

FY 2027 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 268 of the laws of 1996 amending the education law and the state finance law relating to providing a recruitment incentive and retention program for certain active members of the New York army national guard, New York air national guard, and New York naval militia, in relation to making such chapter permanent (Part A); to amend the tax law, in relation to extending the suspension of the subsidy to state emergency services revolving loan fund from the public safety communications surcharge (Part B); to amend the penal law and the criminal procedure law, in relation to convertible pistols and three-dimensional printed guns (Subpart A); and to amend the executive law and the general business law, in relation to firearm prevention technology requirements for three-dimensional printers (Subpart B)(Part C); to amend the penal law and the executive law, in relation to establishing a comprehensive drone plan (Part D); to amend the public health law, in relation to sexual offense evidence collection kit procedures (Part E); to amend the penal law, in relation to fraud offenses (Part F); to amend the executive law and the state finance law, in relation to the motor vehicle theft and insurance fraud prevention board (Part G); to amend the criminal procedure law and the family court act, in relation to extending orders of protection (Part H); to amend the criminal procedure law, in relation to grand jury procedure (Part I); to amend the executive law, in relation to authorities and responsibilities during disaster emergencies and in relation to establishing the international emergency management assistance compact (Part J); to amend the penal law, in relation to certain crimes of interference with health care services or religious worship (Part K); to amend the civil rights law, in relation to establishing the sensitive location protection

act (Part L); to amend the civil rights law, in relation to enacting the "New York state Bivens act" (Part M); 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 N); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to allowing temporary retail permit holders to purchase stock on credit (Subpart A); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, relating to banning alcoholic beverage brand labels designed to appeal to children (Subpart B); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to authorizing the liquor authority to change the duration of certain licenses (Subpart C); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to authorizing channel pricing for liquor and wine pursuant to the alcoholic beverage control law (Subpart D); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to direct shipment enforcement (Subpart E); to amend part CC of chapter 55 of the laws of 2024 amending the alcoholic beverage control law, relating to alcohol in certain motion picture theatres, in relation to making motion picture theater licenses permanent (Subpart F); to repeal subdivision 9 of section 106 of the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to access to a licensed premises (Subpart G); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to lowering the food requirements at bona-fide hotels (Subpart H); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to expanding privileges for certain manufacturers (Subpart I); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to banning wholesalers from assessing certain fees on retailers (Subpart J); and to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to authorizing manufacturers to have up to three retail licenses under the same name as the manufacturer (Subpart K) (Part O); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to establishing an adult care facility on-premises license (Subpart A); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to

establishing an airline lounge license (Subpart B); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to establishing a cafe license (Subpart C); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to establishing a higher education on-premises license (Subpart D); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to establishing a hotel concessionaire license and permit (Subpart E); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to establishing an early morning sports bar permit (Subpart F); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to reissuing new wholesale beer licenses with retail privileges (Subpart G); and to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to making conforming changes (Subpart H) (Part P); to amend the alcoholic beverage control law, in relation to establishing a restaurant dine and dance license (Part Q); to amend the election law, in relation to preventing voter suppression and deception in elections (Part R); to amend the election law, in relation to the use of non-consensual materially deceptive media prior to an election (Part S); to amend the financial services law, in relation to dispute resolution for emergency services and surprise bills (Part T); to amend the executive law and the legislative law, in relation to education and training in ethics and lobbying (Part U); to amend the public officers law, in relation to the annual statement of financial disclosure; and to amend the tax law and the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to making conforming technical changes (Part V); to amend the workers' compensation law, in relation to establishing dedicated workers' compensation fraud units within New York state district attorneys' offices (Part W); 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 X); to amend the state finance law and the economic development law, in relation to purchasing and advertising thresholds (Part Y); to amend the legislative law, in relation to lobbyist and client registration fees (Part Z); to

amend the executive law, in relation to requiring the superintendent of state police to develop, maintain, and disseminate to all members of the division of state police a critical incident paid leave policy (Part AA); to amend chapter 1 of the laws of 2005 amending the state finance law relating to restricting contacts in the procurement process and the recording of contacts relating thereto, in relation to extending the effectiveness thereof; and to amend the state finance law, in relation to the definition of procurement contracts (Part BB); to amend chapter 83 of the laws of 1995 amending the state finance law and other laws relating to bonds, notes and revenues, in relation to the effectiveness of certain provisions thereof (Part CC); 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 DD); to amend the civil service law, in relation to reimbursement for medicare premium charges (Part EE); and in relation to providing for the administration of certain funds and accounts related to the 2026--2027 budget, authorizing certain payments and transfers; to amend the state finance law, in relation to the school tax relief fund; to amend the private housing finance law, in relation to housing program bonds and notes; 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 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 financing project costs for the office of information technology services and department of law; 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; to amend chapter 174 of the laws of 1968 constituting the urban development corporation act, in relation to issuance of bonds for project

costs undertaken by or on behalf of the state education department, special act school districts, state-supported schools for the blind and deaf, approved private special education schools, non-public schools, community centers, day care facilities, residential camps, day camps, Native American Indian Nation schools; 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 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 initiatives of the state police; to amend chapter 174 of the laws of 1968 constituting the urban development corporation act, in relation to personal income tax revenue anticipation notes; to amend the state finance law, in relation to the calculation of total outstanding principal amount of debt; and providing for the repeal of certain provisions upon expiration thereof (Part FF)

PURPOSE:

This bill contains provisions needed to implement the Public Protection and General Government portion of the FY 2027 Executive Budget.

