This bill would amend section 13-b of the Workers' Compensation Law to allow medical and surgical residents and fellows, who are currently in academic training programs, to treat workers' compensation patients.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This proposal would allow billing for clinical services rendered by residents and fellows if they are being supervised in a way that is consistent with state and federal rules.

Currently, Workers' Compensation Law only allows licensed physicians who have completed their residency or fellowship to treat patients covered by workers' compensation. The board-authorized attending physician and their training institution cannot bill for time residents or fellows spend with the patient without the attending physician, and can only bill for time the authorized attending physician spends with workers' compensation patients. This would increase the number of providers able to treat workers' compensation cases.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it will help increase the number of providers of workers' compensation patients and ensure services are provided to the State's residents.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part BB – Workers' Compensation - Universal Authorization

Purpose:

This bill would amend sections of Workers' Compensation Law to allow any licensed medical provider, in good standing, to treat workers' compensation patients.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This proposal would amend and repeal certain sections of the Workers' Compensation Law, to allow any licensed acupuncturist, chiropractor, nurse practitioner, occupational therapist, physical therapist, physician, physician assistant, podiatrist, psychologist, or social worker to treat workers' compensation patients, unless that provider is on the exclusion list. The exclusion list would include providers who are currently disqualified from rendering care or performing independent medical examinations and will be published and maintained by the Board.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it is essential for enhancing New York's appeal to medical providers and helping to ensure services are provided to the State's residents.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on January 1, 2027.

Part CC – Payment of Workers' Compensation Medical Bills Without Accepting Liability

Purpose:

This bill would amend section 21-a of Workers' Compensation Law to allow payers to pay medical bills without accepting liability for the workers' compensation claim for one year.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Currently, section 21-a of Workers' Compensation Law permits payers to pay compensation and prescription benefits without accepting liability for up to one year, but this authorization does not apply to medical bills. This proposal would allow workers' compensation payers to pay for medical treatment and care, in addition to compensation payments and prescribed medicine, without accepting liability for one year.

Since most workers' compensation claims do not have compensable lost time, allowing payers to pay for the costs of medical treatment and care while reserving their rights to dispute the claim later, upon notice to the injured worker, would reduce the friction of unnecessary claim denials and litigation, and would provide transparency and swift payment for necessary medical treatment to the injured worker.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it ensures the efficient operation of the Workers' Compensation system.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on January 1, 2027.

Part DD – Codify the Department of Financial Services Workers' Compensation Treatment Opinion

Purpose:

This bill would amend section 13 of Workers' Compensation Law and create a new section 3224-e of Insurance Law to require health insurers and health benefits plans to pay for treatment when workers' compensation treatment is being contested or denied.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This proposal would codify the New York State Department of Financial Services (DFS) Opinion No. 06-12-09. This opinion concluded that, when an accident and health insurance policy excludes coverage for benefits provided under the Workers' Compensation Law, the private health insurance carrier should pay the claim unless benefits under the Workers' Compensation Law are actually provided. If it is later determined that the coverage provided by the health insurance carrier should have been the responsibility of the workers' compensation insurance carrier, the health insurance carrier can obtain reimbursements from the workers' compensation carrier through the Health Insurance Matching Program, codified in Workers' Compensation Law.

Codification of this opinion will enable DFS and the Workers' Compensation Board to enforce these provisions when carriers do not pay.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2026 Executive Budget because it will assist DFS and the Workers' Compensation Board in securing payment of claims through the Health Insurance Matching Program.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on January 1, 2026, and will apply to all policies and contracts issued or renewed after that date.

Part EE – Authorization for transfers, temporary loans, and amendments to miscellaneous capital/debt provisions, including bond caps

Purpose:

This bill would provide the statutory authorization necessary for the administration of funds and accounts included in the fiscal year 2025-26 Executive Budget and propose certain modifications to improve the State's General Fund position in the upcoming fiscal year. Specifically, it would: (1) authorize temporary loans and the deposits of certain revenues to specific funds and accounts, (2) authorize the transfers and deposits of funds to and across various accounts, and (3) modify various debt and bond provisions necessary to implement the budget.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill is necessary to execute a balanced Financial Plan in accordance with the 2025-26 Executive Budget. Similar legislation is enacted annually to authorize the transfer of funds budgeted in the Financial Plan (that do not have permanent statutory authorization) and to provide for other transactions necessary to effectuate the provisions of the budget. The bill includes the following provisions:

- Section 1 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller to make temporary loans to specific State funds and accounts during fiscal year 2025-26.
- Section 2 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller to make temporary loans to accounts within specific Federal funds during fiscal year 2025-26.
- Sections 3 and 4 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller to make transfers between designated funds and accounts.
- Section 5 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller to deposit funds into the Banking Services Account.
- Section 6 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the request of the Director of DoB and upon consultation with the SUNY Chancellor, to transfer up to \$16 million to the General Fund for debt service costs related to capital project costs for the NY-SUNY 2020 Challenge Grant program at the University at Buffalo.
- Section 7 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the request of the Director of DoB and upon consultation with the SUNY Chancellor, to transfer up to \$6.5 million to the General Fund for debt service costs related to capital project costs for the NY-SUNY 2020 Challenge Grant program at the University at Albany.
- Section 8 of this bill would authorize the SUNY Chancellor to transfer the estimated tuition revenue balances from the State University Collection Fund to the State University Fund, State University General Revenue Offset Account.
- Section 8-a of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the request of the director of DoB, to transfer up to \$100 million from the General Fund to the State

University Income Fund, State University General Revenue Offset Account and/or state university income fund, state university hospitals income reimbursable account, during the period of July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026.

