Total Allocation: $2.1 Billion

Period of Time Benefit is Designed to Cover: March 27, 2020 - April 1, 2021

Eligibility - In order to apply, applicant must:

- Be a current resident of New York;
- Have resided in New York prior to March 27, 2020;
- Have lost wages or income after February 2020 because of:
  - COVID-related unemployment, partial unemployment, or ability to work;
  - COVID-related death or disability of a breadwinner or major household source of income;
- Not be eligible for Unemployment Insurance or federal COVID-related income relief; and
- Not have earned more than $26,208 in the 12 months before the law's effective date.

Tier System
Workers will be eligible for one of two tiers of benefits:

**Tier One: $15,600 total benefit**

- Have filed a tax return for tax years 2018, 2019, or 2020 using a valid ITIN number; OR
- Provide a letter from an employer showing dates of work and why they’re no longer employed; OR
- Provide at least six weeks of pay stubs/wage statements from the six months prior to when the worker became eligible for benefits; OR
- Provide a W-2 or 1099 form for tax years 2019 or 2020 showing wages or income; OR
- Provide a Wage Theft Prevention Act (WTPA) Wage Notice given by employer at time of hiring showing a worker was employed in the six months before becoming eligible for benefits.

**Tier Two: $3,200 total benefit**

*If applicants are not eligible for Tier One funding, they can qualify for Tier Two*

- To be eligible, workers must prove residency, identity, and provide alternative proof of work-related eligibility - the Commissioner of Labor is charged with developing a system and clarifying types of proof to be required.
Proof of Residence
Applicants can prove residency with the following:

- Non-expired NYS drivers license, non-driver ID or IDNYC, OR
- Any of the following with date limitations to show residency is “ongoing” or “current”
  - Copy of a utility bill
  - Bank or credit card statement
  - A current lease, mortgage payment, or property tax statement
  - Letter addressed to applicant from the New York City Housing Authority
  - Letter to applicant from a homeless shelter indicating applicant currently resides at the shelter
  - Letter to the applicant from a non-profit that provides services to the homeless
- Any other document the NYS Commissioner of Labor deems acceptable

Proof of Identity
Applicants use a point system - to be eligible, you need four points:

- 4 points:
  - Non-expired New York state driver’s license or non-driver identification card
  - A non-expired United States passport
  - An IDNYC identification card
- 3 points:
  - Non-expired passport issued by a country other than the United States
- 2 points:
  - NYS office of mental health photo ID card
- 1 point:
  - Marriage certificate or divorce decree
  - New York state inpatient photo identification card
  - Non-expired parks dept and recreation membership card
  - Foreign birth certificate
  - Consular ID card (or any other photo ID issued by another country to its citizens)
  - Diploma or transcript from a high school, college or university in the US
  - Any other document the DOL decides to accept (must be assigned less than 4 points)

What We Won
Workers successfully beat back the worst of Gov. Cuomo’s poison pills

- No limitations barring workers without an ITIN from accessing full Tier One benefits
- The fund permits a variety of documents to prove work history.
- DOL commissioner can adjust what evidence workers can use to prove eligibility - through regulations - as long as AG also approves to protect from fraud
This campaign built on and learned from the incredible allies and legislators who launched critically-needed programs much much faster than New York did. The following provides just a few examples of how this new program might compare to other state programs in existence.

### Comparison to Excluded Worker Funds Available in Other States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Support Offered</th>
<th>Retroactive?</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$15,600 / $3,200 depending on tier</td>
<td>Yes, from March 2020 - April 2021</td>
<td>Continuous residency from before March 27, 2020 to the present. ITINs, pay stubs, wage documents, W-2/1099, letter from the employer, and other alternative forms established by the DOL Commissioner for Tier 1. DOL Commissioner to establish a point system for Tier 2, which is intended to allow less formal documentation showing a pattern of employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Average of $500/adult, max $1000/household that reached 150,000 individuals + EITC-based stimulus benefits of $600 (including ITIN filers) plus $600 for ITIN filers earning up to $75,000</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Nonprofits collect and review documents showing ID, home or mailing address, and how the applicant was impacted by COVID-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Up to $1,720/recipient</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Proof of identity and residency, such as government-issued IDs; self attestation questionnaire given to all applicants to show hardship caused by COVID-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>$1,000/recipient, max of $3,000/household</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Non-profit reviewed applications; applicants had to be 18+, reside in WA, and have to self-attest to experiencing hardship due to the pandemic and not receiving a federal stimulus check due to immigration status and not eligible for unemployment insurance; For proof of ID &amp; residency: documents that show both ID &amp; residency, such as a WA ID card or Driver's license, utility bill, tax returns, or paystubs or foreign documents such as passport, or a metro card with photo, plus a letter from landlord or faith-based organization attesting to residency.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This is not a complete survey of all programs nor of non-cash benefits that might be available regardless of immigration status. Illinois, Colorado, New Mexico, Vermont, Washington, DC and other localities have also implemented funds designed to provide some level of financial relief and are not detailed here.
# FundExcludedWorkers

## Total Number of Workers Who Will Benefit and Economic Boost by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Tier 1 ($15,600/worker)</th>
<th>Tier 2 ($3,200/worker)</th>
<th>Total Workers Who Will Benefit</th>
<th>Economic Boost**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>146,000</td>
<td>213,000</td>
<td>$1.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>$251 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>$128 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>$123 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Hudson Valley</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>$143 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Hudson Valley</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>$65 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Region</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>$29 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern and Western NY</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>$60 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central NY</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$10 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger Lakes</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>$16 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohawk Valley</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Country</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Tier</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western NY</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>$17 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New York State</strong></td>
<td><strong>92,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>199,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>290,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2.1 billion</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimates from Fiscal Policy Institute based on preliminary analysis of budget language  
**Calculated as direct spending from excluded worker benefits. Likely economic impact will be larger due to multiplier effects.**