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

Part A – Permanently authorize the Tuition Benefit Program for members of the New York Army and Air National Guard and the Naval Militia

Purpose:

This bill would permanently authorize the Recruitment Incentive and Retention Program (RIRP) that is set to expire in 2026.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would make permanent the RIRP program set forth in Chapter 268 of the laws of 1996, as amended by Part P of Chapter 55 of the laws of 2021. The RIRP program provides a direct payment of college tuition for an eligible service member matriculated and enrolled at least half-time (minimum of two courses per semester) at a two or four-year college or university in New York State, up to the amount of tuition charged by a college or university in the State University of New York system.

An average of \$2.6 million in tuition benefits have been provided annually to eligible applicants. Continuation of this program will aid in recruitment and retention efforts to achieve targeted strength levels for the New York National Guard and Naval Militia. This will ensure the State maintains its readiness capacity to respond to emergencies and meet the needs of longstanding security missions.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because authorization to continue the tuition benefit program is needed to meet certain Financial Plan projections.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part B – Extend the Suspension of the Subsidy to Revolving Loan Fund from Cell Surcharge Revenue

Purpose:

This bill would extend the existing suspension of the annual transfer of \$1.5 million from the Public Safety Communications Account to the Emergency Services Revolving Loan Fund for four fiscal years.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This transfer was previously suspended for 2024-25 and 2025-26 by Section 1 of Part E of Chapter 55 of the laws of 2024.

The Emergency Services Revolving Loan Fund is a means to assist local governments, fire districts and not-for-profit fire/ambulance corporations in financing emergency response equipment, such as firefighter apparatus, fire engines and ambulances, and construction costs related to the housing of such equipment. Since it is structured as a revolving loan fund (i.e., payments of principal and interest are deposited into the fund) and presently there is a robust balance, eliminating the annual transfer from the Public Safety Communications Account should not diminish the ability of Revolving Loan Fund's administrators to make new loans.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it would ensure that the Public Safety Communications Account has sufficient funds to support other statutorily authorized purposes, including interoperable communication grants to counties.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part C – Stopping Illegal Homegrown Guns

Purpose:

This bill would create criminal penalties for the manufacturing of “ghost” guns and gun parts, the sale of firearms that can be easily modified into machine guns, and the sale, transfer, and/or possession of digital firearms instructions with unlawful intent. The bill would also establish a working group to determine the feasibility of adding firearm blocking technology to three-dimensional (3-D) printers, as well as authorize the creation of firearm and illegal firearm parts blueprint file databases.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Part A of this bill would add criminal penalties for the at-home modification or manufacture of 3-D printed firearms; the unlawful possession, sale, or distribution of illegal guns and digital instructions for gun parts used on a 3-D printer. The bill would also require that all pistols sold in New York to private citizens be designed in such a way that ensures they cannot be easily converted into rapid fire weapons.

Part B of this bill would establish a working group led by the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to issue recommendations for adding firearm blocking technology to 3-D printers and authorize the creation of a database of firearms and illegal blueprints for firearm parts. If the working group determines that the technology is feasible, DCJS will promulgate regulations establishing the minimum safety standards to ensure that any 3-

D printer sold in New York meets minimum standards to ensure that the 3-D printer cannot be used to manufacture firearms and/or firearms parts.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to keep New Yorkers safe.

Effective Date:

Part A of the bill would take effect 90 days after enactment and Part B is effective upon enactment.

Part D – Developing a Comprehensive Plan for Drones

Purpose:

This bill would establish new offenses for the unlawful use of drones and further limit where drones are authorized to operate. It would also expand the authority of law enforcement to mitigate threats posed by drone activity.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would create criminal penalties for the unlawful use of drones and authorize law enforcement officers who have completed federally required training to mitigate the threat of drones for nefarious purposes through detection, interception and disablement. Any such threat mitigation actions must be reported within 48 hours to the State Police Superintendent.

This bill would further direct the Superintendent of State Police to establish a registry of drone vendors from which the State may purchase drone and drone mitigation technology.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it aims to modernize the law to address the proliferation of nefarious drone use and enhance security across New York State.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 90 days after enactment.