- Section 9 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the request of the Director of DoB, to transfer up to \$1.5 billion from the General Fund to the State University Income Fund, State University General Revenue Offset Account, during the period of July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026.
- Section 10 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the request of the Director of DoB, to transfer up to \$55.8 million from the General Fund to the State University Income Fund, State University General Revenue Offset Account, during the period of July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026.
- Section 11 of this bill would authorize the SUNY Chancellor, at the request of the director of DoB, to transfer up to \$25 million from any SUNY special revenue fund to the state university of New York green energy loan fund, during the period of July 1 through June 30, annually.
- Section 12 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller to transfer up to \$55 million from the State University Income Fund, State University Hospitals Income Reimbursable and Long Island Veterans' Home accounts, to the State University Capital Projects Fund.
- Section 13 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, after consultation with the SUNY Chancellor, to transfer monies in the first instance from the State University Collection fund to the State University Income Fund, State University Hospitals Income Reimbursable Account, in the event that insufficient funds are available to permit the full transfer of moneys authorized for transfer from the State University Income Fund, Income Reimbursable Account to the General Fund for SUNY Hospitals' debt service.
- Section 14 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the direction of the Director of DoB and the SUNY Chancellor, to transfer up to \$125 million between the State University Dormitory Income Fund and the State University Residence Hall Rehabilitation Fund.
- Section 15 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the request of the Director of DoB, to transfer up to \$1 billion from the unencumbered balance of any Special Revenue Fund or Account, Agency Fund or Account, Internal Services Fund or Account, or Enterprise Fund or Account, or any combination thereof (excluding Federal funds, or any fund in which the eligibility for Federal benefits would be impacted), to the General Fund.
- Section 16 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the request of the Director of DoB, to transfer up to \$100 million from any non-general fund or

account, or combination thereof (excluding funds in which the eligibility for Federal benefits would be impacted), to the Technology Financing Account, the Miscellaneous Capital Projects Fund, the Federal Capital Projects Account, the Information Technology Capital Financing Account, or the centralized technology services account for the consolidation of costs related to technology services.

- Section 17 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the request of the Director of DoB, to transfer up to \$400 million from any non-general fund or account, or combination thereof (excluding funds in which the eligibility for Federal benefits would be impacted), to the General Fund as reimbursement for costs related to technology services.
- Section 18 of this bill would authorize the transfer of up to \$10 million from the New York State Power Authority to the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund, after April 1, 2025.
- Section 19 of this bill would authorize the transfer of up to \$25 million from the New York State Power Authority to the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund, after April 1, 2025.
- Section 20 of this bill would authorize the transfer of up to \$913 thousand from the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority to the credit of the General Fund, on or before March 31, 2026.
- Section 21 of this bill would authorize the transfer of up to \$5 million from the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority to the credit of the Environmental Protection Fund, on or before March 31, 2026.
- Section 22 of this bill would make permanent section 23 of part XX of chapter 56 of the laws of 2024.
- Section 23 of this bill would amend State Finance Law (SFL) §97-rrr to allow the State Comptroller to deposit up to \$1.4 billion into the School Tax Relief Fund.
- Section 24 of this bill would make permanent the authorization to transfer monies to and from the General Fund and Dedicated Infrastructure Investment Fund.
- Section 25 of this bill would repeal subdivision 2 of section 8-b of State Finance Law.
- Section 26 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the request of the Director of DoB, to transfer designated special revenue fund balances to the capital projects fund for the purpose of reimbursement to that fund for expenses related to the maintenance and preservation of State assets.
- Section 27 of this bill would repeal section 89-g of State Finance Law.