Part E – Reforming Sexual Offense Evidence Collection Kit Procedures

Purpose:

This bill would modernize sexual offense evidence collection kit procedures to allow survivors more time, control, and options when deciding whether to report their sexual offense evidence collection kit.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would extend sexual offense evidence collection kit retention periods for survivors to give them more time to decide whether to report their sexual offense evidence collection kits and ensure that evidence cannot be destroyed without a survivor's consent. This bill will also extend sexual offense evidence collection kit retention periods for survivors assaulted as children and ensure that evidence cannot be destroyed without a survivor's consent. This bill would also create a working group between the Office of Victim Services (OVS) and the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to address the creation of a coordinated tracking system for sexual offense evidence kits.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to keep New Yorkers safe.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect one year and six months after enactment, except for sections 3 and 4, which would take effect immediately.

Part F – Fighting Back Against Criminal Fraudsters

Purpose:

This bill would expand the definition of “fraudulent insurance act” to include staging a motor vehicle accident and simplify the criteria for the various degrees of insurance fraud and health care fraud.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

In New York, auto insurance premiums are, on average, approximately \$1,500 more than the national average. National Health Expenditure data indicates that New York's per capita healthcare spending is 37 percent higher than the national average. Fraud drives up the costs of both auto and health insurance.

This bill would amend the Penal Law to expand the definition of “fraudulent insurance act” to include a person who hires, requests, encourages, orchestrates, or invites another individual to stage a motor vehicle accident. The bill also revises the criteria for insurance fraud and health care fraud by lowering monetary thresholds required for the various felonies. Finally, the bill would align the healthcare fraud statute with the insurance fraud statute by removing the one-year timeframe for meeting those thresholds.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor’s comprehensive agenda to make New York more affordable.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part G – Cracking Down on Auto Insurance Fraud to Lower Rates for Everyday New Yorkers

Purpose:

This bill would amend the Executive Law and State Finance Law to improve the efficiency of the Motor Vehicle Theft and Insurance Fraud Prevention Board ("Board").

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

The Board supports initiatives designed to reduce motor vehicle theft and related motor vehicle insurance fraud, provides state funds to support police and prosecutors in communities with high incidents of motor vehicle theft and insurance fraud, and develops an annual plan with recommendations on how to reduce motor vehicle theft and motor vehicle insurance fraud statewide.

This bill would amend Executive Law to update the Board’s composition and administrative procedures, modernize its duties, clarify the DCJS Commissioner’s authority as Chair, and revise reporting timelines to allow DCJS to receive necessary data. The bill would also amend State Finance Law to make related conforming changes consistent with the statute’s modernization.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to make New York more affordable.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part H – Extend Orders of Protection

Purpose:

This bill would extend temporary orders of protection when a defendant fails to appear in court and requires notification to defendants when an order of protection is issued.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would amend the Criminal Procedure Law and the Family Court Act to require the extension of temporary orders of protection in instances where a defendant fails to appear in court. Under current law, courts are authorized, but not required, to extend such orders. The bill further requires the court to notify the defendant at the time an order of protection is issued.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to keep New Yorkers safe.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on 90 days after enactment.

Part I – Streamline Justice by Reducing Costs and Delays in NY Grand Jury Proceedings

Purpose:

This bill would amend the Criminal Procedure Law relating to witnesses testifying in-person in grand jury proceedings. Specifically, this bill would allow a special witness to testify remotely from a secure, private location in real-time.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Under current law, routine business records require in-person witness testimony to be authenticated before a grand jury. This bill would amend the Criminal Procedure Law by classifying any witness located more than 100 miles from a grand jury proceeding as a special witness and allow such witness to provide remote testimony using video conference technology.

The current process has resulted in increased costs for prosecutors, lost productivity for private companies, and unnecessary delays in cases. This bill would modernize grand jury procedures, resulting in reduced costs, time savings, and lessened burden on prosecutors and witnesses.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to keep New Yorkers safe.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part J – Partnering with Canada to Strengthen Disaster Response

Purpose:

This bill would authorize New York State to join the Northern Emergency Management Assistance Compact (NEMAC) and the International Emergency Assistance Compact (I-EMAC) in order to share resources with Canada during a declared disaster.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would amend section 29-b of the Executive law to allow the State to have emergency resource sharing agreements with all geographically relevant parts of Canada. While New York currently has mutual aid agreements with all 50 states, it lacks the legal authority to share personnel and resources during disasters and other emergencies with any province of Canada. During natural and man-made disasters and other emergencies in Western New York and the North Country, emergency response resources in Ontario and Quebec can be geographically closer than mutual aid available from the United States.

New York State is authorized to join the compacts under the State and Province Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Agreement, which was ratified by Congress as Public Law 112-282 on January 14, 2013.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it will ensure New York State has access to mutual aid assistance from Ontario and Quebec during disasters and other emergencies.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part K – Protecting Safe Access to Worship and Health Care

Purpose:

This bill would provide additional protections against criminal and aggravated interference for individuals accessing, present in, or within twenty-five feet of a reproductive health care facility or place of religious worship.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

New Yorkers deserve to worship and seek medical care in a manner that is safe and free from harassment or intimidation. In New York and across the nation, there have been alarming incidents of interference when people attempt to exercise these rights. In response, this bill would amend the Penal Law to expand criminal interference and aggravated interference with health care services in the first and second degrees to include obstructing or interfering with individuals seeking to enter or exit a place of religious worship or to exercise religious freedom. The bill defines “place of religious worship,” updates the definition of “health care facility”, and expands criminal interference in the second degree to include demonstrations occurring inside or within twenty-five feet of a reproductive health care facility or place of religious worship. Importantly, the changes this bill would enact balance the First Amendment rights of individuals seeking to worship and access health care free of harassment with those of prospective protestors, in a manner consistent with Supreme Court and other legal precedent.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor’s comprehensive agenda to keep New Yorkers safe.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 60 days after enactment.

Part L – Sensitive Locations Protection Act

Purpose:

This bill would amend the Civil Rights Law to protect sensitive locations – schools, daycares, hospitals and houses of worship – from civil immigration enforcement, except where a federal agent has a judicial warrant.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

For decades, federal policy under presidential administrations of both parties has strictly limited warrantless civil immigration enforcement in sensitive locations such as schools, hospitals, and houses of worship. Recent federal changes have rolled back these protections, disrupting public safety, school communities, access to care, and access to critical institutions.

New Yorkers should be able to attend school, access childcare, seek medical care, and worship in peace. This legislation ensures that sensitive locations can be protected from civil immigration enforcement.

This bill would provide New Yorkers with security and safety by protecting non-publicly accessible areas of sensitive locations from civil immigration enforcement except where a federal officer has a judicial warrant. Sensitive locations owned or operated by state, local, or public authorities are required to deny access to non-public areas of sensitive locations to civil immigration enforcement agents without a judicial warrant. Sensitive locations owned or operated by private entities are empowered to adopt this restriction. The bill would allow either the Attorney General, a local government, or a private individual to enforce this law.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it is a critical component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to keep New Yorkers safe.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part M – The New York State Bivens Act

Purpose:

This bill will establish a right to sue federal officers for constitutional violations mirroring the exact same legal standards, legal defenses, and immunities that are provided to State and Local officials for causes of actions brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

The people of the State of New York must be guaranteed meaningful remedies, including but not limited to those provided through the courts, when their constitutional rights are violated by federal officials. Recent United States Supreme Court decisions have curtailed the availability of such remedies against federal officials under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*, 408 U.S. 388 (1971). The Supreme Court has repeatedly declined to extend damages actions to new contexts and thereby left many victims of constitutional violations without recourse.

Federal civil rights law, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, provides a private right of action to recover damages and seek injunctive relief against state and/or local officials when they violate an individual's constitutional right while acting under color of law subject to available defenses including qualified immunity. With respect to federal officers, the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA), as amended by the Westfall Act, provides the exclusive avenue for many common law damages actions against federal officers acting within the scope of their employment. The Westfall Act explicitly carves out from the FTCA's exclusive purview "a civil action against an employee of the [federal] government . . . which is brought for a violation of the constitution of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2679(b)(2)(a). The plain text of this provision contains no limitation on the scope of constitutional violations carved out from the FTCA's exclusive purview, recognizing the well-established principle that government agents act outside of the scope of their offices when they violate the constitution.

While New Yorkers can seek remedies against state and local officials for constitutional violations, there remains a significant remedial void for New Yorkers injured by unconstitutional conduct by federal officials. Therefore, this bill provides an avenue for claims for damages against any federal official, who, acting under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, deprives a person of rights secured by the United States Constitution. This bill falls squarely within the provision of the Westfall Act that carves out FTCA claims against federal officials for violations of constitutional rights.

This bill does not, nor is intended to, usurp federal authority, nor does it discriminate against federal officials, and instead, underscores the supremacy of the federal constitution by ensuring that its guarantees remain enforceable for all New Yorkers against all persons acting under color of any law. From the founding era through the nineteenth century, courts regularly adjudicated state lawsuits against federal officers who exceeded lawful authority. Nothing in the constitution, federal statutes, or United States Supreme Court precedent forecloses such actions today.

The intent of this bill is to restore a meaningful avenue of accountability consistent with federal supremacy, sovereignty, and the long-standing principle that rights must be

paired with remedies, as such remedies already exist for unconstitutional actions taken by State and Local officials.