- Section 28 of this bill would amend section 22 of State Finance Law to change the requirements for Generally Accepted Accounting Principles basis reporting in the Executive and Executive Amendment budgets.
- Section 29 of this bill would amend Subparagraph (vi) of paragraph (d) of subdivision 3 of section 22-c of the State Finance Law to revise references to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles reporting requirements contained in section 22 of SFL.
- Section 30 of this bill would amend subdivision 3 and 4 of section 23 of State Finance Law to revise references to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles reporting requirements contained in section 22 of SFL.
- Section 31 of this bill would update the SUNY and CUNY transfer authorization for the refinanced NYPA projects.
- Section 32 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller to transfer up to \$25 million from various state bond funds to the general debt service fund for the purposes of retiring outstanding state bonds.
- Section 33 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing housing capital programs from \$14.526 billion to \$16.506 billion and convert the Housing Capital Programs bond cap from a gross to net bond cap. Net caps apply to bonds issued to fund capital projects, but excludes cost of issuance and other related expenses, whereas gross caps include those fees. The majority of bond caps are net caps, and this would allow all caps to be increased in identical amounts to new capital appropriations.
- Section 34 of this bill would increase the bond cap for dedicated highway and bridge trust projects from \$21.458 billion to \$22.309 billion.
- Section 35 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing CUNY educational facilities from \$11.763 billion to \$12.215 billion and convert the CUNY Educational Facilities bond cap from a gross to net bond cap.
- Section 36 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing library facilities from \$411 million to \$445 million.
- Section 37 of this bill would increase the bond cap for SUNY Educational Facilities from \$18.988 billion to \$20.538 billion and convert the SUNY Educational Facilities bond cap from a gross to net bond cap.
- Section 38 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing SUNY community colleges from \$1.365 billion to \$1.496 billion.

- Section 39 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing mental health services facilities from \$12.922 billion to \$13.640 billion and convert the Mental Health Facilities bond cap from a gross to net bond cap.
- Section 40 of this bill would increase the bond cap for homeland security and training facilities from \$522.5 million to \$550.5 million and increase the bond cap for financing improvements to State office buildings and other facilities from \$1.855 billion to \$2.168 billion.
- Section 41 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing the Office of Information and Technology from \$1.743 billion to \$1.873 billion.
- Section 42 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing the consolidated highway improvement program from \$14.845 billion to \$15.722 billion and convert the Consolidated Highway Improvement Program bond cap from a gross to net bond cap.
- Section 43 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing the acquisition of equipment from \$593 million to \$693 million.
- Section 44 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing environmental infrastructure projects from \$10.867 billion to \$13.219 billion.
- Section 45 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing youth facilities from \$1.067 billion to \$1.218 billion and convert the Youth Facilities bond cap from a gross to net bond cap.
- Section 46 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing transportation initiatives from \$15.241 billion to \$17.004 billion.
- Section 47 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing economic development initiatives from \$20.878 billion to \$22.850 billion.
- Section 48 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing public protection facilities in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs from \$297 million to \$397 million.
- Section 49 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing special education and other education facilities from \$396.898 million to \$440.397 million.
- Section 50 of this bill would increase the bond cap for Food Lab from \$41.060 million to \$41.175 million.
- Section 51 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing capital restructuring programs from \$5.153 billion to \$6.168 billion.

- Section 52 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing MTA transportation facilities from \$12.516 billion to \$15.516 billion.
- Section 53 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing division of state police facilities from \$538.100 million to \$550.100 million.
- Section 54 of this bill would increase the bond cap for Hazardous Waste Remediation from \$2.200 billion to \$3.450 billion.
- Section 55 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing correctional facilities from \$10.299 billion to \$11.117 billion and convert the Prison Facilities bond cap from a gross to net bond cap.
- Sections 56 and 57 of this bill would remove the Roswell Park Cancer Institute (RPCI) revenues from the Health Income Fund, following the expected defeasance of DASNY Department of Health (DOH) Revenue Bonds in FY 2026.
- Section 58 of this bill makes permanent the authorization to issue notes up to \$3 billion in a fiscal year, to be repaid within the same fiscal year. DoB does not expect to issue notes at this time, but this proposal provides greater flexibility and security if the State faced a sudden, unexpected revenue shortfall.
- Section 59 of this bill makes permanent the authorization for any authorized issuer of Personal Income Tax (PIT) bonds to issue PIT bonds for state capital works and purposes that would otherwise be restricted to a singular issuer. This section also expands the authorized PIT bond issuers to include the New York state housing finance agency and the New York state environmental facilities corporation and makes this authorization permanent.
- Section 60 of this bill allows the Comptroller to redeem bonds above three percent par value.

All of the sections of this bill would become permanent upon enactment except for sections one through eight and sections thirteen through twenty-one, which are subject to expiration on March 31, 2026, and eight-a through twelve, which are subject to expiration on June 30, 2026.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the 2025-26 Executive Budget, including the transfer of funds budgeted in the financial plan and the provision of temporary loans from the State Treasury for cash flow purposes. This bill is also necessary to reimburse projected Capital Projects Fund spending with the proceeds of bonds sold by public authorities, to ensure the continued borrowing necessary for certain State-supported debt issuances to implement the budget, and to permit the State to carry out basic administrative functions.

Effective Date:

This bill takes effect April 1, 2025.

The provisions of this act shall take effect immediately, provided, however, that the applicable effective date of each part of this act shall be as specifically set forth in the last section of such part.