This bill provides parity between Federal officials and State and Local officials such that claims brought under this Article against Federal Officials shall be subject to the exact same legal standards, legal defenses, and immunities that are provided to State and Local officials for causes of actions brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it will ensure a right for New Yorkers to seek damages from federal officers for constitutional violations mirroring the exact same legal standards, legal defenses, and immunities that are provided to State and Local officials for causes of actions brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part N – Extend Authorization for Temporary Retail Permits

Purpose:

This bill would extend the authority for 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, 2026. This bill would extend the lapse date to October 12, 2027. 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 2027 Executive Budget as it would allow SLA to continue to issue temporary retail permits.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part O – Modernize the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law (ABC Law)

Purpose:

This bill would enact several proposals to reform and modernize the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Law.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

The bill would increase opportunities for alcoholic beverage manufacturers by making several reforms to the ABC Law including: allowing temporary retail permit holders to purchase stock on credit; banning labels designed to appeal to children; allowing the State Liquor Authority (SLA) to change the duration of certain license types; authorizing “channel pricing” for liquor and wine; clarifying SLA’s enforcement authority of direct shipments; making permanent movie theater licenses; repealing outdated laws banning on-premises consumption licensees from having certain entrances/passageways and glass in windows/doors that are not clear; lowering the food requirements at hotels; expanding privileges for certain manufacturers; banning wholesalers from assessing certain fees on retailers; and authorizing manufacturers to have up to three retail licenses under the same name.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor’s comprehensive agenda on economic development and community investment.

Effective Date:

The effective date of each part is specified in the bill.

Part P – SLA Licensing Modernization

Purpose:

This bill would amend the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Law to create multiple new license and permit types.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would amend ABC Law to create an adult care facility on-premises license, an airline lounge license, a café license, a higher education on-premises license, a hotel

concessionaire license and permit, and an early morning sports bar permit, and reissue a wholesale beer license with retail privileges.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda on economic development and community investment.

Effective Date:

Parts A through F of this bill would take effect 180 days after enactment. Part G of this bill would take effect immediately.

Part Q – Eliminate Outdated Restrictions on Dancing

Purpose:

This bill would amend the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Law to create a hybrid Dine and Dance on-premises liquor license. This license would specifically stipulate that licensees may allow dancing.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would amend ABC Law to add a new section 64-g, creating a Dine and Dance license, which would allow patron and/or employee dancing at the establishment. The fees, duration of license, municipal notification process, and allowance for temporary retail permits are the same as other existing on-premises liquor licenses. This new license would clarify requirements by specifically stipulating that dancing is allowed at the establishment.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda on economic development and community investment.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 180 days after enactment.

Part R – Preventing Voter Suppression & Deception in Elections

Purpose:

This bill would amend Election Law by establishing a felony and misdemeanor schedule for parties who knowingly share false information about elections to mislead or deceive the electorate.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would prohibit any person, political committee, labor organization, corporation, or entity from knowingly misleading or deceiving the electorate by sharing false information about elections. A violation would be a Class A misdemeanor and any attempted violation would be a Class B misdemeanor. For a first offense, a convicted party may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year, a fine between \$100 to \$500, or both. A second conviction would be a Class E felony. Any subsequent convictions would be a Class D felony.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to keep New Yorkers safe.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part S – Protecting Elections from Misleading or Deceptive AI Content

Purpose:

This bill would amend the Election Law to require that materially deceptive media contains data identifying its creator and prohibits distribution of non-consensual materially deceptive media prior to an election.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Due to advancements in artificial intelligence, algorithmic social media, and other new technologies, spreading misinformation has become much easier. False and realistic media content pose a particular threat to fair elections, with misleading and deceptive content being deployed explicitly to sway people's votes. This bill would require that political communications containing materially deceptive media also include provenance data that identifies the user who created or modified the digital content.

This bill would prohibit a person, firm, or other entity from distributing or publishing materially deceptive media that they know or reasonably should know is materially deceptive 90 days before an election, without express written consent of the depicted individual, with the intent to influence the result of an election.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget, as it is a vital component of the Governor's comprehensive agenda to keep New Yorkers safe and New York elections free and fair.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect January 1, 2027.

Part T – Amend New York State Emergency Medical Services and Surprise Bills Law

Purpose:

This bill would amend the New York State Emergency Medical Services and Surprise Bills Law to include the Empire Plan and amend the criteria considered by the independent dispute resolution entity (IDRE) to prevent private firms and out-of-network providers from abusing the process. In addition, this bill would remove Medicaid managed care plans from the independent dispute resolution (IDR) process.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Under the current New York State Emergency Medical Services and Surprise Bills Law, the Empire Plan, a self-insured health insurance plan available to employees and retirees of the State and participating local governments is not explicitly referenced and therefore, is subject to the Federal No Surprises Act.

Under the IDR processes governed by both the Federal and State Surprise Bill laws, out-of-network providers are partnering with private firms to flood the IDR process with payment disputes, overwhelming arbitrators in an effort to maximize revenue. The Department of Civil Service has identified more than \$200 million in additional Empire Plan claim payments stemming from this abuse which is a primary contributor to the nearly 10 percent increase in premium rates this year.

Current law requires arbitrators to consider usual and customary charges, defined as the 80th percentile of charges for health care services compiled into a database managed by FAIR Health. This requirement provides significant and consistent upward cost pressures, as providers are free to set initial charges at whatever level they wish.

Furthermore, the State's IDR system currently applies to Medicaid, in which there is no patient responsibility over surprise billing. This is contrary to the intent of the law which was intended to provide patient protection for unexpected billing. Since FY 2023, billing disputes brought to the IDR process have increased dramatically and have resulted in

significant costs to the New York State's Medicaid program.

This bill would amend the Financial Services Law to exclude Medicaid's medical services, including emergency services, from the IDR process.

In addition, the bill adds the Empire Plan to the State's IDR process while amending the criteria used by IDREs in the State's IDR process by removing the usual and customary charges from consideration, requiring arbitrators to select the payment offer closest to the median in-network rate to the 50th percentile of FAIR Health's allowed amount for services, absent extraordinary circumstances. This bill would also cap payments under the State's IDR process at the 80th percentile of FAIR Health allowed amounts. Additionally, administrative changes would be established to make it more difficult for private equity firms and out-of-network providers to flood the system with claims.

This bill would not result in the reduction of any consumer protections available to enrollees in Medicaid, the Empire Plan, or health insurance plans governed by the State Emergency Services and Surprise Bill law.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it would reduce State NYSHIP costs by \$28.8 million in FY 2027 and FY 2028. In addition, enactment of this bill would provide financial relief to lower Medicaid spending, keeping it within capped levels.

Effective Date:

This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to disputes submitted on or after such effective date; provided, however, that sections two, three, four, five and six of this act shall take effect 90 days after enactment and shall apply to disputes submitted on or after such effective date.

Part U – Charge Fees for Ethics Lobbying Training Noncompliance

Purpose:

This bill would amend the Executive and the Legislative Law to authorize the Commission on Ethics and Lobbying in Government ("the Commission") to impose late fees of \$25 per day on lobbyists and lobbyist clients who fail to timely comply with mandated ethics trainings. Additionally, this bill would change training completion requirements from triennially to biennially.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Currently, there are no statutory fees associated with lobbyists or their clients for training noncompliance. According to the Commission, the training noncompliance rate is over 17 percent. Authorizing the Commission to impose a fee for training noncompliance would ensure that more lobbyists and their clients complete their mandated ethics training on a timely basis. The training noncompliance fee of \$25 per day would align with the Commission's lobbyist registration late fee.

All lobbyists and their clients are required to complete an ethical standards training every three years. This bill would change the training completion requirements to every two years to align with the State's legislative cycle and help ensure that lobbyist and clients are informed of their legal and ethical responsibilities on a more frequent basis.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it would bring in an estimated \$750,000 in new revenue to the General Fund.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part V – Streamline the Annual Financial Disclosure Statement

Purpose:

This bill would amend the Public Officers Law to update the annual statement of financial disclosure. This bill would also make needed amendments to various sections of Tax Law.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Currently, the annual statement of financial disclosure is set by the Public Officers Law and can only be changed by statute. This has allowed typographical errors and outdated questions to remain on the form, causing confusion for filers. The financial disclosure form was previously updated in Part QQ of Chapter 56 of the Laws of 2022, which authorized minor edits to the form to be implemented. Additionally, the tables of values at the end of the form have not been updated since Chapter 399 of the Laws of 2011.

This bill would amend the text of the annual statement of financial disclosure form to update the tables of values at the end of the form, eliminate outdated questions, and revise questions to reduce filer confusion and conform to the Commission's guidance. This bill would also amend certain sections of Tax Law to ensure references to Public Officers Law are appropriately cited.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it would reduce confusion for filers of the annual financial disclosure statement.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on the first day of January next succeeding the date on which it becomes law. Upon enactment, the Commission on Ethics and Lobbying in Government and the Legislative Ethics Commission shall be immediately empowered to promulgate and adopt any rule, regulation, publication or guidance and take any other action necessary to implement this act on such effective date.

Part W – Fight Workers' Compensation Fraud

Purpose:

This bill would permit the Workers' Compensation Board to assess and collect funding from businesses for grants to district attorneys' offices to establish and maintain dedicated workers' compensation fraud units.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Currently, resource constraints prevent many district attorneys' offices from investigating and prosecuting workers' compensation theft cases. The establishment of this assessment will allow for the creation and funding of a grant program aimed at fighting this type of crime, providing district attorneys additional funding needed to prosecute bad actors, supporting employees and medical providers who follow the law, and helping to contain costs for businesses across New York State.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget as it authorizes the assessment needed to fund the grant program.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part X – Increase Access to Medical Care for Injured Workers

Purpose:

This bill would amend sections of Workers' Compensation Law to permit all eligible, licensed New York State medical providers 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.

Currently, only about 10 percent of eligible providers in the State are authorized to treat these claims, leading to appointment delays and longer travel distances for care. Cutting this red tape will open the door to thousands more primary care providers and specialists who can help people heal and get back to work faster.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget as it improves access and efficiency in treating workers' compensation claims, lowers wait times, prevents bureaucratic hurdles from delaying employees from returning to work, and saves employers and insurance carriers money.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect on January 1, 2028.

Part Y – Streamline Public Procurement

Purpose:

This bill would amend State Finance Law and Economic Development Law to make the procurement process for State agencies more efficient by increasing discretionary thresholds and streamlining processes.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Discretionary spending thresholds have not been updated since 2006, leading to low-risk and low-dollar purchases spending months in procurement review. Unnecessary processes for centralized procurements further lengthen procurement timelines.

Currently, the discretionary purchase threshold is set at \$85,000 for the Office of General Services (OGS) and the customer agencies of its Business Services Center (BSC), \$125,000 for OGS centralized contracts, and \$50,000 for all other agencies. In addition, Office of the State Comptroller approval is required for purchase orders and procurement transactions over \$200,000.

This bill would increase the discretionary purchase threshold to \$300,000 for OGS and the customer agencies of its BSC, for OGS centralized contracts, and for all other agencies. Finally, it would remove the provision requiring OSC approval for any purchase order or other procurement transaction from centralized contracts.

Increasing these thresholds will accelerate the procurement process by one month for discretionary purchases. The modified requirements for purchase orders and other transactions are expected to accelerate such transactions by up to two months.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it will significantly improve the efficiency of the procurement process.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part Z – Increase Lobbyist Registration Fees

Purpose:

This bill would amend section 1-e of the Legislative Law to increase lobbyist registration fees from \$200 to \$250 and require lobbyists to pay the registration fee in both years of the biennial registration period.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

Currently, the Legislative Law requires a \$200 biennial registration fee for each lobbyist that reasonably anticipates incurring, expending, or receiving over \$5,000 in combined reportable compensation and expenses for lobbying activity in any calendar year within the biennial period. The registration fee is prorated to \$100 for lobbyists that submit their registration after January 1 of the second calendar year of the biennial period. Lobbyist registration fees were last amended by Chapter 62 of the Laws of 2003, when the fees were increased from \$100 to \$200, and the registration period was increased from annual to biennial.

This bill would increase lobbyist registration fees from \$200 to \$250 and require lobbyists to pay the registration fee each year of the biennial registration period.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it would increase revenue for the State by an estimated \$300,000.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part AA – Critical Incident Leave

Purpose:

This bill would direct the superintendent of State Police to develop and implement a critical incident paid leave policy for members of the State Police who are involved in a critical incident.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

This bill would provide at least 20 days of paid leave to any member of the State Police who, in the course of official duties, takes a justifiable action that causes death of another person. The bill would further provide at least 10 days of paid leave to any other member who was directly involved in a critical incident which causes the death or serious physical injury of another but deemed not to be the immediate cause of the death or serious injury.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it supports the mental health of members of the State Police who are involved in a critical incident. Cost of the bill would vary and depend on the number of critical incidents, number of days paid leave provided, number of members involved, and other factors, as such the Division of Budget estimates a cost of up to \$4 million annually.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect 120 days after enactment.

Part BB – Extend Procurement Lobbying Law and Increase Contract Threshold

Purpose:

This bill would extend the Procurement Lobbying Law for five years, though July 31, 2031, and increase the procurement contract threshold to \$50,000.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

The Procurement Lobbying Law ensures that the governmental procurement process is competitive, open, and transparent by regulating and recording communications between government entities and bidders during procurement. The procurement lobbying law is currently set to expire on July 31, 2026. It was originally scheduled to expire on December 31, 2007, but has been extended several times, most recently by Part SS of Chapter 55 of the Laws of 2021.

This bill would also increase the threshold of a contract subject to procurement lobbying law from \$15,000 to \$50,000. The threshold has not increased since becoming law in 2006.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it would maintain the efficiency of the governmental procurement process.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part CC – Extend the Procurement Stewardship Act

Purpose:

This bill would extend the Procurement Stewardship Act, for five years, through June 30, 2031.

Summary of Provisions and Statement in Support:

The procurement stewardship act provides the technical and procedural framework for public procurement of commodities, services, and technology. This framework requires 1) contracts for commodities be awarded on the basis of lowest price, 2) contracts for services be awarded on the basis of best value, and 3) such awards be made to responsible and responsive bidders.

The Procurement Stewardship Act was most recently extended by Part RR of Chapter 55 of the Laws of 2021 and is currently set to expire on June 30, 2026.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the FY 2027 Executive Budget because it maintains an effective and efficient procurement process for State agencies.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately.

Part DD – Impose 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 this law 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.

This bill would 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 2 percent per year. Similarly, the bill would also 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 2027 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 April 1, 2026.

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

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 the New York State Health Insurance Program (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, 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 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, 2027. On that date, the refund amount will be 50 percent of the reimbursement paid to state retirees for 2025 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 2027 Executive Budget because it reduces the State's NYSHIP costs by \$14 million in FY 2027 and \$15.2 million in FY 2028.

Effective Date:

This bill would take effect immediately and apply for the IRMAA premiums incurred on or after January 1, 2026.

Part FF – 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 2026-27 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.

Statement in Support, Summary of Provisions, Existing Law, and Prior Legislative History:

This bill is necessary to execute a balanced Financial Plan in accordance with the 2026-27 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 2026-27.
- Section 2 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller to make temporary loans to accounts within specific Federal funds during fiscal year 2026-27.
- 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 the Division of the Budget (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 9 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, 2026 through June 30, 2027.
- Section 10 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the request of the Director of DoB, to transfer up to \$1.59 billion from the General Fund to the State University Income Fund, State University General Revenue Offset Account, during the period of July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2027.
- Section 11 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the request of the Director of DoB, to transfer up to \$25 million from the General Fund to the State University Income Fund, State University General Revenue Offset Account, during the period of April 1, 2026 through June 30, 2026.
- Section 12 of this bill would authorize the Comptroller, at the request of the Director of DoB, to transfer up to \$51.1 million from the General Fund to the State University Income Fund, state university general revenue offset account during the period of July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2027.
- Section 13 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 14 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 15 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 16 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 17 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 18 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 19 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, 2026 to support energy-related activities.
- Section 20 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, 2026 to support programs in the department of labor for work in the renewable energy field.
- Section 21 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, 2027.
- Section 22 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, 2027.
- Section 23 of this bill would amend State Finance Law (SFL) §97-rrr to allow the State Comptroller to deposit up to \$1.3 billion into the School Tax Relief Fund.
- Section 24 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 25 of this bill would update the SUNY and CUNY transfer authorization for the refinanced NYPA projects.
- Section 26 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing housing capital programs from \$16.8 billion to \$17.6 billion.
- Section 27 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing correctional facilities from \$111 billion to \$11.5.
- Section 28 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing CUNY educational facilities from \$12.3 billion to \$12.7 billion.
- Section 29 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing library facilities from \$455 million to \$489 million.
- Section 30 of this bill would increase the bond cap for SUNY Educational Facilities from \$20.9 billion to \$21.7 billion.
- Section 31 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing SUNY community colleges from \$1.5 billion to \$1.6 billion.
- Section 32 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing mental health services facilities from \$13.6 billion to \$14.3 billion.
- Section 33 of this bill would increase the bond cap for homeland security and training facilities from \$550 million to \$708 million and increase the bond cap for financing improvements to State office buildings and other facilities from \$2.2 billion to \$2.5 billion.
- Section 34 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing the Office of Information and Technology from \$1.9 billion to \$2.0 billion.
- Section 35 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing the consolidated highway improvement program from \$15.8 billion to \$16.8 billion.
- Section 36 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing the acquisition of equipment from \$693 million to \$793 million.
- Section 37 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing environmental infrastructure projects from \$14.5 billion to \$16.6 billion.
- Section 38 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing youth facilities from \$1.2 billion to \$1.3 billion.

- Section 39 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing transportation initiatives from \$17.0 billion to \$18.5 billion.
- Section 40 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing economic development initiatives from \$23.7 billion to \$25.3 billion.
- Section 41 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing public protection facilities in the Division of Military and Naval Affairs from \$397 million to \$442 million.
- Section 42 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing special education and other education facilities from \$440 million to \$486 million.
- Section 43 of this bill would increase the bond cap for Food Lab from \$41.2 million to \$41.3 million.
- Section 44 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing capital restructuring programs from \$6.2 billion to \$7.2 billion.
- Section 45 of this bill would increase the bond cap for financing division of state police facilities from \$550 million to \$562 million.
- Section 46 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 47 of this bill would amend the Debt Reform Act to include refunding bonds. Currently, newly issued refunding bonds are excluded under the Debt Reform Act, and the prior refunded bonds (original bonds) are treated as though they are still outstanding. This has created a disconnect between the State's publicly reported outstanding debt numbers and the debt counted under the Debt Reform Act. The proposed technical amendment would resolve the disconnect and improve transparency on the State's debt limit. Debt capacity under the proposed amendment would remain materially the same.

All of the sections of this bill would become permanent upon enactment except for sections one through eight and sections fourteen through twenty-two, which are subject to expiration on March 31, 2027.

Budget Implications:

Enactment of this bill is necessary to implement the 2026-27 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, 2026.

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.